
POPULATION - GENERAL

1987 - 1988.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

World's population to hit 5bn by July '87

235
Eve P05x
2/3/87

BUDAPEST — A senior United Nations official said he expected the world's population to reach five billion in July and to stabilise at about 10 billion in the 22nd century

Mr Rafael Salas, executive director of the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), told the closing session of a European demography conference that more studies were needed on the relationship between population and resources

"One thing is clear in contemplating the existence of five billion people," he told the Regional Meeting on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

"No development policy can be sustainable in the long run if demand, which is determined inter alia by the size and structure of population, chronically exceeds the supply of resources and destabilises the ecological system."

Mr Salas said 1987 was a significant year in global demographic history

"Some time in July this year, the world population

will reach five billion, exactly half-way from its projected stabilised size of 10 billion in the 22nd century"

Twenty-nine countries took part in the four-day meeting, which focused on ageing and declining fertility in the ECE region

The acting ECE Executive General Secretary, Mr Gennadi Biryukov, said that long-term birth rates were too low to maintain population levels in two-thirds of ECE countries

Economic pressures from the ageing process were already being felt in the rapid rise of pension and social security payments, health provisions and related services

Although Europe was unique in having to worry about maintaining population levels, Mr Salas said the region acted as a "laboratory" for study of emerging population issues

The UNFPA deputy head, Mr Hemo Wittrin, said the developing world was beginning to feel such problems as the breakdown of the extended family and high unemployment

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

- (1) No not to my knowledge
- (2) Falls away
- (3) Falls away

THURSDAY, 19 FEBRUARY 1987

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Apprentices

3 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Asian, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Black apprentices were indentured to his Department and (b) in which trades were they indentured as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) (i) 61, and (ii), (iii) and (iv) none, and

(b) motor mechanic (24), diesel mechanic (7), carpenter (15), painter/decorator (5), plumber (5), welder (4), and electrician (1), as at 31 January 1987

Employees

10 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Communications

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by the Post Office are (i) permanent, (ii) temporary, (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

	(i)	(ii)	(iii) and (iv)
(a)	48 692	3 996	1 651
(b)	5 271	227	26 513
(c)	3 702	49	7 371
(d)	1 984	14	161

Notes

(1) The above-mentioned figures reflect the position as at 31 December 1986

(2) The figures under (ii) represent persons employed in a temporary capacity against posts on the fixed establishment and include part-time employees so employed

(3) Separate figures for casual and regular employees are unfortunately not available. The regular employees included in the figure under (iii) and (iv) consist of unskilled and semi-skilled persons taken into employment against specific posts or employment quotas

Citizenship

108 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1986,

(2) (a) how many White 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 HOME AFFAIRS

(1) 4 460 972

(2) (a) 415 052

(b)

	(i)	(ii)
Zimbabwe	39 211	
Other in Africa	18 040	
German Federal Republic	24 054	
Greece	7 517	
Italy	12 403	
The Netherlands	16 913	
Portugal	40 967	
United Kingdom	111 249	
Other in Europe	124 027	
United States of America	4 886	
Other in the Americas	3 758	
Australia	4 134	
Other in Oceania	1 503	
Asia	5 638	
Stateless and Unknown	752	

Estimates based on 1985 population census information. Only countries from which more than 3 000 persons originate are shown separately

Passports

142 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 572 on 20 March 1986, his Department know keeps statistics on applications for passports and renewal of passports on the basis of population groups, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many such applications were received from (i) Coloureds, (ii) Indians, (iii) Blacks and (iv) Whites in 1986 and (b) how many of these applications in each category were refused in that year?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

No, because of the magnitude of the task. A total of 173 793 applications for passports and the renewal thereof were received during 1986

(a) Falls away,

(b) Coloureds 5
Indians 25
Blacks 96
Whites 32

Reclassifications

143 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) What total number of persons in each category applied to be reclassified from one race group to another in 1986 and (b) how many of these applications were unsuccessful in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	(a)	(b)
White to Cape Coloured	9	1
Cape Coloured to White	506	192
White to Malay	2	—
Malay to White	14	5
Indian to White	9	5
Chinese to White	7	—
Griqua to White	1	—
Cape Coloured to Black	40	5
Black to Cape Coloured	666	279
Cape Coloured to Indian	87	6
Indian to Cape Coloured	65	2
Cape Coloured to Malay	26	—
Malay to Cape Coloured	21	1
Malay to Indian	50	7
Indian to Malay	61	8
Cape Coloured to Griqua	4	—
Griqua to Cape Coloured	4	2
Griqua to Black	2	—
Black to Griqua	18	2
Cape Coloured to Chinese	12	2
Black to Indian	10	1
Black to Malay	2	—
Black to Other Asian	5	4
Other Coloured to Indian	2	—
Other Coloured to Black	1	—
	1 624	522

Emigrants/immigrants

193 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) doctors, (b) dentists, (c) lawyers, (d) architects, (e) social workers, (f) quantity surveyors, (g) scientists and (h) other specified professionally qualified persons (i) emigrated from and (ii) immigrated to South Africa in 1986?

19/2/87
Howard

19/2/87

235
CAPE Times 13/2/77

Parsons warns of population growth

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Unless SA takes steps to contain its burgeoning population, any effort to promote economic development could be negated, the CE of Assocom, Ray Parsons, said last night

Addressing the Pretoria Rotary Club, he said despite the subject's sensitivity for both religious and political reasons, the country cannot shy away from the economic realities of the problem

"If SA is fortunate enough to realize a 3.5% GDP growth rate over the next two decades, almost two-thirds of it will be swallowed up by the additional mouths to feed"

The President's Council, he said, has already warned that the current high population growth would have a paralysing effect on the economy's capacity for growth if present trends continued, specially among the black population

'Five children per woman'

"The ideal is that the replacement level of an average of two children per woman should be reached as soon as possible, but not later than during the second decade of the next century."

Parsons said the black population currently has a fertility rate of five children per woman

Painting a grim scenario of the worst that could happen if SA failed to implement key elements of a population control rapidly, he said total population will reach nearly 200 million by the year 2100

"This will mean a doubling of the population between the years 2020 and 2050 and then again over the next fifty years"

He said the black population stands to lose the most if this scenario materializes

235 Gouyethun 26/3/87

45-m people in year 2000

The challenge of the future

THE total South African population is expected to increase to about 45 million by the turn of the century and ten years thereafter to a high of about 54,4 million.

According to the Institute of Futures Research the composition of the population will be as follows by the year 2000, some 34,7 million or 78 percent of the total population will be black; 5,4 million or 12 percent of the total will be white; 3,5 million or 8 percent will be coloured and the remaining 1,1 million or 2 percent will be Asians.

However by the year 2010, 80 percent of the population will be black; 11 percent white; 7 percent coloured and 2 percent Asians.

The proportion of the white population is therefore expected to decrease from a high of 16 percent in 1980 to about 12 percent by the turn of the century. This indicates that a significant change in the composition of South African population is taking place.

Age

An interesting phenomenon in this regard is the age structure that is expected to accompany this population change.

By the year 2000, some 36 percent of the total population will be made up of people under the age of 14 years; 60 percent will be between the ages of 15 and 64, and 4 percent will be above the age of 65 years.

In the macro sense vast sums of money in terms of the provision of educational facilities will have to be provided to cater for the 0-14 age groups in the years ahead.

Furthermore if 60 percent of the total population is expected to be in the age cohort



IN his column today N C E D O MLAMLA, an economist with Barclays Bank, looks at population growth, labour, and education.

15-64, provision of suitable jobs for these people becomes paramount.

It is important to carry on the present momentum of educating and providing our prospective workforce with the relevant skills.

Labour

However, if the present bottlenecks in our labour resource structure are allowed to persist in conjunction with our present industrialisation trend, we can expect to be hard-pressed in the future as regards job creation.

In other words there has to be a fundamental change in our policies in this regard.

The fact that the black population is very young and will tend to be younger for some time to come, is a typical Third World characteristic.

As such there has to be a scaling down of the present high capital/labour ratios.

At least such an approach will gradually change this economy to be more labour intensive in time.

However, this does not suggest that there should be a radical

change in our existing capital goods structure, but rather that an equitable balance between capital and labour should be part of the overall equation in planning for the future.

When one takes a forward view of our population trend it becomes evident that besides job-creation being paramount, a host of other factors have to be considered.

Housing

By the turn of the century about 29 million people or 65 percent of our population will be staying in urban areas. Provision of quality infrastructure, housing, medical facilities and a host of associated necessities will be needed.

The proactive action adopted by especially the private sector in the provision of facilities like housing and the intention of making this a dynamic force in driving the economy is part of the solution to the overall problem of catering for a rapidly increasing population.

13/2/87 (235)
6/Day

Call for population control

UNLESS SA takes steps to contain its burgeoning population, any effort to promote economic development could be negated, Assocom CE Ray Parsons said last night.

Addressing the Pretoria Rotary Club, he said despite the sensitivity of the subject for both religious and political reasons, the country cannot shy away from the economic realities of the problem.

"If SA is fortunate enough to realise a 3,5% GDP growth rate over the next two decades, almost two-thirds of it will be swallowed up by the additional mouths to

MICK COLLINS

feed"
The President's Council, he said, has already warned that the current high population growth would have a paralysing effect on the economy's capacity for growth if present trends continued, especially among the black population

He said if SA failed to implement key elements of a population control soon, the population will reach nearly 200-million by the year 2100

He said the black population stands to lose the most if this scenario materialises

Cape Times 13/2/87
225

Population 'will double by 2005'

METROPOLITAN Cape Town's population will be 3,7 million by the year 2005, more twice the present population, Professor Philip Spies of the Institute for Future Research at Stellenbosch, said yesterday

The increased population would tax natural resources and the metropolitan area would probably be using desalinated sea water by the year 2000, he told a joint Wesgro-Cape Times seminar

He predicted that more social stress and political unrest would take place in the future unless a positive effort was made to arrest the causes underlying these social phenomena

South Africa needed "visionary leadership" with clear goals charting the objectives

18 additional schools

He emphasized that economic progress could only be achieved if a conducive political and economic climate was created. This could only be obtained if there was personal involvement by businessmen

A major hurdle to economic progress was the absence of "communality" among the various population groups. It was vital to diminish the structural limitations inhibiting such communality, Spies said

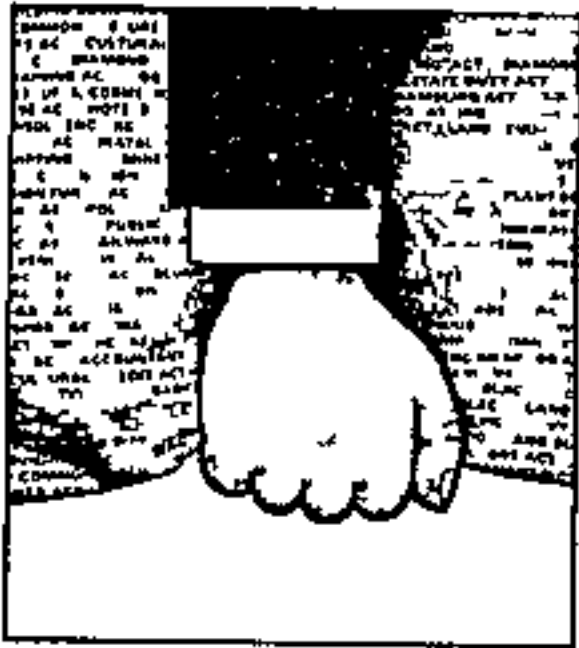
The metropolitan area had a pupil growth of 18 000 a year which required an average of 18 additional schools a year to accommodate the growth. An average of 200 more hospital beds a year were required to match the booming population growth

There were presently of 1,8 million people living in the metropolitan area, he said

He said businessmen in Cape Town should maintain a vision of hope, realize that small is beautiful and think creatively

Time for action

235 FIM 20/2/87



Few countries have had as many crackpot economic theories visited upon them, in the name of suspect political or social ends, as we have had here. For instance, de-centralisation was

supposed to reverse the flood of blacks to the cities by the late Seventies. It didn't. Import substitution was supposed to make us more strategically self-sufficient. It did, partially, but at a cost that makes the candle hardly worth the effort.

The latest in this run of catchphrase economic panaceas is "inward industrialisation". Precisely what it means depends largely on who is explaining it. To us it seems rather like old wine in new bottles: there could be some limited good about it but beware the packaging.

We are indebted to the Old Mutual's *Economic Monitor* for a definition of it: "Inward industrialisation is domestically generated growth based upon supplying basic consumer products to the rapidly urbanising black population, with the increasing labour force coming from the rural areas simultaneously finding employment in these industries."

The *Monitor* comments very sensibly that this is not so much a policy as an economic process which was a major growth generator for centuries in Europe. It dubs Reserve Bank Deputy Governor Jan Lombard as its father here. Jan has a habit of attracting controversy.

Essentially, the reasoning of its protago-

Too often white political and economic thinking is dominated by the spectre of millions of unemployed blacks spilling into the cities. Jobs are needed — and more deregulation and careful planning.

nists is that the capital boycott and trade sanctions will inhibit traditional export-led growth while the population continues to grow — and is likely to make even greater demands on increasingly limited resources. Therefore, other means must be found of making the most of what we have.

The logic to that is incontestable. SA's black numbers are not merely growing, they are urbanising (see graph). This country's urbanised population will jump from its current 10m to 30m by the year 2000 — and 21m will be black. The current 12m total workforce is expected to increase to 18m by then — and Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) MD Ben Vosloo estimates that even a 3,2% annual growth rate (hardly

likely) could accommodate only some 10m people in the modern sector. This would leave 8m (or more) either unemployed or on the streets looking for work.

As most reasonable people know, the answer lies in deregulation, privatisation and small business development — internationally, the recipe for success. The small business and informal sectors have proved worldwide to be the most efficient job creators. But only if they are left to get on with it with an absolute minimum of government interference.

If that's the essence of inward industrialisation, it deserves widespread support.

Government has fortunately shown some signs that it recognises this, after decades of interventionism and effective socialism. Apart from the reality of urbanisation, virtual economic stagnation over the past few years has also served to concentrate some influential minds.

Acceptance was signalled at the November 7 1986 "summit" between businessmen and government. Out of it came the Economic Advisory Council's (EAC's) proposals on long-term economic strategy. For, significantly, the EAC accorded "increased job-creating growth" the highest priority.

Acceptance is one thing — reality another. Although the Group Areas Act has been put on the back-burner for the election, it remains one of the major legal hurdles to true economic and political freedom. And, apart from Group Areas, thousands of other laws, by-laws, ordinances and regulations — accumulated over the past 40 years — need to be scrutinised for adaptation or rejection. Not only central government legislation, but also municipal zoning, licensing and registration ordinances restrict, prevent or hinder economic growth and development.

Vested interests in bureaucracy, in the private sector and in politics will probably hinder this process through careful and powerful special pleadings.

Deregulation would provide the initial opening for small business and informal-sector developments to take off in black urban areas, leading to an increase in production of basic consumer goods. Backyard service industries, free trade areas and sharply reduced First World standards would all form part of the new economic scenario. Fuelling this development would be an ex-

pected sharp rise in black spending power over the next 13 years (see graph).

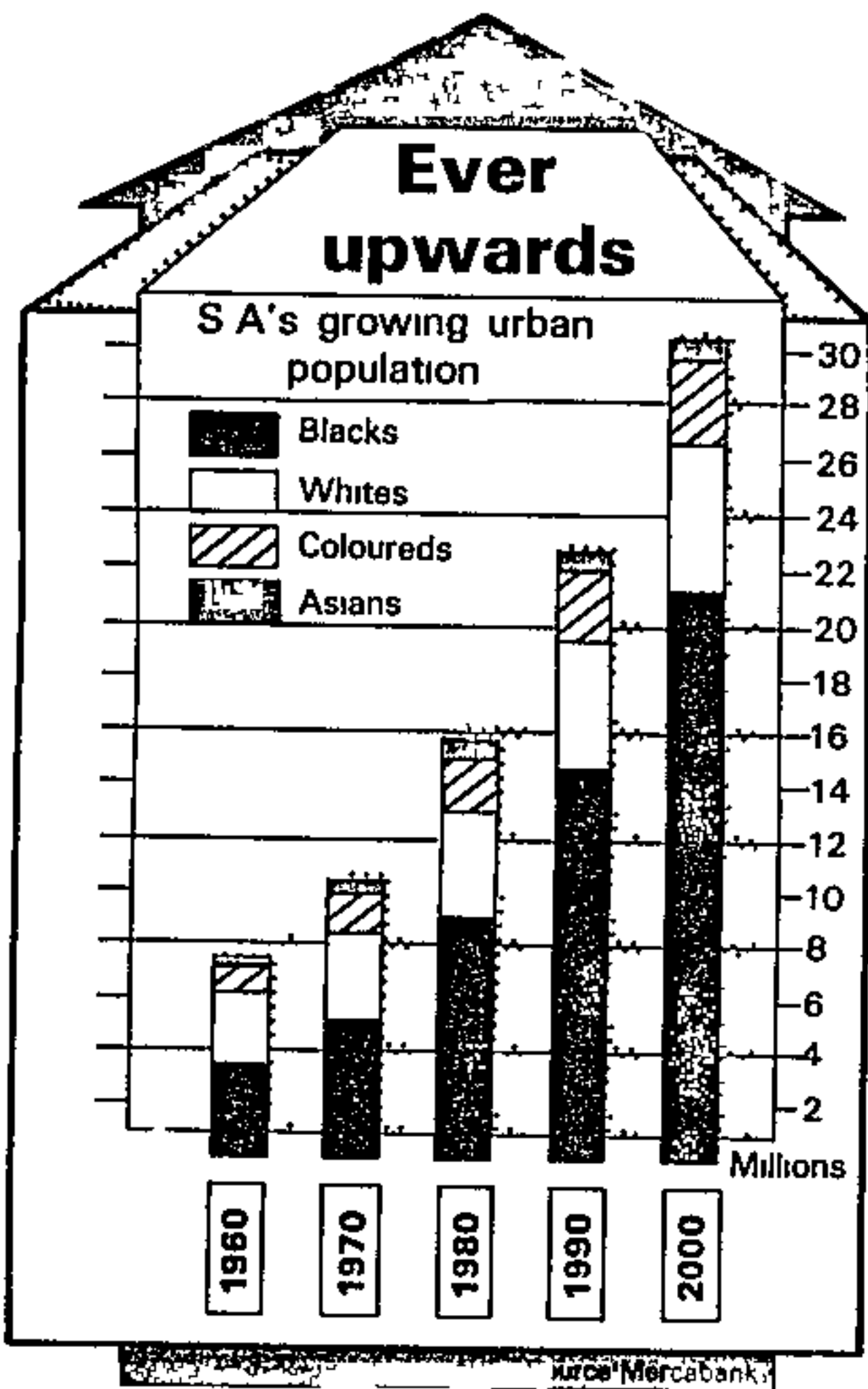
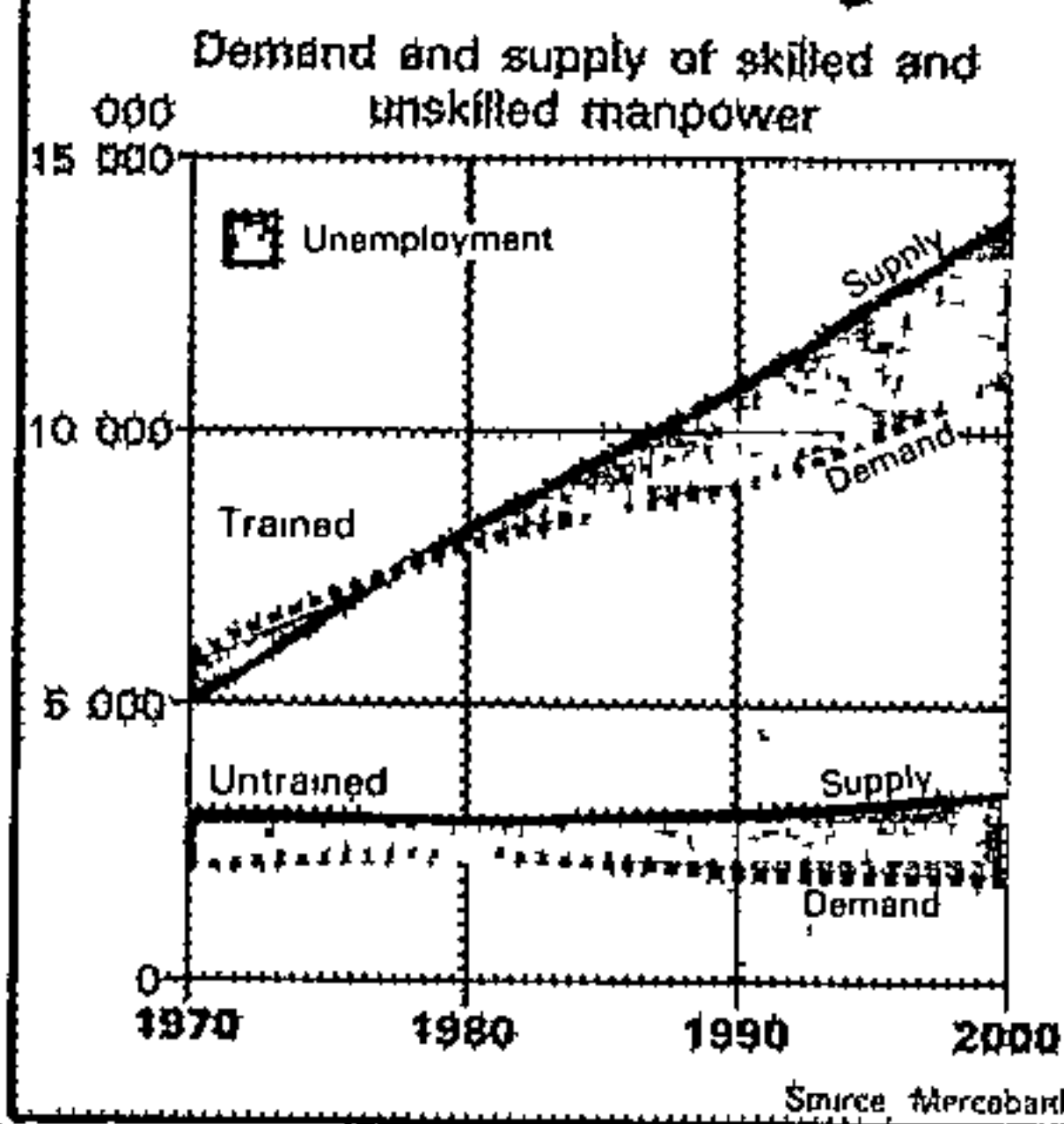
Mercabank's May 1985, economic *Focus* estimated private consumer spending to grow from 1980's R31 billion to R75 billion — at constant 1980 prices — by 2000. Of the latter some R28,5 billion (40%) would be spent by blacks, while black spending power for food could be as high as 60%. For liquor, and clothing and footwear the respective percentages could be 55% and 50%.

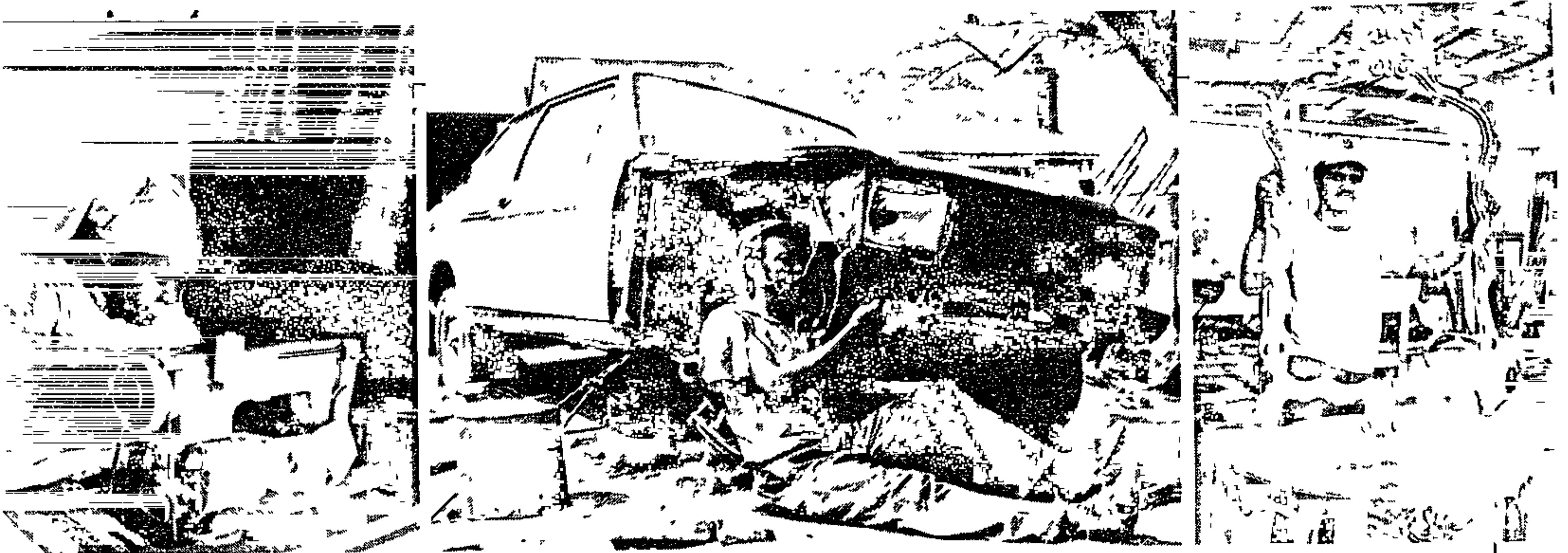
Another spark for grassroots economic growth is the massive need for low-cost housing. Current estimates point to a backlog of 550 000 housing units, and the recent launch of the SA Housing Trust has already made some R1,2 billion available for black housing in the short to medium term.

In housing, low skills levels will be no real brake to job creation and economic growth. Meanwhile, legalising the informal sector will lower existing barriers to entry into the economy and thereby provide the initial thrust for increasing sophistication and practical, further development of skills.

Other benefits would be reduced cost structures, increased competition and lower prices, a proliferation of smaller labour-intensive concerns, low-import, non-inflation-

Need to create jobs





In the informal sector: backyard mechanic, framing and sewing ... where the future lies

ary demand for local goods and materials, and the fact that all this growth would be less dependent on international business cycles and less vulnerable to sanctions

Playing a central role in the new initiative is the Competition Board (CB), which has been briefed to collate various deregulatory initiatives under the aegis of Danie Steyn's new Economic Affairs and Technology Ministry. While acting in a purely advisory capacity, the CB is not standing pat

"We were co-instrumental in the recent promulgation of new, streamlined health regulations affecting the food industry, while we also recommended on deregulated taxi licensing," says CB member Evert van Eeden. "We are now looking into trade licensing and shop hours ordinances, while the creation of free trade zones in certain industrial parks is also receiving top priority."

Specific restrictions on black traders in black urban and rural areas are being investigated, with the aim of creating equality before the law for black businessmen. Hundreds of local government by-laws and regulations are also being scrutinised to create a more streamlined system

"These are highly complex and time-consuming investigations," comments Van Eeden

The CB has the option of recommending action in terms of the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act (TRREA), which empowers the State President to abrogate certain laws or regulations for a maximum period of three years, should these prove to be inimical to job creation or economic growth

And, apart from internal investigations by the SBDC, the Free Market Foundation (FMF) and other deregulation lobbies, most State departments have also been instructed by government to look into the deregulation and streamlining of often antiquated legislation. The newly-created advisory Small Business Council has meanwhile also started its own investigations, using expert regional committees in each of SA's

nine development regions. Its brief is to look into the necessity of relaxing restrictive regulations hampering small business development

But there is another essential ingredient. Vosloo comments: "Greater financing support is needed. The creation of an effective venture capital market, utilising institutional savings for small business development, is essential. We might also issue our first Small Business Bonds on the capital market by the middle of the year."

Since its inception in 1981, the SBDC has only received some R125m in State aid — while countries like Japan, Taiwan, the US, the UK, West Germany, France and most other Western or developed countries spend billions in support of their small business sectors. "We need at least R100m-R200m a year," is Vosloo's view

Nevertheless, the SBDC expects to have assisted about 7 000 borrowers by the end of the year, with a total outlay of R356m, while some 130 000 employment opportunities will have been created or saved over that period

Other conditions will also have to be met

to make inward industrialisation a success. We have already dwelt on the need to remove the Group Areas Act. Equally important is a return to normality in the townships and the rapid reduction of inflationary pressures so that there is an improved incentive to save and invest

However, it is also important to realise the limitations of inward industrialisation. The measures outlined here need to be taken. But they will not substitute for the robust thrust needed from export-led growth and improved international competitiveness

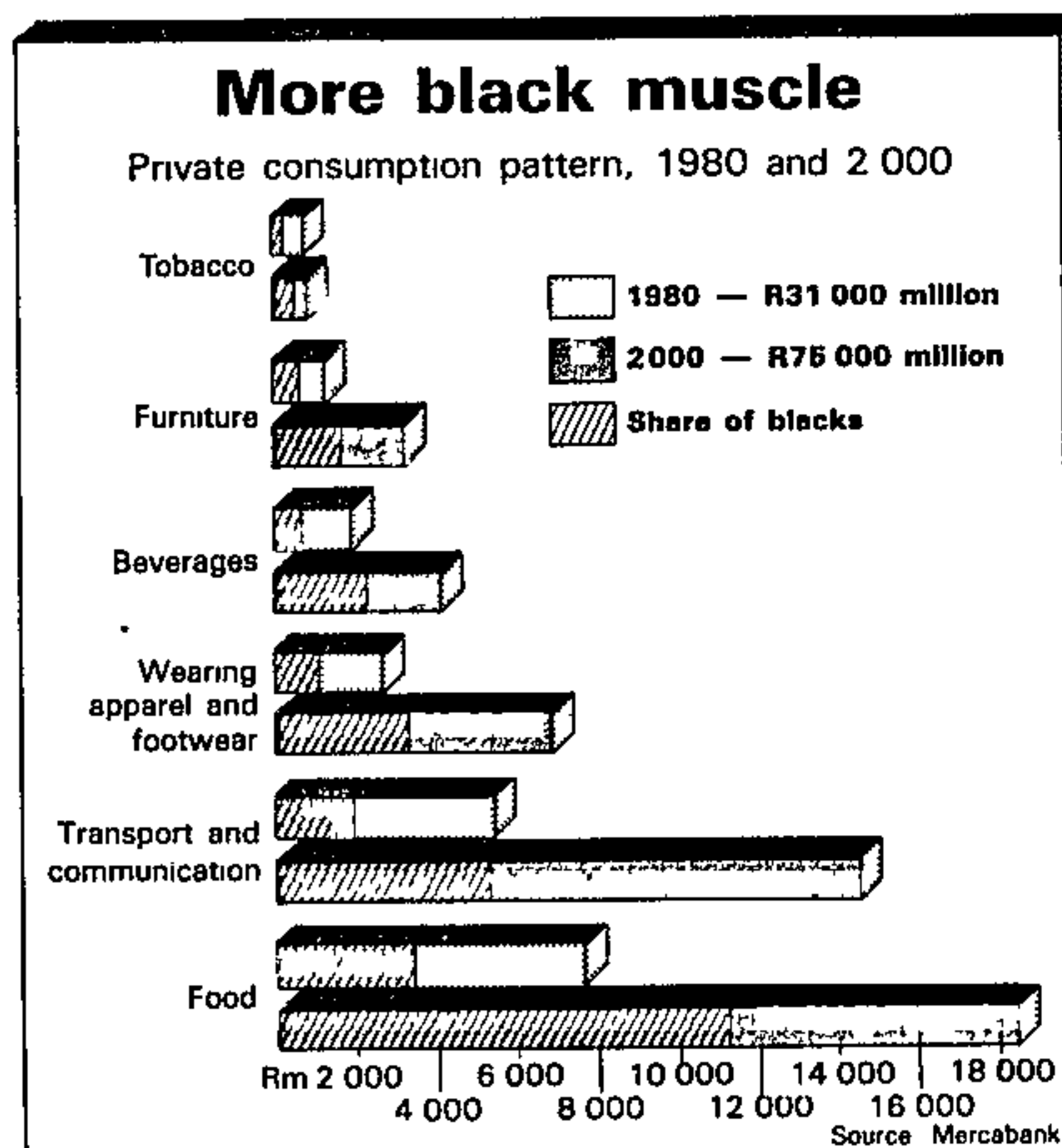
Nor, even if the process is moved ahead swiftly, will it have much impact on imports. Even then most of our imports will be in the form of capital equipment for the mines and industry and for high technologies and advanced bio-technologies

But blacks need to be drawn into the process of wealth creation and the future shortage of jobs is likely to be so large that everything must be done to reduce it

A danger with catchphrase economic policymaking, too, is that heresies can easily be committed in its name. There are those prepared to argue that to be effective inward industrialisation must include tariff protection and subsidisation. Nothing could be further from the truth. So it might be wise to talk about deregulation when deregulation is meant

Perhaps the most encouraging thing about inward industrialisation, however, is that if it be accepted as government policy, there is no purpose in covert implementation of influx control through squatter laws. For that would simply interfere — as does the Group Areas Act — with what government was setting out to achieve

Finally, it must be said that despite the pressure groups and the special powers the president has to deregulate, very little has yet happened to suggest that inward industrialisation has been accepted seriously by government. Pretoria's spirit may be willing, but clearly its flesh is weak



2/14/88
235

Blacks will dominate the Western Cape by year 2010

IS the Western Cape — once a so-called coloured preference area — becoming "blacker" since the abolition of influx control?

The simple answer is yes, but it is difficult to say exactly how far or how fast the process has gone.

One thing is clear: lifting influx control has not led to quite the flood of black migrants into the Western Cape that some people predicted.

Indeed, current indications are that there has been a "levelling-off" of the inflow.

Nevertheless, a leading Cape academic forecasts that the black population in the Western Cape will increase tenfold in the next 20 years.

Trends

Professor Philip Spies, head of the Institute of Futures Research at the University of Stellenbosch, said the migration from rural areas to the cities was a natural phenomenon which law could not prevent.

"This flow of people from poor communities to larger urban areas is a natural and unavoidable tendency, in keeping with trends in other Third World countries"

At the beginning of this decade there were about 20 000 black people in the Western Cape. Projections to the year 2010 put the number at close on 2-million.

The fact that migration took place in spite of the influx control laws (now repealed) made no difference to the great numbers involved.

Even the prosecution and removal of people back to the rural areas in an attempt to limit the growth of Crossroads and other squatter areas could not deter the migrants

The influx gained momentum at the end of 1986 and beginning of 1987. At one stage estimates held that 30 000 black people were entering the Western Cape every month.

Most newcomers were squatters living in makeshift

by Ruth Golembo

homes in areas such as Crossroads, Khayelitsha and the KTC camp.

"By repealing the influx laws, the Government did not encourage this inflow; it merely gave recognition to an existing situation," says Professor Spies.

"Doing away with the law removed a measure of fear of being caught and clashing with the law, but it had little effect on actual numbers."

Professor Spies said the actual number of blacks in the Western Cape for 1980 was given as 180 000, but 1987 estimates placed the figure at 750 000

"My projections for the year 2010, based on comparative studies done in South Africa and elsewhere, are that there will be around 2-million black people in the Western Cape metropolises.

"The black population will be the dominant group, compared with 1,8-million coloureds and 670 000 whites

"The same projections for the PWV area, including the Bophuthatswana peripheral area, is that the 3,7-million blacks of 1980 will grow to 17,4-million by 2010"

The professor said there was no alternative for South Africa but to spend a lot of time and effort on developing a cultural, educational and industrial system, along with housing, for communities of this nature.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Planning and Development, said in Parliament last week that 1 667 hectares of land had been put aside for development at Khayelitsha, 30,3 hectares at Nyanga and 42,2 hectares on the Cape flats.

He said a plan for the housing, recreational and educational needs of black people in the Cape Peninsula was already being implemented.

Howard

2095 MONDAY, 22 AUGUST 1988 2096

Black townships: population

1242 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What was the population of (a) Nyanga, (b) Langa, (c) Tembisa, (d) Thokoza, (e) Khayelisha, (f) Tsakane, (g) Daveyton, (h) Kagiso, (i) New Crossroads, (j) Old Crossroads, (k) Vosloorus, (l) Soweto, (m) Guguletu, (n) KwaMashu, (o) Mamelodi and (p) Dobsonville as at 31 December 1982 and the latest specified date for which figures are available, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This matter vests in the Administrators of Transvaal and the Cape Province respectively and they furnished the following information

Transvaal

Figures as at 31 December 1982 are not available. Estimated population figures as at 31 December 1987 are as follows

- (c) Tembisa 300 000
- (d) Thokoza 140 000
- (f) Tsakane 75 000
- (g) Daveyton 150 000
- (h) Kagiso 76 140

Income tax

1244 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance

What total amounts were paid in income tax by (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks in each province in the latest specified tax year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

POPULATION GROUP	PROVINCE				TOTAL
	CAPE	NATAL	OFS	TRANSVAAL	
WHITES	2 403 962 178	1 236 736 743	592 135 848	6 441 386 712	10 674 221 481
ASIANS	21 565 158	222 672 796	61 842	104 760 118	349 059 914
COLOURED	309 653 553	21 063 643	3 772 354	67 345 790	401 835 340
BLACKS	29 582 973	24 072 735	22 448 597	189 112 420	265 216 725
TOTAL	2 764 763 862	1 504 545 917	618 418 641	6 802 605 040	11 690 333 460

NOTES

- (1) The above analysis of the collections for the 1987/88 financial year was done on the basis of the value of assessments issued in respect of the 1987 year of assessment
- (2) The amounts reflected under the Orange Free State in respect of Asiatics do not necessarily mean that they were resident in that province. It would appear that they find it more convenient to conduct their tax affairs at the nearest Revenue Office which happens to be in this province
- (3) The above analysis does not take into account taxpayers who fall under the final deduction system

Tax revenue from mining sector

1249 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance

What was the amount (a) budgeted for and (b) actually received in respect of tax revenue from the mining sector in the 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1987-88 tax years respectively?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

2097 MONDAY, 22 AUGUST 1988 2098

Financial Year

Financial Year	Type of Mining	Actual Collections	Printed Estimate	Difference
1980/81	Gold	2 794 756 027	1 850 000 000	944 756 027
	Diamond	38 625 802	80 000 000	(41 374 198)
	Other	172 979 750	160 000 000	12 979 750
	Total	3 006 361 579	2 090 000 000	916 361 579
1985/86	Gold	2 453 441 776	1 990 958 000	462 483 776
	Diamond	726 045	1 042 000	(315 955)
	Other	483 897 210	283 000 000	200 897 210
	Total	2 938 065 031	2 275 000 000	663 065 031
1987/88	Gold	2 074 632 185	2 500 000 000	(425 367 815)
	Diamond	98 215 887	200 000 000	(101 784 113)
	Other	664 861 980	750 000 000	(85 138 020)
	Total	2 837 710 052	3 450 000 000	(612 289 948)

NOTE The above figures relate to normal tax only and do not include State share of profits (losses) or export duty on diamonds

Fire-arm licences

1254 Mr J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many new licences to (a) possess fire-arms and (b) deal in fire-arms and ammunition were issued to persons in South Africa (i) in each calendar year since 1982 and (ii) during the period 1 January to 30 April 1988,
- (2) whether the South African Police has figures in this connection in respect of each race group, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant figures for each of the above-mentioned periods?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) 1982 — 147 740 licences
1983 — 122 139 licences
1984 — 120 558 licences
1985 — 135 382 licences
1986 — 220 221 licences
1987 — 140 537 licences
- (ii) 1 January until 30 April 1988 — 38 610 licences
- (b) 1982 — 646 dealers' licences
1983 — 682 dealers' licences
1984 — 672 dealers' licences
1985 — 644 dealers' licences
1986 — 616 dealers' licences
1987 — 619 dealers' licences

(ii) 1 January until 30 April 1988 — 652 dealers' licences

I wish to point out to the honourable member that once a dealers' licence has been granted it is renewed annually. Only 33 new applications for dealers' licences were approved from 1 January until 30 April 1988. It may also occur that a dealer does not renew his licence and that licence then automatically expires

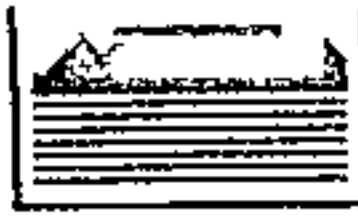
Section 42 of the Arms and Ammunitions Act, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969) read with Regulation 19 in Government Gazette 3238 dated 27 August 1971 stipulates which information the Commissioner of the South African Police must enter in the Central Arms Register. These prescriptions do not require that information regarding race of licence holders should be kept

SAP posts

1275 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether all posts in the South African Police Force are filled, if not, (a) what percentage of such posts is unfilled and (b) what action is he taking to fill these posts?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Is Cape Town's population growing too fast for the city's health? The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, thinks it is and warns that it is a cause for concern because of the likely difficulties in providing housing and jobs. But among those who disagree is Dr David Bridgman, the executive director of Wesgro, who says the city needs a growing population

TOP
OFF
★
(AAA) 3035

New hope for Western Cape

AK45 19/12/88 235

By MICHAEL MORRIS, Staff Reporter

BY the end of the century greater Cape Town will have a population of almost four million.

Demographically it will still lie in the shadow of the big league of world cities, but it will have doubled in size in 20 years

The government's guide plan for the region — a wide-ranging planning policy that has taken eight years to produce — warns that this fast growth could jeopardise the economy, a sentiment endorsed by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis

But, reacting to that "incorrect perception", Dr David Bridgman, the executive director of Wesgro, finds it "curious that rapid population growth is seen as a cause of concern"

A stagnant or declining population, he feels, would be cause for deep concern

"Even a slow population growth rate would be a source of considerable disappointment because growth is pivotal to a region's economy."

Dr Bridgman, who worked for the World Bank in Washington and as director of planning for the Ciskei before joining Wesgro, believes that rapid growth is one of the Western Cape's advantages

Figures show that the population has grown by 70 percent over the past 12 years (of that, 45 percent are coloured and 25 percent white)

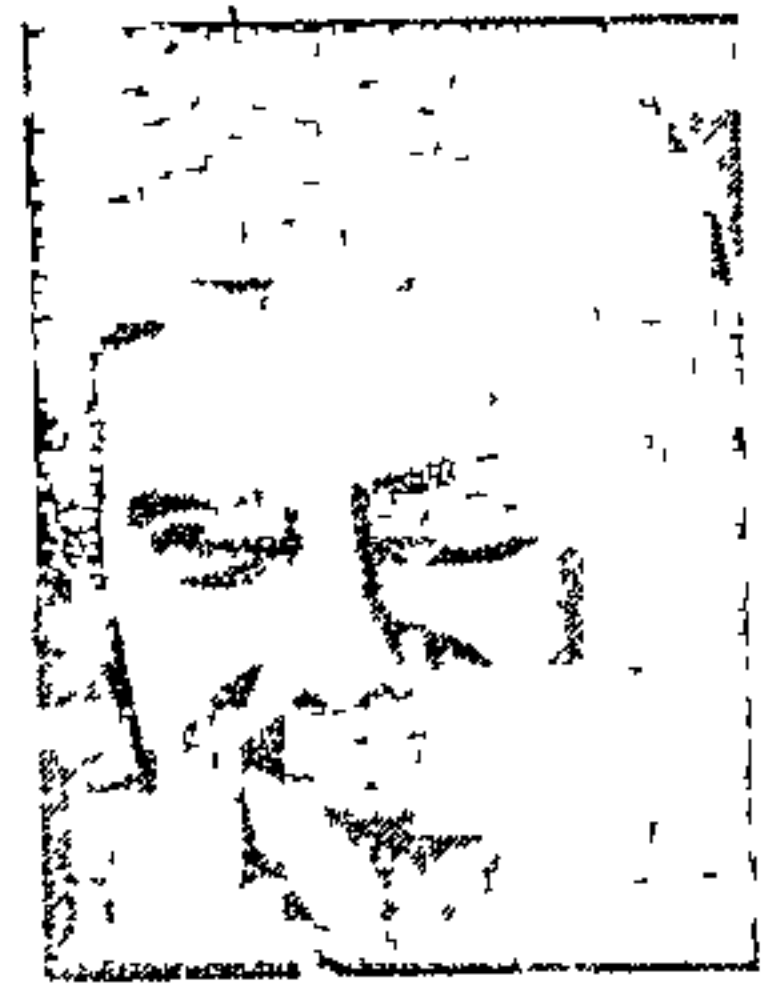
"Now at last the city can do what cities are meant to do generate organic growth develop a strong local economy where there is specialisation on a greater scale to provide services to the local population as well as to the outside

"This specialisation is one of the major sources of growth One of the problems in the past, in terms of Cape Town's industrial capacity, was its distance from the Transvaal's PWB area That is no longer a vital factor."

He concedes that "poor handling of urbanisation could constitute a threat" but he is confident the Western Cape in particular will respond well to the challenge.

This means accepting growth as a fact and planning to meet the needs

The likelihood of a denser city — also recommended in the guide plan — is not a worrying factor, he says In fact, he believes that a denser city is a more efficient one



Dr Bridgman

He cites commuter transport as one example of a vital city activity that becomes increasingly expensive the more a metropolis sprawls

"Density is not a problem. There is lots of empty space"

Dr Bridgman says the "Cape is poised at the beginning of a substantial growth period" because of changes in international and local trends, including the exchange rate

GIFTS

1995

GET

MAIN FLASHLIGHT
R15,95
R13,95
R10,95

LA
IC
10
S

120 662 fewer city blacks — Heunis

Cape Times 16/3/88

935

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE estimated black population of the greater Cape Town area has, officially, declined by 120 662 over 15 months.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday that the number of black people in greater Cape Town was estimated to total 522 400 in December 1987.

This included an estimated 22 650 people in Mfuleni (Kraaifontein), Lwandle (Somerset West/Strand), Kaya-
mandi (Stellenbosch) and Mbekweni (Paarl).

Excluding these four areas, the black popula-

tion of greater Cape Town was estimated to be 499 800.

Last year, when Mr Heunis answered a similar question from the



Mr Chris Heunis

leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, Mr Heunis said the estimated black population of the greater Cape Town area, ex-

cluding the four areas mentioned above, was 620 462, as at the end of September 1986.

Mr Eglin commented that Mr Heunis's figures were "remarkable to say the least."

"I can't believe that the black population of the area has declined by more than 120 000 people over the last 15 months, or that the population of Khayelitsha and Site C has remained the same, or that the Crossroads complex has dropped from 117 000 to 35 000."

"Every informal assessment is that these figures are a hopeless under-estimate and that the de facto population is closer to the one million mark," Mr Eglin said.

Sturmer

Non recoverable financial assistance	13 345 455	4 360 866	3 142 784	603 262	
Relief of distress	7 050 000	3 027 856	1 853 748		
Job creation	1 000 000	2 544 770	15 463 624	14 770 105	10 800 000
TOTAL	172 660 919	190 712 306	227 063 656	267 033 824	334 466 000
B Transfer payments					
Tax compensation	12 578 289	17 251 413	21 000 000	24 386 346	28 414 000
Customs union	62 375 000	129 628 000	132 529 000	107 291 000	156 117 000
Common monetary area	1 765 307	2 539 200	2 885 000	2 999 893	3 740 000
TOTAL	76 718 596	149 418 613	156 414 000	134 677 239	188 271 000
C Loans (Project aid)					
	161 468	—	3 682 589	7 638 332	8 136 000
D Technical and other assistance					
Manpower provision	9 472 470	10 042 246	9 259 967	9 697 851	22 490 000
Flour subsidy	793 173	496 426	507 047	611 092	465 000
Technical assistance	304 477	382 937	883 281	243 572	410 000
Salaries for Judges	113 911	230 791	222 727	214 424	278 000
TOTAL	10 684 031	11 152 400	10 873 022	10 766 739	23 643 000
GRAND TOTAL	260 225 014	351 283 319	398 033 267	420 116 134	554 516 000

E Guaranteed overdraft facilities

(1) Actual Figures				3)	3)
(2) Estimates					
(3) Total value of the guarantees provided				227 000 000	188 000 000

It is not necessarily the total guaranteed amount taken up by the Ciskei government.

Independent Black states/self-governing territories: citizens in RSA

535 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs	Transkei	682 664
	Bophuthatswana	588 993
	Venda	89 364
	Ciskei	331 300

How many citizens of each (a) independent Black state and (b) self-governing territory resided in the Republic of South Africa (i) in 1978, (ii) in 1982, (iii) in 1986 and (iv) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) Not available
- (iv) Citizenship 1985*

(iv) Citizenship

Kwazulu	1 121 360
Kangwane	329 714
Owagwa	704 443
Gazankulu	178 385

Sturmer

Lebowa	619 125
KwaNdebele	211 819

* Population census 5 March 1985 RSA excluding self-governing territories. Figures as enumerated, not adjusted for possible undercount

Greater Cape Town, Blacks

543 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (a) What is the estimated number of Blacks who reside in (i) the Greater Cape Town area and (ii) each specified Black township in this area and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (a) (i) 522 450
- (ii) Guguletu 151 000
- Langa 72 500
- Nyanga 93 500
- Crossroads 35 000
- KTC 12 000
- Khayelisha 97 000
- Site 'C' 38 800
- Mfuleni 3 450
- Lwandle 1 850
- Kaya Mandi 3 350
- Mbekweni 14 000

- (2) Yes Roodepoort Langlaagte First Class Two of 60 and 91 square metres respectively
- (3) No There are sufficient shelters available

597 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

549 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) (a) What suburban stations on the West Rand handle the highest daily number of White, Coloured, Indian and Black commuters, respectively, (b) what are the relevant figures in respect of each of these population groups and (c) over what specified period were these figures calculated,

whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards, if not, how were they distributed?

- (1) (a) Yes
- (i) 595

- (2) whether there are shelters available on the platforms of these stations, if so, what is the capacity of these shelters on each of these stations in respect of each such population group, if not, which of these stations do not have such shelters,

- (ii) To various persons in the public and private sector
- (iii) R1 081,47
- (iv) A printers' firm in the private sector

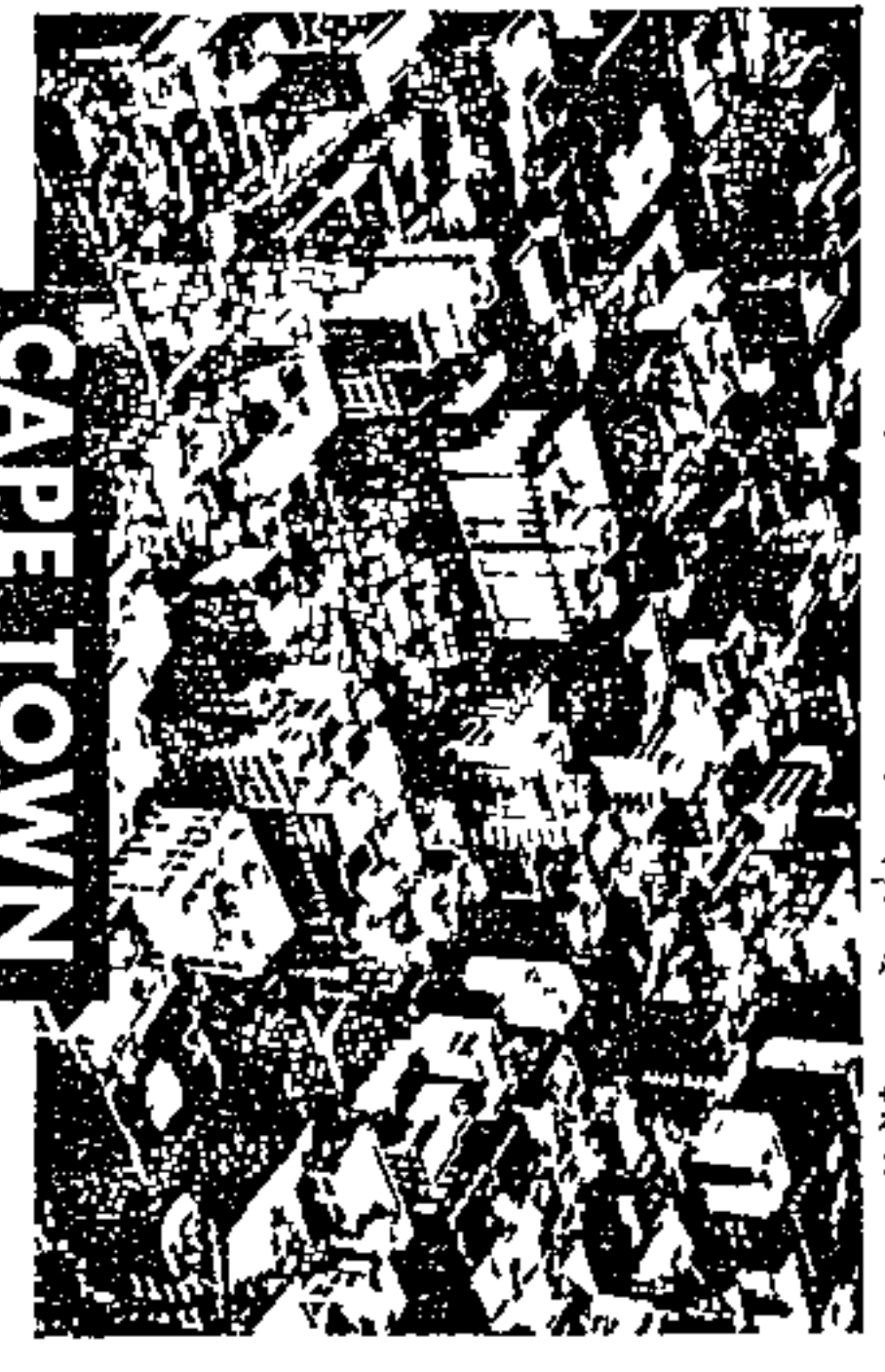
- (3) whether it is the intention to provide shelters at these stations, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant particulars?

- (b) Yes
- (i) 634

WEEKEND FOCUS

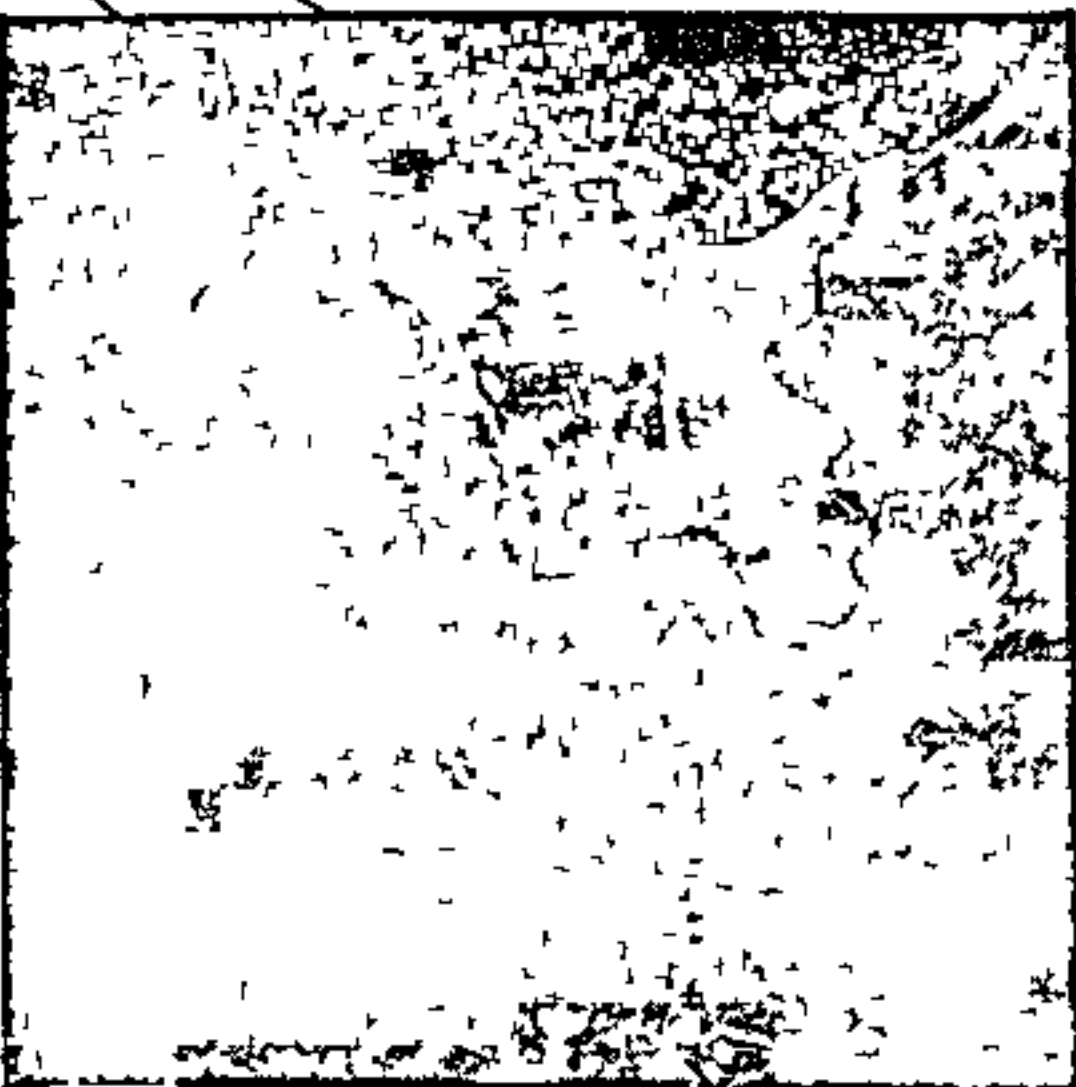
CRISIS GETTING

EXCLUSIVE REPORT by IRVING STEYN, Weekend Argus News Editor



CAPE TOWN

'Fewer jobs, houses, poorer living standards'



This satellite photograph shows the Western Cape with the borders of Greater Cape town added.

A CITY in crisis and fighting for survival This is the alarming situation that Greater Cape Town is facing — with the prospect, in just over a decade, of a population double its present size

The grim scenario has been drawn up by the Cape Town Municipality. It paints a picture of a city, based on present trends, which will consist of a poorer, younger population, declining employment and falling living standards

It has been calculated that a minimum unemployment level of 400 000 people, or at least 30 per cent of the workforce, can be expected in three years.

If Greater Cape Town had to provide housing for its projected 3.5-million population by the year 2006 it would need 195 square kilometres of land — roughly equivalent to the existing built-up area

Influx of migrants

In a document prepared for a United Nations agency which is conducting a survey of giant cities of the world, planners say that Greater Cape Town will need about 220 000 additional homes by the end of the century if all new residents are to be housed

And if Greater Cape Town continues to hold about 10 per cent of the national population, an ultimate population of about 10-million can be expected

The document says the combined effects of the relaxation of some aspects of Government influx

A CITY in crisis and fighting for survival. This is the alarming situation that Greater Cape Town is facing — with the prospect, in just over a decade, of a population double its present size.

The grim scenario has been drawn up by the Cape Town Municipality. It paints a picture of a city, based on present trends, which will consist of a poorer, younger population, declining employment and falling living standards.

It has been calculated that a minimum unemployment level of 400 000 people, or at least 30 per cent of the workforce, can be expected in three years.

If Greater Cape Town had to provide housing for its projected 3.5 million population by the year 2000 it would need 195 square kilometres of land — roughly equivalent to the existing built-up area.

Influx of migrants

In a document prepared for a United Nations agency which is conducting a survey of giant cities of the world, planners say that Greater Cape Town will need about 220 000 additional homes by the end of the century if all new residents are to be housed.

And if Greater Cape Town continues to hold about 10 percent of the national population, an ultimate population of about 10-million can be expected.

The document says the combined effects of the relaxation of some aspects of Government influx control, as well as serious unemployment, drought and over-population in the homelands have resulted in a "considerable" influx of black migrants.

"The metropolitan area will therefore be expected to continue to absorb and accommodate a large number of relatively young and unskilled African people in a short period of time."

And, say the planners, the result will be a "very high" 6.1-percent annual population growth rate for black people up to the year 2000.

"Considerable improvement"

The conclusion is that Cape Town's population is expected to consist of rapidly rising numbers of young, unskilled and poor people. However, for many of these, their existence will be a "considerable improvement" on conditions in rural areas.

In calculating Cape Town's housing needs by the end of the century, the town planners worked on a figure of six people to a household.

They point out that in 1979 there was a backlog of 106 315 housing units for coloured people in the Greater Cape Town region which has never been reduced and it is estimated that 60 percent of all coloured housing is overcrowded.

The housing backlog for black people was estimated in 1985 to be 65 200 units. About 47 percent of the black population lives in squatter settlements and 18 percent in shacks in backyards.

"Consequently, a total of about 391 000 homes, almost double the existing 200 000, will be needed in Greater Cape Town by the year 2000 if everyone is to be satisfactorily housed."

The report says that huge resources will be needed to solve the problem and would require extensive State housing finance.

It adds that there is a danger that unless higher densities in and around existing built-up areas can be achieved, new housing areas will be distant from the existing urban concentrations.

Urbanising city edges

This means that extensive social and physical services infrastructures will be required for urbanisation on the city's edges.

The productive grape, fruit and wheat farms which are situated near urban areas "should not be sacrificed lightly if the region is to be able to feed and provide employment opportunities for its own population in the future."

■ THE SOLUTION — see page 3

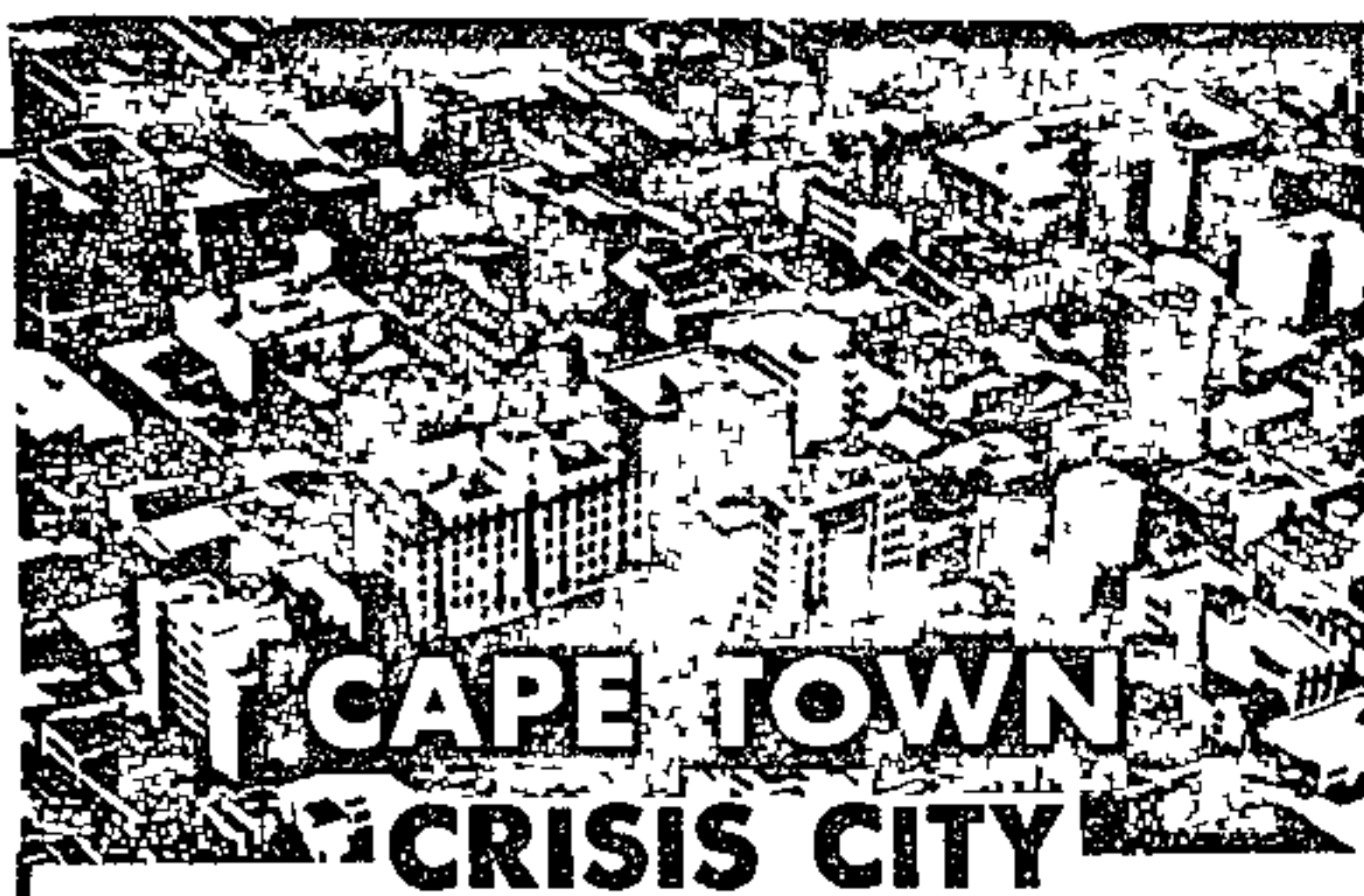
Africans in Cape Town *Cape Times 24/1/87*

MORE THAN 620 000 Africans were estimated to be living in the Greater Cape Town area in September last year, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told Parliament yesterday

Replying to a question from Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point), Mr Heunis gave the following estimated total of African residents for townships in the area

Guguletu 249 135, Khayelitsha 96 909, Site 'C' 38 868, Old Crossroads 90 000, New Crossroads 17 310, Langa 72 533, Nyanga 35 710, KTC 20 000

24/1/87
(235)
[Handwritten marks]



The Solent

EVERY CITIZEN MUST HELP

EVERY citizen of Greater Cape Town must be motivated to save it from disaster. This is the message the authorities and the planners for its future have to get across. And fast.

So fast that an expert — probably an urban sociologist who is yet to be appointed — will have only until the end of the year to identify the whole spectrum of problems before a plan of action is launched at the beginning of next year.

“We have abandoned the conference-style idea of resolving the crisis. It will be in the hands of a single researcher who will investigate and compile a single document for the future of Cape Town,” the chairman of the town planning committee, Mr Clive Keegan, told me this week.

“His findings will be used as a basis for action. He has three to four months to do it but, as a result, the year 1988 is probably going to be the most exciting in the entire history of the city of Cape Town.”

Already the Municipality has drawn up a programme for planning which identifies the causes for the present crisis, is condemning in its conclusions and is insistent that only the community as a whole can avert disaster.

As things stand, said Mr Peter De Tolly, the Municipality's director of planning, “the whole fabric of the city is wobbly”.

“The lack of civic-mindedness by the people

of Cape Town is quite remarkable. We desperately need the involvement of critics and facilitators.”

The basic causes for the dilemma are compounded by other reasons contributing to the overall recipe for disaster.

- Since 1940 the value of rateable land a person has declined by nearly a third, which reflects an increase in demand for services exceeding the growth in sources of revenue.

- The business sector's reticence to invest in the face of escalating social and political unrest.

- With the introduction of the Regional Services Council the resources of wealthier local authorities will support the poorer ones. Cape Town is an obvious candidate.

The solution — the involvement of the public at large — has already been addressed by the City Council with an opinion survey to electricity users and the City Council's call for dialogue, both in 1985.

But, says the Programme for Planning report, the basic criticism that has to be faced is

- The lack of overall corporate strategic planning or effective means for co-ordinating activities,

WHAT T

- ‘Governmentists because of refusal to face cognise the inequences of ign until they becom that something to prevent b

- ‘If ever there the history of i demands a str vival it is, su

- ‘The year 19 going to be the in the entire hist of Cape

- There is little co-ncipal departments,

- Each department and develop resp

However, this criticism is justified because there are no forward planning. Yet, the Cape Town City Council authorities in South Africa to make decisions in a described as government

It quotes a noted Professor Mellville C Branch exists because of a personality, to recognise the of ignoring problems cal that something breakdown”

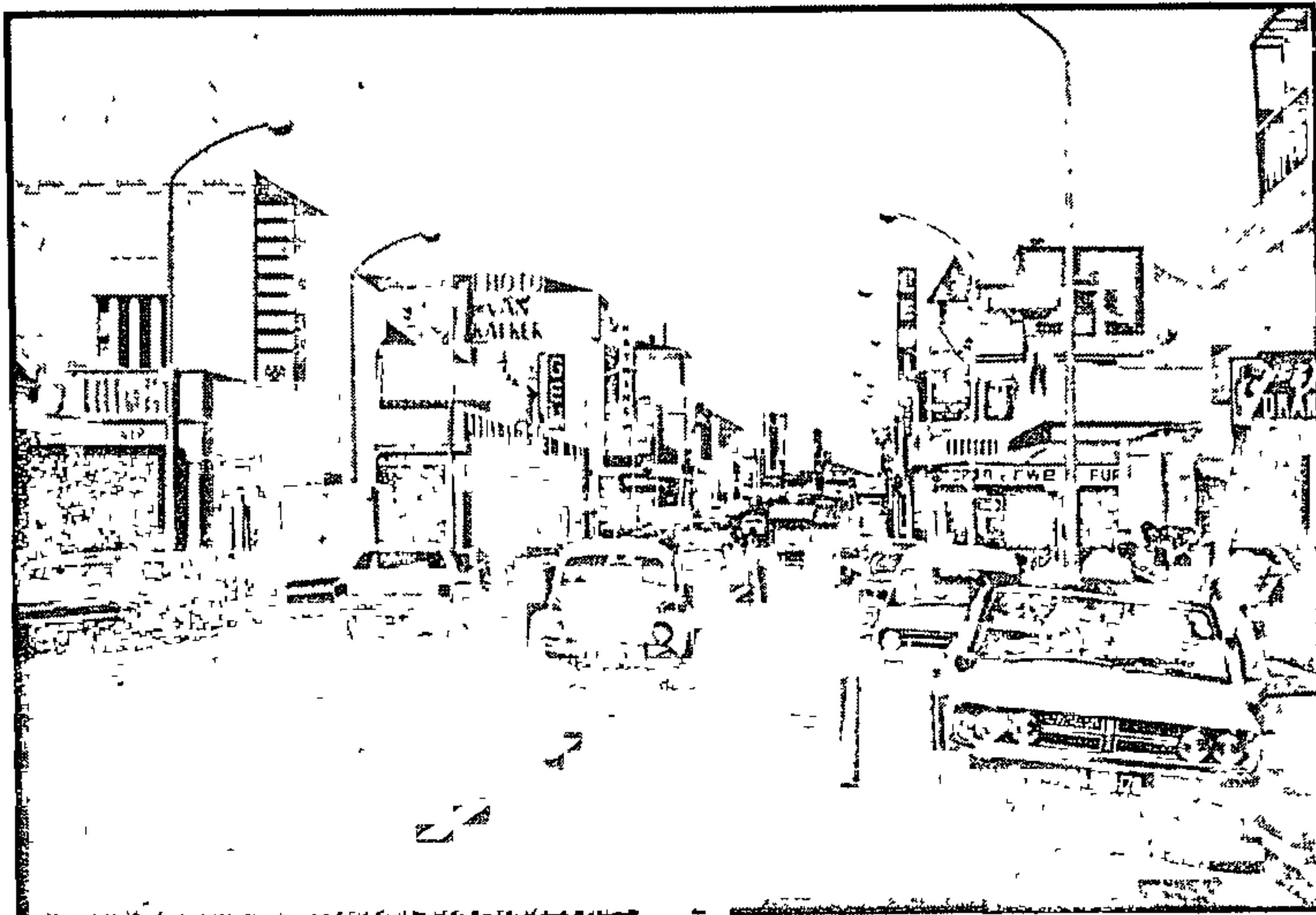
The report concludes time in the history of the strategy for survival it

Offering a guideline for the report says the key thing which involves the cracy and the public at

Its intention is to encourage and action in the City coherent co-operatively for future planning, development

Emphasis is placed which, the report says, to succeed

“While obtaining this ly to be easy in a contex



A busy street scene in Woodstock.

235

FOCUS

lion

by IRVING STEYN, Weekend Argus News Editor

THEY SAY

ent by crisis ex-
of a persistent
ce reality, to re-
inevitable conse-
gnoring problems
come so critical
ng must be done
it breakdown.'

ere was a time in
of this city which
strategy for sur-
surely, now.'

1988 is probably
the most exciting
history of the city
pe Town.'

co-ordination between mu-
and branch tends to iden-
sponses to its own crisis
icism is not entirely justi-
are many examples of for-
according to the report,
ouncil, like most other local
Africa, has tended to have
in a manner which could be
ment by crisis".

American planner, Profes-
such "Government by crisis
persistent refusal to face re-
the inevitable consequences
until they become so criti-
must be done to prevent

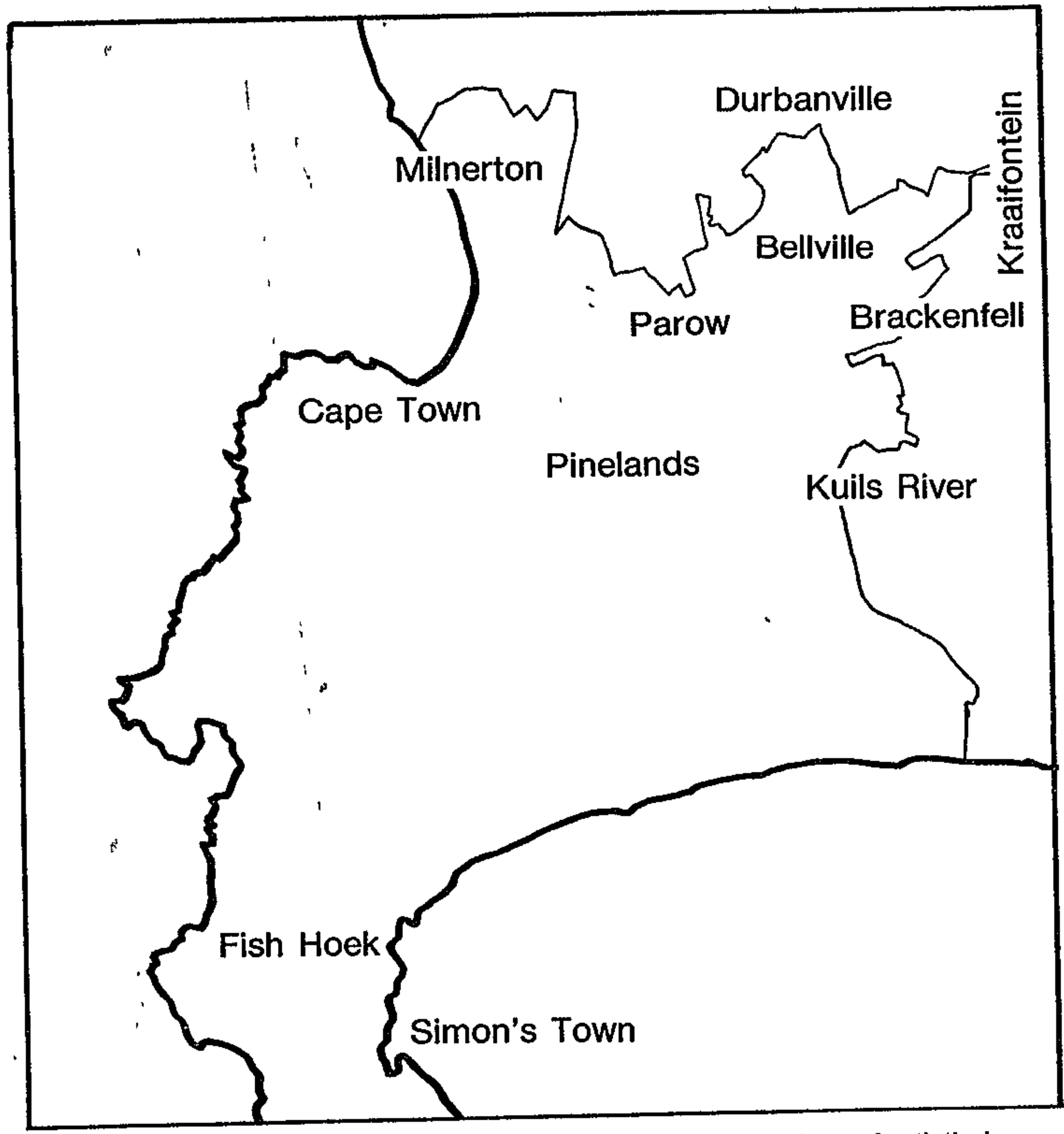
les "If there ever was a
of this city which demands a
it is, surely, now."

me for a corporate city plan
key is comprehensive plan-
the councillors, the bureau-
at large

minimise disparities of poli-
City Council by providing a
ely determined framework
development and manage-

ed on public involvement,
says, is crucial if the plan is

this participation is not like-
context where national politi-



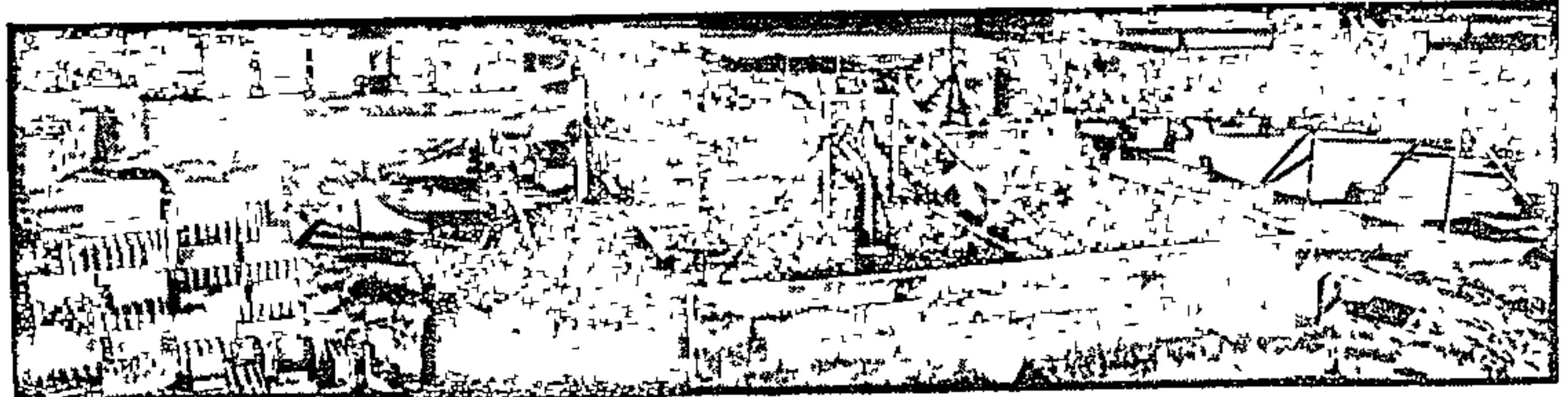
cal concerns are overriding, it is essential that
an effective framework for public involvement
be established"

The City Council will bring this about by a
process of community goal-setting it calls
"Goals for Cape Town"

This is intended as primarily a responsibility
of the private sector, with the council as the

catalyst for its inception and with the business
community and service organisations funding
the programme

Its management should be undertaken by a
group of organisations and individuals, includ-
ing ratepayer and civic associations and others
such as organised labour in co-operation with
the council and its staff



Houses going up on the New Crossroads site at Nyanga.

Cape Town squares up to a grim future with double its population

11/8/87
235
Stow

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A city in crisis and fighting for survival. This is the alarming situation Greater Cape Town is facing — with the prospect, in just over a decade, of a population double its present size.

The grim scenario has been drawn by the Cape Town municipality. It paints a picture of a city, based on present trends, which will consist of a poorer, younger population, declining employment and falling living standards.

It has been calculated that a minimum unemployment level of 400 000 people, or at least 30 per cent of the workforce, can be expected in three

years.

If Greater Cape Town had to provide housing for its projected 3,5 million population by the year 2000 it would need another 195 km sq of land — roughly equivalent to the existing built-up area.

In a document prepared for a United Nations agency which is conducting a survey of giant cities of the world, planners say Greater Cape Town will need about 220 000 additional homes by the end of the century.

And if Greater Cape Town continues to hold about 10 per cent of the national population, an ultimate population of about 10 million can be expected.

The document says the

combined effects of the relaxation of some aspects of Government influx control, serious unemployment, drought and over-population in the homelands have resulted in a "considerable" influx of black migrants.

UNSKILLED

"The metropolitan area will therefore be expected to continue to absorb and accommodate a large number of relatively young and unskilled people in a short period of time."

And, say the planners, the result will be a "very high" 6,1 per cent annual population growth rate.

The conclusion is that Cape Town's population is expected to consist of rapidly rising numbers of

young, unskilled and poor people.

In calculating Cape Town's housing needs by the end of the century, the town planners worked on a figure of six people to a household.

They point out that the 1979 backlog of 106 315 housing units for coloured people in the Greater Cape Town region has never been reduced.

The housing backlog for black people was estimated in 1985 to be 65 200 units. About 47 per cent of the black population lives in squatter settlements and 18 per cent in shacks in backyards.

A total of some 391 000 homes, almost double the existing 200 000, will be needed by the year 2000.

The report says "massive" resources will be needed to solve the problem.

It adds there is a danger that unless higher densities in and around existing built-up areas can be achieved, new housing areas will be distant from the existing urban concentrations.

This means that extensive social and physical services infrastructures will be needed.

The productive grape, fruit and wheat farms which are situated near urban areas "should not be sacrificed lightly if the region is to be able to feed and provide employment opportunities for its own population in the future."

1987

Van Niekerk: 1m blacks in city area?

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

A MILLION black people could now be living in the greater Cape Town area, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, said yesterday

This is the highest-ever semi-official estimate of the black population in the Cape Town area

In May last year, the former acting chief director of the now-defunct Western Cape Development Board, Mr J J Olivier, told a

parliamentary committee that the estimated black population of the Peninsula was "about 750 000 to 800 000"

Mr Olivier's estimates were way above all previous estimates of the black population of the Cape Peninsula — and only months before the former liaison officer of the Western Cape Development, Mr Sampie Steenkamp, had said a "conservative" estimate was 350 000 but it could be as high as 500 000

Yesterday, however, Dr Van Niekerk, who was addressing the fifth National Congress of Psychiatry in Cape Town, said there had been "a huge influx of blacks

from Transkei, Ciskei and other rural areas" to the Cape Town area

"The number of blacks resident in greater Cape Town is certainly in excess of 700 000 — perhaps even one million," Dr Van Niekerk said

He said one of the largest current problems his department has to deal with is the influx of the large number of people to the cities

This influx threw a huge strain on health services, Dr Van Niekerk said

The 1984 total census figure of people in the greater Cape Town area was 1,7 million

'Strides towards equal psychiatric services'

Political Staff

THE government was committed to ensure that psychiatric services were equal for all population groups in South Africa, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, said yesterday.

"We have made great strides in achieving this, for instance, in respect of salaries and conditions of service of staff," he said in a

speech at the opening of the fifth National Congress of Psychiatry in Cape Town

He said an extensive rebuilding programme, involving 12 hospitals, had been completed

He said of the new Lentegour Hospital for coloured patients: "This is without doubt the most modern, well designed and purpose-orientated hospital ever built in South Africa"

However, he said there were fewer than 200 practising psychia-

trists in South Africa for more than 30 million people

"Of these, most are working in the highly industrialized areas, leaving large areas of the country without any services and many distressed individuals go without help"

Although half of the population of South Africa was under the age of 18, "we can count the number of child psychiatrists on the fingers of one hand", Dr Van Niekerk said

Cape Times 27/1/87

235

235
B/Dag/87

SA's whites multiply at a slower rate

GERALD REILLY

SA's annual white population growth rate slowed to 0,95% between 1980 and 1986, Central Statistical Services said.

Mid-year population estimates show the black population outnumbered the combined total of the other three race groups by nearly 11-million.

Total population is estimated at 28,4-million — 4,9-million whites; 2,954-million coloureds; 884 000 Asians and 19,662-million blacks

Demographers have warned that by early next century whites could register zero population growth.

In the 1980/86 period, coloureds had the highest growth rate at 2,45%, followed by blacks at 2,39% and by Asians at 1,98%.

CSS said since 1970 total population increased at an annual rate of 2,17%.

It is clear from the statistics that by this time next year the white population will exceed 5-million, coloureds 3-million and blacks 20-million.

Council states govt urbanization policy

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE government's new urbanization strategies could lead to a disrupted labour force in Cape Town and increasing unemployment, leading to human hardship and local political unrest, Cape Town City Council warned yesterday.

Commenting on the government's White Paper on Urbanization, it also said that over 95% of all black people in the Western Cape were by definition citizens of Ciskei or Transkei and two-thirds were likely to remain "technical aliens, unable

to work freely or demand access to the benefits of citizenship".

"The implications for the city's economic, social and political future are critical," the council said.

The council's assessment, which was signed by the City Planner, Mr D S Jack, and prepared in conjunction with its corporate management team, concluded that the labour force in Cape Town would increase by 176 000 between 1985 and 1990 and this meant that 133 new job opportunities were needed in Greater Cape Town every day. The anticipated increase in the

labour force excluded the current number of unemployed people.

"Provision of housing must be almost double the existing supply by the year 2000 if squatting and overcrowding are to be overcome and new people to be accommodated," said the council.

But without the prospect of significant commercial and industrial development, "Cape Town's long-term financial viability is at great risk. Already, substantial cutbacks have been forced in the city's current annual budget".

However, the government's strat-

egies in the White Paper aimed to constrain development in metropolitan areas, including Cape Town, and foster expensive and inefficient decentralized development.

The White Paper stated that the legislation which controlled the entry, residence, employment and removal of foreigners should be strictly applied.

At present "over 95%" of all blacks in the Western Cape were citizens of Ciskei or Transkei but 65% two out of every three blacks in Cape Town, were by definition "illegal aliens with no right to be in the Republic".

"Their employment is illegal unless the employer can show that no South African citizen is available to fulfil the job, making employers liable for substantial fines and substandard work conditions.

"If the government actually implements its new legislation, the impact on Greater Cape Town — its people, employers and economy — could be significant in terms of a disrupted labour force and increased unemployment leading to human hardship and local political unrest," the council said.

(Report by Barry Streek, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

B Day

Warning to health services

THELMA TUCH

SA's health services must be prepared to deal with a population of almost 42-million by 1995, Minister of National Health and Population Development Dr. Wille van Niekerk said yesterday

He said it was essential for nurses to prepare now for a different approach to meet the needs of the communities they were to serve. The present population, he said, was about 28-million. By the end of last year there were 5 328 registered nurses with the additional qualification in community health nursing science.

State urbanisation project 'cosmetic'

Municipal Reporter

THE Government's White Paper on urbanisation has been criticised by the City Council after a report by its city planning department found an "unbridgeable gap" between the paper's expressed objectives and its strategies

The council yesterday agreed to adopt the report, entitled White Paper on Urbanisation Comments from the City of Cape Town, as its official response, and to circulate this report widely

However, Mr Chris Joubert recorded his objection

"I believe the Government's White Paper is very sincere, very sensitive and a very good document. I believe that most councillors have not read it," he argued

Mrs Joan Kantey disagreed strongly

"The important issue is that the White Paper is cosmetic change and the whole concept of apartheid still exists — it's a mass of contradictions," she said

"That is the nub of the matter. The Government is proclaiming to address the matter but it is putting such constraints on it that it will not be effective"

Mr Llewellyn van Wyk said there were contradictions in the White Paper and that urbanisation could not be planned

"If this paper believes it can order urbanisation, and order it in terms of (racial) groups, it is making a fundamental mistake"

Mr Jan van Eck pointed to the urbanisation of the poor Afrikaners of the 1920s and 1930s as an "imaginative and sensitive" solution

"The problem of (black) urbanisation arose because the Government would not face the reality," he said

Mr Frank van der Veldt said there were problems with the definition of housing in the paper

"Privatisation is not the abrogation of the State's social responsibilities," he warned

Mrs Eulalie Stott agreed

"We hear a great deal about devolution, but as far as I'm concerned that is a major way of the Government to divest itself of social and economic responsibilities for the poor of this city"

She said it was pleasing to read some of the paper's recommendations — "if they are sincere"

"But regrettably I have lived through 30 years of doubletalk"

Council reservations on State's urban plan

Municipal Reporter

THE Government's White Paper on urbanisation shows the possibility of a "significant change" in its attitude to managing urban development, a Cape Town City Council report has found

Broad objectives expressed in the White Paper include freedom of movement, ending racial discrimination, equality before the law, democratic dispensation, promotion of free enterprise and extension of black property rights

However, the report concludes that the way in which the White Paper proposes to implement the urbanisation policy shows an "unbridgeable gap" between the objectives and the strategies for reaching those objectives

The Government's recognition of the need to identify land for future industrial and residential development is of "particular significance" to local authorities, the report says

But the report says "effective pursuit" of the objectives appear to have been sacrificed in favour of the Government's concern to

- Control and limit the future growth of existing urban centres and specifically black migration to these centres, and

- Maintain political decision-making, residential areas and virtually all other aspects of development within racially defined structures

State urbanisation project 'cosmetic'

Municipal Reporter

THE Government's White Paper on urbanisation has been criticised by the City Council after a report by its city planning department found an "unbridgeable gap" between the paper's expressed objectives and its strategies

The council yesterday agreed to adopt the report, entitled White Paper on Urbanisation Comments from the City of Cape Town, as its official response, and to circulate this report widely

However, Mr Chris Joubert recorded his objection

"I believe the Government's White Paper is very sincere, very sensitive and a very good document. I believe that most councillors have not read it," he argued

Mrs Joan Kantey disagreed strongly

"The important issue is that the White Paper is cosmetic change and the whole concept of apartheid still exists — it's a mass of contradictions," she said

"That is the nub of the matter. The Government is proclaiming to address the matter but it is putting such constraints on it that it will not be effective"

Mr Llewellyn van Wyk said there were contradictions in the White Paper and that urbanisation could not be planned

"If this paper believes it can order urbanisation, and order it in terms of (racial) groups, it is making a fundamental mistake"

Mr Jan van Eck pointed to the urbanisation of the poor Afrikaners of the 1920s and 1930s as an "imaginative and sensitive" solution

"The problem of (black) urbanisation arose because the Government would not face the reality," he said

Mr Frank van der Velde said there were problems with the definition of housing in the paper

"Privatisation is not the abrogation of the State's social responsibilities," he warned

Mrs Eulalie Stott agreed

"We hear a great deal about devolution, but as far as I'm concerned that is a major way of the Government to divest itself of social and economic responsibilities for the poor of this city"

She said it was pleasing to read some of the paper's recommendations — "if they are sincere"

"But regrettably I have lived through 30 years of doubletalk"

Council reservations on State's urban plan

Municipal Reporter

THE Government's White Paper on urbanisation shows the possibility of a "significant change" in its attitude to managing urban development, a Cape Town City Council report has found

Broad objectives expressed in the White Paper include freedom of movement, ending racial discrimination, equality before the law, democratic dispensation, promotion of free enterprise and extension of black property rights

However, the report concludes that the way in which the White Paper proposes to implement the urbanisation policy shows an "unbridgeable gap" between the objectives and the strategies for reaching those objectives

The Government's recognition of the need to identify land for future industrial and residential development is of "particular significance" to local authorities, the report says

But the report says "effective pursuit" of the objectives appear to have been sacrificed in favour of the Government's concern to

- Control and limit the future growth of existing urban centres and specifically black migration to these centres, and

- Maintain political decision-making, residential areas and virtually all other aspects of development within racially defined structures



a
n
d
d
n
t
h
t
(
s
u
v
c
s
t
r
u
c
t
u
r
e

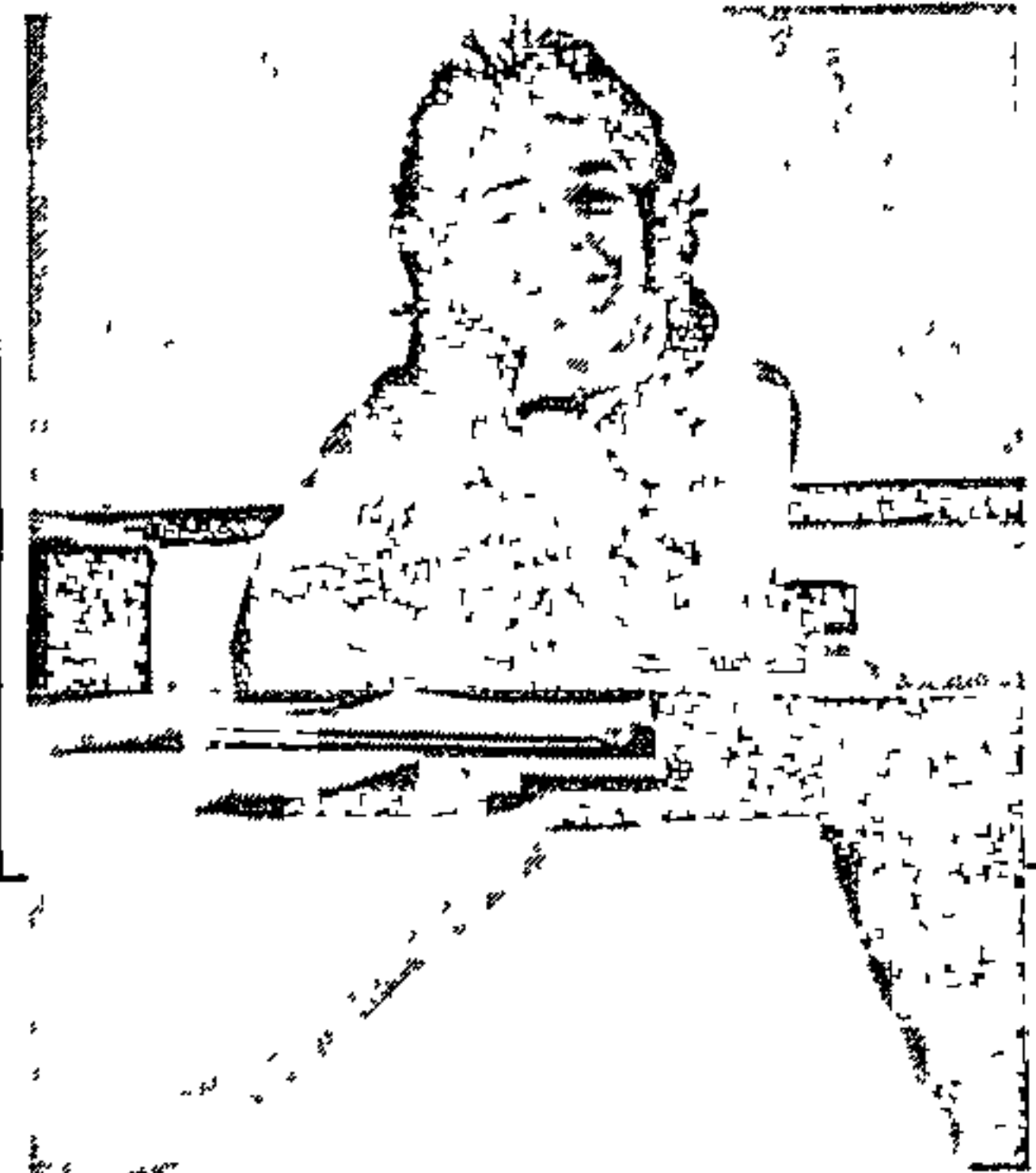
Short on shelter

The official acceptance of black urbanisation is all very well, but the problem now is to find the necessary housing

Government recognised the inevitability of the trend in its year-old White Paper on urbanisation. It kept its promise and duly abolished influx control last July, although this reform has been diluted by the uncertainty over the citizenship status of residents of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC).

Even if this is resolved, it's an open question whether government will continue to try to control the movement of blacks indirect-

F17 29/5/87
**Urban Foundation's Bernstein ...
 homeland distortions**



ly by limiting the provision of land in metropolitan areas, and by using tough anti-squatter laws

According to the Urban Foundation's Anne Bernstein, black urbanisation in SA has been historically distorted by the homelands policy, by influx control and by the decentralisation policy. The result is that where homelands abut white industrial centres — like Winterveld, KwaNdebele and parts of KwaZulu — huge informal settlements arose.

"This is a way people evaded influx control and the shortages of land in the formal urban areas," says Bernstein.

They gravitated to these settlements because it was the closest they could get to the cities. And now thousands of homeland people are living in these fringe settlements. The problem is that opportunities to earn a living from agriculture are nonexistent, and anyway they are already connected to the urban economy through long-term migration or daily and weekly commuting.

Bernstein is concerned that government policy is continuing to discourage growth in the major metropolitan areas, preferring to push black settlement to fringe areas and decentralisation points such as KwaNdebele and Botshabelo.

The Urban Foundation believes black urbanisation should not be deflected in this way. Instead, attention should urgently be given to acquiring and servicing the necessary land in existing urban areas.

Government policy ought to facilitate the provision of well-situated urban land in order to prevent illegal occupation by people who have no other shelter in urban areas, the foundation advises.

Another disturbing aspect is government's continued demolition of informal settlements — despite its moratorium on forced removals, and official acceptance that informal settlements must be part of the solution. Given the formal urban housing shortage of some 700 000 units, Bernstein wonders how a responsible social policy can involve demolitions.

If government continues trying to manipulate black urbanisation by controlling access to land, she sees the legacy of distorted urbanisation being compounded. And unless these issues are resolved, SA's much-vaunted new deal on black urbanisation will be no more than a hollow promise.

The Urban Foundation therefore recommends, as a first step, repealing the Group Areas Act to prevent urban policy being racially determined. Secondly, it wants serviced land in existing urban areas to be provided urgently as an alternative to illegal occupation. Thirdly, it says there must be an end to destabilising black townships such as Brits's Oukasie.

Although some controls are necessary, it says settlements should not be demolished unless alternative, affordable, accommodation in the same area is available. Government, adds the foundation, should publicly endorse this strategy.

Indian education expenditure included a university and technician and technician.

CAN TRAFIC 30/9/87

Black population passes 20m

Own Correspondent **(235)**

PRETORIA. — South Africa's black population, including the self-governing states, has climbed above 20 million for the first time, according to Central Statistical Services.

In April blacks totalled 20 059 000 — 6 156 000 of them in the economically-active category

According to the figures, the number of unemployed blacks fell slightly by 0,3% compared with March to 1 001 000 — 16,3% of the economically-active group.

In the cities 15,6% of blacks were out of work and in non-urban areas 15,7%

The Asian population is nudging up towards a million, according to the figures. In July they totalled 923 852 with 305 733 economically active.

Unemployed Indians totalled 32 552 or 10,5%.

Top 10



The Star

Don't cry for Cape Town

THE NEWS that Cape Town, just like Johannesburg, faces a doubling of its population by the end of the century should have surprised nobody. The warnings have been coming in thick and fast for years. Perhaps the trouble is that people have been lulled by the phrase "by the end of the century" and now it's just a dozen years away.

The official forehead slapping which accompanied the recent Cape Town forecast was almost histrionic, but if Cape Town — or Johannesburg, for that matter — thinks it has problems it should take a look at Durban whose growth rate is far higher. Cape Town officials called the city's future a "grim scenario". Yet if they really took stock they would find the grim scene is *now* — now when there are sprawling squatter camps across the flats and tens of thousands jobless.

The future can be quite different. The choice is ours. After all, we have the statistical projections and we have the resources to turn the tide. How our cities turn out is going to depend entirely on how we allocate those resources — especially the scarcest one of all time.

There can be decided advantages to urban growth providing there is honest-to-goodness planning. Building ideological "Norwetos", for instance, represents a gross misappropriation of capital, materials and time.

It is easier to house people in urban areas than in rural areas, and it is easier to create wealth and therefore jobs. The majority of businesses in South Africa have a vested interest in urging along and helping finance urban housing programmes.

The sales and employment potential of every furniture firm, carpet maker, plant nursery, television or electrical appliance manufacturer — to name but a few — depends on people living in secure homes.

Karoo nomads: People on their way to now



Pictures Dr Aubrey Redelinghuys

ON THE MOVE AGAIN: This family gets ready to start a journey to another town and, hopefully, work.

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter
UNEMPLOYED rural nomads who roam the Karoo from town to town and span with their families meagre possessions loaded on a donkey cart, searching for work, have become victims of hard financial times for farmers

These nomadic workers a familiar sight on dusty Karoo farm roads and the national road

They are former farm labourers who left the farms they had been working on for a number of reasons to start nomadic life

At night they unhitch their donkeys at temporary shelters provided by some local authorities and turn to their carts for protection against the elements

Technically, the roaming farmhands are supposed to spend 48 hours at these camps

SAP can't store guns for public

PRETORIA — The South African Police do not have the facilities to store firearms for members of the public, says the SAP public relations division

"Every year, at the start of the school holidays, members of the public approach police station commanders in increasing numbers and ask that their private firearms be kept in safe custody during their absence," said an SAP statement

"Although the SAP would like to assist, facilities do not exist for the storage of these weapons

"There are private firms, possibly also banks, which do have such facilities. Members of the public are asked to make alternative arrangements for the safekeeping of their weapons" — Sapa



SPARSE SHELTER: When night falls an unhitched donkey cart, covered with blankets is the only home this family of nomads has

People nowhere

by DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
 Feature Reporter

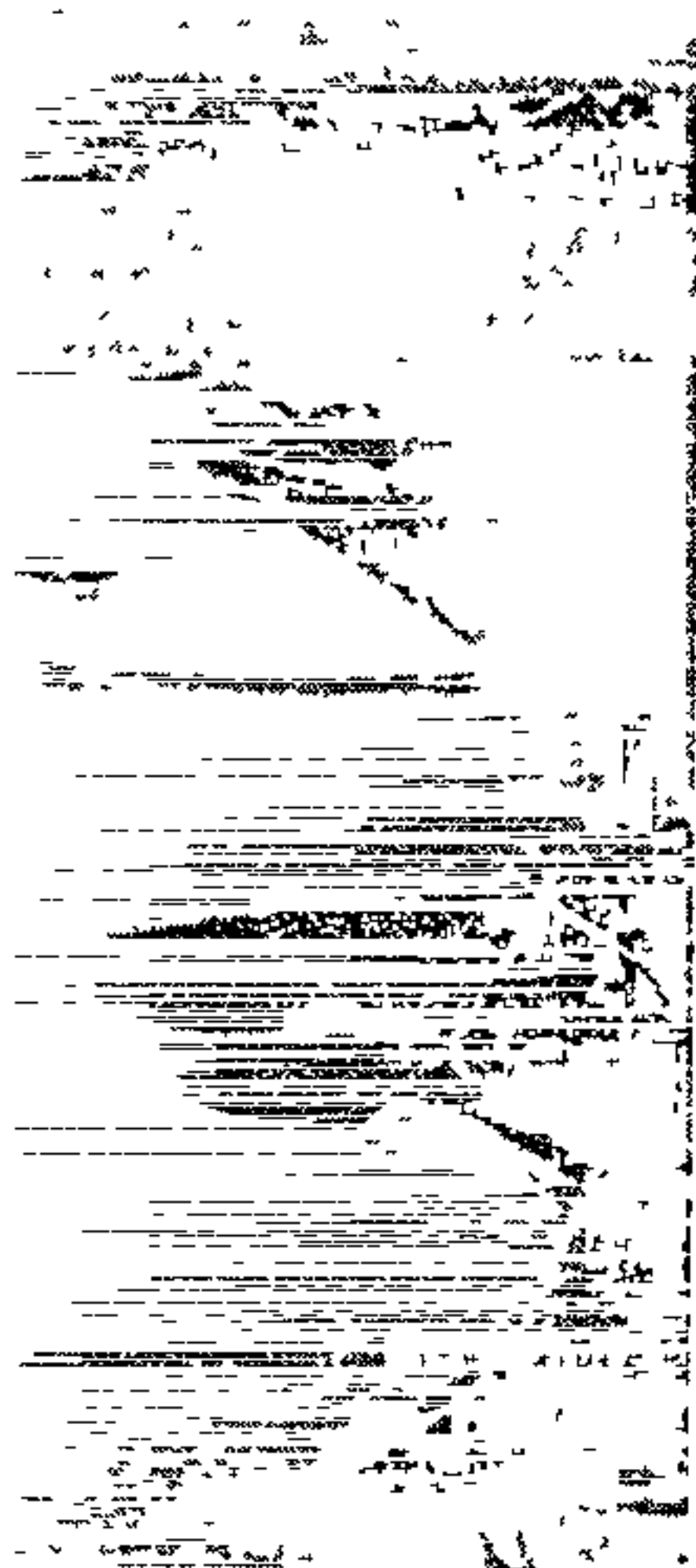
UNEMPLOYED rural nomads who roam the Karoo from town to town and outspan with their families and meagre possessions loaded on a donkey cart, searching for work, have become victims of hard financial times for farmers

These nomadic workers are a familiar sight on dusty Karoo roads and the national

They are former farm labourers who left the farms they had been working on for a number of reasons to start a nomadic life

At night they unhitch their donkeys at temporary sites provided by some local authorities and turn to their carts for protection against the elements

Technically, the roaming hands are supposed to work 48 hours at these over-



...i, covered with blankets, has.

night sites which they call "utspanplekke" (outspans)

However, some of them have lost their mobility because they have been forced to sell the only possessions they have, their donkeys and carts

Today they have turned overnight sites near Beaufort West, Victoria West and Britstown into semi-permanent settlements

Some of them sleep out in the open

Dr Aubrey Redelinghuys, a University of the Western Cape academic, says in a research paper that problems in the agriculture sector led to the appearance of the nomads

He researched the nomads in November 1986 and in March this year and interviewed 72 families

He said organised agriculture should address this problem

Unfair dismissals

He recommended that farm workers be given a minimum wage, the right to form a trade union, receive adequate housing and some protection against unfair dismissal

Dr Redelinghuys said "The appearance of this phenomenon entrenches the view that farmworkers are the most under-protected labour source in one of the most protected economic sectors in South Africa"

He said that the future looks bleak for the nomads, especially the more mobile ones

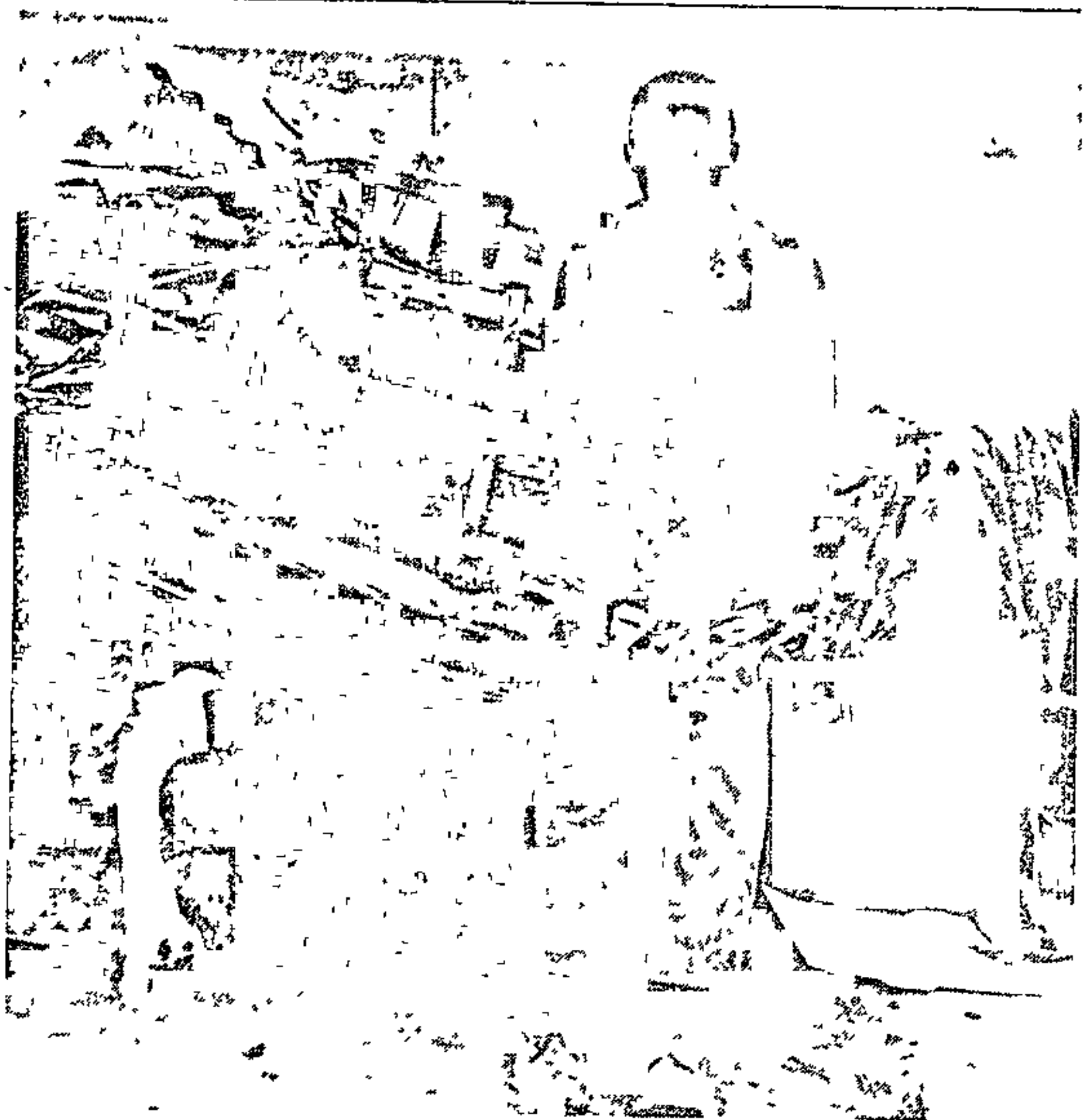
He said they often cried "God will have to help us"

Sicknesses like chronic bronchitis and diarrhoea were rife among the roamers

Tuberculosis and crime were responsible for the majority of adult deaths in these communities

He said these uneducated, though highly experienced workers, provided labour on Karoo farms

Factors such as poor remuneration, long hours, no holidays, limited access to education and medical services, ill-health, old age, and poor relations with their employers normally drove labourers from Karoo farms



WAITING IN HOPE: Unemployed, lost and hungry, this nomad waits for a passing farmer to give him work.

On the farms they lived in a "relatively-protected" environment, but their standard of living dropped sharply when they changed their lifestyle

"In the process of wandering from place to place they have become marginal people, or as one community leader said, 'people on their way to nowhere,'" Dr Redelinghuys said

He found that nomads looking for work were moving away from the national road and concentrating on gravel roads, railway stations or locations on the fringes of Karoo towns where they hoped to catch the attention of farmers

They took care to camp near a windmill, a water reservoir or in the shade

Found begging

Dust kicked up by cars made their existence uncomfortable, but there was always a possibility that a car would run down a hare or buck, providing the nomads with a meal

The nomads also raided dirtbins or begged for food

Their basic diet consisted of bread, coffee, sugar and flour

"No wonder that cases of scurvy have been recorded," Dr Redelinghuys said

At the time of the interviews only 24 percent of the nomads had consumed meat

Drinking water was often obtained from a single tap at the overnight sites. These taps are broken most of the time

Dr Redelinghuys said cases were recorded where the nomads used water from pools along the roadside as drinking water

Asked why they had become nomads, one replied

"I can't understand. As farm labourers we have helped to make the country rich, but now the whites are rejecting us"

Most married

Another said "I am tired of this existence. My children and I may as well die. My husband prefers going to jail than to struggle to feed us"

Another said "The farmer said I am too old and had to leave"

Forty-eighty percent of the couples were married and 31 percent were living together, while 43 percent of the heads of families were old-age pensioners

Dr Redelinghuys wrote that the absence of adequate housing prevented the wandering labourers from fitting into settled communities

They want to be close to hospitals, towns which offer employment, post offices where they can collect their pensions, and schools

● "People migrating to nowhere — a study of nomadic workers in the Karoo" by Dr Aubrey Redelinghuys of the Institute for Social Development, University of the Western Cape, was completed earlier this year

- (2) Rent formula used is as prescribed by National Housing Commission
 (3) This formula is applied to all townships except the 5 000 core houses in Khayelitsha

Eastern Cape		Welfare								
(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
Aberdeen	1,22	0,42	1,49	1,80	9,19	0,89	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Addo	1,86	Nil	Nil	Nil	9,14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Dukathole	6,02	1,83	4,74	4,12	10,67	5,18	0,03	Nil	Nil	
Alcedale	1,43	Nil	4,16	2,99	14,00	0,36	0,99	Nil	Nil	
Alexandria (Old Town)	3,83	1,01	2,04	Nil	7,76	3,01	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Alexandria (New Town)	4,06	Nil	2,17	Nil	8,23	3,22	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Adelaide	1,29	0,15	1,36	2,01	5,77	2,12	0,01	Nil	0,04	
Barly East	2,48	0,54	2,12	2,07	7,97	1,10	0,21	Nil	Nil	
Barhurst	0,90	Nil	1,07	Nil	7,07	0,11	Nil	Nil	0,02	
Beaufort West	3,83	0,03	1,32	2,64	7,23	0,55	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Bedford	1,10	0,08	1,44	2,04	9,19	0,81	1,33	Nil	0,05	
Burgersdorp	1,44	1,58	2,25	1,44	7,86	2,61	0,07	Nil	0,01	
Cathcart	1,13	Nil	1,70	4,09	7,45	0,90	0,27	Nil	0,05	
Cookhouse	3,63	0,65	3,32	4,28	9,58	1,44	0,06	Nil	0,06	
Colesberg	1,40	0,04	2,45	2,05	7,56	1,43	2,45	Nil	0,02	
Dordrecht	1,87	0,06	2,32	2,44	6,84	1,13	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Elliot (Old Sites)	2,10	Nil	2,73	Nil	9,53	1,36	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Elliot (New Sites)	2,60	0,29	2,37	3,17	8,28	1,18	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Fort Beaufort	1,95	Nil	0,83	1,70	5,61	0,48	0,01	Nil	0,01	
George	1,09	0,33	3,34	1,10	11,62	1,68	0,14	Nil	0,05	
Graaff-Reinet	3,21	4,31	2,40	2,31	13,52	5,23	0,88	Nil	0,01	
Hanover	1,35	Nil	2,66	2,61	11,13	1,34	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Hankv	0,97	Nil	1,52	Nil	8,20	0,31	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Hofmev	0,96	Nil	1,47	1,19	7,91	0,88	0,02	Nil	0,35	
Humansdorp	2,11	0,40	2,01	5,03	8,05	1,74	0,17	Nil	0,15	
Indv	2,01	Nil	3,94	1,13	9,44	1,31	0,16	Nil	0,01	
Jamestown	6,26	2,84	1,31	3,08	3,21	6,30	0,04	Nil	0,01	
Jansenville	1,59	0,23	1,63	1,42	11,43	1,13	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Jeffrey's Bay	0,93	Nil	2,06	0,84	9,06	0,61	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Kareedouw	1,56	Nil	1,54	1,67	7,05	0,34	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Kirkwood	1,36	Nil	2,53	0,03	7,99	0,26	Nil	Nil	0,03	
East London	6,83	0,79	8,47	6,72	14,57	1,38	0,79	Nil	0,55	
Keiroad	0,11	Nil	0,41	0,83	5,37	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Kenton-On-Sea	0,64	Nil	0,94	Nil	7,09	0,52	Nil	Nil	0,01	
King William's Town	5,38	0,29	3,70	3,12	8,95	3,01	0,63	Nil	Nil	
Klipplaat	1,20	Nil	1,49	1,30	7,97	1,12	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Knyrna	1,37	Nil	1,52	1,39	5,98	1,74	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Komga	2,47	0,09	2,28	2,31	10,06	2,26	0,06	Nil	Nil	
Kwadwesi	Nil	6,66	4,79	5,67	6,00	6,60	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Kwamagxaki	Nil	7,29	4,36	1,43	6,58	3,52	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Lady Grey	0,29	Nil	1,42	0,65	8,60	0,45	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Maclear	1,22	Nil	1,99	2,10	9,75	1,02	0,36	Nil	Nil	
Middelburg	1,21	0,03	4,26	2,27	6,94	0,68	0,03	Nil	0,03	
Motherwell	Nil	Nil	4,98	4,22	7,21	4,22	Nil	Nil	0,48	

- (2) Rent formula used is as prescribed by the National Housing Commission
 (3) Yes

Eastern Cape		Welfare								
(1)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
Molteno (New Sites)	5,70	0,21	1,22	1,23	6,21	0,45	0,01	Nil	0,02	
Molteno (Old Sites)	5,48	0,20	1,18	1,17	5,98	0,43	0,01	Nil	0,02	
Mossel Bay (JCC Camp)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,70	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Maraspias	2,00	1,40	3,09	4,58	10,31	1,39	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Noupoort	0,88	0,42	2,46	2,20	10,11	0,58	0,03	Nil	0,05	
Paterson	2,55	Nil	4,82	Nil	8,44	0,22	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Pearson	0,21	0,10	2,03	0,83	10,62	0,31	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Port Alfred	4,31	Nil	0,29	Nil	7,64	0,53	0,01	Nil	0,01	
Queensdown	9,27	0,23	4,29	2,00	8,32	0,76	0,58	Nil	0,07	
Richmond	2,90	Nil	1,39	2,57	19,59	1,50	Nil	Nil	0,05	
Steytlerville	4,09	Nil	1,63	1,42	6,66	1,24	Nil	Nil	0,04	
Somerset East	1,22	0,89	2,72	2,11	8,43	1,35	0,80	Nil	0,15	
Tarkastad	0,81	0,63	2,15	1,59	7,22	1,56	0,07	Nil	0,03	
Ugie	0,70	Nil	0,60	2,53	10,25	1,76	0,16	Nil	0,03	
Sterkstroom	1,30	0,16	1,93	2,56	7,49	0,22	0,02	Nil	Nil	
Steynsburg	0,89	0,34	1,56	1,31	8,89	1,05	0,03	Nil	Nil	
Stutterheim	1,80	Nil	1,06	Nil	5,40	0,96	3,75	Nil	0,01	
Venterstad	4,43	0,84	3,52	3,35	11,43	2,23	0,17	Nil	0,03	
Victoria West	1,25	0,52	3,08	2,58	13,22	0,60	Nil	Nil	Nil	

Black townships, population

275 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What was the (a) *de facto*- and (b) *de jure* population of each of the Black townships falling under each community services area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Town	(a) <i>De facto</i>	(a) <i>De facto</i>
Kamberg (Galeshewe)	82 500	18 445
Colesberg (Kuyasa)	7 955	13 590
Noupoort (Kwazamuxolo)	7 236	2 973
Hanover (Nompumelelo)	1 973	1 026
Richmond (Sabelo)	1 827	297
Petrusville (Themunkozi)	1 320	11 519
Philipsdorp (Lukhanyisweni)	1 203	289 825
Ritche (Motswedimosa)	3 315	2 413
Bristown (Mziwabantu)	1 033	120 000
		1 123

Town	De facto (a)	Town	De facto (a)
Lingelhe	23 675	Lady Grey	4 304
Ceres	2 242	Maclear	5 496
Rim	650 000	Middelburg	7 901
Hermannus	1 344	Molteno	9 889
Walsis Bay	9 000	Mossel Bay	4 147
Paarl	15 000	Motherwell	26 202
Oudtshoorn	3 665	Noupoort	7 412
Stellenbosch	3 290	East London	42 451
*Langa and Nyanga	—	Paterson	2 813
Strand	1 347	Pearston	3 083
*Old and New Crossroads	—	Port Alfred	18 361
Eerstevier	3 458	Queenstown	42 497
*Gugulethu and Khayelitsha	—	Rhodes	487
Worcester	9 325	Richmond	1 881
Aberdeen	1 885	Somerset East	10 427
Addo	6 887	Sterkstroom	6 585
Adelaide	8 082	Steynsburg	8 831
Alexandrina	2 778	Steytlerville	1 124
Alicedale	3 782	Stutterheim	6 417
Aliv al North	20 939	Tarkastad	5 594
Barkly East	5 772	Tylden	96
Bathurst	3 865	Tyden	2 903
Beaufort West	4 754	Vensterstad	1 475
Bedford	6 860	Victoria West	3 172
Burgersdorp	9 797		
Cathcart	6 109		
Colesberg	8 658		
Cookhouse	4 252		
Dordrecht	4 729		
Elliot	8 214		
Fort Beaufort	16 173		
George	8 640		
Graaff-Reinet	10 956		
Hankey	2 378		
Hanover	2 017		
Hofmeyr	3 498		
Humansdorp	2 672		
Indwe	6 707		
Jamestown	1 430		
Jansenville	4 300		
Jeffreys Bay	233		
Kareedouw	619		
Keimond	952		
Kerweg	572		
Kenton-On-Sea	2 504		
King William's Town	10 326		
Kirkwood	8 862		
Klipplaat	1 910		
Knysna	3 910		
Konga	2 554		
Kwadwesi	240		
Kwamagxaki	1 645		

* Nyanga, Langa, Khayelitsha, Gugulethu, New and Old Crossroads—Blacks Local Authorities in collaboration with the CPA are at present conducting a population survey and figures are not available

(b) *De jure* figures are not kept any more as a result of revoking of the Black Labour Act and the Urban Areas Act

Information as on 31 July 1987

332 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether any bodies or organisations falling under the jurisdiction of the (a) Cape, (b) Orange Free State, (c) Transvaal and (d) Natal Provincial Administration have been authorised to issue fire-arms; if so, (i) what bodies or organisations, (ii) for what purposes, (iii) subject to what conditions, (iv) what categories of fire-arms are involved, (v) how many fire-arms of

Fire-arms

each category were issued from 1 January 1986 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (vi) to whom were these fire-arms issued?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

I do not regard it in the interest of either the country or the public to furnish this information

Western Cape Development Board

331 Prof N J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 46 on 23 February 1987, the 2 237 persons in the employ of the Western Cape Development Board as at 1 May 1986 are still employed in the public service if not, (a) how many have left the employ of

(2) whether any of the persons in the employ of the Western Cape Development Board as at that date have been transferred to other Government Departments or bodies, if so, (a) to which Department or body was each such employee attached as at the latest specified date for which information is available (b) in what capacity was each employed, (c) what are their job descriptions in each case, (d) what salaries are attached to each such job (e) on what date was each appointed to these jobs and (f) what are the qualifications of each person employed in each specified job?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) No
(a) 349

(b) Reaching of retirement age

Death

Voluntary resignation

Absconding

Retirement due to ill health

Redundancy cases in terms of the Black Communities Development Act, 1984 (Act 4 of 1984)

(2) Yes The position on 1 August 1987 is as follows

(a) Department of Home Affairs	135
Department of Manpower	24
Department of Education and Training	4
South African Police	2
(b) (i) Department of Home Affairs	
Assistant Director	1
Senior Civic Affairs Officer	2
Civic Affairs Officer	2
Chief Civic Affairs Clerk	3
Assistant Civic Affairs Officer	9
Senior Civic Affairs Clerk	7
Civic Affairs Clerk	36
Assistant Civic Affairs Clerk	4
Typist	6
Provisioning Administration Officer	1
Chief Inspector	1
Control Inspector	1
Senior Inspector	1
Inspector	6
Constable	38
	18

management of executive committees of Black local authorities in (aa) Mamelodi, (bb) Atteridgeville, (cc) Soweto, (dd) Tembisa, (ee) the Bloemfontein area and (ff) the Cape Peninsula, if so,

(2) what were the relevant rates of remuneration paid to such (a) members and (b) chairmen in respect of each of the above categories during 1984, 1985, 1986 and the period 1 January 1987 up to the latest specified date for which information is available, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) (a) No, no salaries are paid
- (b) Allowances Yes, members and chairmen of executive committees of Black local authorities receive allowances Allowances are only payable to executive committees of city councils The Black local authorities in the Cape Peninsula are town committees without executive committees
- (c) No, no other emoluments or fringe benefits are payable

(2) (aa) Mamelodi	(1) (i) Members	(ii) Chairmen
Year	Annual allowances	
1984	R2 640-3 168	R3 960-4 752
1985	R3 168-4 176	R4 752-6 264
1986	R4 176	R6 264
1987	R4 176-7 200	R6 264-21 600
(bb) Atteridgeville	(1) Members	(ii) Chairmen
Year	Annual allowances	
1984	R2 100	R3 150
1985	R2 100-2 520	R3 150-3 780
1986	R3 024	R4 536
1987	R3 024-6 000	R4 536-18 000
(cc) Soweto	(1) Members	(ii) Chairmen
Year	Annual allowances	
1984	R5 544-6 648	R19 404-23 280
1985	R6 648-7 977,60	R23 280-27 936
1986	R7 977,60	R27 936
1987	R7 977,60	R27 936
(dd) Tembisa	(1) Members	(ii) Chairmen
Year	Annual allowances	
1984	R2 904-3 480	R7 260-8 700
1985	R3 480-4 176	R8 700-10 440
1986	R4 176	R10 440
1987	R4 176-7 200	R10 440-28 800
(ee) Bloemfontein	(1) Members	(ii) Chairmen
Year	Annual allowances	
1984	R4 200-5 040	R5 250-7 560
1985	R5 040	R7 560
1986	R5 040-6 048	R7 560-9 072
1987	R6 048-16 920	R9 072-22 560

HQA

Munseville

424 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What was the (a) actual or (b) estimated population of the Black township of Munsenville, near Krugersdorp, as at (i) 1 January 1986 and (ii) the latest specified date for which information is available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (a) (i) and (ii) Not available
- (b) (i) 25 700
- (ii) 29 600 as at 1 July 1987

Ministers, motor-car schemes

428 Mr F LIE ROUX asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services +

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on motor-car schemes for Ministers, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether Ministers of the Cabinet or of the Ministers' Councils have switched over from the motor-car scheme for Ministers to the motor-car purchasing scheme for public servants in the past five years, if so, (a) which Ministers and (b) what was the (i) make, (ii) year and (iii) model of the vehicles concerned in each case,
- (3) whether this switch-over was subject to conditions and other provisions, if so, what (a) conditions and (b) other provisions,
- (4) whether (a) general sales tax and (b) customs and excise duties were paid in respect of the vehicles concerned, if not, why not, if so, (i) by whom, and (ii) what amount, in each case?

THE MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

- (1) Yes The honourable member is referred to my answer to question 16

HQA

for oral reply on Thursday, 15 September 1987

- (2) No
- (3) and (4) Fall away

Blind persons, switchboards

429 Mr K M ANDREW asked the State President

- (1) Whether his Office makes use of any telephone switchboards that have been adapted for use by blind persons, if so, how many switchboards (a) have and (b) have not been so adapted if not, (i) why not and (ii) how many switchboards are in use by his Office,
- (2) whether it is the intention to adapt any switchboards in use by his Office, if not, why not, if so when,
- (3) whether any blind persons are employed by his Office, if so, (a) how many and (b) in what capacities, if not, why not,
- (4) whether his Office intends creating posts for blind persons, if not, why not, if so, (a) what posts and (b) when?

THE STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) No, but the facility exists on one for adaptation
- (i) There has never been a need (ii) 7
- (2) Yes, if there is a need
- (3) No Attempts were actually made to recruit a blind person for a specific switchboard, but a suitable candidate could not be recruited
- (4) No It is not necessary to create posts for this purpose as blind persons can be appointed in existing posts

Blind persons: switchboards

430 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services



THERE is an anarchical, surreal quality about the knifing to death of two middle-aged white men by unknown black youths in Johannesburg last weekend.

They were cut down in the precincts of a citadel of white power Ellis Park, scene of many a triumph by white South African manhood on the rugby field.

Like several of the victims who were injured but luckily escaped with their lives, the dead men, Basil Delorme and Ledge van Druten, had been watching the match between the visiting South Pacific XV and the South African Barbarians.

The attacks took place on October 10, a public holiday which used to be known as Kruger Day in honour of the 19th-century Afrikaner patriarch and defender of Afrikanerdom, Paul Kruger.

The upsurge of black-on-white violence on that day led Sam Bloomberg, National Party MP for Bezuidenhout, and Geoff Stark, an independent member of the Johannesburg City Council, to conclude that it must have been politically motivated.

Both men cited the "organised" inflow of young blacks into Johannesburg parks in support of their view.

But police investigations have found no evidence to support the contention that the violence was political, Lieutenant Pierre Louw told *Weekly Mail*. Fourteen youths had been detained for questioning about the murders but were later released, he said.

Clashes between black picnickers and police at two parks, Bezuidenhout and Rhodes Park, preceded the rampage by the angry youths, suggesting that they may have been enraged by the clashes.

Police, acting on complaints from white residents of unruly behaviour and drunkenness by the picnickers, went to Bezuidenhout Park. There, according to an official police statement, they used teargas to disperse black crowds after they were attacked by stone and bottle-throwing youths.

Later a police constable was attacked at nearby Rhodes Park, forc-

Wild in the streets: A mob kindles white paranoia

It seemed to happen from nowhere, an explosion of violence near Johannesburg's Ellis Park, leaving two men dead. The immediate reasons remain unclear, but the root causes of the conflict have been spiralling over the years.

PATRICK LAURENCE on the demography of violence

ing him to fire birdshot at the attackers, injuring two of them.

The unfortunate Delorme and Van Druten may have encountered blacks en route to the Ellis Park train station from the two parks about 4 km away.

But if the immediate causes of the surge of murderous violence are still unclear, its deeper, underlying origins are less obscure.

The burgeoning population of the black townships which encircle Jo-

THE CITIZEN

2 DEAD, 8 HURT, 17 HELD AS MOBS RUN AMOK

He was killed

Surrogate gran leaves clinic

How *The Citizen* portrayed the weekend park riots Johannesburg is obviously an important factor

The white population is growing slowly, with its reproduction rate already "below replacement levels", according to demographer Johan Grobelaar of the Unit for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University.

Against that the black population is multiplying rapidly. Its reproduction rate — defined in terms of the number of live daughters born to women during their child bearing years — is more than twice that of the whites.

Between 1980 and the turn of the century the total South African population will grow from 28.6 million to

44.9-million. Blacks will contribute more than 14-million of the anticipated increase against a combined total of barely over two million for whites, coloureds and Indians.

There is another crucial demographic dimension. Not only will blacks form an increasingly large proportion of the overall population — between 1980 and 2000 their proportion of the total will rise from just over 72 percent to nearly 78 percent — but young blacks will form a rising percentage of the black total.

Between 1980 and 2000, blacks in the school-going age group of five to 19 will rise dramatically. In 1980 blacks between the ages of five and 19 constituted about 75 percent of the total black population. By 2000 they will form about 83 percent.

By 2000, there will be nearly 16-million young South Africans between the ages five and 19. More than 12-million of them will be black.

These demographic forces are at work already, 1990 is no fewer than three years away.

The growing black population in the townships on the peripheries of the cities is already making increasing demands on available facilities.

One sign of it is the conspicuous, often dominating presence of blacks in many Johannesburg parks, which were desegregated as far back as 1974.

The underlying demographic forces, however, combine with another factor to form a socially explosive mix: the high drop-out rate at black schools.

As educationist and researcher Ken Hartshorne has shown, for every 100 black pupils enrolling in Sub A, more than 50 fail to complete primary school and only 10 reach Sid 10. Of the 10 who reach matric, only five pass and only one gains a matric exemption certificate entitling him/her to go to university.

Many of the drop-outs become alienated desperadoes, unemployed and, after a time, unemployable. They can and do degenerate into a lumpen proletariat to whom violence is a daily occurrence and life is cheap.

These social forces are integral to the wider canvas against which the senseless knifings of Delorme and Van Druten took place. They are central to the context in which the sudden flurry of security proposals by the Johannesburg City Council should be seen.

The proposed steps to prevent further violence include the erection of fences around parks, the recruitment and deployment of special municipal police to maintain control at parks and the charging of an entrance fee of between R2 and R3 for adults and 50c for children on public holidays and at the weekend.

But, argued Progressive Federal Party city councillor Tony Leon, these measures will not succeed on their own and may even exacerbate the situation.

Unless the city council stopped thinking only of whites when it planned for the future, unless it started to plan for blacks, too, the presence of armed guards at parks could precipitate an even greater tragedy.

Leon, who estimated 2 000 blacks live on the streets of Johannesburg without any form of shelter, not even squatter shacks, urged the city council's management committee to hold discussions with accepted black leaders on how best to control crowds at parks.

The problem is not new. There has been violence before. On December 16, 1983, a man was killed and 22 people injured in fighting at Gillooly's Farm on the outskirts of Johannesburg.

In 1983 a report calling for fences and entrance fees at Johannesburg Parks was submitted to the city council. In 1984 it was reportedly accepted by the city council's management committee.

But unsurprisingly the problem was not solved. It could hardly be as long as Johannesburg has more than 700 parks and Soweto barely 40 parks and playgrounds.

URBAN PROBLEM

Johannesburg CBD Association's Nigel Mandy said at the Assocom conference that the physical size of a city was not the problem. The real problem was the nature of the unfulfilled demands on that city.

"We in National Development Region H are last on the list of priorities for incentives yet we are the market for the rest of the country.

"You can only prosper in the other areas if we're in good shape."

With or without jobs, people need somewhere to stay. SA has a housing backlog of some 500 000 units, and it will cost over R4 billion, at about R8 500 a unit, to catch up.

According to Deputy Minister of Population Development Luwellyn Landers, "the task of improving the quality of life of a fast-growing population like SA's is as complex as repairing an airplane in flight."

Quoting a RAU survey, Landers says that if a population grows at 2,4% a year at least 10% of GNP has to be spent on infrastructure such as schools and factories "just to prevent the situation from getting worse".

ARGUS 10/11/87

Almost 30 million South Africans

PRETORIA — South Africa's population, excluding the independent homelands, was estimated at 29,025 million at the end of June, according to the Central Statistical Services

The figures, broken down into race groups, show there were 4,911 million whites, 20,132 million blacks (including those in the six self-governing homelands), 3,069 million coloured and 913 000 Asians

Population statistics for the independent homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei are not produced by CSS

DECREASE

Calculations based on the annual percentage growth rate of the population from 1970 to 1987 compared to 1980 to 1987 show a 0,06 percent decrease — from 2,17 percent a year to 2,11 percent a year.

Whites' annual percentage growth rate decreased by 0,23 percent when the period 1970-1987 (1,42 percent) is compared to 1980-1987 (1,19 percent).

Blacks' growth rate declined by 0,01 per cent (from 2,4 percent to 2,39 percent)

Coloured growth rate dropped by 0,18 percent (from 2,06 percent to 1,88 percent); while that of Asians decreased by 0,2 percent (from two percent to 1,8 percent). — Sapa.

PIM 20/11/87

235

LOTS OF PEOPLE

SA's population — excluding independent homelands Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda — was just over 29m at end-June, estimates Central Statistical Service (CSS).

The figures show 4,911m whites, 10,132m blacks (including those in the six self-governing territories), 3,069m coloureds, and 913 000 Asians. CSS does not keep population statistics on TBVC.

Cities: focus of hope for the future

Urbanisation is one of the most significant forces of this century and probably the most important in the Third World over the last few decades, says Cliff McMillan

As 1988 president of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers (SAICE) he chooses urbanisation and human resource development in engineering as parallel themes for his year in office

Rapid urbanisation and developing human potential in the black and disadvantaged communities, he says, are the two biggest challenges facing the planning professions

The 86-year-old SAICE, with a membership of 7 000, one of the largest and most influential professional societies in South Africa, is closely linked with other local engineering and planning societies and with overseas bodies.

Although there are a lot of things civil engineers can't influence, Mr McMillan notes, "we as engineers and members of the planning professions can really contribute in the process of urbanisation that is taking place".

He sees city growth as "organic". The city provides the best framework for increasing living standards, creating job opportunities and improving quality of life. The emergence of the modern southern African metropolis — Greater Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban — should be the focus of hope for the future. Experience shows

This year's leader of South Africa's civil engineers names the two biggest challenges faces the planning professions in an interview with Hellowise Truswell.

cities, not nations, are the key economic units and engines of growth for regions

He accepts as inevitable that our cities are going to grow at fantastic rates. By the turn of the century forecasts suggest 30 million urbanised people, doubling the current urban population

"Planners can direct the growth of cities for better or worse. The problem with our cities is that they are inefficient. We have inside-out cities. The poorest people are furthest from the centre, which means long distances and costly transport to get to the action and job opportunities."

Far from being too big, emphasises Mr McMillan, our cities lack density. "Even Soweto is low density by international standards — it's all single storey. We can't afford an efficient mass transport system because we do not have the density."

In spite of dire predictions about slum conditions becoming rife once a city grows too large, he points out there is no optimum size. "Perhaps we should look at cities like Hong Kong, Singapore and Mexico City as examples rather than London and New York".

He admits that the Third World

city of the future will be neither pretty nor affluent. "But it can be viable and enable survival for our burgeoning population. Population growth is what it all stems from. Research shows you can't curb that until you improve living standards."

"The policy of decentralisation has not worked and can't work. Increasingly you'll have a growing rural population doomed to starvation. Our rural areas are being decimated by drought, overcrowding, overgrazing. People cannot even eke out a living."

Cities, says Mr McMillan, can create opportunities for the poor to derive the spin-off benefits from our First World industrialised economy.

"Think of hawkers and the self-employed who make up the informal sector. In cities there is more filter-down to the poor."

Intensely interested in the relevance of civil engineering to the planning and urbanisation process, Cliff McMillan, 45-year-old director in consulting engineers Ove Arup, combines a businesslike approach with a bold vision of the future.

Author of more than 30 papers on subjects ranging from structural analysis to the more philosophical aspects

McMillan . . . parallel themes

of professional practice he started Protec (Programme for Technological Careers) which now provides enrichment programmes for more than 2 000 disadvantaged but promising high school students with mathematical and science ability.

He points out that at Wits, for example, of the 1987 first year engineering class of 530 students, 120 were from disadvantaged communities.

Despite the pressures of a tightly scheduled and frenetic professional life, he involves himself with an active corporate citizenship programme.

He helped initiate the Planning Professions Board which serves as a focal point for the various professions — town and regional planners, architects, landscape architects, engineers — to debate issues and contribute to policy.

He has chaired interdisciplinary conferences on urban planning; was a member of the Soweto Home Improvement Action Group, serves on the council of the Johannesburg CBD Association. In 1981 he won one of the Four Outstanding Young South Africans Awards in recognition of his services to the community.

While not denying the complexity of South Africa's social fabric he feels "South Africans across the spectrum are caught up by their ideological stances and their false impressions of what the other side is about. We need a vision of the future with a belief in a common destiny of building a better future together. Wealth creation is top priority — we have to concern ourselves with what is appropriate, affordable and works, rather than what is desirable."

30-year programmes

He notes that economic expansion within the free market system is the only system that can solve our dilemmas. Affirmative action is what is called for. But looking for quick fixes is futile.

Rather, he argues, we need to talk about 30-year programmes if we are serious about solving our problems. "It took something of the order of 20 or 30 years between when countries like Taiwan made a major commitment to technological and vocational education and when their economies really took off."

P.T.O.

Mr McMillan describes himself as an optimistic realist "We must recognise that for blacks a disadvantaged background has created a situation of inequality which has to be overcome" Arguably, he says, denial of land rights and sound education are the two root causes of all the difficulties we have to contend with today

"We need affirmative action, not paternalism, to recognise the inequality and create a system which can nurture that potential over a period to enable him to compete as an equal."

But don't look to government to solve problems, he cautions

Bad government

"The best we can hope for is government that doesn't stifle what we want to do We have to accept we are likely to have bad government rather than good government, be it white or black, for the next three decades.

"The best we can hope for is that government will keep its hands off enough to enable people with inherent talents to get on with the job of improving the lot of the overall population rather than leave the country One hopes government will maintain overall stability and a climate within which the transformation can take place."

He adds "There is no way I am saying the planning professions or engineers alone can solve the fundamentals that I believe are wrong But what they can solve is vitally important And that is issues like cities"

What is his source of optimism? "More than anything, it is in the exciting experiments which are taking place in so many areas and demonstrate that a new, non-racial South African way of solving our problems is possible These reproducible models, like Albert Koopman's Cash-build management philosophy or Protec, are the source of hope."

BUSINESS DAY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18 1988

50c (45c + 5c tax)

AL and CAPE 80c (71c + 9c tax)

Jo'burg population survey begins

JOHANNESBURG'S city council has begun a survey of overcrowding in the Hillbrow-CBD area as concern mounts over unsanitary conditions in the wake of a vast influx of people into the area in recent years.

An academic puts the estimated population density for the area at 128,5 people per hectare — possibly the highest in the southern hemisphere. This compares with 36,3 people per hectare in Rio de Janeiro.

Councillors and municipal authorities

ROBIN TAYLOR

point to a rise in the number of problems related to the population explosion in the areas — including rapid spread of infectious diseases, an overburdened sanitary system and strained water supplies.

They point to a sanitation and water system designed about 40 years ago and now hopelessly inadequate to deal with an estimated 74 000 people currently living in the mostly high-rise residential district — about a third of them "illegal"

black, coloured and Indian people

Management committee chairman J F Oberholzer confirmed the city had started a survey into overcrowding after the discovery that up to three families were living in one bedroomed flat.

Oberholzer said unless alternative accommodation was found for people moving into the city centre and the area immediately surrounding it, overcrowding

© To Page 2

Gold value

Dated sanitation causes concern

ing would continue to worsen.

CBD Association chairman Nigel Mandy, referring to sanitation problems caused by overcrowding, warned there was a great chance of deterioration in the inner city areas, as facilities were not designed to cope with the numbers of people.

The situation could be rectified if the legal situation were "normalised" — infrastructure could be put to greater advantage, particularly on the eastern side of the CBD, where many obsolete blocks of flats could be renovated for occupation. However, this depended on the relaxation of the Group Areas Act.

The PFP's CBD councillor Molly Kopel said her ward had accommodation for about 5 000 people, but she estimated more than 12 000 people were living there.

Head of Rand Afrikaanse Universiteit's research unit for development studies, Johan Fick, said he estimated there were an additional 62 000 living in Hillbrow, Berea and Joubert Park, of whom about 25 000 were black, coloured and Indian.

Johannesburg's medical officer of health Prof Hilliard Hurwitz said overcrowding in the area had led to unhealthy conditions.

"Obviously, where large numbers of people are crammed into an area, you are going to get the spread of all sorts of infectious diseases."

His department closely monitored the situation and took action when neces-

sary. Kopel said many of the problems stemmed from too many people moving into small rooms in blocks of flats with only one toilet and bath on each floor. The facilities were overused and drains became blocked leading to unsanitary conditions.

Waterpipe facilities had been installed in the 1940s and were now insufficient to cope with the increase in population in these areas, she said.

She said plans were being considered to revamp this system, but until the exact number of people in Hillbrow and the CBD had been established it would be impossible to implement them.

Cassim Coovadia of Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop) said the organisation worked with 35 blocks of flats in Joubert Park, but there was no way they could estimate the number of people involved.

"There is overcrowding and sub-letting of flats to tenants and I would not even begin to guess how many people are living here," he said.

PFP councillor for Joubert Park David Neppe said the same problems existed in his ward, where there had been a "total" population explosion.

He said families could afford the high rents only by taking in other families.

This led to unsatisfactory living conditions which he described as a "totally unnatural way of life."

PRETORIA — Urbanisation had become the single most important political, social, economic and developmental phenomenon of the times, Urban

Foundation senior research Margie Keeton said at the weekend.

Speaking at the "Women Leadership and Development" conference at the University of Pretoria she said the cities were economic powerhouses in SA, generating 75% of GDP.

The country's high road development and prosperity led inexorably to the cities. Urbanisation was an inevitable process.

Already more than half the population lived in urban areas, and by the year 2 000 the proportion would have risen, because of migration and natural population growth.

Demographers estimated the urban population in 2 000 would be double the 1980 figure.

In SA the problem of poverty was acute — over 80% of the population of

Urbanisation is a vital factor

235.

8/Day

18/1/88



GERALD REJILLY

the homelands lived under the PDL.

In the urban areas many of the traditional manifestations of poverty — overcrowding and unemployment among them — were all too apparent.

The complexity and dimensions of poverty in SA made social upliftment programmes an absolute priority.

The country was entering a very uncertain period of transition to a post-apartheid society.

The difference in wealth, privilege, access and influence had been overlaid and sharpened by racial divisions.

In many ways urbanisation provided the best foundation for lasting social upliftment.

overseas visits in 1987, if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit,

(2) whether he or these Deputy Ministers were accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits, if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him or these Deputy Ministers and (d) why,

(3) whether any costs were incurred by his Department as a result, if so, what total amount in that year?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) No

(2) and (3) Fall away

Mixed couples, applications for permits

585 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether his Department has received any applications from couples who entered into mixed marriages for the issue of permits in terms of section 26(3) of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to reside permanently in White areas and to be exempt from the provisions of the said Act, if so, how many (a) in 1987 and/or (b) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) whether any of these applications have been granted, if not, why not, if so, how many (a) in 1987 and/or (b) at the above-mentioned date,

(3) whether any of these applications have been refused, if so, why in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

No

Soweto proper/Dobsonville/Diepmeadow: applications for 99-year leases/freehold title

588 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many persons in Soweto proper, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow, respectively,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

applied in 1987 for (i) 99-year leases and (ii) leave to purchase property under freehold title and (b) how many such applications had been granted in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

As at 31 December 1987

(a) (i) Soweto 3 949
Diepmeadow 604
Dobsonville 310

(ii) Soweto 4 863
Diepmeadow 1
Dobsonville 1

(i) Soweto 3 949
Diepmeadow 291
Dobsonville 310

(ii) Soweto 1
Diepmeadow 1
Dobsonville 1

99-year leasehold scheme: plots surveyed

590 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many plots were surveyed in each province of the Republic in 1987 with a view to the 99-year leasehold scheme?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

TRANSVAAL

381 678 plots were registered with the Deeds Office

ORANGE FREE STATE

1 569 plots

CAPE PROVINCE

59 739 plots

NATAL

5 690 plots

Greater Soweto, population

591 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What was the population of Greater Soweto as at 31 December 1987?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

1 542 100 estimated

Christmas cards sent out

606 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether (a) he, (b) the Department of Justice and/or (c) the Prisons Service sent out Christmas cards in 1987, if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case,

(2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards, if not, how were they distributed?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) Yes

(i) No cards were printed in 1987

(ii) Approximately ten cards were sent to colleagues and friends

(iii) None Existing stocks were used

(iv) The Government Printer

(b) Yes

(i) 1 000

(ii) The Director-General in his official capacity sent out cards for approximately 800 people comprising public office-bearers, heads of state departments, retired heads of the Department, heads of sub-offices in the Directorate of Justice, heads of prison commands and prisons and retired officials in the Directorate of Justice

(iii) R436,43

(iv) The Government Printer

(c) Yes

(i) 3 000

(ii) 575 were sent out to instances and persons with whom the SA Prisons Service has official connections and also in return of season greetings to the Commissioner of Prisons and the personnel corps of the SA Prisons Service received from individuals, instances and Members of Parliament

(iii) R684,32 for the supply of 3 000

(iv) The Government Printer

(2) Yes However, the cards mailed by the Director-General and the Commissioner of Prisons in their official capacities were dispatched as official mail

Nursing diploma course at H F Verwoerd hospital in Pretoria

613 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) (a) How many (i) enquires about, and (ii) applications for admission to, the nursing diploma course at the H F Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria were received in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, and (b) how many persons were admitted to the course in each of these years,

(2) whether there is a shortage of nursing staff at present at (a) Transvaal provincial hospitals in general and (b) the H F Verwoerd Hospital in particular, if so, what (i) is the extent of and (ii) are the reasons for this shortage, in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) (a) (i) 1985 — 340
1986 — 634
1987 — 668

(ii) 1985 — 205
1986 — 232
1987 — 210

(b) 1985 — 152
1986 — 147
1987 — 181

(2) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

935

TUESDAY, 12 APRIL 1988

936

* The wage strikes which took place in the mining industry during August 1987 were responsible for 66 per cent of man-days lost (Above-mentioned figures do not include work-stoppages)

(b) Statistics on losses incurred owing to strikes are not available

Employees: extra employment

927 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether employees in the South African Transport Services are permitted to (a) take on extra employment and (b) participate in any type of business of their own, if so,

(2) whether this permission is granted subject to any conditions, if so, what conditions?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) (a) and (b) Yes

(2) Yes It is a condition that such activities do not in any way interfere with their official duties, that it is undertaken outside their normal working hours, and that it is not in conflict with the interests of Transport Services in general

Delays in departure of SAA flights: amount lost

932 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What amount is it estimated was lost in terms of (a) business and (b) man-hours (i) in the (aa) 1984-85, (bb) 1985-86 and (cc) 1986-87 financial years, and (ii) as at the latest specified date in the 1987-88 financial year for which information is available, as a result of delays in the departure of South African Airways flights?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

An estimation is not possible

Chartering of aircraft by SAA: date on which introduced

933 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) On what date was the chartering of aircraft by the South African Airways introduced

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

937

TUESDAY, 12 APRIL 1988

938

Africans' residing in Transvaal/Cape Province

in respect of what date is this information furnished?

953 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many (i) North Sotho, (ii) Tswana and (iii) Zulu-speaking Africans reside permanently in the Transvaal, (b) how many Xhosa-speaking Africans reside permanently in the Cape Province and (c)

(a) (i) 884 150
(ii) 989 714
(iii) 1 296 406
(b) 1 246 555
(c) 1980 Population Census

~~235~~

~~235~~

235

SAA: leasing of aircraft to other countries

936 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether the South African Airways are leasing aircraft to other countries, if so, when was this decision taken,

(2) whether this practice has any effects on the domestic flight capacity of the Airways, if so, (a) to what extent and (b) what revenue could have been earned in the latest specified financial year if these aircraft had been available for domestic flights,

(3) whether this practice has resulted in the Airways having to purchase new aircraft, if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes, August 1985

(2) No (a) and (b) Fall away

(3) No

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(b) 8 October 1987,

(4) yes,
(a) the Paarl Teachers' College will be used by the South African Police, the Paarl Technical College and the Paarl Commercial High School,

(b) with effect from 1990,

(5) no

For written reply

General Affairs

Sandton: additional post offices/postal services

130 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications

Whether it is the intention to provide any additional (a) post offices and (b) postal services in the Sandton area in 1988, if so, (i) where, (ii) what services, and (iii) when, in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) No,

(b) yes,

(i) Gallo Manor,

(ii) and (iii) the installation of 800 additional private boxes at the existing mail collection unit before the end of March 1988 (see note 1)

The following additional services are planned for the Sandton area for completion later than 1988.

(i) The erection of a mail collection unit consisting of 1 500 private boxes in Lambro Park by August 1989 (see note 1)

(ii) The construction of a new departmental post office in Wendywood to replace the existing hired premises in the course of 1989. The proposed new office will provide 2 000 private boxes

(iii) The establishment of a post office in Morningside (see note 2)

NOTES

(1) In a written reply furnished on 26 February 1987 to question No 347, it was envis-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

aged that the service at Gallo Manor would be provided towards the middle of 1987 and that at Lambro Park during the second half of 1987. The work involved in the provision of these services has unfortunately been unavoidably delayed

(2) The target date of the second half of 1987 envisaged in the reply to the question referred to above for the establishment of a post office in Morningside could unfortunately not be met as hired accommodation at an economic rental is not available. It is not proposed to erect a departmental building for this purpose as early as possible

Special crime prevention unit in Sandton: arrests
136 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many arrests in respect of each specified type of suspected offence were effected in 1987 by the special crime prevention unit stationed in Sandton?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Immigration Act	916
Drinking in the Public	261
Trespass	201
Possession of dagga	92
Housebreaking with the intent to steal and theft	68
Theft of motor vehicles	33
Dealing in dagga	19
Possession of suspected stolen property	16
Theft	11
Possession of prohibited concoctions	5
Possession of dangerous weapons	4
Gambling	3
Robbery	3
Theft out of motor vehicles	2
Illegal possession of arms and ammunition	3
Fraud	1
Dealing in liquor without a licence	1
Rape	1
Assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Escaping from custody	1
TOTAL	1 642

Sandton/Bramley/Wynberg/Alexandra/Lombardy East police stations: patrol vehicles stationed

137 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many serviceable patrol vehicles (a) with and (b) without radio equipment installed are stationed on a daily basis at the (i) Sandton, (ii) Bramley, (iii) Wynberg/Alexandra and (iv) Lombardy East police stations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a)	(b)
(i)	4
(ii)	3
(iii)	5
(iv)	2

Sandton: detainees

141 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether any persons detained in terms of security legislation or emergency regulations had been held at the Sandton police station from 12 June 1986, if so, (a) how many, (b) what specified facilities exist at this police station for holding such persons and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) to (c)

I refer the honourable member to my reply to oral question 2 of 17 February 1987 (Hansard Col 70 to 81) and written question 84 of 20 February 1987 (Hansard Col 186) which I still regard as sufficient

Internal Security Act: contraventions of section 46

142 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any persons were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of contravening section 46 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, in 1987, if so, (i) how many, and (ii) how many of these persons were under the age of 18 years, in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Section 46 of the Internal Security Act, 1982, does not create an offence. Offences which relate to section 46 are contained in section 57

of the Act. Comprehensive statistics are not readily available in the Department. However, steps are being taken to make such statistics available in the future

Trespass convictions

349 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were convicted of trespass in 1987 in (i) each of the main urban centres and (ii) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member the following information in respect of the Republic for the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 was obtained from the Central Statistical Services

Race	Prosecutions	Convictions
Whites	12	11
Coloureds	74	46
Indians	8	6
Blacks	179	137

Sporting facilities: amount spent

400 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Education

What was the total amount spent by his Department on the provision of sporting facilities in South Africa in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

A total amount of R1 253 700 was made available during the 1986/87 financial year by the Department of National Education for the provision of sporting facilities in South Africa.

White citizens in RSA

474 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1987,

(2) (a) how many White 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?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) 4 502 400 (estimate)*
(2) (a) 423 600 (estimate)
(b) (1)***

Handwritten initials: L, M, N

(a)	(b)
Zimbabwe	33 750
Other in Africa	18 540
Greece	7 720
Italy	12 970
The Netherlands	17 410
Portugal	42 510
United Kingdom	115 560
West Germany	24 960
Other in Europe	128 810
United States of America	4 880
Other in America	3 920
Australia	4 300
Other in Oceania	1 480
Asia	5 950
Stateless and unknown	840

30 June 1987, if so, how many in each category as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?
THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following information for the period 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987 was obtained from the Central Statistical Services

(a) 8 221
(b) 5 318

Medical doctors: left RSA permanently
498 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many medical doctors left the Republic permanently in 1987 and (b) what was the age distribution of these medical doctors?
THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) General practitioner 72
Specialist 21

(b)	General practitioner	Specialist
24-25-34	26	3
35-44	27	3
45-54	9	13
55-64	5	2
65+	5	2

Independent Black states: foreign aid

533 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

What amounts were granted in terms of foreign aid to each of the four independent Black states in each of the latest specified five financial years for which figures are available?
THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN AID (*) TRANSKEI (RAND)

1) 1) 1) 2)

Year	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
A Direct Financial Assistance Budgetary aid	201 300 000	219 000 000	272 976 000	352 400 000	517 722 000
Incentive scheme for industries	9 693 928	14 000 000	16 000 000	17 000 000	15 000 000

Non recoverable financial assistance

Relief of distress	1 100 000	8 721 538	2 068 100
Job creation	4 038 146	—	1 501 295
TOTAL	2 000 000	1 577 532	10 146 000
TOTAL	218 132 074	234 577 532	307 843 538

B Transfer payments

Tax compensation	59 558 612	73 322 610	100 500 000	115 719 753	134 837 000
Customs union	188 325 000	280 126 000	295 303 000	292 446 000	350 516 000
Common monetary area	6 539 867	9 384 000	10 640 000	11 078 720	14 570 000
TOTAL	254 423 479	362 832 610	406 453 000	419 244 473	499 923 000

C Loans (Project aid)

TOTAL	14 387 110	6 562 099	25 713 840	32 677 170	30 057 000
-------	------------	-----------	------------	------------	------------

D Technical and other assistance

Manpower provision	4 329 062	4 598 319	4 200 995	4 966 775	5 350 000
Flour subsidy	7 975 398	9 655 146	9 335 331	9 978 969	8 825 000
Technical assistance	200 676	740 275	1 190 419	755 205	700 000
Salaries of Judges	107 688	106 177	153 167	204 710	278 000
TOTAL	12 612 824	15 099 917	14 879 912	15 905 659	15 153 000

GRAND TOTAL

GRAND TOTAL	499 555 487	619 072 158	754 890 290	852 346 697	1 085 055 000
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	---------------

E Guaranteed overdraft facilities

(1) Actual Figures	217 000 000	190 000 000
(2) Estimates	3)	3)
(3) Total value of the guarantees provided	217 000 000	190 000 000

FOREIGN AID (*) BOPHUTHATSWANA (RAND)

1) 1) 1) 1) 2)

Year	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
A Direct financial assistance Budgetary aid	25 560 000	32 000 000	74 049 090	154 764 000	336 000 000
Incentive scheme for industries	475 618	4 000 000	4 700 000	6 000 000	14 000 000

* For purposes of answering this question foreign aid includes the following all direct and indirect financial assistance as well as transfer payments (which are regarded as own income) in terms of specific agreements where the Department of Foreign Affairs is involved

FOREIGN AID (*) TRANSKEI (RAND)

1) 1) 1) 1) 2)

Year	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
A Direct financial assistance Budgetary aid	201 300 000	219 000 000	272 976 000	352 400 000	517 722 000
Incentive scheme for industries	9 693 928	14 000 000	16 000 000	17 000 000	15 000 000

Warning on population explosion

Star 25/4/88

235

South Africa's population is growing at an alarming rate and unless action is taken immediately, there will be no real future for the country, believes Professor Pieter Haasbroek, chief economist of the Federated Chamber of Industries.

Professor Haasbroek is to chair a seminar on population development to be held at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, on Thursday.

He pointed out that if the present population growth rate was allowed to continue, South Africa's population would reach 47 million within 12 years.

South Africa doubled its population every 33 years, compared with the rest of the world which doubled its population every 41 years.

This meant that if a balance was to be maintained between population growth and natural resources, the birth rate would have to be limited to 2,1 children per family before the turn of the century. Otherwise this country would follow other African countries in poverty and total social decline, Professor Haasbroek said.

Professor J P Lange, chairman of the Council for Population Development, will be the main speaker at the seminar.

Zimbabwe cuts a link with past

The Star's Africa News Service



HARARE — Another link with Zimbabwe's past has been cut. Harare City Council is to change the name of a city landmark, Cecil Square, to African Unity Square.

The park in the centre of the city opposite Parliament was the place where the Pioneer Column hoisted the Union Jack in 1890 to mark the white man's occupation of Mashonaland.

It was given the name Cecil Square in honour of the then British Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, whose family name was Cecil.

Still standing in the square is the flagstaff and plinth paying tribute to the Pioneer Column which was raised by Cecil Rhodes.

At a council meeting last week, Mr John West was shouted down when he said there was no reason to change the name of Cecil Square, which had historic value.

SA 28/4/88
(235)

Population development to be discussed at seminar

A series of seminars is being held across South Africa to focus on population expansion and development

"We are the last generation that can do something about the struggle against the rising population — and we have very little time left," the Council for Population Development, which is organising the programme, said

Influential people and leaders in the community have been invited to the Population Development Programme seminar in Johannesburg today

Different aspects of population development will be discussed in a bid to find solutions

The goal of the programme is to maintain a balance between population growth and natural resources. This balance can be achieved by improving the quality of life of all people as soon as possible, the Council said

"Should we fail in our joint efforts to curb the problem of rapid population growth, our children and future generations will face conditions similar to those in Ethiopia, the Sudan, and

Kenya, with a legacy of famine, poverty, unemployment and total degeneration"

The world-wide population explosion was regarded as one of the most serious threats mankind was facing today, the Council said

The world's population stood at 5 000 million, 75 percent of whom lived in the Third World or developing countries

GROWING

Africa has one of the fastest growing populations. One prediction was that the figure could move from its present 560 million to 870 million in less than two decades. Famine was already threatening 150 million people

The Council said South Africa's population was also growing too rapidly. The figure of 28,5 million, excluding the TBVC countries, would increase three times in less than 35 years if the present growth rate continued. By 2040, there could be 138 million South Africans

'Breakthrough needed to tackle problem of overpopulation in SA'

Star 29/1/88

235

By Martin Challenor

The present generations had to break through in the battle against the rising world population, there was no chance of them passing the buck, Professor JP de Lange one of the country's foremost intellectuals, said yesterday

He addressed one of a series of seminars by the Council for Population Development to focus attention on its Population Development Programme

Professor de-Lange said if this generation did not tackle the problem, overcome political and other suspicions, then the rest of the 20th century and the 21st "does not look very attractive"

A former Broederbond head and vice-rector of RAU, he said the status of women, especially black women, had a direct bearing on fertility rates.

"The development of her skills, employability and entrepreneurial qualities has a direct influence on her status, on her decision regarding the number of children she wants and thus on the quality of life."

The need to create wealth as a way of reducing population focused attention on the need for foreign investment.

BIRTH CONTROL

Mr John Mavuso, a member of the Transvaal provincial executive committee, said many black people felt birth control measures were to prevent black people from engulfing the white minority.

The following points were made at the seminar:

- More than threequarters of the world's population lived in the Third World where the average per capita income was R1 400 a year
- In South Africa, including the TBVC countries, the population was 36,5 million, doubling every 33 years. About 3 500 children are born here every day. Nine out of every 10 were black. About 1 400 people died here every day, of whom 320 had not reached their first birthday.
- The present natural growth rate in South Africa was 2,3 percent — whites 0,83 percent; Asians 1,85 percent; coloureds 1,92 percent; blacks 2,8 percent.
- Africa covered 22,6 percent of the earth's surface and housed 12 percent of the world's population.
- Only 6 percent of the land was arable and only 11 percent of the earth's surface was arable.
- Africa had one of the fastest growing populations. One prediction held that the figure could move from its present 560 million to 870 million in less than two decades. Famine already threatened 150 million people.
- The more affluent quarter of the population had a per capita income of R18 000 a year

WOMAN

Population explosion

2/5/88 235 Sowetan

THE world-wide population explosion is one of the most serious threats to mankind, says a statement issued by the Council for Population Development

The population growth rate has gone up more in the last 50 years than in the last century. More than a century was required to add the second billion, which occurred in 1930, according to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities

The population rose to three billion by 1964, to four billion in 1974 and to five billion in 1987. It is estimated that the next billion could be added by 1998

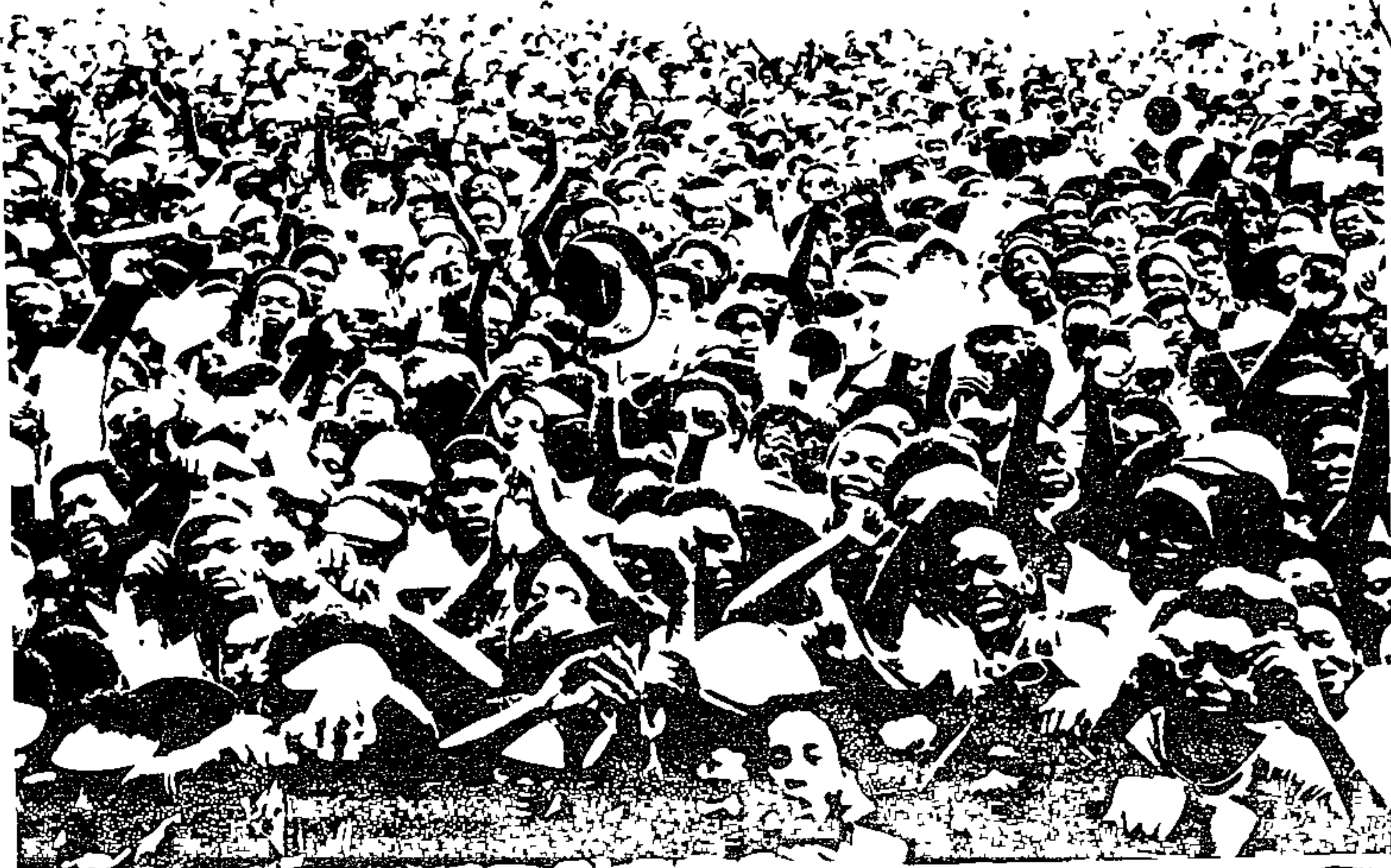
The council which was inaugurated two years ago, estimates that the South African population will be doubled in 33 years while the world's population will double in 41 years

South Africa is among the countries with a high population growth rate. Every 26 seconds a baby is born

By the year 2000 the council estimates the South African population to be 47 million compared to the present 28 million, and about six to eight million people will be jobless.

"It is accepted all over the world that there is a direct association between population growth and development," said the spokesman for the council

"The higher the standard of living, the



SOME of the three billion people who entered the world in the past 50 years

More is a winner

THE winner of last month's Forum is Mrs Cecilia More of 566B White City, PO Jabavu, Johannesburg. Congratulations, your cheque for R25 will be sent to you soon

Today we introduce the topic for this month's Woman's Forum

smaller the population growth. This can be proved by a higher rate in rural areas compared to urban areas"

The council has planned a series of seminars and projects to reach the public and make them aware of the threat of population explosion

"We believe that raising the standard of

living and eradicating illiteracy will help solve the problem," said the spokesman. "Family planning is also in our programme but it cannot be forced upon unwilling people. It is everybody's right to have babies as long as they can maintain them

"Famine, poverty, unemployment and total degeneration are among the results of overpopulation and the African and South American countries are an example"

WOMAN'S FORUM

EVERY 26 seconds a baby is born in South Africa and this may lead to the country and eventually the world being over-populated. Is there any real reason for mankind to be threatened? Is there anything like overpopulation? Will it lead to hunger, unemployment and death or is over-population a scapegoat? Is the world threatened by a shortage of natural resources?

Write to the Woman's Forum, PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000, and tell us your views. The deadline is Thursday, May 26. The author of the winning letter will be awarded R25.

Handwritten entries in a grid format, likely for a competition or survey. The grid contains several rows of numbers and text.

1	2	3	4	5
1012	850	750	707	615
0506	0425	0375	0354	0308

0 030 INS MEASURED FROM EDGE TO HORIZONTAL REF

FIELD USE ONLY

VERTICAL REFERENCE LINE 10"

VERTICAL REFERENCE LINE 11"

HORIZONTAL REFER

18 25 30 HORIZONTAL REFER

Johburg's future: basic questions

Star 13/1/88

235

What is the optimum form for Johannesburg?

What shape, what size, what height and density are we aiming at? If you have no idea, you are not alone. After all, look how population experts differ — in terms of millions — when assessing the city's future population. Some planners insist that the government's restrictive policies will continue to shape the metropolis, others see the assumption as absurd.

Blueprints for cities are nowadays considered an uncouth way of planning. But there is still a need for city planners to have an idea of what sort of city they are aiming towards.

Yet without being able to answer even quite basic questions, consultants are expected to go ahead with feasibility studies and draft designs for a fixed, rapid rail system — Masstran. At a recent meeting they acknowledged that a number of significant uncertainties, mostly regarding government policies, were hampering them.

Very worried

Mr Cliff McMillan, outspoken president of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers is seriously worried that the Masstran system "is not being designed to serve the major concentrations of population." For instance in Soweto and Lenasia. These, he points out, are being dealt with independently by Sats.

"Meanwhile, huge areas close to

but no answers

Of the proposed "tube" a top engineer asks: what sort of city is it meant to serve? James Clarke reports.

the city centre could have a major impact on public transport patterns should the areas be developed for higher density mixed use."

What happens in these areas, he says, depends on decisions based on the Group Areas Act and on what Sats (which owns chunks of the inner city) and the mining houses (owners of vast derelict tracts) decide to do with their land. One can hardly plan a permanent rail system with such matters in abeyance.

Some weeks ago Mr McMillan, during a meeting of the WCCI (Witwatersrand Chambers of Commerce and Industry), the CBDA (Central Business District Association) and the Department of Transport, suggested a re-evaluation of Masstran.

While not opposing a rapid rail system, or calling for yet another mass transit investigation, he suggested that before the city goes any further "a broad-ranging interdisciplinary professional inter-anced by the private sector and members of the WCCI and the CBDA in particular — examine the whole question of the optimum form for the



Cliff McMillan ... call for a supplementary study.

future of the Greater Johannesburg metropolitan region."

He told me later "That is my personal view."

Both the WCCO president, Mr Herme Viloen and the CBDA chairman Mr Nigel Mandy (who is also WCCO's

consultant on regional planning); this week supported the idea of such a supplementary study but neither discussed actual funding.

Mr McMillan says "The problem seems to be that, generally, studies undertaken by the authorities and their consultants inevitably accept a series of 'facts' and policy constraints which specifically inhibit exploring broader issues and optimal solutions.

"We have seen this from the Masstran study and the Central Witwatersrand Guide Plan before it.

"Consultants do their best within the constraints of their brief, but they have to assume, for instance, unrealistically low population growth figures for the Witwatersrand and a perpetuation of the inside-out, low density land use policy which compels the poorest people to live furthest away from the centre.

"Only increasing density, especially close to the centre, will improve the efficiencies and viability of transportation and other infrastructure.

"It is these assumptions which I believe a study, funded by the private sector, can realistically address in order to come up with alternative options which could demonstrate a more efficient metropolitan form.

"The conclusions of such studies could not be expected to be definitive but they would be extremely valuable to feed into the public debate and policy formulating process."

1 505 people drowned in SA last year ^{Stew} ^{17/5/88} ~~statistics~~ statistics

Drowning — the second highest cause of unnatural deaths among children in South Africa — resulted in the death of 47 children a month last year and 125 adults. ²³⁵

According to the South African Life Saving Association, 1 505 people drowned last year, of which only 153 died in the sea, while 1 352 drowned in rivers and pools.

This is attributed to the

population growth, lack of adequate adult supervision, more private swimming pools, poor safety fencing and the increased popularity of water sports.

The Child Safety Centre has compiled a pamphlet with general hints on the prevention of drowning. It can be obtained from the Child Safety Centre, Red Cross Children's Hospital, Rondebosch 7700.

DID 1915/58

235

Town planner: future spatial development of urban areas vital

EAST LONDON — If future metropolitan development fails to optimise the conditions of the majority of the people in the area then continued social, economic and environmental decline will result, the city's consulting town planner, Mr Lee Joffe, said here yesterday.

Presenting a paper on optimising the metropolitan spacial structure at the 58th biennial conference of the Institution of Municipal Engineers of Southern Africa, he said rapid transition was evident nationally as urban industrialisation dictated changes in space economy.

He said that with the relative inability of the physical system to cope with rapid urbanisation, several typical factors were to be found in all the metropolitan areas of the country

These factors in-

cluded an increasing proportion of low income communities being urban growth and development being restricted by racial segregation policies.

They also included spatial imbalance in the distribution of infrastructure, services and facilities; employment and housing shortages in low income communities; increasing urban sprawl and rapid degradation of the natural resource base as well as low levels of local political and management participation.

These issues contributed to a situation in which productivity was declining and the metropolitan economy was being undermined

Using the greater East London metropolitan area as a case study, Mr Joffe said the population in this area was

570 000 and was projected to increase by about one million over the next 20 years.

Presently the black communities constitute 81 per cent of the metropolitan population and 97 per cent of the additional population growth over the next 20 years will comprise blacks.

"If the current economic performance prevails, the combined effects of the existing high levels of poverty and high population growth rates will not only place considerable more pressure on resources — land, infrastructural, natural and financial — but, in relative terms, the level of poverty will increase," Mr Joffe said.

Highlighting a "critical" situation where an

estimated 70 000 black people were without formal employment, Mr Joffe said there was an urgent need to address the socio-economic situation.

"The future spatial development of the metropolitan area, and specifically, the appropriate planning of low income residential areas, has a potentially significant role to play in upgrading the quality of life of low income communities," he said.

He said that a total of 11 500 hectares of land was needed to cater for future development over the next 20 years — 1 750 hectares for industrial development, 9 400 hectares for low income housing and 350 hectares for medium/high income housing.

Mr Joffe said that in the areas of West Bank/Igoda, Potsdam/Berlin and Quinera/Kwelera

there was sufficient suitable land for this future development.

As far as spatial structuring alternatives are concerned, Mr Joffe said there were three possible metropolitan models — deconcentration, decentralisation and core consolidation.

He said in terms of optimising the metropolitan spatial structure, the core consolidation strategy had a "significant contributory role to play in generating a viable metropolitan environment"

Mr Joffe said a core consolidation strategy offered the optimum alternative in terms of accessibility and economic threshold and that such a physical development strategy allowed for densification and infill within the core area enabling the development of low income housing closer to the metropolitan core.

Reports by Pam Agnew

Environmental study by leading ecologists

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Anglo American has commissioned top ecologists to produce an environmental "High Road" scenario.

Heading the project is Mr Clem Sunter, an Anglo director and architect of the highly successful roadshow, book and video, "The World and South Africa in the 1990s"

Among the topics to be dealt with are the country's expected population explosion and the mining houses' potential minefield of "environmental degradation" caused by the search for raw materials.

The project is expected to

take nine months, then "the team and Anglo will take a decision whether the material is worth taking further"

If they get the go-ahead they could do a similar presentation of the High and Low Roads ecology scenarios to wider audiences

"I think one of the crucial factors is population growth. People talk of 45 million by the turn of the century and 60 million to 80 million by 2020 or 2025, Mr Sunter says

"My view is that one cannot use coercion to restrain population growth. Instead, it has to be done by giving everyone access to material prosperity"

BUSINESS

Total market for goods is shifting to black population

Star
25/5/88
235

By Roy Cokayne

Blacks will make up 80 percent of the population by the year 2000 and whites only 12 percent because the natural growth rate of whites, coloureds and Asians is dropping while that of blacks remains relatively high

The probable implication of this and other demographic factors is that the total market will move numerically more and more towards blacks, said Professor Hentie Boshoff of the Institute for Future Studies at the University of Potchefstroom

In an opening address to the sectoral commerce congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut entitled "The Merchant In The Year 2000", Professor Boshoff said the age profile of whites and to a lesser extent coloureds and Asians was tending towards an inverted pyramid — a phenomenon that was not occurring among blacks

The average age of whites was tending towards middle-age while blacks had a young profile, he said. In addition, whites, coloureds and Asians were already basically urbanised while urbanisation among blacks would increase from its current 30 percent to 70 percent in the year 2000

Besides the total market shifting towards the black community, the youth market was also shifting increasingly that way

Turning to labour, Professor Boshoff said whites' share of the active labour market would diminish in favour of other races. White youths would make a poor addition to the labour market but stronger additions would be made by middle-aged whites. The opposite would be true among blacks, he said

There would be an unmanageable increase in schooled blacks while the

poor training level of black teachers would be a retarding factor for the quality of workers. There would also be a growing inability of the economy to accommodate all job seekers in the formal sector, he said

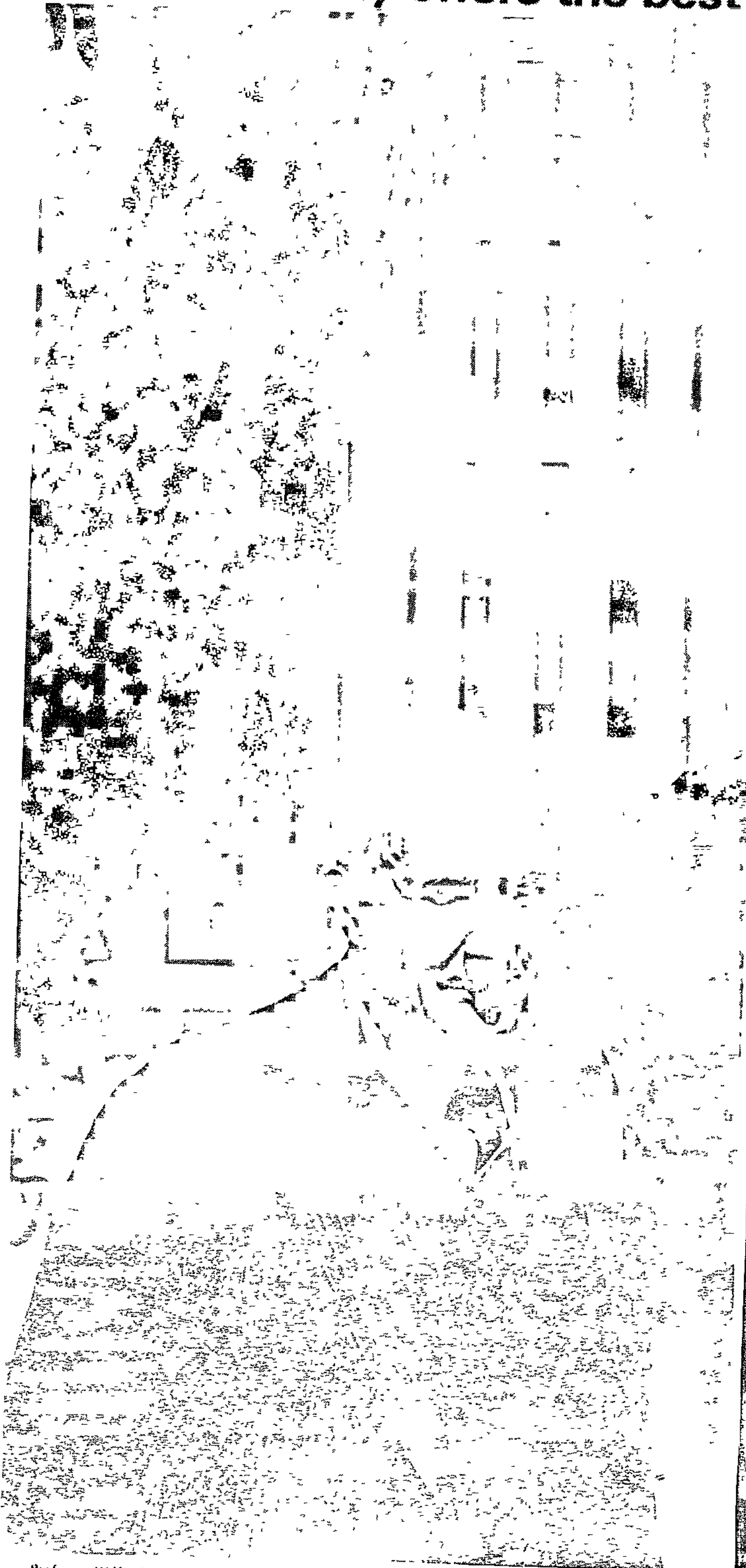
Economically, growth would taper off in the 1980s while the redistribution of wealth would be delayed

The export market would become more high technology, capital intensive and sophisticated while the local market would increasingly be inwardly industrialised and focused on basic demand and lower level technology

Professor Boshoff said the probable implications of these economic factors were that basic demand for items such as food, clothes, furniture and housing would increase above average in the local market

Politically, Professor Boshoff said increasing separation and polarisation would take place among socio-political groups, which meant politics would play an increasing role in settlement and sales while value systems would play a greater role in the composition of sales

The city offers the best



Professor Wilfred Mallows the balance between city and country is shifting towards the city

...ance for people to realise their highest potential

Urbanisation: SA has now reached point of no return

Star 26/7/88

235

By Professor Wilfred Mallows
Civilisation is due entirely to urbanisation. The habits of civilised behaviour — "meeting without fighting" — arose only in cities.

We are dealing today with industrial urbanisation which began 200 years ago and gave a new direction to society in two ways: vastly increased productivity and a drastic reduction in working time. The combination resulted in a greater availability of consumer goods and far more time to use them.

These benefits occur only in cities. Because only in cities can the economics of proximity, scale and location be optimised and can these increased benefits fuel a permanent, ongoing, process of adaptation and invention. This internal dynamic of cities depends on the degree of skill and commitment devoted to it.

Cities have mostly grown, not from their own natural increase of population, but from immigrants from rural districts or from other countries where conditions were inferior. The urban expansion which has created our present standard of living would have been impossible without this immigration.

The price to be paid for this increase in living standards is obvious: the creation of new skills, through education, so that these re-educated immigrants can be absorbed into city life as quickly as possible in order to maximise its productivity and preserve the ongoing improvement in living standards.

The time required to gain new skills for the countryman — often a generation or even more — means that city growth by immigration always includes large masses of poor people. But as the poor graduate into productive and settled urban life, the pain begins to dissolve.

From the "pre-industrial age", when an average 10 percent of people were urbanised, the urbanisation ratio in Britain rose to 25 percent and then to its first important threshold — 50 percent.

It has continued to rise in the older developed countries to an apparent ceiling — West Germany 85 percent, Australia 86 percent, Sweden and Belgium 87 percent, the Netherlands 89 percent and Britain, the most urbanised country, 91 percent.

An interesting fact emerges: The bigger the city, the bigger the attraction. The bigger the city, the greater, wider and deeper the demand for labour of all kinds.

At about 90 percent urbanisation, with the experience of the

Professor Wilfred Mallows (82), South Africa's first professor of town and regional planning and doyen of city planning consultants, last night delivered the first annual Nola Green Memorial Address at his old university, Wits.

Professor Mallows, in looking at Johannesburg's "next 100 years" examined the Rand's current social trauma as migrants pour in and saw it as a positive sign.

Brought up in rural England he also experienced the shock of moving into a big city (London) in his youth.

The 90-minute address, organised by the SA Institute of Town and Regional Planners, is published in edited form.

developed nations as a guide, world population is likely to level off to zero, and later, negative growth.

Of all these thresholds, the most critical is clearly 50 percent — that is when, for the first time, the balance between country and city shifts towards the city. It is a point of no return and the moment of the greatest trauma when conflict is most violent, decisions most divisive and uncertainty and doubt universal.

South Africa stands now on this Great Divide. It is the fundamental reason for our tensions, conflicts and violent cross-currents.

It is a Great Divide in another sense: it separates us from the rest of Africa south of the Sahara whose states are essentially rural — Zambia, the most urbanised, is only 36 percent so Zaire is 30 percent urbanised and the rest vary from Zimbabwe's 20 percent down to Malawi's 6 percent.

PARALLEL WITH BRITAIN

Africa can be no guide. We are on firmer ground looking at Britain, which was the first to pass the 50 percent point in 1860. For a number of reasons Britain of 1860 offers a series of interesting parallels to ourselves.

● It was the same size as South Africa today and had the same problems of scale: 30 million people in a drastically divided society.

● Greater London, with 3 million people, was about the same size as the central Witwatersrand — including Soweto and Johannesburg.

● London's East End compared to the 2 million in Soweto and other central Rand townships.

A contemporary description of London's East End made in 1870 by Walter Besant carries many echoes from Soweto.

It is a city full of churches and places of worship, but there are no cathedrals. It has elementary schools but no private or high schools, no colleges of higher education and no university. There are

no fashionable quarters. People, shops, houses, conveyances are all stamped with the unmistakable seal of the working class. Perhaps the strangest thing of all, this in a city of 2 million people, there are no hotels. This means of course there are no visitors.

● Britain in 1860 had just completed its new railway network, together with mainline terminals in all the larger cities, which immediately made its previous transportation network of turnpike roads completely out of date. We in South Africa are now completing our new network of motorways which together with the air network are making our railways out of date. New transportation methods always mark the start of a new age.

● Education for the first time in Britain was made compulsory, universal and free — but only up to the age of 12. Thirty years later in 1900 it was estimated that only one in 70 children reached high school. But, however limited, it acknowledged the basic fact that urbanisation, once past the 50 percent mark, must have education to enable it to operate, or even survive. South Africa is now involved in a huge education drive.

● Most significantly, trade unions were legalised in 1871, giving workers, in most fields, the right to organise themselves for their own advancement. We have just done the same.

Someone said history *does* repeat itself because nobody ever listens. Perhaps sometimes it is worth listening, for I believe similar conditions produce similar results — just like a chemical reaction.

With the history of Britain in mind, our position in South Africa is not unique at all, but absolutely normal. We are simply going through the most critical stage of urbanisation that every developed country has to go through on its way to urban maturity.

Our position in the urbanisa-

tion stakes is fairly clear and we have an idea of what our population is likely to be. But what will be our lifestyle?

The present population of South Africa, in rounded figures, is 36 million, and the present annual officially accepted growth rate 2.3 percent. Experience elsewhere shows that growth rates decline with urbanisation and, further, that a century after the 50 percent urbanisation rate, growth becomes very close to zero.

As far as lifestyle is concerned — we start with two great advantages: our tremendous diversity of culture and skills from Africa, Europe and the East, giving an invaluable dynamic for the future — and our well-developed electricity power base of 3 000 kWh per person — way ahead of most countries and already three fifths of Britain's and France's.

With this base, training and education will be our main pre-occupation for many years: both basic and mid-career to keep continuous updating of all ranges of skills. For the first 25 years we will be forced to industrialise large sectors on a labour-intensive basis, but the greater our effort in education, the sooner will capital-intensive sectors take over, with the informal sector taking up the slack of resulting unemployment.

With 90 percent urbanisation in Britain, the informal sector is officially estimated at 15 percent. But it is, unofficially, 30 percent of GDP, which is a sure sign of a growing do-it-yourself society. We may be sure we will be travelling the same road — and should encourage it.

This is the new world of Alvin Toffler with power based on control of information. The "electronic cottage" will be the channel for its use. It seems inevitable that people will work far more from home, with far greater instant communication to and from the cottage (worldwide), instant data retrieval and quicker and more reliable decisions with occasional visits to big centres for personal contact to co-ordinate longer-term policy.

There is likely to be far more commuting worldwide.

This scenario will be hitting us within the next 50 years. Automation will take over more and more of the manufacturing world, as workers become more and more superfluous. Replacement leisure-time activities will become a major industry with a huge proliferation of professional and amateur sport and per-

sonal hobbies elevated to professions.

Urbanisation is essentially a lumpy process, the opposite of oil spreading evenly on the surface of water.

In the future, world networks will be as important if not more important than the nodes which they serve for they will be the nerve system of the new urbanisation — carrying every possible form of movement — data, ideas, goods, people — as fast and as instantly as possible. Time is productivity. The importance of this network system is that it will give the one element vital to a mature society — the element of choice.

In such a world the home could become again the nerve centre of existence, the generator and support of a new, continuous and more pervasive humanism.

The values and habits in this new world will still be largely urban — with all the virtues and benefits of close human association. In this system of nodes and networks, however, much greater densities — triple or quadruple the present — will become tolerated as urbanisation deepens and extends its range.

In such an urban pattern, to ensure quality as well as quantity, four planning components can be singled out as priorities:

● The expansion and improvement of the whole open-space system.

● New forms of transport to service far higher densities.

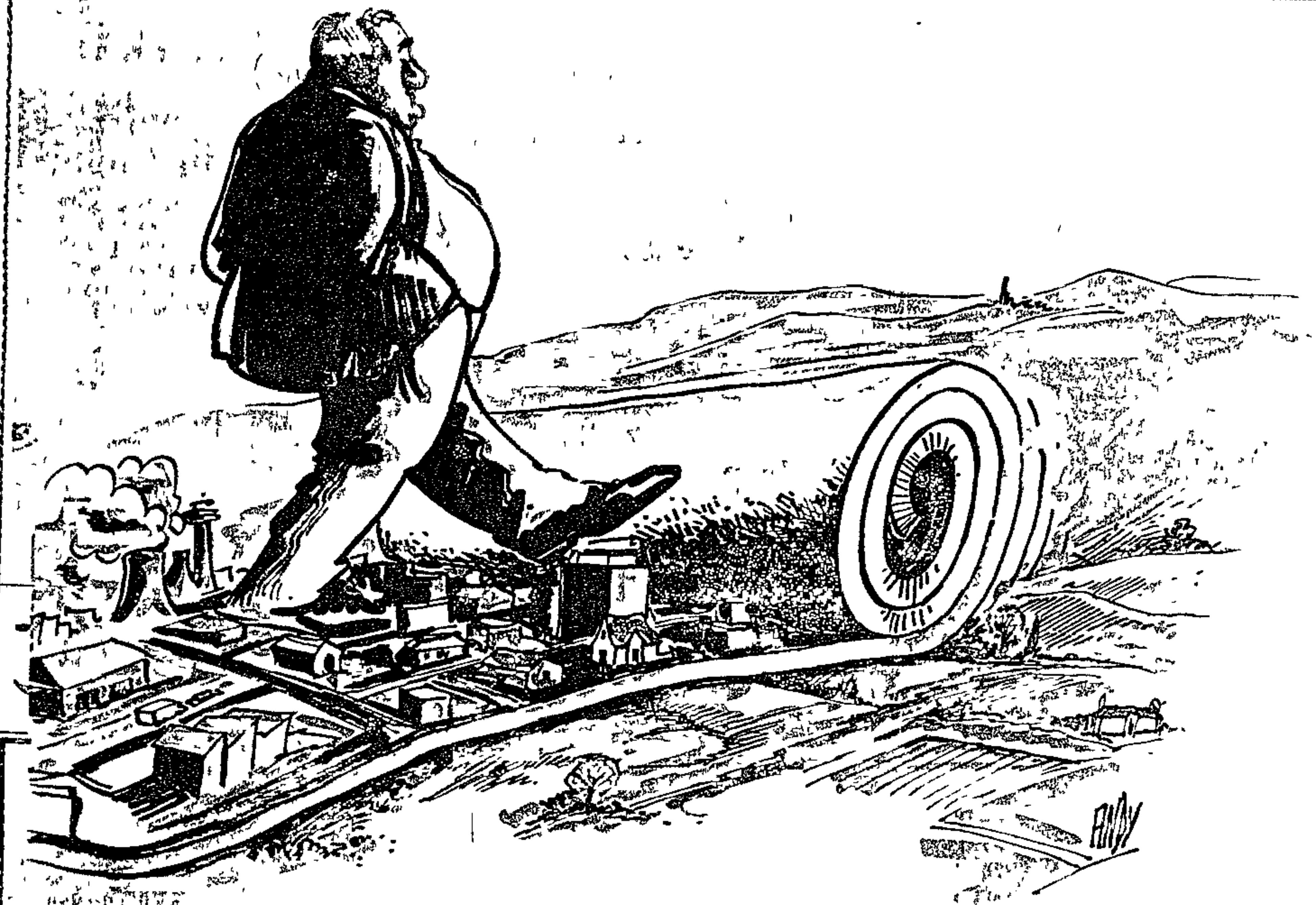
● A policy that will turn new housing areas — including shacks — into coherent, balanced communities.

● Active public participation in the planning process.

One priority will be new forms of transport: rapid transit to service the higher densities within the cities, and fast bullet trains linking, say, Durban and Johannesburg's CBDs within three hours.

A leader in the private sector recently called for a vision of the future with which all South Africans could agree. Now, just as housing should be affordable, I think visions should be attainable. I would like to suggest that one such vision could be The City of Equal Opportunity — a place where the challenge of living is free and open to all who are prepared to accept its risks as well as its possible rewards.

Only such an open city can give to each and every one of us sufficient freedom to realise both our individual and our social potentials. Because that's what city life is all about.



Sandton — the P.W.V.'s poor little rich kid?

STAR 28/5/85
235

No matter how the experts condemn urban sprawl and the way it wrecks the logistics of public transport, roads and power lines, it is what the public wants.

The public, or so it seems, is prepared to live with the high cost of urban sprawl as long as it fulfils the urban dream — one man, one home and a little bit of garden.

That was the view of Professor John Muller of Wits who, at a symposium this week, drew a picture of greater Johannesburg's "carpet of urbanisation" rolling out, rather haphazardly, across the countryside.

The symposium, hosted by Sandton council to review development, revealed how commercial development now threatens to overwhelm the town.

Three speakers pointed out how not enough thought had been given to the direction and extent of the Rand's urban sprawl. There still isn't.

Sandton itself, according to two speakers, still has no clear vision of its future. That was partly why management committee chairman, Mr Ricky Valente, called the symposium.

He told me "We have to start a dialogue with the public, with developers, and with anybody else who might have input."

Professor Richard Fuggle, director of

JAMES CLARKE

the Environmental Evaluation Unit at UCT, told the 100 or so people present: "In all the information fed to me by Sandton I found no clue as to what type of town Sandton wanted to become."

To some extent the speed at which the carpet is rolling has dictated Sandton's future. It's "a good address" for offices. A recent government-sponsored survey showed it had economically overwhelmed its next-door arch-rival, Randburg. The attraction of its corporate chic was even outstripping its parent city, Johannesburg.

In future it is expected to attract even more — at least a quarter of greater Johannesburg's future office growth. Randburg may get a tenth.

But the price is crippling Sandton.

Worst problem is that mushrooming office development is threatening the towns' greatest attraction — its suburbs.

The Institution of Civil Engineers' national president, Mr Cliff McMillan of Sandton, said. "Sandton's dream of the 1970s, that commercial development would create a positive cash flow through rates income, has failed. Rapid development has instead proved a serious drain on funds."

The meeting failed to find whether the public wanted more office development. Even the mayor, Mr Peter Gar-

diner, an Anglo property man, seemed doubtful. Sandton can no longer guarantee to supply the roads that office nodes demand, he said.

"Some people would say 'So what? It will only mean I will have to get up a bit earlier to get to work on time' In Sandton we cannot accept this." (He did not say why)

One gathered that forcing the office-growth pace was the Transvaal Province, which frequently overrides Sandton's decisions. (The big office complex now being built on Nicol Highway was rejected by Sandton but allowed by province.) And while the province forces the pace of development, central government slashes the town's budget.

"If we cannot guarantee decent services we should stop erecting offices," said Mr Gardner.

Transvaal provincial chief town planner, Mr Paul Waanders, left no doubt about the province's sentiments: "Government has been at pains to contain and control development (in the big city cores) and to 'transfer' development to peripheral regions."

He added a terse one-liner: no more industrial development will be allowed in Sandton.

Professor John Muller, town planning expert and dean of Wits faculty of architecture, sympathised with Sandton council while it was trying to democratise

planning, he said, the province remained "completely prescriptive"

Since 1980, Sandton has annually been developing the equivalent of a Carlton Centre shopping complex a year. The rate is expected to increase by a quarter for the next two decades.

Professor Muller, just back from a prolonged stay in the United States, said the statistics reveal a move towards "a level of development maturity in the Johannesburg region that I would not have anticipated at this stage."

"It is indicative of a form of outer-city growth that is now recognised in the United States as the new metropolitan structure, the new urban landscape."

"Innumerable experts have long condemned suburban sprawl as undesirable, dysfunctional and wasteful. And yet, late 20th century society has decided otherwise."

"The appeal of low-density residential development, increasingly distant from the city core has, seemingly, proved irresistible."

He called it "the expanding carpet of urbanisation" which is (in the US) creating "urban villages" — all interdependent but each having its own employment and service core.

Both he and Professor Fuggle made the point that nobody can sensibly plan a socially acceptable town without input by its black residents.

are planned in any of these constituencies, if so, what are the details of such plans?
THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This information was furnished by the Cape Provincial Government

(1) Yes	(ii)(aa) Population in 1987
(a) Zwelhlhe	1 350
(b) Nduli	1 850
(c) Mfuleni	3 450
(d) None	
(e) Guguletu	151 000
Khayelusha	135 800
Nyanga	93 500
Ou Kruspad	35 000
(f) Msobomzu	5 280
Tyolorha	8 000
(g) Lwandle	1 850
(h) None	
(i) Kwanongaba	4 064
(j) Mbekweni	14 000
(k) None	
(l) Zolani	2 380
(m) Langa	72 500
(n) None	
(o) Nqubela	1 120
Zeieimba	9 100
(ii) (bb) Population figures for 1982 are not available	

(2) Yes, expansion of Old Crossroads in the False Bay constituency and expansion of Kwanongaba in the Mossel Bay constituency. Details of proposed development cannot be given at this stage because planning is still being done.

Transfer of money to foreign country

1035 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether, with reference to information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, his Department has at any time rendered assistance to a certain organization in connection with the transfer of money from South Africa to a foreign country, if so, what is the nature of this assistance and (b)

name of the (i) organization and (ii) foreign country involved?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No

(a) and (b) fall away

KwaNdebele: casino

1063 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

(1) Whether his Department is or was involved in an investigation into the possible erection of a casino in KwaNdebele, if so, (a) what is the nature of this involvement, (b) who carried out the investigation and (c) what was the cost involved in each item of the investigation,

(2) whether any overseas journeys were undertaken in this connection, if so, what are the relevant particulars,

(3) whether a decision has been taken on the erection of this casino, if not, when can a decision in this connection be expected, if so, what decision?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) No
 Rest of question falls away

Agriculture: expenditure

1092 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Agriculture †

What percentage of the total State budget was spent on agriculture since the 1980-81 financial year in each specified financial year for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

1980-81	3,80 per cent
1981-82	3,39 per cent
1982-83	3,25 per cent
1983-84	4,36 per cent
1984-85	3,04 per cent
1985-86	2,30 per cent
1986-87	2,71 per cent

Other expenditure in respect of agriculture eg from statutory levy funds is not included in these percentages. Similarly the cost of arrangements such as the lower fuel prices for agriculture and special rail tariffs for certain agricultural products are not included in the above mentioned percentages.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply.

General Affairs

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 25 May 1988

Black war veteran, military pension

*1 Mr T ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether his Department or any provincial administration has received any applications for (a) military pension and/or (b) war gratuity from a certain Black war veteran, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (i)(aa) by what authority and (bb) on what dates was each such application received, (ii) what are the circumstances surrounding these applications and (iii) what is the name of the applicant,

(2) whether this person has been granted a military pension or a war gratuity, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what is the amount of the (i) monthly pension being paid to him and/or (ii) gratuity granted,

(3) whether his Department or the provincial administrations keep records of all Black war veterans in receipt of military pensions, if not, why not?

†**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

Neither my Department nor the Provincial Governments administer military pensions for Black persons and therefore no responsibility in respect of military pensions for Black persons was placed on them. If the honourable member refers to war veterans pensions the reply is as follows:

(1) (a) No. No formal application but requests for the allocation of a war veterans pension were received. The applicant is resident in Bophuthatswana and does not qualify for any pension benefits in the RSA. The applicant was repeatedly advised to

apply in Bophuthatswana. As a matter of fact, the name of a contact person in the Bophuthatswana Department of Internal Affairs in Mma-batho, was given to him.

According to information, the Department of Internal Affairs of Bophuthatswana indicated on 2 April 1987 that his application was in hand and being attended to.

(b) No
 Rest of no (1) falls away

(2) Falls away

(3) Yes.

Black war veteran military pension

*2 Mr T ABRAHAM asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force has received any representations concerning a military pension for a certain Black war veteran, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom, (c) what is the name of this veteran and (d)(i) what was the response to these representations and (ii) what were the reasons for this response,

(2) whether the Defence Force has records of Black soldiers who served in the Force during the Second World War, if not, why not, if so (a) on what date (i) did this person volunteer for service and (ii) was he discharged, (b) what was the nature of his discharge, (c) what position did he hold at the time of his discharge and (d) what decorations did he receive during his period of service,

(3) what is the policy of the Defence Force in regard to parity in respect of military pensions and war gratuities for members of all race groups?

†**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE**

(1) Yes, not for a military pension but for war veterans pension

(a) and (b) On 8 July 1985 and 12-13 and 16 December 1985 from the person himself and during September

'R18-b not enough to cut backlog'

By Claire Robertson,
Pretoria Bureau

Even if South Africa spent R18 billion in the next eight years there was "no way" that the housing backlog could be solved, the Department of Finance chief executive for planning, Mr G P Croeser, told a housing conference in Pretoria yesterday.

This sort of expenditure represented a 17 percent growth rate in real terms, when, at best, South Africa could hope for 3 percent, he said.

"The reality of limited funds available to Government and the private sector for the financing of housing and other social services cannot be over-emphasised," he said.

Along with other speakers at the Unisa School of Business Leadership's two-day conference on housing, Mr Croeser said South Africa would have to address new ways of generating growth — proposing, in his case, the more efficient use of capital.

"We will have to address very seriously the way growth is generated and relentlessly weed out the unproductive use of capital and enhance the present level of capital productivity.

"The signs of this disease are only too evident if we look around our central cities, our industrial parks, our shopping malls and our affluent and rather ostentatious upper and middle income group housing developments."

SATISFY NEED

"We shall either have to leave the (housing) problem unsolved or satisfy the needs of more people more modestly. The choice as far as I am concerned is simple, for in politics one also tries to satisfy the demand of the largest number of people."

The reality of the South African situation was that "however regrettable this may be, we simply cannot afford to provide First World standards of housing for our total population."

"An obvious aspect which deserves more attention is the enormous amount spent by Government on subsidies to people for houses and services they simply cannot afford."

Subsidies were needed for the very poor, "but one has to be careful that subsidies on the existing housing stock do not in time devour most or all of Government's allocation to housing."

"The message that the individual is living in a heavily subsidised house has not sunk in," he said, detailing the "crazy system" of someone earning R300 a month owning a house worth R15 000 and paying R26,13 a month while the Government subsidy comes to more than R145 a month.

Cher 5/6/80

Birthrate causes explosive situation for next generation

IN South Africa a baby is born every 25 seconds - this represents nearly 3 000 babies every 24 hours.

Should this birthrate be maintained, the following may happen in the country:

● It will have a population of 47-million in the year 2000.

● A population of 85-million by 2020.

● 140-million by 2050.

● 800-million a century later - the year 2100.

The last figure represents a population exactly 10 times more than South Africa can feed and house. Such vast numbers will lead to a total collapse of standards of living, social collapse, poverty and unemployment. Presently, South Africa's population doubles every 34 years, while the prosperous countries, representing only a quarter of the world's population, double their populations every 118 years. Our special correspondent reports.

SHOULD the present birthrate in South Africa be maintained, the country's population will increase within 35 years from 28,5 million to more than 138-million - 60-million more than can be effectively housed and fed in this country.

The majority of the present generation of South Africans will be witnesses to this catastrophe, if urgent counter measures are not introduced immediately.

The Department of National Health and Population Development and the Population Development Council have been busy for some time with a dynamic population development program in an effort to counter this impending crisis.

Seminars have been arranged throughout the country to inform South Africans about the problem.

The PDP's approach is that a balance between the population growth, the natural resources and the socio-economic ability of the country can only be brought about by improving the standard of living of all people.

It has been proved throughout the world that an improvement in the quality of life directly leads to a decline in the birthrate. Where the level of education, income and occupational status improve, people are inclined to spread the birth of their children and to limit their children to the number they can afford to rear.

Every inhabitant of South Africa - from the businessman to the housewife - can make a contribution to improve the quality of life of fellow citizens and to ensure that the South African population will stabilise at 80-million people by the end of the next century.

Experts say farmers can make the biggest contribution.

The following figures illustrate the problem:

● Eleven-million South Africans live in rural areas

● Between five and six-million people - breadwinners and their families - live on farms owned by whites and they portray a typical Third World way of life.

They maintain a high birthrate and are completely dependent upon the farmer.

● Eight out of every 10 farmworkers cannot read or write

● The status of black women is very low

● Facilities like schools

and clinics are not readily available

● The average birth rate among black people is calculated at 5,1 children per woman.

This figure clearly proves the effects that living standards, literacy and the acceptance of modern living patterns have upon the population growth.

It has been calculated that even at a growth rate of three percent, as many as eight-million people will be unemployed by the year 2000.

The problem can be countered through education and training, say the experts.

If an individual has a low level of literacy, his standard of living will be comparably low and the birthrate in his family will be comparably high.

In South Africa, 56 out of every 100 people are still illiterate.

In Japan, for example, only one person out of 100 is illiterate and the country lowered its birthrate three-fold, from 3,4 percent to only 1,4 percent.

Illiteracy among South African women is a source for great concern. About three-million women in South Africa cannot read or write. Research has proved that the level of education and the income and status of employment of women played the most important roles in family planning.

A huge population growth would place an unbearable burden upon education in this country.

It was expected that by the year 2000, South Africa would have about 1 652 000 more children of school going age than any other developing country with a similar population. The commitment to education would represent an astronomical sum of R1 700 000 000.

Formal education alone would therefore not suffice. Informal education and training would have an important role to play.

Everybody can make a contribution to prevent chaos in South Africa.

If collective endeavours failed to curtail the population growth, South African children and their descendants will be confronted with conditions similar to those presently found in Ethiopia, the Sudan and in some other countries in Africa.

Famine, poverty, unemployment and a complete collapse socially will be inherited by our children, a brochure of the Population Development Program warns.

Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version
For written reply

General Affairs

Black urbanization land

955 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether any land was identified for Black urbanization purposes in the Republic over the past 10 years, if so, (a) where is this land located in each case, (b) what is the area of each piece of land and (c) what (i) was the purchase price and (ii) is the anticipated purchase price in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Yes Complete information for the full period is not readily available. In order to make provision for the process of orderly urbanization the following land was identified between 1 January 1986 and 31 March 1988 for Black housing

(a)	(b)	(c) (i)
Situated at (Black township in brackets)	Surface (ha)	Not all the land mentioned in each case above has been purchased with State funds because portions thereof belong to private developers who
Cape Province		
Cape Town (Khayelitsha)	1667,0000	
Cape Town (Nyanga)	30,1724	
George (Tyolorha)	227,4426	
Walvis Bay (Kusebmond)	442,4719	
Victoria West (Masunyane)	24,6241	
Kimberley (Galeshewe)	480,4232	
Hanover (Nompumelelo)	72,9755	
Barkley East (Nkululeko)	47,0013	
Port Elizabeth (Motherwell) (Kwadesi)	2693,9491	
Bathurst (Nolukhanyo)	33,2733	
Uitenhage (Kwanobuhle)	183,8090	
Lady Grey (Khwazimaleld)	62,3777	
Fort Beaufort (Kwamindubuz)	114,9430	
Kenton-on-Sea (Marselle)	237,8657	
Port Alfred (Nkwenkwezi)	225,6905	
Grahamstown (Rimu)	203,9741	
Molteno (Nomondo)	165,3652	
Cathcart (Kankani)	167,8518	
Orange Free State		
Ugie (Dyoki)	109,1731	
Klipphaat (Wongaluthu)	118,6142	
Maclear (Sonwabile)	75,6169	
Transvaal		
Komatipoort (not named as yet)	87,3620	
Greylingstad (not named as yet)	57,4197	
Witbank (kwaGuga)	2454,4282	
Ogies (Phola)	81,6560	
Middelburg (Mhluzi)	509,8985	
Ermelo (Wesselton)	261,0869	
Balfour (Siyathemba)	85,000	
Vanderbijl Park (Sebokeng/Evaton)	916,3978	
Bronkhorstspuit (Ekangala)	1648,4052	
Nigel (Duduza)	1180,1273	
Boksburg (Vosloorus)	2044,2005	
Germiston (Kathehong)	1358,6520	
Johannesburg (Groter Soweto)	273,3510	
Krugersdorp (Kagiso)	757,6144	
Pretoria (Mamelodi)	1759,5063	
Magaliesburg (Steenekoppie)	198,2428	
Randburg (Alexandra)	91,8126	
Rooodepoort (Dobsonville)	149,3938	
Kempson Park (Tembisa)	1359,3784	
Alberton (Tokoza)	41,2000	
Randfontein (Mohlakeng)	37,7243	
Fochville (Wedela)	815,0000	
Kriel (not named as yet)		

wish to develop it themselves or have it developed. National Housing funds (loans) were allocated to the various Provincial Government and Black local authorities for the purchase of land in some of these areas. Details regarding the purchase prices as requested are not readily available. However, during the financial year 1986/87 R12 400 592 and during 1987/88 R13 354 175 were allocated from the National Housing Fund for this purpose. A further R30m was allocated during 1987/88 from the budget of the Department of Development Planning for the purchase of land for Black urbanisation.

(ii) Falls away. The expected purchase price is not readily available.

Group areas: proclamation

1007 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) (a) How many new (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian group areas were proclaimed in each province in 1986 and 1987, respectively and (b) what was the extent of each of these group areas.

(2) (a) how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian group areas were re-proclaimed in each of these years and (b) for which race groups were they re-proclaimed in each case?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) (a) and (b)	(1) (a)	(1) (b)
1986		
Cape Province		
White	Coloured	Indian
Nil	13 areas (602 ha)	1 area (30 ha)
Orange Free State		
Nil	3 areas (224 ha)	nil
Transvaal		
1 area (479 ha)	3 areas (500 ha)	2 areas (212 ha)

1987	1987	1987
Cape Province		
White	Coloured	Indian
4 areas (306 ha)	28 areas (4126 ha)	Nil
Orange Free State		
Nil	2 areas (56 ha)	1 area (11 ha)
Natal		
Nil	2 areas (65 ha)	2 areas (12 ha)
Transvaal		
1 area (301 ha)	1 area (48 ha)	3 areas (309 ha)

(2) (a) and (b)
In 1986, one White group area in Natal was proclaimed for Coloured, as were two in the Transvaal and one in the Cape Province. One Coloured group area in Natal was re-proclaimed for Indians.

In 1987, three White group areas in the Cape Province were re-proclaimed for Coloureds.

West Rand Development Board

1034 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning
With reference to his reply to Question No 488 on 25 March 1988, (a) what was the value of the liabilities of the West Rand Development Board that were transferred to local authorities, (b) (i) to which local authorities and (ii) on what dates were these liabilities transferred and (c) what was the value of the liabilities transferred to each such local authority?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This matter vests in the Administrator of Transvaal and he furnished the following information

(a)	(b) (i)	(b) (ii)	(c)
R203 744 303,94			
	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
	572 846,39	112 824 794,41	1 096 483,45
			114 494 124,25

Howard

'Doomsday' professor

By James Clarke

235
The world's most famous and, by appearances, most cheerful "doomsday lobbyist" is bowled over by South Africa.

Biologist and population dynamics expert Professor Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, California, told me in Johannesburg this week how he and his biologist wife, Dr Anne Ehrlich, have fallen for the country.

Many of his colleagues questioned his morality in coming here "but I told them, 'Good Lord, if I chose to go only to countries whose system of government pleased me I'd end by going only to Iceland!'"

What, with South Africa's rampaging rural population and its appalling soil loss, did he not smell doom here?

No. After two weeks of travelling and addressing audiences he says he has found South Africa's problems as daunting as ever he imagined — but the people he met, black and white, put a new perspective on his outlook. It was his first visit here although he knows east Africa well.

Professor Ehrlich (56) specialises in holistic thinking — weaving together the "big picture" as somebody put it.

He said he had noted — with some surprise, I gathered — the absence in

... sees some cause for optimism in SA

South Africa of the sort of divisive fundamentalism which has made the Middle East so seemingly irreconcilable. He was obviously pleasantly surprised by the quality of people generally and said the reason the world seemed to come down on South Africa, while overlooking similar shortcomings elsewhere in Africa, was because South Africa was viewed as western in its institutions and thinking and, therefore, more was expected of it.

He was surprised to see several black people in his audience in Johannesburg ("more than I'd see back home") and by the Afrikaners he had met and who seemed "to accept they must find a way of sharing with blacks."

South Africa's problems were daunting enough, he admitted — just like Planet Earth's "horrendous problems" such as the spectre of massive starvation, of societal breakdowns, of natural resource collapses — but he detected a genuine will for change which he had not quite expected.

Professor Ehrlich is author of many books which have shaken and sometimes inspired environmental science. Many were co-authored with his wife. He disclaims the "doomsday" title.

"In fact some people accuse me of being too optimistic", says the tall man



Cheerful doomsday lobbyist ... Professor Paul Ehrlich.

with a ready laugh, but who earnestly believes that the world is already critically overpopulated.

I asked how it could be — after all, if all its 5 billion people were housed in the USA, that country's population density would not be a great deal more than England's — and England is 85 percent open countryside.

He said: "Overpopulation has nothing to do with densities. It is to do with resources. The world patently is not supporting the people it has now — and soon it will have double that number."

But will Europe, for example, really be that much affected by Third World collapses?

"There's no way the US or Europe can survive as affluent islands in an ocean of poverty. Possession of nuclear weapons is spreading and that's good reason to expect some desperate areas, through terrorism, holding the West to ransom."

Professor Ehrlich believes the "north-south division" (the 'haves' of the northern hemisphere and the 'have-nots' of the southern) is "the most important feature of the planet".

"Apart from that," he said, "although Europe is now self-sufficient in food they have an acid rain problem that is threatening their croplands. And what are they going to do about energy when Britain's oil fields run out?"

"Fusion power? Electric cars?" I offered.

He replied that in the US nuclear physicist were not overly optimistic about nuclear fusion (it is supposed to leave no waste). "Some feel it may turn out to be as disappointing as nuclear fission. Look how that has failed us. It was billed in the '50s as 'energy too cheap to meter' . . . Now it's the most expensive energy one can imagine."

The fast-talking professor is most

definitely "doomsday" when it comes to the future of the Third World. When I asked if there was any hope for it he half shook his head and then seemed to control the urge: "Only if the Third World countries mustered the political will and only if the northern nations help on a massive scale — and contain their colossal expenditure on such things as weapons for 'security' — weapons that have made us more insecure than we have ever been."

How about controlling population growth? Did not China manage to reduce its growth rate against all expectations?

"China was the first nation whose government had the courage to state it intended to reduce population. But it's difficult to see what precisely is happening. It is trying to come down to 900 million — I guess it might settle around 1,1 billion. Yes, its experience as a nation of minorities, certainly seems to offer hope."

The only cause for optimism, he says, is when one looks at the growing environmental awareness and at the resourcefulness of mankind.

What is the optimum population of the Earth?

Probably half of what it is now, says the professor. Maybe less.

Sebokeng²³⁵ township extension welcomed

By Melody McDougall,
Vereeniging Bureau

The Government decision to line up the Sebokeng-Evaton township with Ennerdale has been welcomed in the Vaal Triangle.

Commenting on the announcement yesterday, Mr Gustav du Toit, chairman of the Vaal Triangle Regional Services Council, said there was a very definite need for orderly black housing in the area.

He said that the idea to link Sebokeng and Evaton with Ennerdale was a very good one which would help ease the unemployment situation and, at the same time, stimulate the economy to a large extent.

A spokesman for the Lekoa Town Council said the council was also very pleased about the announcement "now that it is official".

He said that everyone should welcome the Government decision because of the horrific overpopulation in Sebokeng at present

"With a population of about 600 000, Sebokeng is fully occupied and the time for development in the area is very ripe."

He said that in a way work had already commenced on the project because an application for township establishment in the western area of Evaton had already been filed.

PRAISED

Mr Sam Rabotapi, Mayor of Evaton, also came out in praise of the announcement, saying that any effort by the Government to make available the extension of black housing was welcome.

Mr Rabotapi said that Evaton has not had its boundaries extended since the township was established in 1904 despite the fact that the population had grown from 35 000 to 200 000.

He said that the Evaton Town Council, however, hoped the project would not include land only, but that funds would be made available for the building of houses, too.

"Not squatter housing, but houses which will make life in the area worthwhile.

"People who live in shacks such as those in the Wheeler's Farm area, which are an eyesore to anyone passing by, must have their homes upgraded.

"The project will certainly improve socio-economic conditions as a result of improved industrialisation, housing and job opportunities," he said.

The Town Clerk of Vanderbijlpark, Mr Chris Beukes, refused to comment before making a proper study of the official announcement.

Spokesmen for the Ennerdale and Sebokeng Town Councils were not available for comment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

†Indicates translated version

*For oral reply**General Affairs**Questions standing over from Wednesday, 8 June 1988*

Air hostesses' interviews for employment

*1 Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether prospective air hostesses are interviewed, if so, (a) by whom and (b) what qualifications are the interviewers required to have,
- (2) whether all interviewers meet these qualification requirements, if not, (a) why not and (b) what exceptions are allowed,
- (3) whether all prospective air hostesses are interviewed by the same category of interviewers, if not, why not, if so, what are the particulars of the category of interviewers involved,
- (4) whether the public relations department of the South African Airways intends appointing an employment advisor, if not, why not, if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes
(a) and (b) Interviews are conducted by a selection committee which consists of a senior officer who is a qualified employment officer, one fully trained senior cabin services co-ordinator and a manpower consultant
- (2) Yes
(a) and (b) Fall away
- (3) Yes
The hon member's attention is directed to the reply given to part 1(a) and (b) of the question
- (4) No Use is made of South African Transport Services manpower consultants on an *ad hoc* basis

Mr W J DIETRICH Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him what qualifications the interviewers are required to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hansard

have and, secondly, whether colour plays a role in the appointment of these air hostesses?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the committee consists of the officials that I mentioned. The senior cabin services officer is in-service trained. The other senior officer, who is a qualified employment officer, also received in-service training. The manpower consultant, however, has to be a person with a university degree. The requirement at the moment is that that particular person must have at least an honours degree.

As regards the hon member's second question, I should like to say that we have, in Cape Town, a manpower consultant on our staff who is Coloured. He can be a member of the committee, of course. At the moment he is not, but there is nothing to prevent his being appointed to the committee should the need arise. The appointments are made on merit and such an appointment could well be made in future.

Defence Force, training centre

*2 Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force intends to establish a training centre in Johannesburg similar to 1 Special Services Unit at Kimberley, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what total amount has been allocated and/or is it estimated will be allocated for this purpose,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No. The unit was established in Kimberley because of its central location and the training facilities available for this specific training. It is not at present possible to establish similar units at other centres in the country.
- (2) No

Identity documents, delays

*3 Mr T R GEORGE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether the finalization of any application for identity documents was delayed during the latest specified period of 12

months for which information is available, owing to (a) photographs accompanying such applications having been mislaid by, and (b) other mistakes on the part of, his Department, if so, (i) in how many cases were such photographs mislaid and (ii) what is the nature of the other mistakes made in this regard,

- (2) whether applicants whose photographs were so mislaid will be reimbursed, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what procedure will be followed in this regard,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTER'S COUNCIL (for the Minister of Home Affairs)

- (1) to (3) During the period 1 April 1987 to 31 March 1988 a total of 3 358 321 applications for identity documents was processed by the different offices of the Department of Home Affairs.

There were delays in some of the applications due to the applications, for example, not being duly completed or due to supporting documentation being lacking. Instances also occurred where photographs of applicants were lacking or were damaged. In all these instances enquiries had to be addressed to the applicants which inevitably caused delays.

The percentage of applications received from Whites, Indians and Coloureds which led to enquiries was approximately 3%. In the case of Blacks it was approximately 33%.

Clerical errors, as for example incorrect encoding of particulars in applications and the entering of incorrect particulars into the computer, also occurred. Approximately 0.01% of the total number of applications received was delayed through clerical errors.

Where photographs of applicants are damaged or lost during the processing of the applications, the Department reimburses applicants who have incurred expenses to again furnish the Department with a set of photographs.

Statistics regarding the particular nature of each type of deficiency which leads to enquiries to applicants for identity docu-

ments, are not being kept. However, according to the records of the Department, six persons submitted claims during the past financial year for reimbursement in respect of the replacement of lost photographs.

If it transpires that the Department had been responsible for the loss or damage of an applicant's photographs, a claim, accompanied by a receipt from the photographer who took the further set of photographs, can be submitted by the person concerned to the Department.

The Department does everything in its power to finalise applications for identity documents as soon as possible and with the least possible inconvenience to applicants. The Department is especially mindful of the fact that the handling of vast numbers of applications for identity documents can lead to clerical errors. Control measures to keep clerical errors to a minimum, are regularly reviewed and, where necessary, substituted or revised.

New Question

SAP, complainants by late member for Alra Park

*1 Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the late member for Alra Park laid any complaints with the South African Police, if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) what was the purport of these complaints,
- (2) whether the Police investigated these complaints to establish the veracity of the allegations contained in them, if not why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what were their findings,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
 - (a) February 1986
 - 21 April 1987
 - 12 June 1987
 - 19 July 1987
- (b) Alberton police station

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hansard

1859

1-215210
THURSDAY, 16 JUNE 1988

1860

Academic profile — merit list with a cut-off point of 31

A profile of 17-18 points in the direction of study chosen, e.g. B Paed (Science) — a total of 17-18 points for Mathematics, Biology, Physical Science

In addition, the University selected students from the non-priority list up to 26 points

Students were selected for the following subjects: Music, Speech and Drama, Art, Physical Education (females), Computer Science, Biological and Physical Sciences, Mathematics and Afrikaans

SELECTION OF STUDENTS AT SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Minimum admission requirements as per *Handbook for Principals* (pages E25-E28)

Academic Profile — merit list with a cut-off point of 30 (NB Cut-off point was only determined when the overall Senior Certificate results were computerized, merit listings done and when the number of students to be called for interviews were determined)

For certain *special subjects*, e.g. Art, Music, Industrial Arts — candidates were to be considered from the merit list, and below the cut-off point until a sufficient number of candidates were identified

Old Matriculants

This category of students were considered as follows

— Students who met the minimum admission requirements and the cut-off point were scheduled and treated in the same way as fresh matriculants, however, failing students were *not* considered. The Bursary Section determined the background of these students before the interviews

— Students already in teacher education courses at other institutions were not permitted to transfer to the colleges

SELECTION OF STUDENTS FOR TRANSVAAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Minimum admission requirements as per *Handbook for Principals*

Merit list of Transvaal students with a cut-off point of 25 and above

Natal Students

Minimum admission requirements as per *Handbook for Principals*

Merit list of Springfield College, University of Durban-Westville and Natal students who applied to Transvaal College with a cut-off point of 26 and above

The admission of all students recommended by the Selection Committees is subject to the approval of the Chief Executive Director

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

(4) Yes

31 October for all applications except UHDE students 31 December for UHDE students

(5) Yes

In the Transvaal, 5 late applications were processed on the day of the interview. The students indicated that in view of the uncertainty concerning Transvaal College's future, they had not made the necessary applications in October. In Natal, 25 applications were accepted after the closing date. This was as a result of principals of schools submitting these forms after the closing date

1861

FRIDAY, 17 JUNE 1988

1862

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Population growth: Whites

1158 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

Whether he has made any recommendations regarding the prevention of a negative population growth amongst Whites in South Africa, if so, what is the purport of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

No

The demographic objective of the Government's Population Development Programme is the same for all population groups — Whites included, namely a TFR (Total Fertility Rate) of 2.1 children per woman during her child-bearing years. The Government does not have a differentiated population policy for the various population groups

The TFR for Whites in South Africa is presently 2.0, indicating a declining trend, which is in accordance with what is happening in the developed countries of the world. Examples are the USA 1.8, the United Kingdom 1.8, Western Germany 1.3, France 1.8, the Netherlands 1.5 and Italy 1.4

Several developed countries have already tried to reverse the declining trend in TFR by means of pro-natal steps but nowhere in the world had it been successful. A higher quality of life for humans clearly results in a diminishing population growth with nothing to stem it

To the Government it is, however, important to concentrate on improving the quality of family life and it has therefore approved of a National Family Programme with its main object the improvement of the quality of family life for all population groups including that of Whites

Hansard

Flood relief

1187 Mr P C CRONJE asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) (a) (i) How many claims for flood relief have been received by his Department up to now in respect of (aa) Natal and (bb) KwaZulu as a result of the flood disaster of 1987, (ii) how many of these claims have already been paid out in each case and (iii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) when is it anticipated that the outstanding claims will be paid out,

(2) whether it is the intention to allocate additional staff in order to expedite the payment of claims, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) (i) (aa) Natal 15 126

(bb) KwaZulu 130 000

(ii) Natal 14 848

KwaZulu 103 515

(iii) 31 May 1988

(b) Natal 31 July 1988

KwaZulu August/September 1988

(2) Additional staff have been allocated to the task since October 1987. The delay in finalising payments is not due to a shortage of staff but to the fact that

(a) in the case of Natal, numerous applications had to be returned for proper completion or supporting documents called for have still not been submitted by the applicants, and

(b) in the case of KwaZulu, thousands of applicants delayed the submission of their application forms until the closing date, i.e. 15 January 1988. The Committee specially constituted for KwaZulu is doing its utmost to finalise these late applications and is making good progress

The delay in making payments to the applicants is largely due to circumstances beyond the control of the Board of the Disaster Relief Fund

Illiteracy growing

Sowetan 7/6/88

235

CLOSE to six million blacks in South Africa are illiterate — a figure which might be low because of suspicions that some parts of the country are excluded from the most recent census

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

"The population is growing rapidly and many people still reach adulthood without becoming literate. The result is that the absolute number of illiterate adults appears to be growing," Mr Edward French, of the Division for Sociolinguistic Institute for Research into Language and the Arts, at the Human Science Research Council, says

"Against the increasing technical nature of life and work, growing urbanisation and the human need for education in a modern environment, the provision of adult literacy is seriously inadequate"

Pressure

Mr French says that the economic growth of the '60s increased pressure on the industrial sector to have a more skilled workforce and the 1976 uprisings and the growth of the Black Consciousness movement, sparked awareness of the issue of adult literacy

An extra effort to promote literacy is still needed, he said

A survey that he conducted on the promotion of literacy in

South Africa in the early 1980s — five years after the State had become directly involved in adult literacy for the first time — revealed that of the total number of literacy programmes in the country, less than one percent reached the illiterate population

"The official programmes have been hampered by low budgets in a period of high inflation and have been disrupted in certain areas by unrest. The private sector literacy organisations have also either had to close down or operate with reduced staff," Mr French says

Although the rising unemployment rate and the failing economy could be blamed for the failure of literacy programmes to reach the illiterate population, there are many other problems that face literacy work in South Africa

Mr French says the social context in which people belong may foster or destroy literacy

"There are people who are opposed to literacy — conservatives who see its extension as a threat to social order, romantics who see it as the destroyer of organic cultures and radicals who see it as a technology for

dispossession and integration into an oppressive industrial order

In view of all this Mr French says literacy should be seen as more than just a simple technology

"Literacy is a remarkable human accomplishment. It is an

He says the tendency to treat literacy as a "technological medicine" — something which is managed and organised into people or donated to them as a gift — can have a disabling outcome

"The reduction of literacy to a narrow purpose is unacceptable, whether the end is social control, material prosperity or even a prescribed notion of emancipation

Mr French says that literacy should be considered as something that people create, make sense of, partake and grow in. It should be approached with due regard to the problems encountered in the real world — poverty, repressive politics and cultural distortions

"There is no ideal technology of literacy transmission, only approaches which are more or less successful in

terms of various contexts and aims"

He believes that effectiveness in literacy programmes can be achieved with

- More funds to facilitate the running of the projects
- Formation of an administrative body — an adequately trained "middle management" to offer supportive services and guidance to instructors
- Training of instructors, not three-day crash courses in the use of basic material but considerably long training that will produce instructors of best quality that will reinforce the existing system with the hold of well-trained organisations
- Improvement of basic courses and methods to fill the need for relevance, linguistic validity and simplicity in literacy material.
- Supplementary reading material for newly literate adults
- Motivation through social pressure and media support
- Legislation — an adult education act to expand education opportunities and encourage the establishment of adult public education

2063
 Truck Driver
 Chief Cleaning Services
 Senior Foreman Cleaning Services
 Gardener
 GA III Cleaner
 GA III Garden Labourer
 GA II Cleaner
 GA II Garden Labourer
 GA I Cleaner
 GA I Garden Labourer

Employment figures

R10 371 X 432 - 11 667 X 576 - 13 395
 R9 939 X 432 - 11 667 [576 - 14 547
 R7 932 X 381 - 9 075 X 432 - 11 667 - 12 243
 R6 441 - 6 789 X 381 - 9 075 - 9 507
 R4 353 X 348 - 5 745
 R4 353 X 348 - 5 745
 R3 735 X 270 - 4 005 X 348 - 5 049
 R3 735 X 270 - 4 005 X 348 - 5 049
 R3 195 X 270 - 4 005 - 4 353
 R3 195 X 270 - 4 005 - 4 353

1313 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Manpower

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were employed in Pretoria, Johannesburg, East London, Port Elizabeth and Durban, respectively, in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a), (b), (c) and (d) The Department of Manpower does not keep this information and is therefore unable to furnish the figures requested

1314 Mr P J PAULUS asked the Minister of Manpower

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were members of each of the 11 trade unions, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, on 31 March of each year from 1983 up to and including 1988?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a), (b), (c) and (d) The particulars furnished by individual trade unions is regarded as confidential and making them known is in the public interest, not regarded as desirable. The joint figures for the trade unions concerned are as follows

Year	Whites	Coloureds	Indians	Blacks	Total
1983	136 041	28 843	0	60 000	224 884
1984	139 308	31 193	0	111 402	281 903
1985	142 565	24 629	0	268 738	435 932
1986	143 689	24 114	0	266 907	434 710
1987	146 520	24 114	0	267 066	437 700

Figures for 1988 will be submitted in 1989 only

Africans permanent residence

1325 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many (i) Zulu, (ii) Tswana (iii) Northern Sotho, (iv) Venda and (v) Shangan-speaking Africans reside permanently in (aa) the Witwatersrand area, (bb) the Eastern Transvaal, (cc) the Northern Transvaal (dd) the Western Transvaal and (ee) Pretoria and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) Figures in respect of persons residing permanently in the different areas, are not available — *de facto* survey results are furnished

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
(aa)	678 867	364 235	248 269	57 221	122 114
(bb)	456 690	11 126	198 907	3 891	84 378
(cc)	22 364	59 034	1 752 513	78 523	609 942
(dd)	18 451	440 495	9 031	1 466	13 297
(ee)	14 644	28 415	66 557	6 102	15 132

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

2065

(b) 6 May 1980

NOTE Areas are as follows

(aa) Magisterial districts of Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Weston-aria, Randburg, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Germiston, Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Springs and Delmas

(bb) Development region F

(cc) Development region G

(dd) Transvaal portion of Development region J

(ee) Pretoria Magisterial district

Financing/purchasing of publications

1327 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting services and the Film Industry

Whether the Bureau for Information is involved, directly or indirectly, in the (a) financing and/or (b) purchasing of publications put out by a certain organization the name and local address of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply. If so, (i) what (aa) is the name of this organization and (bb) are the names of the publications concerned and (ii) what total amount is involved?

The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY

(a) No

(b) No

(i) (aa) Falls away

(ii) Falls away

The Bureau for Information is however a subscriber to a certain number of copies of some of the publications of this organization, but I do not believe that this is what the honourable member meant by this question

Toll roads

1352 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether it was recently decided to increase the toll charges for the various roads in the Republic, if so, (a) (i) why, (ii) when, and (iii) by what percentage, and (b) (i) when was the previous increase granted, and (ii) what was the percentage increase, in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

No

(a) and (b) Fall away

1354 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether he has received any representations for special courts to be established to hear cases in terms of the Motor Vehicle Accidents Act, No 84 of 1986, if so, what was the main content of these representations,

(2) whether it is the intention to establish such courts, if not why not, if so (a) where and (b) when

(3) whether delays of up to eight years are experienced in connection with claims covered by this Act, if so (a) what are the reasons for these delays and (b) what steps are being taken to expedite the settlement of such claims?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes, the honourable member is referred to the Report of the Commission of Inquiry to the Handling of Litigation in terms of the Motor Vehicle Accidents Act, 1986 (Act 84 of 1986) (RP35/1987)

(2) The Department of Transport is not involved in this matter

(3) Yes, in some cases

(a) The late submission of claims amongst others in respect of minors and delays in establishing the extent of injuries to claimants and

(b) Parties concerned are induced to settle the claims without delays

Diaz/Huguenot/Great Trek festivals

1365 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Agriculture

(1) Whether his Department has contributed or intends to contribute to the (a) Diaz,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Rise in black population rate

Owa Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa's black population is increasing at a rate of nearly half-a-million a year, and the rate is expected to continue to escalate.

According to Central Statistical Services, in March the black population was estimated at 20 491 000 compared with 20 013 000 in March last year. In March the non-economically active population was estimated at 13 853 000, and the economically active population at 6 380 000.

The CSS definition of "employed" is anyone over the age of 15 who in the seven days before the survey worked for five or more hours.

3/8/88

235

B/Oey



● SLABBERT

Housing patterns 'must be altered'

ELSABÉ WESSELS

MASS black urbanisation would force SA to revitalise its land-use patterns, drastically alter its housing policy and rationalise its education structures, Idasa director Van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday

He told the German Chamber of Commerce in Johannesburg the changes were necessitated by the demographic realities SA stood to face

In 2000, the black-white ratio would be 9 to 1. Of the total population, 79% would be urbanised, including 75% of blacks

In the past, government had not dealt with that reality and had pursued a constitutional structure which contradicted the reality of urbanisation

Slabbert said the country's socio-economic development and constitutional policy could not deny the consequences of that reality

Those changes would have to be dealt with in a pro-active manner in which the rational assessment of socio-economic

trends would determine the required policy

President P W Botha was responsible for a fundamental reorientation of government policies when he acknowledged the need for SA to become one nation in 1983

Slabbert said this shift of policy forced government to cope with a right-wing revolt which assessed the change as a betrayal of ideals

However, the demand to pursue unity and nation building remained one of the major political crises facing SA today

Such a process would require a realistic appraisal of housing and community development

Neither the state nor the private sector could cope with future housing needs and SA would have to accept the reality of squatter communities in urban areas

Make room, make room

235

■ Mass urbanisation is a fact — dealing with it constructively is the challenge

When parliament resumes next week, the Nationalists will be compelled to lurch through yet another constitutional crisis. At issue are the Bills relating to group areas and squatting — laws which seek not just to regulate the processes of urbanisation, but to restrict and even reverse them. Those processes, alas, while inevitably disruptive, will be even more disruptive if the laws are pushed

through

Trying to push them through is what could trigger the constitutional crisis.

The plain truth is that the white nightmare of blacks flooding into the cities, taking over "their" parks, housing and ice-cream stalls, has to a large extent come true. The Conservatives would like to see influx control and strict residential segregation reinforced,

government, knowing this to be impossible, nonetheless cannot face the electoral penalties which will ensue from "letting go" and accordingly, as a sop to the Right, wishes to order or regulate what is occurring naturally. The old story.

But Pretoria's problem is that sheer population pressures — which translate into political pressures if unattended — are acceler-

ating the unravelling of the control structures of apartheid. There are not enough police, for example, to deal with both terrorism and the increasing spillover into "white" suburbs from such areas as Hillbrow and Joubert Park, already *de facto* ghettos with their own communal identity.

But the race basis of apartheid remains in place from local level to central government. It infuses all thinking about the future with a "group" flavour, a euphemism for retaining white power and privilege intact behind social walls which strain and groan at the pressure.

The Bills which parliament must consider — and which the Labour Party says it will not pass, leaving the issue in the hands of the President's Council — are these:

□ The Free Settlement Areas Bill, which will define "open" residential quarters for occupation on a non-racial (though essentially black) basis,

□ The Local Government in Free Settlement Areas Bill, which accords representation to the "open" communities — though on a group and advisory basis only,

□ The Group Areas Amendment Bill, which further criminalises and increases the penalties for people resident in group areas not defined as being for them, and for those who rent space to them, and

□ The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill, which, in essence, devolves responsibility for the legitimisation of illegal settlements on local authorities, and which empowers these authorities to expel or demolish squatter communities without judicial scrutiny — all of which, again, represents a tightening up on what had become a *laissez-faire* condonation by government of the 7m newly visible urbanised blacks without formal housing. Predictably, criminal penalties are escalated.

It is important to note that the mere presence of those 7m people is not in itself a crisis, alarmist responses, panic management, racism at grassroots — these are what could light the fuses over urbanisation. Such a sequential, open-ended crisis — involving forced removals, confrontations with police or white vigilantes, and an escalation of unrest — would feed international perceptions of our pariah status and so further damage the economy in ways which need no reiteration.

The most reliable figures on urbanisation available come from the Urban Foundation (UF), which enjoys credibility across the social and political scale. But any number of pressure groups — from those opposing group areas removals through the courts, to the leaders of informal townships, to those who press for economic deregulation as a means out of the poverty trap or who provide food for the destitute — are aware of the gathering storm.

The UF's estimates of SA's housing needs to the end of the century, for example, are deliberately conservative — but are perhaps as good a way as any of clearly perceiving the physical and financial impossibility of addressing the task through conventional means. The 1987 national housing backlog was 1,8m units, by 2000 it will be 4,6m. This year the private sector — for which the foundation is a major facilitator — will provide 35 000 units, the public sector a mere 9 000.

Land availability is only one factor; another is the need to move beyond a mere *laissez-faire* approach to the point where informal settlements have a vested interest in their future which would, in turn, promote the upgrading of shacks on a permanent residence basis, with a concomitant sense of security and pride. That's what whites want and fight for, blacks are no different.

Because of apartheid, the current urbanisation is occurring in an unstructured and potentially defeatist spirit and manner — on both "sides." This can be seen in the townships with overcrowding in sublet rooms or backyard shacks or even less formal structures, in garages or on mine dumps and open land generally near places of work, through the defiance of group areas constraints, including big business housing black employees in white areas, risky as that may be.

Business naturally has a stake in the matter. As Assocom notes in its response to the

Bills "We would urge that this 'package' not be proceeded with during the current session of parliament due to the inherent dangers which it presents both internally and internationally. It would be desirable to obtain a wider degree of consensus on this complex range of issues than is apparent at present."

In the PWV, the UF has found, there are 312 000 backyard shacks, 67 000 families in garages, and 28 000 families in squats in or around the black townships. That provides an upper figure of about 2,4m people in this region alone who could be moved or harassed by the new Bills if they become law.

As the Institute of Race Relations has pointed out — in a submission to the parliamentary committee investigating the Bills — moving these people will not help "solve" the overall problem. They have nowhere to go and will pop up elsewhere. The majority (by UF research findings, 68%) have worked in the PWV for at least five years, almost all of them have not moved into these settlements from rural areas or homelands, but from elsewhere in the metropolitan areas, and those — or their parents — who did originally hail from the bantustans (40%) became urbanised from the Fifties on.

Black urbanisation has been a consistent phenomenon since the war.

The abolition of influx control did not, in other words, give rise to the "flooding" of the cities — it gave people confidence, and allowed them to emerge to a greater or lesser extent. Growth in the squatter communities — or in the spillover areas, only some of which will become available for "free settlement" — is overwhelmingly a function of natural population growth. They're here because they're here.

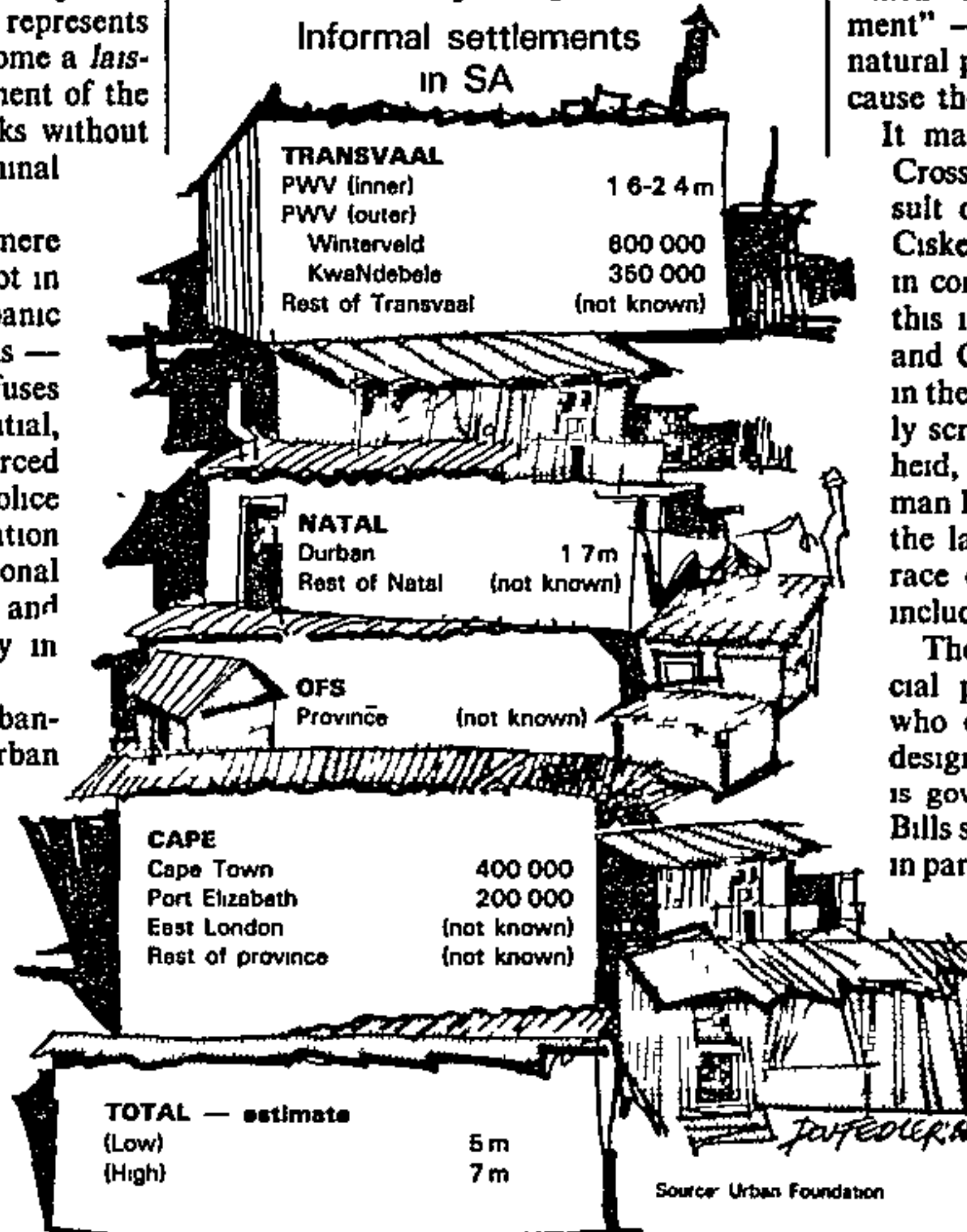
It may be recalled that the growth of Crossroads in the Peninsula was the result of migrants' families moving from Ciskei and Transkei to be with their men in communities, despite all the penalties this implied. Along the way the White and Coloured Labour Preference Policy in the region was overtaken and eventually scrapped. Ridding ourselves of apartheid, as Race Relations' John Kane-Berman has pointed out, is like peeling away the layers of an onion. At the core lies race classification and all that follows, including the allocation of land.

There are several ways in which a social phenomenon involving 7m people, who cannot be accommodated in their designated areas, can be dealt with. One is government's response in the various Bills shortly to be the focus of controversy in parliament. Another is to do nothing —

to live and let live. A third is to adopt a multi-faceted approach.

Experience and the evidence shows that further controls would be profoundly counterproductive. There would be the international consequences, already mentioned. There would be the potential for radicalisation among the "illegals" — who so

How many squatters?



235

(306) (235)

AM 19/8/88

far, are not particularly politicised, since their prime thought and motive is survival, though they are not particularly enamoured with living in conditions varying from the appalling to the barely tolerable — living, that is, with insecurity, up against hostile white attitudes, Rachmanite landlords in Hillbrow, and so on

Most important, and worth repeating they will not go away The destruction of, say, a camp in one place will simply see it spring up in another On the local golf course, for example, or on farms where owners might or might not tolerate their presence depending on the rent paid Retributive action for trying to live a bare approximation of a normal life could, in fact, lead to what is known as "land invasion" — simply moving in, preferably in numbers and on a co-ordinated basis Such "invasions" would inevitably become the focus of media attention, and might even take place on the basis that there would be media attention, since this (as in the human rights arena) provides a measure of security where the media can function at all under restrictions.

Government's compromised *laissez-faire* approach — think of Piet Koornhof's meanderings over the Crossroads issue, his eventual abandoning of the attempt — is merely a giving up, and a temporary posture at that, as proved by the group areas and squatter Bills It is far from the best or most cost-effective approach, despite white political fears or, indeed, the hopes of those who believe that a free economy is a place where you drive through red robots No one would wish to see the bottom of his garden in, say, Inanda, taken over by squatters That is what land invasion could mean Property rights — along with health and other infrastructural requirements — have to be considered Pass the Bills and they will soon be eroded by the population explosion

That really leaves only a multi-faceted approach, based on fairness and common-sense. One would then see a spectrum of responses to urbanisation, including
 Acceptance of squatting subject to mini-



Shantytown near Durban . . .
the way to go

mal health and no business restrictions on land designated for this purpose. Where could the land be found? SA is a big country; rationalisation of agricultural economics should logically see debt-driven farmers only too willing to farm shacks, or to relinquish their land to the State for a reasonable price, The de-criminalisation of group areas infractions — in suburbs abutting on "free settlement" areas or in wealthier suburbs alike There is no reason why Pretoria should be at all bothered by this: the white voters they are attempting to placate are either lost to them, do not live in these areas, or would move out if they felt strongly enough, and The overall provision of mass housing in a variety of options, the buyers taking up what they could afford, shopping upwards as it were

The destitute will always remain a welfare problem

Such shifts in approach will not, of course, address the primary obstacle — which is apartheid, the Group Areas Act and the race

classification laws It can, and should, be pointed out that the Act must eventually go — which would certainly be in line with permitting people to live where they choose, according to their pockets But saying it must go — and considering the constraints placed on government's ability to manoeuvre into reform by the Right — is not the same as saying it will go in the lifetime of the P W Botha administration It won't

The range of responses to the housing challenge, therefore, must include the further development of existing townships along with the facilitation of the wishes of those who wish to move out to better houses and schools and so on. And the acceptance of wide-scale squatting

That point disturbs many But squatting is inevitable anyway — this is Africa, and the birth rate will see to that Preventing land invasion is not an all-or-nothing affair, too rigorous an enforcement of the laws which government wishes to pass will bring about precisely the undesirable effects they are meant to circumvent You should be entitled to rent out your Wendy House to a family if you so wish — but not to have it seized by comrades And the birth rate declines with urbanisation.

People are tired of being pushed around There are more and more of them who feel that way What government needs to do right now is accept that fact — which means killing off the new control Bills on urbanisation and preparing the way for the abolition of the Group Areas Act There is still room to plan short of that abolition — if government feels, as it clearly does, that scrapping it would be a recipe for electoral disaster

One might almost sympathise with Pretoria, impaled on its own dilemma But it is all its own making, the heritage of decades of fruitless attempts at social engineering That said, its actions in the coming weeks should be positive and responsive to the facts, and it should be commended if it does so act Otherwise all we will see is a wearisome repetition of its past destructive behaviour And we all know where that will lead

Howard

(d) 31 May 1988,

(2) (a) and (b) an extension to the Rietfontein exchange is envisaged, but at this stage it is unfortunately not yet possible to indicate when it will be undertaken or what the cost involved will be. The existing exchange still has sufficient reserve capacity to meet requirements for the next 18 months to 2 years.

Note

The waiting applicants referred to in 1(c) will be provided with telephone service before the end of this year after completion of small cable works.

Pretoria suburbs' offences

1356 Mr A ENOTHNAGEL asked the Minister of Law and Order +

(aa)	5	55	5	5
(bb)	-	3	3	3
(cc)	-	2	2	2
(dd)	-	13	1	1
(ee)	-	7	1	1

(b) (i) (aa) Number of cases solved

(aa)	4	17	2	2
(bb)	-	1	1	1
(cc)	-	1	1	1
(dd)	-	3	1	1
(ee)	-	-	1	1

(bb) Number of cases still being investigated

(aa)	1	38	3	3
(bb)	-	2	2	2
(cc)	-	1	1	1
(dd)	-	10	-	-
(ee)	-	7	1	1

(ii) 30 June 1988

RSA immigration

1355 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs +

(a) How many (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks were permitted to immigrate to the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which infor-

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

ation is available and (b) what were their countries of origin, in each case?

Howard

Publication committees remarks

1359 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs +

(a) How many members of each population group are serving on publication committees at present and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) Whites	123
Indians	27
Coloureds	8
Blacks	8

(b) 30 June 1988

Legal Aid Board financial assistance

1362 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether the Legal Aid Board receives financial assistance from his Department, if so, on what basis,

(2) whether there are any financial limits with regard to such assistance in individual cases, if so, what are these limits,

(3) whether his Department exercises any control over the attorneys handling such cases, if not, why not, if so, what control?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2) The funds of the Legal Aid Board consist of moneys appropriated by Parliament and moneys received from any other source. In this regard the Honourable Member's attention is drawn to Chapter 5 of the report of the Legal Aid Board for the period 1 April 1986-31 March 1987 which was Tabled in Parliament on 29 March 1988.

(3) No. The Legal Aid Board is an autonomous statutory institution which exercises control over the legal aid scheme itself.

Diaz/Huguenot/Great Trek festivals

1364 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister for Administration and Privatisation

(1) Whether his Department has contributed or intends to contribute to the (a) Diaz, (b) Huguenot and/or (c) Great Trek festivals if so (i) in what way, (ii) when, (iii) why, and (iv) at what cost in each case.

(2) whether any outside organizations or agencies were allocated funds by his Department in respect of these festivals, if so,

(a) which organizations or agencies and (b) (i) what amount was allocated, and (ii) why, in each case?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

(1) (a), (b) and (c) No

(i), (ii) (iii) and (iv) Fall away

(2) No

(a), (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away

Diaz, Huguenot and Great Trek festivals

1366 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Communications

(1) Whether his Department has contributed or intends to contribute to the (a) Diaz (b) Huguenot and/or (c) Great Trek festivals, if so, (i) in what way, (ii) when, (iii) why, and (iv) at what cost, in each case.

(2) whether any outside organizations or agencies were allocated funds by his Department in respect of these festivals, if so (a) which organizations or agencies and (b) (i) what amount was allocated, and (ii) why, in each case?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) (a) Yes

(i) the provision to the National Festival Committee (Diaz 88) of a 10 X 50 switchboard with 5 junction lines and 25 indoor extensions as well as 14 exchange connections at Mossel Bay.

(ii) during the period 29 January to 6 February 1988.

(iii) upon request of the National Festival Committee (Diaz 88)

(iv) R4 470,50 This represents a rental of R635,50 and a service charge of R3 835. The Committee was absolved from paying this cost by virtue of the powers vested in the Postmaster General by section 2B(1)(k) of the Post Office Act 1958, (Act 44 of

'Birthrate should be cut to two babies to a family'

SA could face hunger on an Ethiopian scale

If South Africa's population continues to grow at its present rate, the country will face an Ethiopia-type situation within 30 to 35 years. Staff Reporter VALERIE BOJE reports.

South Africa (including the TBVC countries and self-governing states) has a population today of 36,5 million, with an additional 3 500 children being born each day.

Although 1 400 people die each day — 320 of them within their first year of life — if population growth continues unchecked, South Africa could have a population of 85 million by the year 2020.

This is 5 million more than the resources of the country could support.

And within 50 years the population could be as high as 119 million.

No longer are the authorities musing words — they describe such a scenario as "catastrophic", and warn that unless everyone pulls together to do something about the population growth problem, children born in "rich" South Africa 30 to 35 years from now face a poverty situation equivalent to that in Ethiopia today.

Gone are the days when people will be allowed to produce children to their hearts' content.

Gone, also, the days when the problem can blithely be left for the next generation to solve.

The aims of the Population Development Programme are to bring the birth rate down to two children per couple and to prevent the total population from exceeding the 80 million mark.

Reserves

This, the authorities believe, is all the country's non-renewable reserves can cope with — and they warn that water in particular will support only 80 million to 100 million people.

Housing, education, job creation and medical care for more than this figure become virtually impossible.

Because of the youthful composition and the education backlog of the population, South Africa could, by the turn of the century, have 1,65 million more school-going children than any other developed country with a population of the same size.

The economic growth rate would have to be at least 5 per cent a year to accommodate the "new" population on the labour market.

While some may see mass sterilisation as the only answer, the programme hopes to solve the problem by improving the quality of life of the existing population.

Research around the world has shown unequivocally that

the higher the level of education, income and status — particularly of women — the stronger the tendency to voluntarily limit the number of children produced.

The Council for Population Development, established to implement the programme, has calculated "quality of life" according to the internationally accepted indicators of fertility, infant mortality and literacy levels.

Fertility

A number of interesting points emerge. South Africa's overall fertility rate is 3,2. The figures for the various population groups are whites 2, Indians 2,5, coloureds 3,2, and blacks 5,1.

This compares with 1,8 in the United States, Britain, and Taiwan.

The infant mortality rate is 32,3 per 1 000 babies born. Whites 9,3, Indians 16,1, coloureds 40,7, and blacks 63.

This compares with 10,5 in the United States, 9,4 in Britain and 8,9 in Taiwan.

The literate adult population represents 79,7 per cent of the total population. Whites 100 per cent, Indians 89,6 per cent, coloureds 74,5 per cent, and blacks 54,5 per cent.

This compares with 99,5 per cent literacy in the United States and Britain, and more than 70 per cent in Taiwan.

In Ethiopia the fertility rate is 6,7 children per fertile woman, with an infant mortality rate of 152 per 1 000. The literacy rate is only 15 per cent. Famine, poverty and unemployment face most of the children who survive their first year.

Thus, the programme warns, will be South Africa's lot should the efforts to curb population growth fail.

Co-operation on every level of society is vital if the Population Development Programme is to succeed.

Although the programme is officially the responsibility of the Chief Directorate of Population Development, established four years ago by the Department of National Health, it is a social responsibility which extends to all, a spokesman for the department says.

The programme aims to bring down the national fertility rate and limit the total population to 80 million.

To achieve this all local and government departments, private sector organisations and individuals have to become involved, according to the spokesman.

Authorities the world over have realised there is a direct correlation between population growth and development, and that the higher the standard of living the smaller the population growth.

Literacy

Research also shows that population growth is lower in urban than rural areas, and lowest where there is a high literacy rate.

Formal education alone cannot solve the problem in South Africa, and the provision of non-formal education is one area in which the private sector can assist the country in solving the problem.

In the past year the Department of National Health has achieved a 0,2 drop in fertility rates, it says.

The greatest drop was among coloureds — from 3,6 to 3,2. The Indian fertility rate dropped from 2,8 to 2,5 and the white rate from 2,1 to 2.

The greatest "problem area" remains the high fertility rate among blacks, which showed a drop of only 0,1 to 5,1 in the past year.

reductions have to be effected, the department's spokesman says.

The aim of the Population Development Programme is to bring the average fertility rate of the country down to 2,1 and see the population stabilise at 80 million.

The drops, while they may appear insignificant, will mean that 510 000 fewer babies are born to women now of child-bearing age — and could save the country an estimated R5,7 billion in education alone.

However, in spite of this success the average 3,2 fertility rate is still too high and further

BY WILLIE MEYER

Meyer, an architect, spoke recently on the future of Johannesburg. This article is from that address. He led the team which designed the Rand Afrikaans University, Johannesburg Art Gallery extensions, the Everard Read Gallery and the Marine Parade Hotel in Durban

What of the future of the city of Johannesburg? For certain, the future is not going to be a simple extrapolation of the past.

The changes are going to be profound — socially, economically and in almost every way you can think of.

I regret to say there is nothing I can see that speaks remotely of stability, comfort, or simply predictability and orderliness in change that is to come.

No amount of wishful thinking, nor the uncomfortable brooding calm of relative inactivity in our inner cities at present, can stem the inevitable like it or not, the striking characteristics of any exploding metropolis is a chaotic appearance and texture.

This is why we are at the moment witnessing something akin to planning inertia in our area. Look how housing sprawl continues to engulf thousands of hectares of land like parasitic disease. Look how the new trend of cross-commuting is setting up demands for cross-suburban arterials. Look how the sudden trend of combi taxis is causing something in the nature of arterial thrombosis. Look how even parks are becoming vulnerable.

To the orderly mind of a Western trained planner the situation is, taken at face value, utterly bewildering, as is the vision of a future based on the concentration inwards of millions of people as well as the spread outward over thousands of hectares.

But it is neither unprecedented nor hopeless. The city of Johannesburg is facing a human flood but it will not drown.

If exploding Mexico City or Lima holds any relevance as an example for Johannesburg's future — and I think they do — we find in such places no signs of city death. Rather we see the opposite: shining skyscrapers and temples of corporate empires co-existing side by side with informal activity and settlement. True,

'No amount of wishful thinking, nor the uncomfortable brooding calm of relative inactivity in our inner cities, can stem the inevitable'

Star 25/7/86

235

The Golden City ... must it face a future of chaotic, sprawling building and arterial thrombosis?



The 'exploding metropolis'

they are not paradises one witnesses wealthy business chiefs disappearing like moles into their security burrows in unostentatious cars with darkened windows.

We see high density living invading and ringing downtown areas.

Johannesburg, I believe, has to become adjusted to the fact that a wide belt of high-rise high-density living will evolve in presently low density areas encircling the compact city core. There will be an extended Hillbrow collar which will vastly influence pedestrian patterns and any city development must deal with these evolving realities and potential.

The privileged will, for a good while yet, continue to favour walled-in properties on the periphery and near sub-nodes in the surround

ing satellite cities

In the city centre streets, below and around the hermetically sealed, self-sufficient, inwardly focused office environments — often with their own private enclosed "outdoor" gardens and terraces — the beat of a truly African city is progressively being heard. It will gain momentum until it is in full swing — with all that is implied.

Nevertheless, as the central business district grows, as business leaders pump in not just wealth and job opportunities but enhance the city centre experience with ideas that go beyond direct business self-interest — take Smal Street Mall as an example — the more the quality of life for the new city dwellers will be uplifted. And the better the quality of

life the more stable the population — both in terms of its birth rate and its behaviour.

The ultimate city's society will be quite different from what we have today, and it will be no simple mutation. A new richness and variety will arise. The risks of city life — increased crime and so on — will not only tend to be compensated for by a new vibrancy, excitement and creativity but may tend to be overcome by these same factors.

In architecture, planning and urban design lie the responsibility to accept realities and to compromise — we need much before grandiose architectural gestures. If Architecture, with a capital A, loses out temporarily, there is no shame — not if life wins.

Then too, we must accept that a physical

environment in vibrant transition, we will have and probably need, the ugly as well as the beautiful, the bad as well as the good. The ugly becomes beautiful when seen as a good base for human interaction, and the negative can evoke the positive.

The role ahead for the professionals will become one of improvisation in a process that is largely out of their control and ostensibly chaotic.

No faint-hearted bureaucracy has any place in all this.

In the final analysis architecture and urban design, in whatever form or circumstance, is the thoughtful accommodation of the human spirit in a physical context. The city is the main arena of action and thrust.

important part of the country's development process,

Platteland decline accelerating as black workers drift to towns

235

The decline of socio-economic activities in the platteland was "snowballing" and rural communities were feeling the effects acutely, Professor Willem Vrey, director of the Institute for Socio-economic Research at the University of the Orange Free State, said at the ROEP congress yesterday

Professor Vrey said de-population of the platteland was obvious from the number of empty farmhouses, empty school boarding houses and railway lines that had been closed

He said blacks had begun to move from farms to small towns

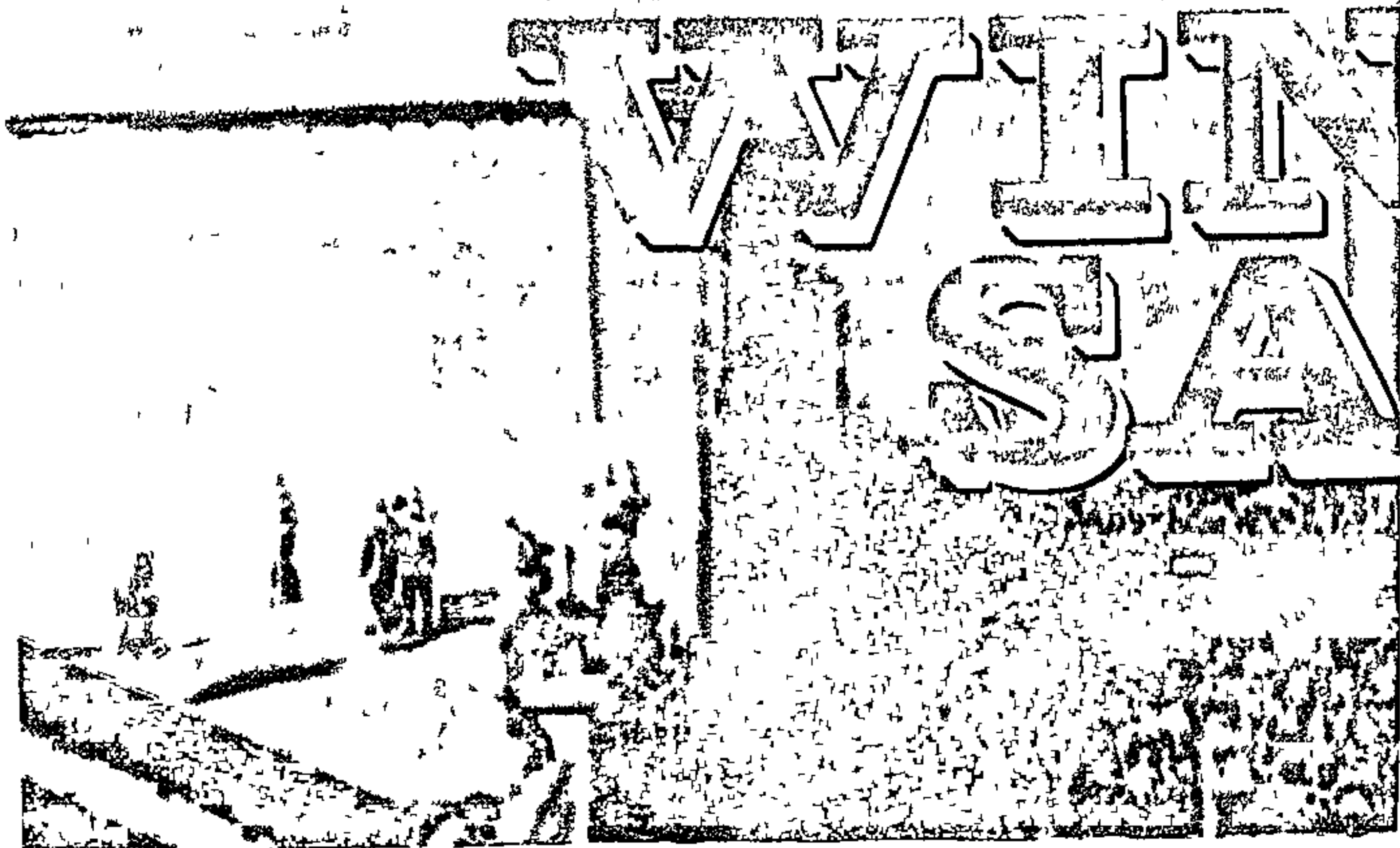
There was now a shortage of farm labour and a high percentage of unemployment and poverty among black communities in small towns.

The next phase would be black migration to the cities.

South Africa's economic growth would be unable to provide additional work or housing to meet this migration from rural areas.

"The result will be poverty and unemployment in the cities while there is a labour shortage on farms and the infrastructures in small towns stand unused," he said.

The basic responsibility for development in the platteland rested with the rural communities themselves. It was their job to ensure that natural resources and people were developed so that advancement could take place to their benefit



is
e
o
is
to
t-
er,
r-
an
er
a-
is
th
Mr
ho
ns
er
or
dit
by
in
ied
om
we
re-
NC

Conference to be held on population growth

Star 13/7/88

235

Rapid population growth problems facing South Africa will be addressed at a four-day international conference to be held in Johannesburg in October

The aim of "Population Development in the southern African context" is to explore ways of reaching a solution to the problem in southern Africa

The conference will be held jointly by the Council for Population Development and the Department of National Health and Population Development and will be addressed by international and local experts

During the conference, the part played by the way people are socialised, educated and trained, family planning, primary health care methods, economic development, urbanisation, the involvement of women

and the monitoring of population development, will be discussed in depth

Worldwide research has already shown that economic and social progress can be curbed by a too rapid population growth. By mid-1987, the world's population had already reached the 5 000 million mark

In 10 years time — if the current trend continues — the 6 000 million mark will have been reached. The greater part of this increase — about 96 per cent — will take place in Africa and the rest of the developing world

For further information contact The Conference Organiser, Population Development in southern Africa, P O Box 40016, Arcadia, 0007 or Dalene Seymour at (012) 341-7696



GROWING POPULATION: Less and less time to sort out the South African malaise and the distortions imposed by apartheid.

Affirmative action 'is what we need, not self-interest'

235
KLB
Star 9/7/88

BOB TUCKER

APARTHEID is not just a political system but a politico-socio-economic system. As such it has consequences which grossly inhibit the true wealth-generating and self-fulfilment potential of the people of South Africa.

As a result, economic capacity and growth have not kept pace with either the cost of the apartheid system or with the enhanced expectations of a numerically growing population.

In fact, our South African economy, which is today structured on the basis of heavy concentrations of capital and power, mass employment of unskilled and semi-skilled labourers, the export of primary products, and weakly developed domestic markets, must undergo a radical and rapid transformation through a process of inward industrialisation.

The end result of that transformation must be that every member of the population is integrated into and participates in the economic system.

A reduction in birth rate and readmission to international markets is much more likely to be a consequence than a cause of such transformation.

The only viable way forward depends therefore on inclusion, integration, participation and accommodation.

their own sweat and tears, and the government should take care of those lying at the side of the road out of those taxes.

"Those who passed by on the other side are therefore the ones to be regarded as behaving in neighbourly fashion."

According to Adam Smith, it is when the businessman "intends only his own gain" that he contributes — via the process of competition.

In his own words "I have never known much good done by those who affected to trade for the public good."

To the person with an unconstrained vision, man has the potential of directly feeling other people's needs as more important than his own, and therefore of consistently acting impartially, even when his own interests are involved.

This vision is descriptive.

South African business and economic system and its prevailing ethos are overwhelmingly constrained in their view of the motivations, capabilities and differences of people.

This vision has tended to be strengthened by the role of the professional manager who is expected to behave totally "economically" in the sense that he delivers only that which can be measured and compared quantities such as profit, return on investment, growth and so on, but not immeasurable qualities.

Since the overwhelming majority of the business community sees progress as being dependent on a systemic and essentially self-interested response to prevailing circumstances, the circumstances and environment have to be "distorted", or altered, in such a way that behaviour patterns change, bringing about the desired transfor-

misleading. The desired behaviour is that of the Good Samaritan who picked up the injured man and put him back on his feet - or to use another analogy, taught him not only how to fish, but also how to make and mend the fishing rod.

Tossing a spare coin to an injured man lying at the side of the road, or giving him a fish, helps, but not in a way that will result in his economic transformation.

Rather than "social responsibility programs" we need corporations which behave "responsibly towards society."

The words are the same, but the intention, and hence results, are likely to be very different.

I therefore suggest a program of "affirmative action" which results in the business community behaving in ways which are responsible towards society but which would not normally be in their short-term interest in the absence of such a program.

I would, however, stress the importance of "merit."

Affirmative action should only result in assisting the under-privileged to get to the starting post so that he can actually compete, but never in unmerited appointments or contracts.

● The author (right) is managing director of the SA Permanent Building Society. This article was extracted from a paper he delivered to the biennial conference of the Development Society of Southern Africa in Durban this week.



Exclusion, separation, confrontation and authoritarianism will have to be relegated to the junk heap if this country is to survive and prosper

To a large measure, the nature and success of such a transformation process will depend on the social vision which members of the business community hold, and our basic conception of the nature of man

Those visions may be grouped into two broad categories (described by Thomas Sowell in his book "Conflict of Visions") the constrained and the unconstrained

To the person with the former vision, man is seen as being constrained by intellectual and moral limitations, environmental and hereditary disadvantages and mortality itself

Adam Smith's thesis epitomised this view. Instead of regarding man's nature as something capable of change, he attempted to determine how the moral and social benefits desired could be produced in the most efficient way, within that constraint

"Survival of the fittest" would be very much the prevailing ethos

Taking the familiar parable of the Good Samaritan, the person with the constrained vision would be inclined to re-tell it thus

"The priest, the Levite, the Samaritan and every successful businessman on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho that day, passed by on the other side, knowing that any delay would result in expense escalation and profit deterioration

"This would contradict the capitalist ethic and the responsibility to shareholders to maximise the return on their investment

More importantly, if we all behave in the same survivalistic way, business will thrive, more business opportunities will be created and there wouldn't be thieves and robbers on the road to Jericho in the first place

"Acknowledging that there are still likely to be some lame and lazy, the travellers are taxed on the profits they make out of

of potential, rather than habit

William Godwin epitomised this mindset. Social benefits resulting from processes either unintended or sustained by incentives are scarcely worth notice

He regarded the intention to benefit others as "the essence of virtue" and virtue as the road to human happiness

Unlike Smith's view of human selfishness, Godwin regarded selfishness as being promoted by the very system of rewards used to cope with it. The real solution is having people do what is right because it is right, not because of psychic or economic payments — that is, not because someone "has annexed to it a great weight of self-interest"

Obviously the dichotomy I have described is simplistic, but what is important is whether people are likely to respond in a systemic way as Smith predicted or in a selfless way as Godwin hoped

There is no doubt the

mation

If nothing is done and everyone continues to behave in a purely self-interested way, the system will take far too long to redress the lack of capital, inadequate education, absence of managerial skills and inequality of opportunity for the economy to transform within the available time

The immediate reaction when a suggestion of this nature is made is one of shock and incredulity

But we voice no opposition to distortions in the process intended to promote stud farming, expansion of the film-making industry (with highly debatable results) or investment in capital projects (in our capital hungry, labour rich country)

It is only when we suggest such moderation, or distortion, of normal systemic forces so as to benefit our fellow-man that there is a sense of outrage

I think that to a significant degree the whole "social responsibility" exercise and program has been

I firmly believe that there is a vast number of people who are powerfully motivated by an unconstrained vision

It is therefore regrettable that instead of giving encouragement to them, their commitment is ridiculed as being sloppy, unrealistic and perhaps even "playing into the hands of the ANC"

I think it imperative that to bring about the necessary integration, upliftment and transformation, the systemic forces determining the behaviour of those with a constrained vision be moderated and that sustenance and encouragement be given to those with an unconstrained vision

What is needed are businessmen who see the next five years as the first five years, not the last. We can do without those whose sole interest is to derive the maximum material gain out of the system before the lights go out

This is a land of unlimited opportunity and beauty for those who are motivated to serve

EC report gets tough on citizens who serve in SA

MORE than two million white South Africans are citizens or potential citizens of European countries and "can easily return to the Community should things become too hot for them in South Africa", according to a report for the European Parliament.

The 80-page report, by European MP Alman Metten and Dr Paul Goodison, was released yesterday as part of a campaign against the presence of European citizens in the South African Defence Force. It argues that "the return of European citizens who have fulfilled their military service in South Africa must be made more difficult or impossible".

It also proposes that European countries which have a system of conscription should not exempt anyone from military service because he had already undergone training in South Africa. The report further suggested that, where legally possible, military service in South Africa, by European citizens "should result in loss of European citizenship". It points out, for example, that in Greece, France and Italy citizenship may be forfeited for acts incompatible with national interests.

The report claims that 1 405 400 South African whites are currently holding citizenship of a European country, and that a further 724 600 are potentially eligible for European citizenship. This represents about 43 percent of the white population.

The breakdown of these European citizens and potential citizens is as follows: United Kingdom, 500 000 (with one million eligible); Portugal, 600 000; Germany, 100 000; Italy, 50 000; Holland, 40 000 (200 000 eligible); Belgium, 25 000; France, 8 000; Greece, 80 000; and Ireland, 2 400 (75 000 eligible).

According to the report, in 1984, when the South African Citizenship

South African residents with European passports may find themselves unwelcome back home, if an EC proposal is accepted, reports GAVIN EVANS

Amendment Act compelled about 75 percent of non-citizens to take out South African citizenship, 82 percent of European citizens (1 318 525) were South African nationals.

Metten and Goodison estimate 445 663 European citizens are eligible for South African military service. "Because of ... European South Africans in the South African armed forces, by now over one-third of these forces consist of whites who possess or are entitled to an EC passport," the report states.

The report criticises the European Community countries, particularly Portugal, the United Kingdom and West Germany, for condemning apartheid while doing nothing to prevent their citizens from "bolstering apartheid".

The report argues that the measures approved by the EC on September 10 1985, specifically the "refusal to cooperate in the military sphere" with South Africa, were meaningless "since it is hard to see how the mass participation of EC subjects in the South African armed forces could fail to fall under this heading".

The report recommends that European companies should be prevented from making voluntary supplementary payments to South African conscripts, and that disinvestment be demanded should these supplementary payments become compulsory.

It also recommends that a "positive measure" would include "a magnanimous policy on taking in South African draft dodgers".

higher administration fees.

The industry statement adds that it is not an agent "for the redistribution of wealth or to undertake any other form of social or economic engineering - the only appropriate considerations for a life insurance company, when deciding whether to make a specific investment or not, is whether the investment offers a low enough economic risk to ensure the preservation of policyholders' savings against the risk of financial volatility and a high enough return to ensure the preservation of policyholders savings against inflation." Star 11/10/88

Coloured jobless total down

235
Star 11/10/88

Current population survey results showed that the coloured population for July 1988 numbered 3,13 million people, the Central Statistical Service said in a report released in Pretoria last week.

It said the unemployment rate for coloureds during this month was 9,2 percent against an unemployment rate of 10,4 percent in June 1988 and 10,3 percent in May 1988.

The highest rate of unemployment occurred in the cities (10,4 percent), while it was respectively 10 and 5,1 percent in towns and non-urban areas.

The estimated number of coloured workers for July 1988 compared with the previous month, showed that the number increased from 1 059 000 to 1 074 000, or 1,4 percent. — Sapa.

Aim to bring increase down to 2,1 pc

Population growth is cause for concern

Star 11/10/88 (235)

By Carina le Grange

If the population growth rate of the early 1980s — 2,3 percent — continued, South Africa's current population (including the TBVC countries) would increase from 37 million to 47 million by year 2000, the Minister of National Health and Population Development said in Johannesburg yesterday

Dr Willie van Niekerk was speaking at the official opening of an international conference on population development in southern Africa

The objectives of the conference, attended by about 400 people, are to investigate possible solutions to

the problem of rapid population growth in southern Africa

Dr van Niekerk said a population of 47 million would lead to malnutrition, increased unemployment, poverty and illiteracy. It would need an economic growth rate of five percent a year to prevent further unemployment — a growth rate which is unlikely to occur

He referred to international concern about uncontrolled population growth which was hampering efforts to improve living conditions and which created chronic food problems — especially in Africa

Dr van Niekerk said the Government's Population Development Programme (PDP) aimed at an optimum population of 80 million people in the 2000s. He revealed that research showed that an improvement in living standards generally led to a decline in the fertility rate

He said the TBVC countries and the six self-governing areas had also recognised the need for population control and had introduced their own population development programmes

Earlier, the chairman of the conference, Professor J P de Lange, said that "too rapid population growth hampers efforts to improve living conditions, the creation of better opportunities and the provision of food for the people of developing countries"

Professor de Lange said the main object of the PDP was to reduce the fertility rate to that of 2,1 percent for all population groups

HSRC study looks at family planning

SA fertility rate is now on the decline

Star (2/10/88) 235

By Clare Harper

South Africa's fertility rate had declined from an average of six children to each woman during the first two decades after World War 2, to 4,7 in 1985

This was the finding of a Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) report by Professor WP Mostert which was delivered at the international conference on population development in Johannesburg this week

Urban knowledge of contraception is high

Knowledge about contraception was generally high in South Africa, according to a Human Sciences Research Council report.

At the international conference on population development in Johannesburg yesterday, Ms Gretchen du Plessis, in a paper on Contraceptive Trends in South Africa, said a study limited to urban areas showed virtually every woman in each population group knew of at least one contraceptive method

The study showed the highest degree of prevalence of contraception existed among whites, followed by Indians, coloureds and blacks

The study showed there was a unmet need for family planning — for women who wanted no more children and who were not using any method of contraception — among all population groups

The report concluded that fertility levels among whites, Indians and coloured people were already low, but in the case of blacks, fertility was high and declining at a slow pace

The Government's Population Development Programme aims to reduce the fertility rate to 2,1 for all population groups

Professor Mostert said national family planning programmes functioned only in so-called white areas, and although modern methods of contraception were available at health facilities in the black states, these methods were not readily accessible

Since the latter half of the 1970s, the fertility rate of whites has fluctuated just below replacement level

Child mortality

The declining trends in fertility of Asians and coloured people, which slowed down during the first few years of the 1980s, continued afterwards to levels of 2,5 and 2,8 respectively, according to the study

In a paper on "Levels and Trends of Mortality in South Africa", Professor Mostert said statistics showed that although infant and child mortality among Asians and whites was already at low levels, it was still relatively high among coloured people and blacks

Analyses also show that the mortality rate of adult men and women in South Africa — especially among young adult males — is excessively high compared to Western countries

Tackle high birth rate at school level — HSRC

By Clare Harper

Urgent consideration should be given to the introduction of a form of population education in SA schools, Human Sciences Research Council president Dr J G Garbers said on Tuesday

He was speaking at a week-long international conference on population development, which aims to find solutions to the problem of rapid population growth in southern Africa

Dr Garbers said there was sufficient evidence that a rise in the formal education level of the population contributed to "an individualising outlook" on life, which was a prerequisite for a more rational approach to family planning

Shortcomings in the education system, such as irrelevance to the population's needs and the pressure as a result of unmanageable population growth, had a detrimental effect on the positive role education could play, he said

A level of functional literacy was the minimum prerequisite for the learner to benefit from guidance programmes

Universal primary education, a high level of literacy among the total population and a low dropout and failure figure in primary education were important objectives with a view to curbing population growth

Dr Garbers said a more purposeful campaign aimed at guidance and information by means of education was vital.

Consideration should be given to introducing population education in schools informing pupils on the causes, consequences and dynamics of population growth, as well as on the benefits of family planning.

Since black education was characterised by a high dropout rate, ways should be found to bring the content of population development programmes to early school-leavers.

One should guard against the misconception that all the ills of society could be cured by education, Dr Garbers added

He said education was only one of the variables involved in population development, and not necessarily the most important one

Guidance programme. last one.

'Growth in population will disrupt economy'

5 Feb 13/10/84

By Clare Harper (235)

Spiralling poverty, high unemployment, a decline in living standards and increased taxation are some of the effects that a high population growth will have on the South African economy.

This was said yesterday by Dr D Mullins of the Central Economic Advisory Service at an international conference on population development in southern Africa.

He said that between 1980 and 1985 the population had increased annually at a rate of 2,3 percent from about 30 million to 33,78 million, while the Gross National Product (GNP) decreased slightly over the same period.

This resulted in a decline in the per capita GNP from R1 914 to R1 744.

Estimates were that the population was likely to grow at the same rate until 1995, but due to sanctions and disinvestment the projected economic growth rate was only two to 2,5 percent.

This means the per capita GNP will decrease even further, leading to a decline in the living standards of the average South African.

Because of the relatively low

rate of increase in employment envisaged for the future, a further deterioration in the already unequal distribution of income was expected.

The National Manpower Commission estimated that employment in the formal sector would only increase at a rate of 1,3 percent annually, while the economically active population would increase by 2,5 percent each year until 1995.

The commission predicts the number of workers in the peripheral sector and the unemployed will increase from 35 percent of the economically active population (aged 16 to 65) in 1985 to 45 percent in 1995, swelling the number of people in lower-income groups.

Dr Mullins said the possibility that the average welfare of the South African population would improve in the near future was remote.

A rapid increase in population would also affect the ability of the Government to finance the required expenditure for government services, requiring higher taxes and a decrease in incentives to be *gamfully employed, to save and to work.*

Tackle high birth rate at school level — HSRC

By Clare Harper

Urgent consideration should be given to the introduction of a form of population education in SA schools, Human Sciences Research Council president Dr J G Garbers said on Tuesday.

He was speaking at a week-long international conference on population development, which aims to find solutions to the problem of rapid population growth in southern Africa.

Dr Garbers said there was sufficient evidence that a rise in the formal education level of the population contributed to "an individualising outlook" on life, which was a prerequisite for a more rational approach to family planning.

Shortcomings in the education system, such as irrelevance to the population's needs and the pressure as a result of unmanageable population growth, had a detrimental effect on the positive role education could play, he said.

A level of functional literacy was the minimum prerequisite for the learner to benefit from guidance programmes.

Universal primary education, a high level of literacy among the total population and a low dropout and failure figure in primary education were important objectives with a view to curbing population growth.

Dr Garbers said a more purposeful campaign aimed at guidance and information by means of education was vital.

Consideration should be given to introducing population education in schools informing pupils on the causes, consequences and dynamics of population growth, as well as on the benefits of family planning.

Since black education was characterised by a high dropout rate, ways should be found to bring the content of population development programmes to early school-leavers.

One should guard against the misconception that all the ills of society could be cured by education, Dr Garbers added.

He said education was only one of the variables involved in population development, and not necessarily the most important one.

'Growth in population will disrupt

sfw
13/10/86
235

sfw 13/10/86

Role for SA business in family planning

Star
13/10/84
235

By Clare Harper

The business sector could make its best contribution to the population development programme (PDP) by involvement in socio-economic reform and providing opportunities for the dissemination of family planning information.

This was said yesterday by Assocom's chief executive, Mr. Raymond Parsons, at the international conference on population development.

Mr. Parsons said although the introduction of incentives was one method of encouraging the acceptance of contraception, such measures, introduced before the family planning norm was widely accepted, could jeopardise the programme's future effectiveness.

"Unless we do something about the population explosion, any effort by the public and private sectors to promote economic development and a higher growth rate, aimed at making the population 'better off', cannot succeed," he said.

Family planning strategies were often interpreted as racially and politically inspired and perceived as reducing the number of blacks in relation to the number of whites in the country, he said.

Co-operation

The key to success in this important and sensitive area was co-operation among all groups and sectors in the economy, he said.

It was essential that the business sector should be supportive of the broad population programme, he said.

Businessmen could help facilitate access to family planning information for their employees.

In their contact with other businessmen, an employer could make family planning services more widely known and motivate associates to institute services within their organisations.

Information could be made available through the family planning programme of the Department of National Health and Population Development.

The employer could also appoint one of his employees to be specifically trained as a counsellor or the programme implemented as part of company training courses.

Restrictions prevent self-improvement — HSRC

Group areas 'delay progress'

Star 14/10/88

235



By Clare Harper
Group area restrictions may have a significant effect on people's ability for self-improvement and socio-economic progress, Mr P Kok of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) said yesterday

He was delivering a paper critically evaluating

aspects of South Africa's urbanisation policy at the international conference on population development

Mr Kok said group area restrictions effectively prevented less privileged population groups from confirming their acquired upward social mobility

People, particularly poor people, needed to live relatively close to their

place of employment or else a massive burden was placed on the public treasury to subsidise commuting

The adverse effects of daily long-distance commuting on family life, self-improvement and quality of life in general should be taken into account, he said

"What is really achieved by such restrictions is that a backward homeland ori-

gin is exchanged for a backward urban destination where the effects of riots and the state of emergency are felt daily," he said

It might be asked whether these circumstances were conducive to a decent quality of life, and were the urban townships attractive migration destinations for people wanting to improve their situation

"Unless the required quality of life can be achieved in the rural areas of the homelands, the rural people should be accommodated in urban areas where the potential opportunities for development and progress already exist"

Those who wish to leave the homelands, particularly the poor, should be given the opportunity to do so, for example by providing assistance in the form of serviced sites and information on job opportunities in potential migration destinations

Such an "accommodationist strategy" would provide sufficient opportunities for introducing "inward industrialisation" and securing a prosperous economic future for this country

Professor David Dewar of the University of Cape Town said in a paper on accommodating urbanisation that it was essential to maximise the generative capacity of cities and to ensure the greatest possible access to urban facilities and opportunities for all

Govt task in 'process of change'

By Clare Harper

235

During the process of change it was the Government's task to maintain a balance between the adaptability of the community and reactive tension.

This was said by President's Council member Dr A J G Oosthuizen yesterday in discussing South Africa's urbanisation policy

He was speaking at the international conference on population development in southern Africa

One of the problem areas in implementation of the Government's policy of urbanisation was the "inherent human reaction against rapid change", he said.

Basic and sometimes radical changes shocked the system and

frequently led to uncertainty, confusion and instability, he said

"This sometimes slow and painful process of transition should be handled with circumspection"

Consequently it was unavoidable that in some communities frustration and sensitivity would arise because progress was deemed too slow

Dr Oosthuizen said it was evident that one of the greatest immediate challenges for the current strategy of urbanisation was the accelerated influx of rural blacks to urban areas, which began gaining momentum prior to the repeal of influx control regulations

The consequent accommoda-

tion challenge was closely related to the timely identification of suitable land for informal settlement as well as ordinary town development, the upgrading of squatter camps, and where necessary the re-settlement of squatter communities by means of mutual arrangements

Limited funds had caused a bottleneck

South Africa, with its fast growing population and segments of relatively low level of development was faced with an enormous challenge.

He concluded that virtually only a correctly handled economy could exercise a positive influence in the short term.

Star 14/11/88

8291

Star 14/11/88

Political situation, living conditions among causes

One in every 2 white homes has a gun

Ste 14/10/88

235

By Deborah Smith, Pretoria Bureau

More than 50 percent of white households in South Africa now have guns

This shocking figure greatly increased the potential for deaths, according to a psychologist at the University of the Witwatersrand

Mr Lloyd Vogelman, a lecturer in applied psychology, said general living conditions, the political and economic situation in South Africa resulted in high levels of frustration — which was the root of any form of aggression

60 percent Afrikaans

This potential for violence increased if people were frustrated and the potential for aggression was heightened if people had easy access to weapons, as was the case in this country, he said

According to statistics more than 50 percent of all white households possessed guns, of these 60 percent were Afrikaans speaking and 39 per-

cent English

Mr Vogelman said the use or possession of a gun was not regarded as an "exception" in this country and because it was regarded as "normal" people weren't horrified by the thought of using a gun

Dr Ronel Greyling of the Criminology Department at the University of Pretoria, said a Chicago research project had revealed handguns were used in more than 50 percent of murders while more than half of all murders were a result of domestic and neighbourhood arguments involving guns

This implied that the number and severity of violent crimes were increased if access to handguns was relatively easy

It was easier, she added, to commit a violent crime with an impersonal weapon such a gun rather than with hands, feet or a knife. People also died more easily when a gun was used than when being kicked or punched

Mr Vogelman said people appeared to lack the sense of responsibility needed to properly care for their weapons because they were seen as a normal part of life, he said. The result was guns were left in places where children could find them, often with disastrous effects.

According to Police statistics 3 973 firearms were reported stolen between January and June this year and 1 549 people were charged with unlawful possession of firearms. Another socialisation factor was the number of militarised children's toys which reflected the militarisation of South Africa and made guns socially acceptable

Mr Vogelman slammed the lack of adequate testing before people were issued with firearm licences.

● Draft legislation providing for stiff new penalties and stricter controls for the possession of firearms and ammunition was introduced in Parliament this year

The Bill provided for a uniform and scientific system for testing persons who handle firearms

Poverty is the key 'people' factor

By Clare Harper

(235)

Stw 17/10/88

The root of the population problem of developing countries was the pervasiveness of absolute poverty and low levels of living. This led to large families.

This was said by Mr A H Botha of the Department of National Health and Population Development at the international conference on population development.

The conference, which aimed to find possible solutions to the rapid population growth in southern Africa, was attended by more than 500 people, including representatives from the homelands.

Mr Botha said it was not just numbers, nor parental irrationality, which was the root problem. Countries in which there were imbalances between trends in population growth, resources and environmental requirements, were urged to adopt and implement specific population policies that would contribute to redressing such imbalances.

At the heart of the demographic problems in developing countries, from an economic point of view, were that

quantities were not matched by appropriate qualities. There was an inverse correlation between the rate of creating life and the ability to sustain life.

The rationale for a population development programme was that most developing countries were experiencing multidimensional development problems which manifested themselves in the vicious cycle of poverty and high fertility.

Mr Botha said such programmes were aimed, among other things, at eliminating absolute poverty, lessening income inequalities, expanding educational opportunities — especially for women — and providing increased job opportunities for men and women.

The South African Population Development Programmes (DPD) was established in 1984 after an in-depth inquiry done on demographic trends in South Africa by the Science Committee of the President's Council.

The main aim of the PDP was to ensure a balance between resources and population size, setting a maximum population for South Africa of 80 million people.

Two-child family is top objective

Star 17/10/88

235

By Clare Harper

The overall aim of the South African Population Development Programme (PDP) was to establish a balance between the country's socio-economic potential and population size, said Dr Boet Schoeman, deputy director-general of the Department of National Health and Population Development.

One objective was to pursue the goal of a

woman having only two children by the year 2010.

He said the fertility rate had declined from 6,02 children per woman between 1960 and 1965, to 4,71 from 1980 to 1985 — but this was still far too high.

Dr Schoeman was speaking at the international population development conference in Johannesburg.

He said there was always a need to know

what progress was being made towards reaching an acceptable quality of life for all people.

The specific objectives of the PDP were

- An ultimate population of 80 million
- Acceleration of social and economic development of all population groups to achieve parity in opportunities
- Promotion of a basic level of health among all groups

● Orderly geographical distribution and development in the rural areas

To measure the progress of these objectives, the chief directorate of the PDP had a set of quality-of-life indicators.

These were the total fertility rate, the infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth, teenage pregnancies, personal per capita income, economic dependency rate, literacy, children not attending school, and room density.

The areas identified as of primary importance for development actions were education (especially of women); manpower training (especially of women); primary health care, family planning, the economy, housing, urbanisation and rural development.

Dr Schoeman said socio-economic development had to be multi-disciplinary, multidimensional, intergrated, and balanced on all levels to have the desired effect on fertility.

"Should the objectives that have been set in respect of the various indicators be achieved as a result of the various programmes the total fertility rate will decline, and the main demographic objective of the PDP will be achieved," Dr Schoeman concluded.

W
O
R
L
D

Unisa census on the latest trends in SA

235

SA 19/10/85
Pretoria Correspondent

There are more whites living in the PWV area than in the entire Free State

This was one of the facts to emerge from the census evaluation by the Demographic Research Division of the University of South Africa (Unisa)

A spokesman for the division said census information was important to pinpoint trends in the composition, structure and distribution of the population and for planning at all levels

However, because of the impracticalities of achieving an accurate census, there was always the problem of "undercounting"

The 1985 census has now been adjusted by the division. The following trends emerge.

● Thirty-two percent of the population lives in the Transvaal, with 21,4 percent in the Cape, 9 percent in Natal and 8 percent in the Free State. The rest of the population lives in the national states

● The Johannesburg magisterial district is the largest with 1,7 million residents.

Randburg bursting at seams

By Lloyd Coutts

(235)

The urban development boundary of Randburg is to be extended to accommodate further development in the town

Randburg Town Council adopted a planning document in 1985 which forecast the area of land needed every five years until the year 2000 for the development of the town

A five-year boundary was set for 1985 to 1990, but it became clear from a report before the

council this week that it needed to be extended before the due date

The site for the proposed Randburg West regional shopping centre, which was not marked for development until now, is included in the new urban development boundary for 1990.

The triangular area bordered by Christiaan de Wet Road, DF Malan Drive and Northumberland Road extension is also included in the new boundary

Star 28/10/88

Education is the key to successful urbanisation

235 By Clare Harper 32139

Engineers needed to be educated to lead urbanisation opportunities, members of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers heard yesterday

Dr Kevin Wall was speaking at a workshop on tertiary education in civil engineering at Eskom College, Halfway House

He said that the rapidly increasing importance of the urban areas as centres of population, wealth, and civil engineering activity, had to be recognised as a reality that should not only be accepted, but welcomed at the most efficient means of increasing the standards of living of the majority

ROLE

To this end, he said engineers had to

- Correctly perceive their role in the urbanisation process
- Understand that the distribution of resources was a political action
- Relax construction standards where appropriate and reallocate resources

He added that engineering education had to be sensitised and construction research resources also reallocated

More women head households

Collapse of black family unit feared

Star 29/10/88 (235)

EXPERTS fear the collapse of the black family unit in South Africa as a phenomenal number of women are pressured into heading households in rural and urban areas

Sociologists believe that as many as a third of Soweto's households could already be headed by women.

This view followed a recent finding that, of the more than 8 million single-parent family units in the United States, more than 7 million were headed by women

Relatives

Lecturer in anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand Ms Barbara Klugman has studied the family structures of women office-cleaners living in Soweto

"Many of the women I spoke to were living with other female relatives and more than half the households were run by women

"The high incidence of female-headed families may have been because the women interviewed in the study were older and were widows or divorcees. Most had daughters and grandchildren living in the same house," said Ms Klugman

Researcher Mr Charles Simkins has released startling statistics of illegitimacy. In 1980, according to his figures, in the white population group five percent of infants were born out of wedlock, compared to 43 percent among blacks

Since then, the rate of illegitimacy among blacks has exploded, reaching almost 70 percent in 1985/86 in the Port Elizabeth area

Mr Simkins calculated that country-wide 30 percent of households were headed by women. A similar study by the Human Rights Trust done in Silvertown estimated 37 percent of households were headed by females

Linking the collapse of the family

PAT DEVEREAUX

unit to the spread of poverty, Dr Trudy Thomas is reported in the Human Rights Trust journal to have done a survey of 5 000 families

She found that, of children with kwashiorkor — a disease caused by malnutrition — more than half were illegitimate, 86 percent had fathers who were migrant labourers and 60 percent were from families deserted by the fathers

At a recent conference on population development, Dr R Snyman, of Pretoria University, observed "Young black mothers no longer fear the stigma of marrying late or not marrying"

Citing reasons for the increase in households led by females, Dr Lucy Mvubelo, of the Black Garment Workers' Association, said "Industrialisation and the ways of the western world have caught up even in Third World rural areas

"In many cases even when there is a spouse who is a breadwinner, the woman is still left to fend for the family for various reasons"

She said "The migrant labour system may cause the husband to abscond from the home or the woman may be widowed or divorced

Careers

"We must accept that women have moved from being dependants to career women and heads of households," she added

Also at the conference Ms Joan Hullely, of the Federation of Women's Institutes, said "Sadly many men tend to abdicate their financial responsibility once they find work in the towns and often establish a second family"

According to Ms Elize Moody of the Development Bank of South Africa "The migratory labour system has led men to assume a role which often makes them neither socially nor economically essential to the family unit"

Millions can't afford formal homes

Star 22/11/88 (235) (309) (310)
BLOEMFONTEIN — There were about 7 million people in informal housing and shelter in South Africa's urban areas, the Urban Foundation's managing director, Mr Sam van Coller, said yesterday

Addressing a Foundation conference on demography, economic opportunities and education, he warned that on the basis of affordability most South Africans would never become homeowners through the acquisition of a formal house

Mr Van Coller said the country did not need a Prevention of Illegal Squatting Bill

He said an "Informal Housing Bill" would recognise informal

housing as part of the national housing stock and promote upgrading and not demolition of informal housing

The Bill envisioned by the Urban Foundation would further ensure access to serviced land for the very poor

STATE OF EMERGENCY

Mr Van Coller told the meeting that the state of emergency had an important bearing on the situation in which urban blacks found themselves

Restrictions on important community organisations placed serious constraints on the work of organisations such as the Urban Foundation

The Foundation believed that all South Africans had a common destiny and that there was an urgent need to move away from racial structuring

Mr Van Coller said that South Africa had suffered by excluding millions of people from decisions that affected them

"We need to adopt an approach that includes people in decision-making at all levels

"And, finally, we believe there is a need to reverse the erosion of the principles of the rule of law so that South Africa can return to the road of expanding civil liberties" — Sapa

● See Page 4M.

A two-child family is tops

Star 20/11/88 By Paula Fray (235)

Population growth, if not curbed soon, could prove to be the most crucial issue of the 21st century, Mr Harvey Tyson, Editor-in-Chief of The Star, said yesterday at the "Bophuthatswana — the next decade, a quantum leap" seminar in Mmabatho.

Speaking on "The Repercussions of the Population Explosion", Mr Tyson said population growth was a global challenge facing all mankind. The present world population was 5.1 billion.

"If the world can achieve an average rate of two children per family by the year 2010, the population should rise by 2 billion in the next 30 years and then begin to level off. More likely, even with controls, the population will be 10 billion within a century."

If there were no firm control, the world's population could be 14.2 billion by 2100. China, which had tackled population control from the 1970s, had prevented about 200 million births.

Developing countries were experiencing a baby boom and developed countries were experiencing a "birth dearth", Mr Tyson said. The key to smaller families was social commitment rather than economic growth.

South Africa needed to aim at a two-children-per-family average by the year 2000. This could be achieved by fast social and economic development of all groups; equal opportunities for all; improved health and education standards and development in the rural areas.

This implied huge urbanisation programmes, Mr Tyson said.

He urged Bophuthatswana to look at the Chinese example.

Education of blacks in Free State lags badly

By Norman Chandler

Blacks in the Free State are being taught by people who do not have the desired level of professional qualification. And of the 2,1 million black people in the province, 32 percent have never been to school.

Another 23 percent drop out of school at sub-standard A.

In all, 20 percent of black Free Staters have had minimal education up to Std 2 level. A further 22,7 percent have been to school for Stds 3, 4 and 5, but only 2,3 percent completed matric.

A hard-hitting report by Urban Foundation researchers Mr Elwil Beukes and Mr Albert Weideman puts the unqualified

teacher total at 92 percent of all black teachers in the Free State

"If one adds the white teachers (in the service of the Department of Education and Training), then only 8 percent have three years or more of professional training beyond matriculation"

BACKLOGS

The statistics, issued in Bloemfontein, also show that 77 percent of the population of Botshabelo, a dormitory town 60 km from Bloemfontein and now officially in QwaQwa, has an education of Std 4 or less. At nearby Thaba'Nchu, part of Bophuthatswana, the figure was 82,8 percent.

The Urban Foundation report, "Education in the OFS. A development perspec-

tive", says the distribution of educational qualifications "in the white segment shows a more or less normal pattern for a modern industrialised community"

"The coloured community already exhibits backlogs with regard to the number of people with an educational standard of above Std 6

"The gross unevenness of development in respect of education shows most clearly, however, when the situation of blacks is compared with that of whites"

The two authors say the economic and vocational implications of this situation are patently obvious, "and explain to a large degree why blacks do not occupy high and middle level manpower positions in any way commensurate with their numbers"

128 235

White cash power big, but dipping

WHITE consumers were responsible for two-thirds of the R55,5 billion in private household expenditure on goods and services in 1985 in metropolitan areas, according to a study by the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa.

Blacks spent 22 percent, coloureds 6 percent and Asians 5 percent.

However, white consumer's share declined from 77 percent in 1970 to 66 percent in 1985. The black share rose eight percent.

Though Whites had a two-thirds share over all, they commanded less than half the metro household spend on food, clothing, footwear, washing and cleaning materials, dry-cleaning and laundry services, alcoholic beverages, stationery and reading matter.

But whites were responsible for 94 percent of the R794,6 million paid to domestics/gardeners in 1985 and for 90 percent of the R5,5 billion in income tax.

Of the R12,3 billion metro black spend, 56 percent was accounted for by black single households (people not living in a family context, 62 percent of whom live in hostels and compounds).

According to Unisa, items on which most was spent by blacks were food (R3,7 billion), housing (R1,3 billion), insurance and funds (R1,1 billion) and clothing and footwear (R1,0 billion).

Consumers on the East and West Rand were responsible for 24 percent of the total household expenditure. Second in importance was Johannesburg, followed by the Cape Peninsula, with Kimberley last.

Market share per population group in the respective areas shows that the white share was biggest in Pretoria and Bloemfontein.

Blacks were responsible

CHRIS MOERDYK

ble for 56 percent of money spent on the OFS goldfields, Asians for a third of the spending in the Durban complex, and coloureds made up 27 percent of the Cape Peninsula household spend.

Growth in total real expenditure by whites in metropolitan areas fell from 4,9 percent a year between 1970 and 1975 to 1,7 percent between 1975 and 1985.

White population in these areas rose by 1,5 percent over the past 10 years, so real expenditure per person rose by only 0,2 percent a year. If income tax is subtracted, there was a slight dip in real expenditure.

Coloureds in metro areas were even worse off their total expenditure increased in real terms by 1,4 percent a year from 1975 to 1985, but population growth was at 2,3 percent.

Unisa says real expenditure by blacks rose 4,2 percent a year against population growth of 3,6 percent a year.

In 1985, however, average expenditure by a black consumer represented only 9,5 percent of

average expenditure

Asian consumers enjoyed the biggest improvement between 1975 and 1985, with a 4,2 percent yearly rise in total real expenditure and a 2,6 percent population rise.

Further information Mr. D. Wilson, Bureau of Market Research, University of South Africa, PO Box 392, Pretoria.

ees start new 'towns'

ankulu

ig a eland

close to the Kruger
made welcome
homes for them

about the growing
the refugees in Ga-
ground placed at their
shelters for them

from those usually
ed together to form

shape

they are too big
a "settled" look
gardens

populated mainly by
have started small
furniture is being

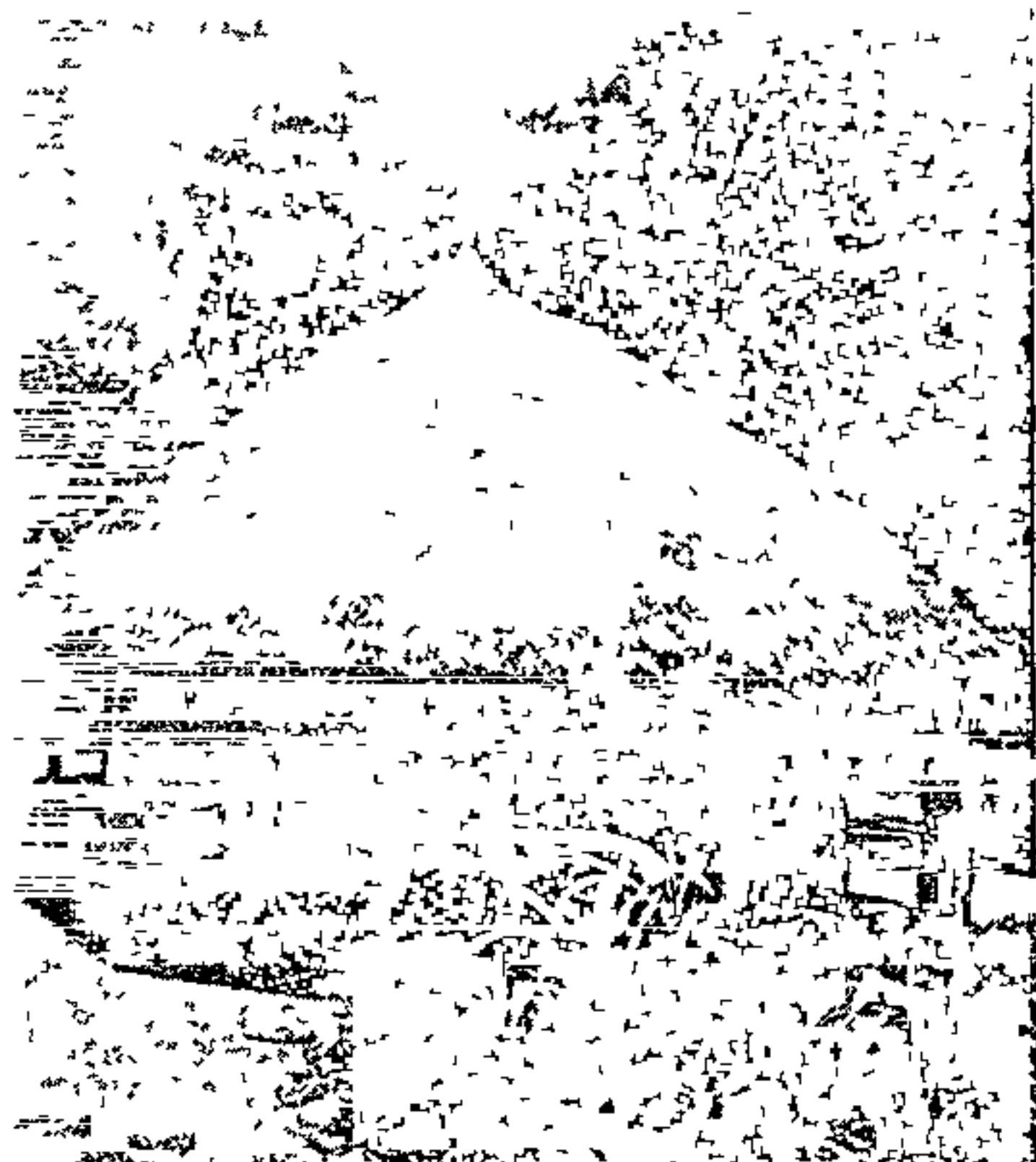
works among the
refugees as indus-
establish themselves

says "They would
when their husbands

working in neigh-



Mrs Celeste Chibora (third left) and her three children (foreground) walked through the Kruger Park to escape "the soldiers". Newly-arrived from Mozambique, they join the queue for food at Justicia, a growing town in southern Gazankulu



of hut is becoming a familiar landmark in southern Gazankulu as thousands of Mozambican refugees bring their own architecture to the region.

the refugees first ar-
employers in South
advantage of their
and paid them less
going rates. In some
they were not paid at

d at their exploita-
chiefs now insist that
employers sign con-
ng the period they
for, and the rate

few people know
how many refugees

have fled from Mozambique
across the game reserve, the
Catholic Church in Mhala dis-
trict (southern Gazankulu) is
feeding 18 500 people a month.
There the situation is under
control. Further north, the situ-
ation is reportedly less pleas-
ant.

One thing is certain. While
the war in Mozambique con-
tinues, the upheaval will ensure
a steady stream of refugees.

The birth of the new towns
could be the start of a new era
for the Lowveld.

She was haggard and bent, a pitiable figure with a baby on her back and three small children, clutching her shirt

Mrs Celeste Chibora, a Mozambican refugee who escaped from "the soldiers" with her young family, crossed the Kruger Park on foot to arrive in southern Gazankulu a few weeks ago. She and her young family literally hobbled in, starving and thirsty, with no place to go.

Months of hardship had taken their toll — the little woman looked closer to 60 than 30. And though she was at journey's end, her troubles were by no means over.

A local woman gave her and the children something to eat and a place to sleep. She is still with them, providing an excellent example of the on-going hospitality the people of Gazankulu are offering their afflicted neighbours.

She had run away from her village, she said, when "the soldiers" came. Her husband had come with her, but he had since died.

They had walked from Mapulange for more than two days without food or anything to drink. The children, roughly aged two, three and four, walked with them.

"Our village was not far from the border but we could not stay," she said.

She was one of thousands of women and children queueing for a food parcel from relief agencies at the Justicia distribution point last Thursday. The parcel will have to keep her and the children going for the next month.

Another refugee in the food queue, Melorinda, a handsome woman with a baby and several bigger children, said her husband had been killed by "the soldiers". She had walked in heavy rain through the Kruger Park in December. She was staying with relatives in the area.

"We walked for two days without food and water," she said.

It was a statement repeated again and again by different refugees.

Others who have escaped across the border remain emotionally scarred. Three such women "ran away" after they had been forced at gun-

point to slit their husbands' throats.

Sister Agnes, the Catholic nun who works among the refugees, says the women now share a hut in one of the new Mozambican towns in Gazankulu but they shy away from company, seldom appearing in public.

Another distraught woman arrived to tell how she had been forced at gun-point to "cook" her own child in a huge pot over an open fire.

No one seems to know which soldiers are responsible for the atrocities — Frelimo or MNR.

Figures kept by relief workers show that in the Mbali district (in Southern Gazankulu), 62 percent of the refugees are children, 30 percent women and eight percent men. By the time most of them are driven to leave home, they are in poor shape, their food supplies long since depleted.

A nutritionist from the International Red Cross, Dr J Mulli, did a monitoring exercise on the children's nutritional status.

At the town of Justicia where most of the refugees were newly arrived, the majority of small children were malnourished, according to Dr Mulli's observations. Many had anaemia and scabies.

At a creche run by the Catholic Church in Hluvukani, where the refugee children have been in the country more than a year and have been receiving food from relief agencies such as Operation Hunger, Save the Children Fund and the Catholic Church, most children were adequately fed, according to Dr Mulli. More than 50 percent, however, suffered from anaemia.

The flood of refugees from Mozambique is unlikely to abate while the vicious civil war between the MNR and the Frelimo government continues. It is South African policy to repatriate Mozambicans crossing into the Republic, but thousands have found shelter in Gazankulu. In the southern region of Mbala there are close on 20 000. Just how many there are in the rest of the country is uncertain. Swaziland has about 15 000 refugees, Zimbabwe 160 000, and Malawi as many as 400 000.

'Govt fails to sort out Hillbrow'

Municipal Reporter
27/5/21/88 (235)
The population of Hillbrow had increased by half in the last 10 years yet the Government had failed to take action to sort out the problems caused by the vast influx, said Mr Simon Chilchik, chairman of the Hillbrow Ratepayers' Association.

At its peak in 1978, the density in Joubert Park,

Berea, Hospital Hill, Hillbrow and Pullinger Kop was about 200 people per 4 000 sq m — an area about the size of a Bryanston stand — but a qualified guess of the present situation was that there were now about 300 to 0,4 ha in the area

He said that unless the Government sorted out the socio-economic problems in Hillbrow the situation would affect voting

trends throughout the country

"The buck has been passed to local government to sort out the problems despite the anomaly created by central Government's acceptance in principle of open areas"

The chairman of the city council management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, had assured him the council was investigating the situation

Only 18 pc of population has the vote

Star Pretoria Bureau 9/4/88

Figures released by the Department of Home Affairs show that only about 18 percent of South Africans have the vote — even without the TBVC states being taken into account.

According to the voters' roll — or the number of white, Asian and coloured persons aged 18 and over who have received ID books and are thus counted as voters — there were 5.4 million voters eligible to vote in general elections at the end of last year.

Official estimates put the number of South Africans, excluding those in the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei, at 29 million.

There were more than three million white, 1.6 million coloured and 644 001 Asian voters registered last year. (235)

In the United States more than 70 percent of the citizens are eligible to vote.

By Paula Fray

Marked growth in family planning services

SA not far behind the world standards

Star 12/21 88 235

African countries may be rated among the worst in the Third World when it comes to adequate family planning facilities, but South Africa does not do too badly, says an expert.

A recent survey on family planning facilities in Third World countries — by the Population Crisis Committee (PCC), a private non-profit organization advocating voluntary family planning worldwide — gave only Mauritius a positive rating.

LACK OF INFORMATION

South Africa was excluded, the survey said, because of lack of information

Ms Lor-Anne Freeman, chief executive officer of the Family Planning Association of South Africa, says the exclusion could be deliberate, and part of the general attitude of isolating this country wherever possible. However, the lack

of information does not mean there are no facilities. How does South Africa rate? Good, says Ms Freeman. Clinical services provide advice on family planning and contraceptive methods. "And, since 1974, the number of women protected by contraceptives against unwanted pregnancies has increased by 226 percent," she says. This is a result of the introduction of family planning by the Department of National Health

The number of service points where women can obtain advice and contraception has also increased by an astounding 2 325 percent. At present there are 57 240 clinical service points available throughout the country, says Ms Freeman. The average usage of family planning techniques in South Africa is 69,63 percent among the different races — 5 percent less than the acceptable and world norm of 75 percent. Contraceptive usage ranges

from 83,9 percent among whites to 44 percent among blacks. Asians and "coloureds" are 78,1 and 72,6 percent respectively. These services are available throughout the country, with mobile clinics in the rural areas. Contraceptives available are the pill, intra-uterine devices, male and female sterilisation, and condoms. Abortion is not considered as a means of family planning and is illegal. Only in certain spe-

cified cases is it permissible. The family planning information and outreach programmes are extensive with both personal counselling of women in their fertile years, and non-personal counselling in the form of posters, videos, films, and pamphlets which are freely available.

IN-HOUSE WORKSHOPS

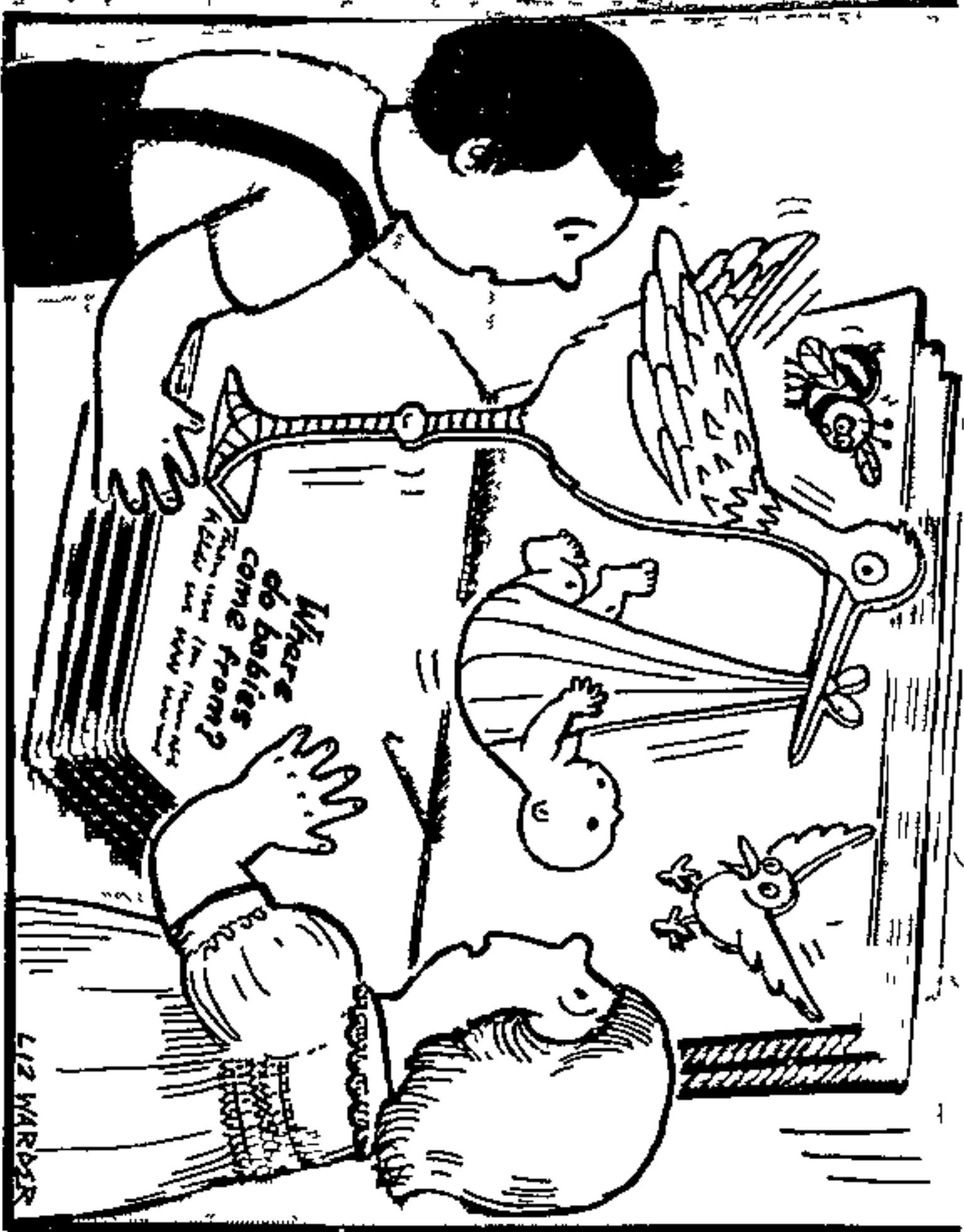
Says Ms Freeman, "At present we are trying to involve the private sector in the form of in-house workshops. The workshops which include lectures have the advantage of less production time losses and absenteeism as the workers go to the clinics at work."

She added that the Government had set itself the task of "meeting the existing and continuing need for modern services, to promote the primary health of the mother and child, and to encourage planning for more responsible spacing of children."

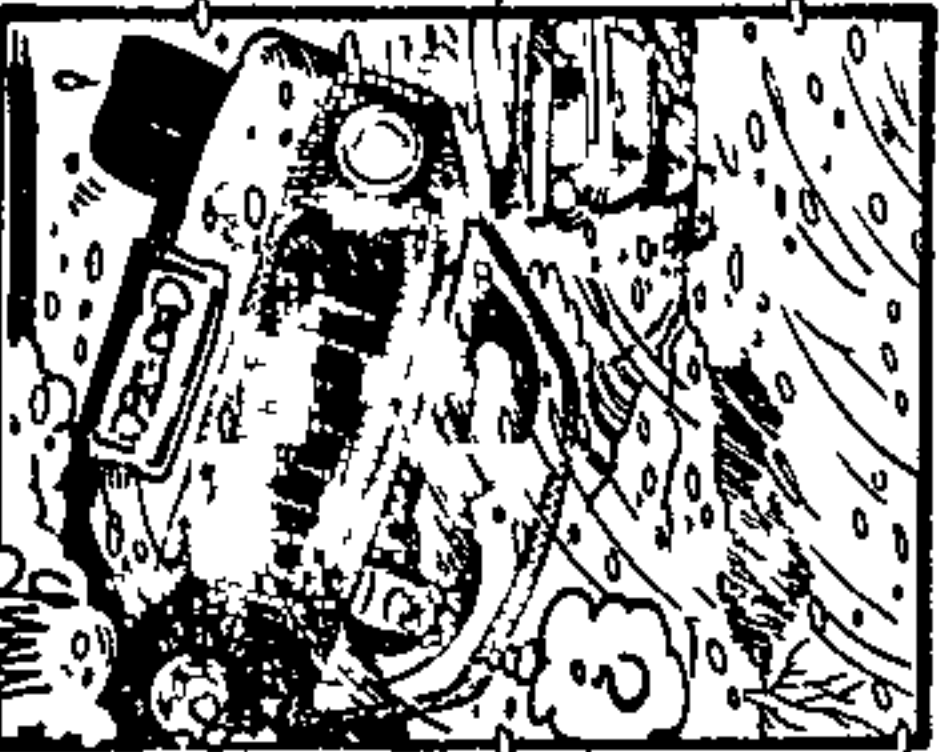
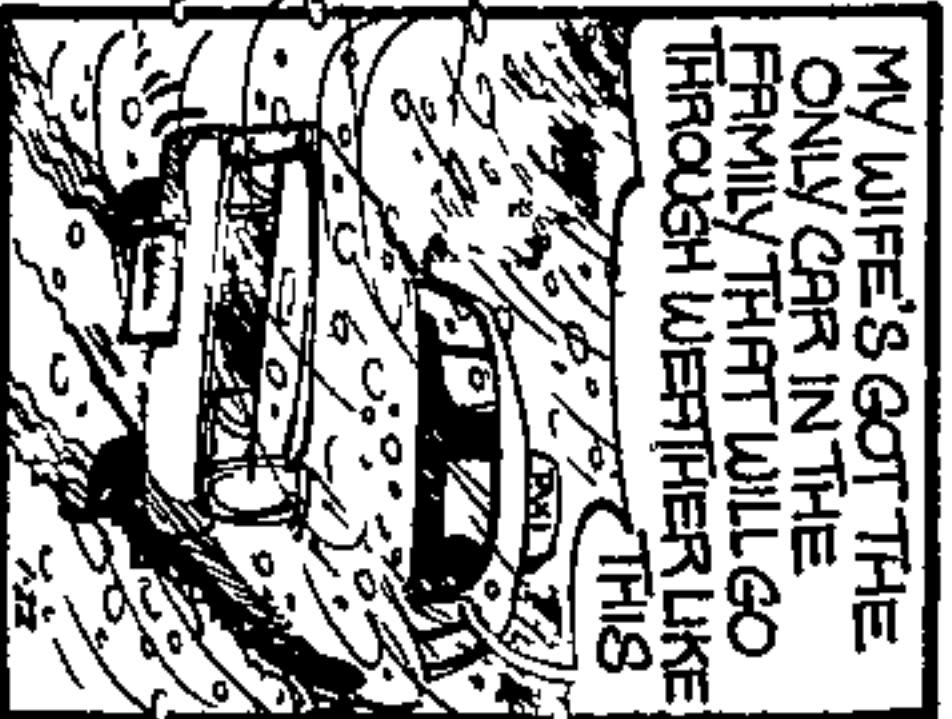
World birth control ratings

Staff Reporter

Star 12/2/88 235



For Better or For Worse®



The United Kingdom has the best family planning programme in the "developed world", thanks to availability of modern birth control methods, abortion, sex education and contraceptive information.

This is reported by the Population Crisis Committee (PCC), a private non-profit organisation advocating voluntary family planning worldwide.

A recently released PCC study, "Access to birth control a world assessment", rated family planning in 110 countries

by Lynn Johnston

The first survey looked at the developed world's birth control and then ranked the 15 most populous industrialised countries in Europe, Asia and North America.

They were graded for the availability of contraceptives, male and female sterilisation, safe abortion, contraceptive services for the poor, services for minors, sex education and contraceptive information and advertising.

The PCC discovered that the United States ranked only seventh with West Germany, Australia, Canada, France and Italy being listed above it.

A second survey covering the Third World was based on data collected in the early 1980s and ranked 95 less developed countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

They were graded for the availability of birth control methods, service-related activities, information and outreach, the extent of private sector programs and government leadership.

Here, Asian countries were

the forerunners with Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, China and Hong Kong rated as "excellent".

A world assessment found that 28 countries with 46 percent of the world's population have good or excellent access to birth control. Of this, China's population was 15 percent.

The survey found that half of the world's population — living in 82 countries — had only fair, poor or very poor family planning facilities. Most of these countries were in the Third World.

The countries with the remaining 4 percent of the world's population, including South Africa, were not included in the study because "good data was not available."

The PCC said "The world assessment shows that declines in family size correspond to the quality of family planning services available."

In Africa, 18 countries were rated as "very poor", with virtually no access to family planning information or services either through the public or private sector.

235
 Star
 16/24
 SA for
 seminars

Population expert in SA for seminars

One of the world's leading experts on population development, Dr Tom Sun, has arrived in South Africa to take part in a series of seminars to seek solutions to South Africa's threatening population crisis.

Dr Sun will address an important seminar in Durban on Thursday

Dr Sun was instrumental in dramatically decreasing the population growth of the Republic of China.

His programme also resulted in a significant increase in the standard of living of the population.

INCOMES UP

Under his leadership the birth rate in the Republic of China dropped from 34,5 per 1 000 people in 1964 to 15,9 per 1 000 in 1986.

Between 1953 and 1960 the annual decrease in population growth was 1,9 percent, but after the introduction of the programme it slowed down by 6,5 percent a year.

The drop was coupled with a dramatic increase in the population's real income, which increased almost seven-fold during the two decades from 1964 to 1984.

The population development programme and the subsequent improvement in the quality of life also resulted in a dramatic increase in life expectancy — Sapa.

5 states talk on population development

Dr. W.A. van Niekerk, SA Minister of National Health and Population Development, today hosts a meeting of Ministers responsible for population development in South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

At a similar meeting in February last year the Ministers decided that

- A central structure responsible for population development programmes be established in each state
- These structures be responsible for co-ordination among their respective government departments
- Sufficient funds be budgeted for population development programmes
- Population development indicators be developed
- A population development data base be established in each state

The Secretariat for Multiracial Co-operation in Southern Africa (Secosaf) said in a statement that the main purpose of the meeting today was to determine the extent to which the ministerial decisions of February 1987 have been implemented

(4) Financial year	Profit	Loss
March 1980	R2 217 440	
March 1981	R1 842 014	
March 1982	R1 393 718	
June 1983 (15 months)	R995 592	
June 1984	R1 375 898	
June 1985	R554 238	
June 1986		605 440

(5) Yes

(a) Breweries will be sold by public tender after the Sorghum Beer Act, 1962 (Act 63 of 1962) has been amended to provide for the privatisation of the sorghum beer industry

(b) The selling price will depend on the commercial value which potential buyers attach to it

(6) No (a) and (b) Fall away

Municipal police

270 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any complaints were lodged with the South African Police in 1986 regarding the conduct of municipal police attached to the (a) Ibhayi Town Council and (b) KwaNobuhle Town Council, is so, (i) what was the nature of the complaints in each case and (ii) what action was taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Yes

(a) (i) 49 complaints, inter alia murder, assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm assault, attempted murder rape, theft and reckless driving

(ii) All complaints were investigated by the South African Police. The public prosecutor declined to prosecute in 9 cases, 6 cases

HoA

KwaNobuhle

272 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) What total number of (a) households and (b) individuals was moved from (i) Langa, and (ii) Despatch, near Port Elizabeth, to KwaNobuhle during each specified month from 1 June to 31 December 1986,

(2) how many trucks were used to move the persons concerned during each of these six months,

(3) what was the total estimated cost to the State of moving these persons to KwaNobuhle?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) (a) and (b) (i) and (ii)

Month	Families	Individuals
June 1986	—	—
July 1986	895	5 813
August 1986	2 924	19 006
September 1986	1 212	7 878
October 1986	39	2 568
November 1986	1 595	10 368
December 1986	177	761
	354	2 301
	30	195

(2) June 8 none

July 35

August 39

September 27

October 27

November 27

December 6

Khayelitsha

274 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether a decision has been taken on who will be accommodated on the 5 000 sites presently being cleared at Khayelitsha, if not, when will a decision be taken, if so, who will be accommodated on the sites,

(2) (a) what is the monthly rental for a

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) A final decision has not been taken on who will be accommodated on the 5 000 sites presently being cleared in Khayelitsha Settlement of persons on the new sites will commence as soon as sites are ready for occupation. Negotiations between various community groups presently living in overcrowded conditions are being conducted

(2) (a) Villages 1 and 2 Khayelitsha = R20 per month, Villages 3 and 4 Khayelitsha = not decided yet, Village 5 (Site "C") = R12.50 per month

(b) Rentals received by offices of

HoA

Persons residing in Greater Cape Town area
548 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) What is the estimated number of (i) Coloured, (ii) Indian and (iii) White persons who reside in the Greater Cape Town area and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) (i) 1 068 921
(ii) 17 437
(iii) 542 705
- (b) 1985 population census

Greater Cape Town area comprises the following magisterial districts

Bellville
Cape
Goodwood
Kulils River
Paarl
Simonstown
Somerset West
Stellenbosch
Strand
Wellington
Wynberg

Birth rate

614 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs +

What was the birth rate in respect of the (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black population groups in each of the latest specified eight years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Year	(a)*	(b)*	(c)*	(d)* ^{1/}
1979	16.4	27.4	24.4	40.0
1980	16.5	27.1	24.5	40.0
1981	17.2	28.2	25.5	40.0
1982	16.7	29.2	25.6	40.0
1983	17.2	30.7	26.2	40.0
1984	17.0	30.8	25.9	40.0
1985	16.5	28.3	23.1	39.1
1986	14.9	27.1	21.8	39.1

^{1/}Estimated
*Number per 1 000 persons

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Own Affairs

African languages compulsory for White primary/high school pupils

40 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether it is compulsory for White (a) primary and (b) high school pupils to learn an African language in the Transvaal, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Cape Province, respectively, if so, what African language or languages in each province?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) (b)

Transvaal yes, in std 3, 4 and 5 Northern Sotho, and 7 Northern Sotho, Tswana, Zulu

Natal

yes, in std 4 and 5, no if a teacher is available Zulu

OFS

yes, in std 3, 4 and 5 Southern Sotho

Cape

no

Overseas visits

45 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health Services

(1) Whether he or the Deputy Minister of Health Services undertook any overseas visits in 1987, if so (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit,

(2) whether he or this Deputy Minister was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits, if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him or this Deputy Minister and (d) why,

(3) whether any costs were incurred by the Department of Health Services and Welfare as a result, if so what total amount in that year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES

- (1) No
(2) Falls away
(3) Falls away

Overseas visits

49 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of the Budget and Welfare

(1) Whether he undertook any overseas visits in 1987, if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit,

(2) whether he was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits, if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him and (d) why,

(3) whether any costs were incurred by the Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services as a result, if so, what total amount in that year?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND WELFARE

(1) No

(a), (b), (2) and (3) fall away

Christmas cards sent out

50 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health Services

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) the Department of Health Services and Welfare sent out Christmas cards in 1987, if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent, (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case,

(2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards, if not how were they distributed?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES

(1) (a) No

(i), (ii) (iii) and (iv) fall away
(b) Yes

(1) 1 075

(ii) To various organizations and individuals in the discretion of the Head of the Department
(iii) R1 303.25

(iv) The Government Printer

(2) No — as official postal material

Christmas cards sent out

54 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of the Budget and Welfare

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) the Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services sent out Christmas cards in 1987, if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case,

(2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards, if not, how were they distributed?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND WELFARE

(1) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(i) 1 800

(ii) The decision to whom cards should be sent rests with the Minister and the Head of the Department
(iii) R2 190.00

(iv) The Government Printer

(2) (1)(a) above—No—as official postal material
(1)(b) above—Yes—own expense

Std 10 examination White scholars passed

56 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture +

How many White scholars in the Republic passed the Std 10 examination in each of the latest specified eight years for which figures are available?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Experience has shown that there is no maximum or optimum size of a city, and South Africa's cities are small by world standards

The last few decades have seen the rapid growth of Third World cities so that by 1990 only three of the 10 largest cities in the world will be from the developed nations

Movement to the urban areas is predominantly a search for economic rewards and opportunities which are simply not available in rural areas. Compared with urbanisation in the West after the Industrial Revolution, there is here, despite a strong inherent rural tendency, a more powerful "push" away from rural areas, due to overcrowding and poverty, which adds to the ever-present pull to the urban magnets

My concern is about how our interventions can ensure that we maximise the opportunities inherent in this process, and specifically the role of our institution.

Rapid urbanisation is a reality which should not only be accepted but welcomed as the best framework for increasing living standards, providing job opportunities and improving quality of life in our society. The emergence of the modern Southern African metropolis — Greater Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban — should be the focus for hope — the route to Clem Sunter's "High Road".

Not automatic

Perhaps we should be looking at the growth of cities such as Mexico City, Hong Kong and Seoul and their relevance to the dramatic growth of those economies, rather than at American and European cities

But prosperity is certainly not an automatic result of city growth. What is important is the process by which it is carried out so as to release the inherent potential for prosperity. Planning should have a vision of what kind of city can best achieve these goals and should be aimed at stimulating and directing the development process

The present structure of southern African cities is inappropriate for this model of the dynamic and efficient metropolis to be realised. Densities are too low and there is too much fragmentation geographically with regard to activity, income group and race

Johannesburg's average density of 12 persons per hectare compares with Sydney and Toronto and is between one third and one sixth of the density of major Third World cities

As a result, there is inefficiency in provision of infrastructure, services

and transportation. The difficulties in providing a viable mass transit system for the Jomet area and the massive losses of Sats in 1987 on suburban rail services provide some measure of this problem

A glance at an aerial map of any of our major cities confirms the problem of sprawl and inefficiency, and the enormous transportation difficulties created by having the poorer sections of the community furthest away from the centre and from the job opportunities

We must plan to make better use of our cities

Urban population densities are too low, resulting in inefficiency in providing infrastructure, services and transportation, says Cliff McMillan (right). This is an extract from his presidential address to the Institution of Civil Engineers in Johannesburg last night.



In Johannesburg, for instance, there are large tracts of mining, railway and other land close to the city centre for which a strategy needs to be developed to provide more suitable higher density mixed use living

Not only are our densities low, even compared with Edwardian London, not to mention Hong Kong, but the structural arrangement of our cities, their fragmentation, and the extent to which living, working, industry, offices and shopping are separated from each other and by race, create major problems in providing efficient infrastructure, transport and mobility

We should make every effort to use the existing spaces and infrastructure within our metropolitan areas more effectively before we extend their boundaries and increase the sprawl

Accessibility defines the ease with which an individual is able to reach opportunities and is critically important if the poor are to be given the maximum opportunity of uplifting themselves. There is a close inter-relationship between land use, density, accessibility, mobility and the potential for economic upliftment and

growth. This is the core of the challenge to the planning professions

Several hours a day (which thousands of workers spend) on travelling may not reflect directly in our national accounts, but it is surely of enormous significance in transport cost as well as on the morale and performance of the worker

Are we doing enough in the way of exploring efficient, lower cost and possibly innovative transportation options for our cities? Are the Metropolitan Transport Advisory Boards working, bearing in mind the fragmentation between rail and road transport planning? And are we consulting enough with the people who will be users of the system?

Most important, is our transportation planning caught in the strait-jacket of constraints imposed by the land-use and other abnormalities of our inside-out metropolitan areas? If so, perhaps we require private sector-financed studies to explore more openly the optimum configuration for the metropolitan regions

We have to learn to base our decisions about what is to be constructed not only on what is desirable, but on what is appropriate, affordable and will work. We have to adapt to the harsh economic realities of a developing country with a huge and growing third world component

We must also find ways of involving the public more in the planning and decision-making process. Our image has been severely dented by decisions which the public see as arbitrary and not in their interest, often promoted by engineers. Yet there is, I believe, a genuine commitment to public involvement within this institution.

To make it work requires a real and perceived commitment to it by the decision-makers as well as the planners. The profession must learn to communicate and develop a new sense of awareness of the opportunities and options which can be fed into the public debate.

Schizoid SA is a marketing paradox

South Africa, with its cosmopolitan society representing the developed and the undeveloped, is becoming schizoid in its population make-up. Paradoxically, we are getting younger and we are getting older.

Life expectancy is increasing dramatically among all races, while whites have fewer children blacks have more.

This has led to the emergence of three demographic groups, each representing distinct marketing opportunities or nightmares. At the same time, it is leading to the disappearance of another group.

DINKYS Double Income No Kids Yet

This group consists of young marrieds, those living together, and communes which may house the above plus singles.

Apart from childlessness, this group is typified by high discretionary expenditure, high mobility, white, 20 to 30, English-speaking and, in Sociomonitor terms, "self-motivated" or "innovative" (particularly if urban dwellers).

They total 175 000 people (6 percent of the white population), but it appears from analysis of Sociomonitor and the Retail Data Library they have discretionary expenditure (after tax, rent/mortgage, insurance etc) of about R1 850 a month, compared with the average of about R1 300.

DINKAS, Double Income No Kids Any more

One of the most neglected demographic groups from a marketing viewpoint, DINKAS tend to be over 50, the kids have left, the house is paid for (and now probably too big), mum is bored and working full- or part-time, they

own two cars, take a holiday at least once a year and reflect a marketing segment that will steadily increase in importance.

They total 800 000 (26 percent of the white population) but account for 32 percent of white discretionary expenditure — R1 750 per household per month.

HATHWIKS Housewife At Home With Kids

HATHWIKS are a fast-disappearing species, but a marketing and ad industry favourite. Household economies, women's lib and the rising divorce rate (leading to single-parent families) are resulting in a Hathwik becoming a rarity.

White women in the workforce have increased from just under 300 000 in 1960 to 700 000 today, married women outnumber single working women 63 37, and today, a maximum of 25 percent of all white women fall into the Hath-

wik group, compared to 50 percent in the 1960s.

LENINS, Low Education, No Income, no satisfaction

This group accounts for more than 60 percent of the adult population — more than 7 million people. Their total household income is less than R500 a month. They have not been educated past standard four. They are black.

We say the writing is on the wall but is in neither official language — for these people cannot be communicated with via English or Afrikaans.

Despite subsistence incomes, they account for massive proportions of the day-to-day purchases that keep South African industry ticking over.

But SA industry is not talking to them. We are a strange society. ● A tale of Dinkys, Dinkas, Hathwicks and Lenins, by Ian Snelling, Shepherd's Adnews, Feb 1988.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

- (1) (a) None up to date
 (b) and (c) Fall away
 (2) Falls away

Daily prison population

109 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (a) What was the daily average prison population as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many unsentenced prisoners were there in prison in the Republic on that date?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) 118 493 during April 1987 (Sentenced and unsentenced)
 (b) 20 429 on 30 April 1987

Drought relief

135 Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether the South African Government has granted drought relief to African countries excluding the four independent Black states, in the past three years, if so, (a) to which countries and (b) what amount was spent in respect of drought relief granted to each of these countries in each specified year?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No (a) and (b) Fall away

Failure to pay telephone accounts

178 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) Whether any candidates and/or political parties failed to pay any of their telephone accounts after the 1981 general election, if so, (a) what action was taken by the Post Office to collect these amounts and (b) with what results,

- (2) whether he will furnish the names of the candidates and/or political parties that failed to pay these accounts, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are their

names and (b) in which towns or cities were the accounts left unpaid?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) and (2) The required information cannot unfortunately be furnished since telephone account records and files relating thereto are destroyed after a period of three years and are consequently no longer available

Houtbay/Llandudno* telephones

196 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) How many new telephones were installed in the Houtbay/Llandudno area in 1986,

- (2) whether there was a shortage of telephones in that area as at 31 December 1986 if so (a) how many applications for telephones were outstanding at that date and (b) when is it anticipated that the shortage will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) 349 residential and 66 business services,
 (2) no

(a) and (b) Fall away

THURSDAY, 25 JUNE 1987

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Electoral Act

3 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether the fees at which officials are appointed in terms of the Electoral Act, No 45 of 1979, to assist in the conduct of elections have been prescribed, if so, what are these fees,
 (2) whether any additional fees are payable to these officials for overtime

worked, if so, what are the prescribed fees payable in this regard,

- (3) whether such officials are reimbursed for travelling expenses incurred in connection with their duties in respect of the conduct of elections, if so, what are the prescribed fees payable in this regard?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) (2) and (3) Yes. Financial directions in connection with prescribed fees payable during elections are attached hereto as annexure together with copies of the annexures referred to in the directions *

*[Above-mentioned annexures bound in Annexures of Parliament—see M69—1987]

FRIDAY, 26 JUNE 1987

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Black townships: population

51 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of the Black townships falling under the control of each specified (aa) Development Board and (bb) Black local authority as at 31 March 1986?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(aa) Development Board

(a) (i) (a) (ii) (b)

Development Board	(a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b)
<i>Natalia</i>			
Klaarwater	1 524	1 042	1 234
KwaMevane	246	299	445
Mzingisi	92	47	111
Shakaville	1 272	1 096	788
Shayamoya	290	88	93
Bhekuzulu	2 981	2 376	2 947
Bhongweni	2 610	2 324	2 541
Brunville	1 797	1 102	2 182

Region	Population
Chesterville	3 865
Dumbe	609
Enhlalakahle	1 419
Hambanani	3 772
Isokolele	421
Nkanvesi	237
Lamontville	9 772
Sibongile	3 014
Sibemhle	804
Sobantu	3 090
Steadville	2 488

Region	Population
Central Transvaal	1 978
Brits	104
Thabazimbi	115
Northern Transvaal	1 138
Naboomspruit	1 179
Messina	821
Nystrroom	163
Duivelskloof	106
Roedtan	53
Soekmekaar	82
Louis Trichardt	450
Eastern Transvaal	263
Amsterdam	587
Amersfoort	2 447
Barberton	2 258
Breyton	1 244
Carolina	67
Chrissiesmeer	267
Davel	526
Lothair	455
Morgenzon	2 924
Piet Retief	1 183
Sabie	198
Wakkerstroom	867
Waterfall Boven	916

Region	Population
Highveld	1 300
Bethal	5 318
Dullstroom	205
Hendrina	763
Lydenburg	3 481
Machadodorp	451
Ogies	2 155
Pedekop	393
Standerton	4 313
Volksrust	2 736
Balfour	2 504
Greylingstad	440
Biesiesvlei	55
Witpoort	99

Region	Population
Western Transvaal	1 388
Bloemhof	6 666
Carletonville	7 576
Christiana	1 533

Cohenv Delareville (hos- tel)	641	824	941	Barhurst	931	754	2 023
Fochville	141	39	—	Beaufort West	1 526	1 582	1 548
Hartbeesfontein	1 621	613	772	Bedford	1 741	1 800	2 740
Koster	747	741	1 165	Burgersdorp	2 304	2 485	4 277
Leudoringstad	1 125	1 208	1 138	Cathcart	1 048	1 792	2 522
Liechtenburg	1 078	1 154	995	Colesberg	2 235	3 289	2 431
Makwassie	1 707	1 092	1 403	Cookhouse	820	912	2 318
Orkney	1 000	1 170	1 373	Dordrecht	757	893	2 783
Ortosdal	3 066	2 957	3 551	Elliot	1 560	1 800	4 140
Sammeshof	639	632	1 014	Fort Beaufort	3 274	3 765	7 217
Schweizer- Reneke	404	356	629	George	1 760	2 640	3 600
Stuontrein	1 392	1 709	3 367	Graaff-Reinet	2 903	2 010	4 942
Swarruggens	4 473	2 959	3 617	Hankey	620	689	1 031
Ventersdorp	562	359	498	Hanover	509	606	858
Wolmaransstad	892	870	1 530	Holmeyer	882	867	1 609
Zeerust	1 714	1 923	3 132	Humansdorp	939	845	821
<i>East Rand</i>	1 572	1 440	2 126	Indwe	650	2 730	2 445
Ratanda	1 921	3 776	5 754	Jamestown	375	383	625
Impumelelo	598	512	1 065	Jansenville	907	1 116	2 143
Boteng	2 994	2 947	2 718	Jeffreyshaar	41	69	110
Refilwe	424	411	848	Kareedouw	181	173	236
Zithobeni	536	585	1 136	Keimond	276	315	301
Ekungula	1 153	1 562	3 364	Kenweg	126	174	261
<i>West Rand</i>				Kenyon On Sea	627	652	1 077
Bekkersdal	3 420	7 320	9 100	King William s Town	2 486	2 526	4 038
<i>Northern Cape</i>				Kirkwood	2 778	2 931	2 229
Danielskuil	457	606	918	Klippplaat	335	609	912
Petrusville	259	357	666	Kravisna	1 357	1 092	1 198
Barkly-Wes	698	766	1 178	Kongu	559	740	1 028
Warrenton	3 589	4 971	5 030	Kwadwesi	50	50	140
Renvilo	448	350	432	Kwamagvaki	326	358	961
Prieska	497	655	846	Lady Grey	1 095	1 640	1 240
Delportshoop	603	638	1 037	Macleur	1 160	1 263	2 501
Bristown	296	187	520	Middelburg	2 980	2 146	2 250
Douglas	445	754	897	Molteno	1 975	2 215	5 131
Ritche	736	719	1 764	Mosselbaai	1 023	1 250	1 791
Philipsstow n	261	243	618	Motherwell No 1	1 633	1 020	7 907
Gnekwasiad	409	263	506	Motherwell No 2	2 971	3 080	6 051
Postmasburg	1 219	1 325	2 507	Noupoort	1 775	1 911	3 550
Jan Kempdorp	558	602	1 713	East London	11 929	10 210	13 600
Olifantshoek	354	416	611	Parson	834	745	1 012
Vrburg	4 071	4 384	8 028	Pearston	830	795	1 372
Marydale	59	69	94	Port Alfred	3 451	4 362	8 323
Windsorton	77	80	121	Queenstown	7 797	8 640	19 139
<i>Eastern Cape</i>				Rhodes	70	135	282
Aberdeen	418	551	801	Richmond	392	448	987
Addo	1 742	2 111	3 034	Somerset East	4 550	3 500	1 550
Adelaide	2 270	2 248	3 224	Sterkstrroom	1 332	1 418	3 494
Alexandria	859	1 101	676	Steynsburg	2 600	2 200	3 400
Alcedale	823	1 235	1 544	Steytlerville	302	209	590
Alwal North	3 941	4 471	9 869	Stutterheim	1 496	1 618	2 785
Barkly East	1 070	815	3 300	Tarkastad	1 067	1 153	3 297
				Tylden	44	19	33
				Ughe	653	781	1 537
				Venterstad	376	388	665
				Victoria West	864	1 025	1 211

<i>Southern OFS</i>				Villiers	800	890*	1 000
Allanridge	478	356	1 245	Vrede	1 390	1 610	4 968
Bethule	1 118	1 491	1 433	Vrededorft	590	589	1 500
Boshof	593	444	1 068	Warden	1 000	1 010	2 099
Brandfort	1 314	1 426	2 237	Separate figures as requested are not available for townships in Western Cape			
Clocolan	1 117	1 685	2 176	Town population are as follows			
Dealesville	335	414	500	Langa	72 533		
Dewetsdorp	640	1 442	3 765	Nyanga	93 514		
Edenburg	543	632	843	Guguletu	249 132		
Excelsior	433	636	1 691	Khavelitsha	96 909		
Fauresmith	440	478	1 024	Sne C	38 868		
Ficksburg	4 478	6 012	6 169	Crossroads	90 000		
Fouriesburg	660	945	1 222	KTC	20 000		
Hertzogville	417	477	498	Ashton	2 441		
Hobhouse	373	408	475	Robertson	1 131		
Hoopstad	724	772	1 372	Ceres	1 752		
Jagersfontein	1 016	1 127	2 098	Hermannus	1 506		
Jacobsdal	252	310	523	Paarl	15 149		
Koetfontein	1 692	1 028	1 692	Stellenbosch	3 717		
Marguard	1 422	1 996	1 183	Strand	2 279		
Paul Rouv	545	660	1 350	Kuils River	4 244		
Petrusburg	529	646	840	Worcester	9 325		
Philippolis	337	558	422	<i>(bb) Black Local Authority</i>			
Reddersburg	335	392	648	<i>Southern OFS</i>			
Rosendal	237	423	746	Mangaung	24 821	30 243	32 588
Rouvyille	435	642	743	<i>Orange Vaal</i>			
Senekal	1 612	1 704	4 876	Monvatseng	3 003	3 367	5 001
Smithfield	623	733	915	Phahameng	1 723	1 957	2 149
Soutpan	302	363	547	Kutlwamong	5 168	5 349	10 073
Springfontein	587	746	1 019	Phomolong	1 699	2 077	4 613
Theunissen	2 197	1 997	5 584	Meloding	7 882	2 538	3 549
Trompsburg	284	397	890	Olbing	1 459	1 597	3 262
Tweespruit	660	781	1 236	Bohlokong	8 784	6 852	23 856
Vanstadensrus	127	187	283	Maokeng	14 169	17 610	24 203
Ventersburg	963	1 199	1 244	Evaton	20 570	27 704	46 029
Verkeerdevier	188	273	304	Lekoa	88 780	65 807	102 400
Wesselsbron	1 614	1 888	1 987	Heilbron	3 167	3 781	5 667
Wanburg	1 113	1 488	2 272	Reitz	1 000	1 250	2 290
Zastron	596	873	1 133	<i>Central Transvaal</i>			
<i>Orange Vaal</i>				Mamelodi	58 372	48 290	28 382
Arlington	1 407	1 156	708	Atteridgeville	37 472	30 707	21 105
Bothaville	5 560	4 929	9 903	Belabela	1 797	1 824	3 713
Clarens	236	752	263	<i>Eastern Transvaal</i>			
Cornelia	131	185	580	Wesselton	9 783	4 037	9 327
Edenville	737	760	676	<i>Highveld</i>			
Frankfort	2 866	2 137	3 600	Kwa Gugu	16 382	7 056	14 101
Harrismith	3 161	3 646	11 497	Mluzi	5 878	5 973	14 015
Kestell	519	659	1 478	<i>East Rand</i>			
Koppies	1 006	1 220	1 187	Katlehong	180 000	100 000	220 000
Lindley	1 050	1 330	1 326	Vosloorus	21 155	14 272	24 581
Memel	231	222	427	Wattville	4 288	3 909	11 019
Oranjevillie	180	152	227	Dayvton	26 260	27 469	50 286
Parys	4 547	5 289	13 447				
Petrus Steyn	860	380	2 060				
Steynsus	533	710	1 160				
Tweling	460	300	487				
Viljoenskroon	2 323	2 490	3 680				

HOA

HOA

Kwa-Thema	36 686	27 119	47 674	Eastern Cape	71 469	83 077	138 843
Tokoza	21 668	11 282	30 219	Ibaya	11 131	12 861	26 560
Tembisa	71 675	47 857	40 255	Ram	3 424	1 710	11 306
Tsakane	15 289	17 143	33 123	Paballelo	35 190	44 022	25 992
Duduza	9 706	7 642	15 157	Kwanobuhle	3 270	3 996	8 734
				Lingelhle			

Legal training

West Rand	185 820	190 060	163 802	How many (a) White (b) Coloured (c) Indian and (d) Black persons (i) attended and (ii) successfully completed courses in (aa) functional and (bb) legal training provided by the legal training branch of his Department in 1986?
Soweto	21 784	18 481	36 350	
Dobsonville	87 843	83 212	41 435	
Diepsmeadow	29 215	33 642	20 323	
Alexandra	15 300	23 400	38 280	
Kaeso	16 200	16 478	21 083	
Mohlakeng				
Northern Cape				
Galeshewe	19 905	22 783	40 378	
Nonzimakazi	2 460	2 666	4 850	
Western Transvaal				
Jouberton	12 300	13 500	25 800	
Ikageng	11 993	11 678	19 827	

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) (i)	966	2	163	(ii) 0
(ii)	966	2	163	(iv) 0
(b) (i)	240	6	3	(iii) 0
(ii)	140	2	1	(iv) 0

In respect of (bb) (ii) I may add that if a student was unsuccessful in only one examination paper, it is deemed that he has not he has not completed the course successfully

Magistrates/prosecutors

203 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (a) How many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black persons were employed by his Department as magistrates and (cc) prosecutors as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) in which magisterial areas was each of the above categories of posts filled by (i) Coloured, (ii) Indian and (iii) Black personnel as at that date?
- (cc) State Prosecutor
- (a) (i) 920
- (ii) 49
- (iii) 39
- (iv) 11
- (b) (i) Malmesbury
- (ii) 0
- (iii) 0
- (iv) 0

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

As on 31 May 1987

(aa) Regional Magistrate

(a) (i) 140

(ii) 0

(b) (i) Malmesbury

The Cape (Cape Town)

H o A

Handwritten signature and date: 26/6/87

Handwritten signature: Hammond

- (1) Whether he will furnish information on applications for loans received by the Small Business Development Corporation if not why not, if so.
- (2) whether the Corporation has received any applications for loans to finance the mining of kaolin in the Fish Hoek or Noordhoek Valley area if so what are the names of the persons or companies that applied
- (3) whether any of these applications were granted if so, (a) what are the names of the persons or companies that were granted these loans (b) what was the amount of each loan (c) on what date was each loan granted and (d) in respect of what specified kaolin deposit was each successful application made?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

- (1) No Although the Small Business Development Corporation is a public company and particulars pertaining to the operation and finances of the Corporation as such are available to the public and are in fact, published in the Corporation's Annual Report which is also tabled in Parliament, individual applications for loans received by the Corporation are internal matters the divulgement of which could jeopardise the applicants concerned
- (2) and (3) Fall away

Dairy Board

206 Mr D J N MALCOMMESS asked the Minister of Agriculture

- (a) What were the fixed assets of the Dairy Board as at 28 February 1986 and (b) which of these assets had an original value of R50 000 or more?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

- (a) Head Office building, Arcadia, Pretoria, office building, Bellville and two old renovated dwellings used as offices at Bloemfontein and Pietermaritzburg
- (b) All the aforesaid fixed assets had an original value of more than R50 000

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

- (a) Only exotic cheese which is either not manufactured at all or manufactured in insufficient quantities in the RSA
- (b) (i) 869 tons, and
- (ii) unknown, since the cheese was imported by private importers

Fish Hoek/Noordhoek Valley. kaolin

212 Mr R R HULLLEY asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

H o A

Handwritten signature and date: 26/6/87

Handwritten signature: R. B. ...

SA's black population tops 20m

PRETORIA — South Africa's black population, including the self governing states, has climbed above 20-million for the first time, according to central statistical services

In April, blacks totalled 20 059 000 — 6 156 000 of them in the economically active category

According to the figures, the number of unemployed blacks fell slightly by 0,3 per cent compared with March, to 1 001 000 — 16,3 per cent of the economically active group

In the cities 15,6 per cent of blacks were out of work, in the towns 17,8 per cent and in non-rurban areas 15,7 per cent

The Asian population is nudging up towards a million, according to the figures

In July they totalled 923 852, with 305 733 economically active. Unemployed Indians totalled 32 552 or 10,5 per cent — DDC

(235) 00 30/9/87



South Africa's fast-ticking timebomb

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE, Political Staff

SOUTH Africa's ticking time bomb — the fast-growing total population — is showing signs of defying all attempts so far to defuse it

It has become the country's biggest single problem, with nightmarish implications for the country's future if it is not effectively curbed in the next few decades

The price of failure could mean unmanageable overpopulation, instability, famine, mass unemployment and total degeneration, according to experts

Economist and leading demographer Professor Jan Sadle, whose population projections and warnings seemed to fall on deaf ears more than three decades ago, is all but optimistic about the way things are going

"I see a bleak future" he told me in Stellenbosch this week. His despondency set in over the years as he watched his predictions come true — with a vengeance. Not only was he proved right, but it has turned out that his predictions were, in fact, an understatement of the magnitude of the problem

He has seen, with growing dismay, how the situations he had predicted from cold statistics in the 1950s turned into grim reality — the vast increase in population numbers, growing housing shortages, unemployment, the emergence of squatter communities around the cities, and threatened political instability

"The situation is worse than I foresaw at that time," Professor Sadle said

MEANWHILE the Government — somewhat belatedly — embarked on a huge and comprehensive population development programme in recent years to come to grips with the problem of too rapid population growth

The Deputy Minister of Population Development, Mr Luwellyn Landers, who works at the heart of the problem, says a key to a solution is in economic growth involving all the country's people

"If a country cannot feed its people, it will have hunger, frustration and ultimate revolution," Mr Landers told me this week

ACCORDING to experts, the scenario facing South Africa, if present-day trends continue, is something like this

■ In just 32 years from now there will be 80-million people in the country — nearly three times as many as the present population — and of them only 6.6-million will be whites

■ By the year 2040, the total population could increase to an unmanageable 138-million

■ By the year 2000, more than 8-million people will be unemployed or under-employed

■ Serious water and food shortages will occur — the country's present water resources are not sufficient to meet the needs of more than 80-million people. Shortages of water are expected to occur in various industrialised regions long before a population of 70-million is reached

If the present population growth continues unchecked, South Africa will have to maintain an economic growth rate of at least five per cent a year to accommodate newcomers to the labour market

Failure to curb the rapid population growth could mean that children of future generations will face conditions similar to those in Ethiopia, the Sudan, Kenya and other struggling African countries

"Famine, poverty, unemployment and total degeneration will be the legacy we leave to our children," says a Government publication entitled *Population Growth — South Africa's ticking time bomb*

THE government's population development programme includes various steps recommended by scientists, academics and other experts to curb the 1.25 population growth rate

These steps include the acceleration of social and economic development of all population groups, and the promotion of family planning with a view to reaching an average of two children a woman by the year 2010

It is hoped to bring down the birth rate by achieving sustained economic development and higher standards of living for all, and partly in opportunities for development

A dilemma facing the Government in putting across its message lies in the fact that white population growth has declined to an almost static position, while a high growth rate for blacks continues

The problem of racial attitudes, encouraged in the past by certain politicians, has bedevilled the issue of family planning to some extent

Deputy Minister Landers says an important factor that emerged from in-depth studies is a direct correlation between a high fertility rate and poverty

The answer would, therefore, be to improve the quality of life of all South Africans

Mr Landers who visited Eastern countries recently, said there were lessons to be learnt from the success of countries like Singapore and the Republic of China (Taiwan) in curbing population growth

In such countries traditional prejudices against family planning were overcome dramatically by means of mass education especially among rural communities

Africa's leaders were also increasingly speaking out against traditional beliefs that encouraged large families. They were recognising the consequences of uncontrolled population growth in the light of economic circumstances and food shortages

"It is imperative that a political solution be reached that will be in the interests of the total South African community. If a community that is involved in the country's economy is not seen to be part of the process of cutting the economic cake, then we are going to have problems in South Africa," Mr Landers said

PROFESSOR Sadle says sustained economic growth at an adequate level, and accompanying job creation, are key factors

He suggests that mass education and training may not be the only answer

Greater emphasis should be placed on identifying and training entrepreneurs of the future — the people who will be the creators of economic growth

"Our problem is how to expand the numbers of the growth initiators. The answer lies in some form of elitist education which can already commence at the primary stage"

Professor Sadle said it was not possible simply to "breed or cultivate" as many entrepreneurs as were required. But it was possible to impart appropriate knowledge and to generate a consciousness and a philosophy of life or code of behaviour among talented persons

Lake Mr Landers, Professor Sadle looks to the East for ways to do things

The Japanese system is an example worth emulating, says Professor Sadle

There, pupils spend six hours at the school desk, three to four hours with private instructors (or crammers) and four to five hours doing homework — all in all, some 13 to 15 hours each day

"And then, when they have entered the labour market, they have on occasion to be kindly re-quested by the employer to take a holiday. This kind of work ethic and dedication is the source and origin of Japan's economic success"

CMT-12/1/85 12/1/85

SAIRR finds SA population 23,4m in '85

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The official South African population figures published by the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) show a drop of 3,3 million from the ones published in Pretoria in 1984

In its survey, published at the weekend, the institute gives an official population figure of 23,4 million for mid-1985, which is 3,3 million lower than the 26,7 million given for the previous year

Explaining the apparent drop, the survey says the 1984 figures were based on estimates, whereas the 1985 figures arose from the preliminary results of the 1985 census

It says the official figures exclude residents of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) It has accordingly calculated that the population of SA as a whole is in fact 29,4 million

A proportion of 72% of the total population are blacks However, if the official figures are used, the proportion of blacks drops to 65%

Similarly, the proportion of whites in SA as a whole is 15,6%, but if the official figures are taken and TBVC residents are excluded, the white proportion rises to 19,5%

The institute quotes government officials as predicting a population of 39,5 million by the end of the century, but again finds that this estimate excludes the TBVC areas, which currently have a population of six million

Commenting on the figures, the SAIRR director, Mr John Kane-Berman, said the briefest glance at any map showed SA was a demographic whole

"How any proper planning about water, land, housing, education, transport, or anything else in SA can be done on the basis of such ideologically truncated census data is beyond my comprehension," he said

□ UPI reports that, according to the Census Bureau, the United States had a population of 238 740 000 on July 1, 1985

(235)

SA's 'missing' millions

THE official population of South Africa has dropped by over 3-million, says the SA Institute of Race Relations

In its latest race relations survey the SAIRR gives an official population figure of 23,4-million for the previous year.

The SAIRR points out that the official figures exclude residents of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. It calculates that SA's population as a whole is in fact 29,4-million.

Explaining the apparent drop, the survey says the 1984 figures published in Pretoria were based on estimates, whereas

the 1985 figures arose from the preliminary results of the 1985 census.

Of the total population, 72% are Africans. But in the official figures, the proportion of Africans drops to 65%. The proportion of whites in SA as a whole is 15,6% - but in the official figures which exclude TBVC residents, the proportion of whites rises to 19,5%.

The SAIRR says government officials predict a population of 39,5-million by 2000, but this excludes the four nominally independent homelands, which now have a population of 6-million.

SATBVC ministers to meet on population

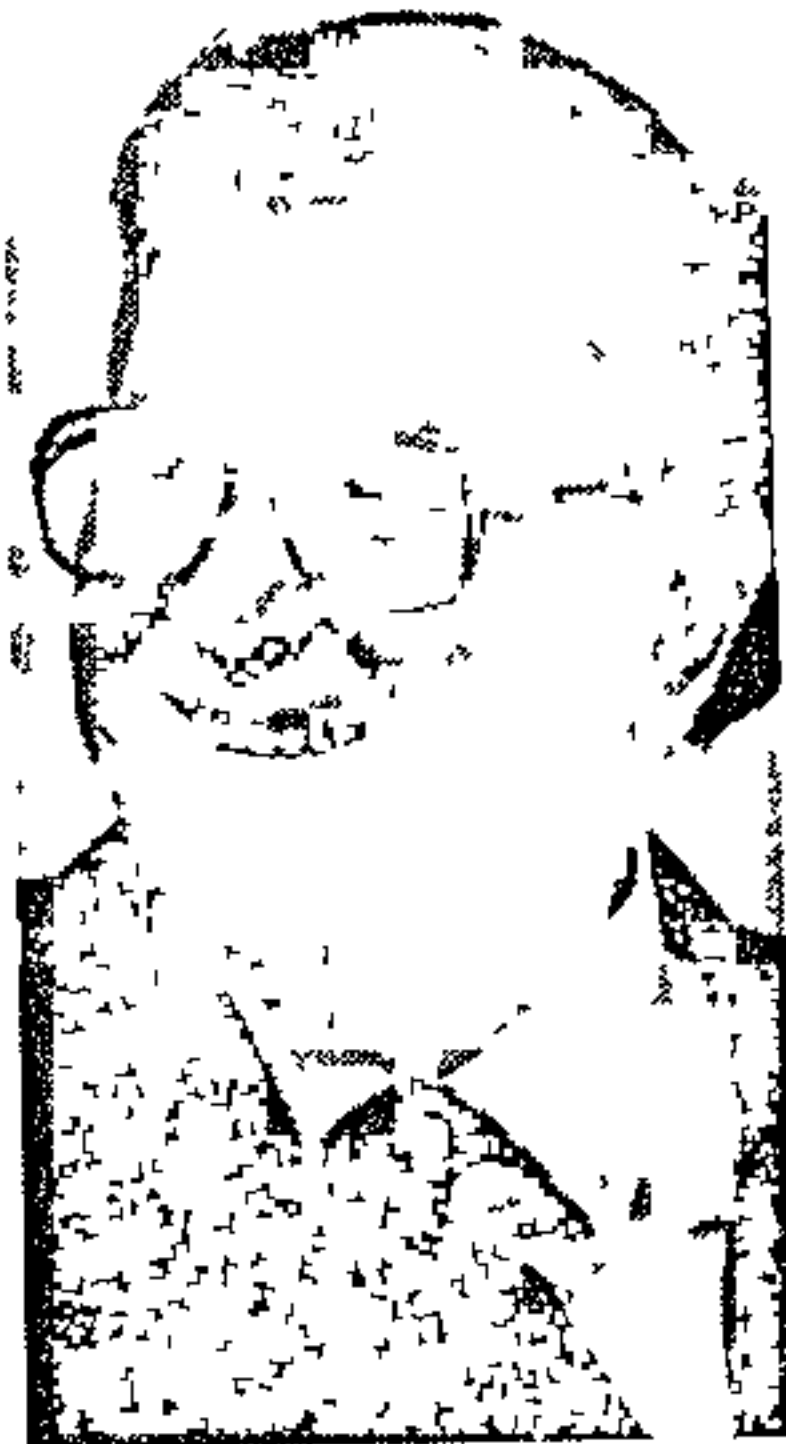
335
9/2/87

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr W A van Niekerk, is to chair a meeting in Cape Town today of ministers responsible for population development in South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, the Bureau for Information said

At the 1985 summit meeting between heads of state and government of the five republics, the governments reaffirmed their commitment to develop and execute coordinated population and community development programmes to improve the quality of life in rural as well as urban areas of Southern Africa

This was reaffirmed on November 21 last year, by 39 ministers from the SATBVC states at the meeting of the Multilateral Development Council of Ministers

The emphasis of today's talks will be on the importance of popula-



DR VAN NIEKERK

tion and community development programmes in each of the SATBVC states

The ministers will also attend to the importance of a possible action plan to implement population and community development programmes in these states, the bureau said — Sapa

POPULATION - GENERAL

1989

South Africans gloomier about 1989 outlook

By Clare Harper

South Africans are less optimistic about the outlook for 1989 than they were for 1988.

A Markinor poll, which interviewed 1 000 whites and 1 300 blacks, was part of an international year-end poll conducted in 35 countries by the Gallup international organisation.

Of those interviewed in South Africa, 33 percent expected this year to be better than 1988 compared with 43 percent at the end of last year.

Thirty-one percent expected things to get worse and 22 percent expected conditions to remain the same.

The poll found that, on the whole, blacks were more pessimistic than whites.

Thirty-four percent of blacks expected things to get worse compared with

27 percent of whites. Only 31 percent of blacks looked forward to the possibility of improvement, compared with 43 percent of whites.

A year ago, 42 percent of people expected strikes and industrial disputes to increase. This year the figure dropped to 37 percent, with 21 percent expecting strikes to decrease and 28 percent expecting no change.

Thirty-two percent of South Africans expected 1989 to be troubled with much international discord, and 36 percent expected it to follow the same pattern as in 1988 and 18 percent said it would be a peaceful year.

These views are almost exactly the same as last year.

Among other nations, South Korea was the most optimistic (55 percent).

CSIR chief warns on population rise

B1 Day 11/1/89

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — All African countries, including SA, were economically scarred by a decrease in per capita incomes and high population growth rates, CSIR president Chris Garbers said yesterday.

Speaking at the SA Association of Botanists conference at Pretoria University, he said this was in stark contrast with SA's trading partners which had low or negative population growth and good increases in per capita incomes.

On droughts, Garbers said it appeared SA was moving out of a period of low rainfall, but he warned against a false sense of security.

It was critically important to take into account in long-term planning the periods of low and high rainfall natural to SA.

Rapid population growth and the associated ecological and economic deterioration could ultimately end in disaster.

On food production, Garbers said by 2000 another 1,3-billion people would swell the world's population, requiring a 26% increase in average grain yields.

By then, feeding the 7,8-billion would demand yields 56% higher

than 1985 levels

In many high-population-growth countries, populations were increasingly dominated by young people.

Undernourished and with low job prospects, they turned to irregular leaders.

In some countries this was exacerbated by deteriorating environmental support, by economic slowdown induced by rising external debt and by skewed income distribution.

"These worldwide phenomena ring bells in SA," Garbers said.

Consequently, the top priority should be economic growth and reduced population growth.

(235)

sday, January 24, 1989

Urban population to double by 2000

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICAN cities would more than double in population between 1980 and 2000 and this had enormous implications for future priorities, the Urban Foundation's planning director, Ms Ann Bernstein, said yesterday.

"To spend time debating whether a black South African can live next to a white South African is precious time wasted on the wrong issues," Ms Bernstein said in a speech on housing at the University of Cape Town's Summer School.

"This is not the key issue facing our city managers today, for they face the enormous task of managing cities that will more than double in population in the period between 1980 and the year 2000.

"They must concentrate on the provision of jobs, services, facilities and the creation of institutions capable of meeting the large-scale challenge of urban-

sation and its implications

"All South African areas have boundaries which are politically and not functionally derived

"Our cities are racially divided, and government and administrative structures flow from that division rather than from functional criteria"

The economic, political, financial and administrative consequences of this were far-reaching

Expanding regions

"Who is planning for the city as a whole? And who do they represent?"

"How do we plan effectively for cross-cutting, interlinking, large and expanding urban regions which are racially separated and administratively divided?"

"How do you ensure effective representation of community viewpoints?"

"How do you plan the effective provision of facilities if officials must ignore the illegal black residents of 'white' suburbs? Who is

planning for a future that includes all the city's inhabitants?"

Ms Bernstein asked whether there was an increasing disjuncture between the "legal" city, with formal planning rules, regulations and zoning, and the "real" city, with informal jobs, informal settlements and "grey areas"

"What does this mean for the city — its structure, economic development and accessibility for all its citizens?"

"The new suburbs of Cape Town are in Khayelitsha, and the shacks of the Cape Flats are not problems to be demolished, for they provide prolific and affordable shelter that must be preserved and upgraded

"The squatters are in fact South Africa's new city builders and we are to think through the implications of that reality

"The wrong response is to ignore this phenomenon and thus condemn people to whatever they can provide in the most insecure circumstances imaginable," Ms Bernstein said

CAPE TIMES 25/1/89 235

Capetonians younger, poorer by year 2000

Staff Reporter

BY the year 2000 Cape Town's population will be generally younger, poorer and less skilled; there will also be more black people in the city whose population could reach a total of between 8,2 and 11,7 million in the year 2037

These predictions were made in a report by Ms Jane Prinsloo, an Urban Planner in the the planning branch of the City Council, who emphasised that the report did not reflect the views of the City Council

She said there would be a change in the population profile by the year 2000 with the coloured population decreasing from 47% to 40%, whites

from 27% to 21% and Africans increasing from 35% to 38%, with Indians maintaining a consistent 1%

These trends highlight the need for "development of education, training and economic opportunities for the city's coloured and African residents who will make up nearly 80% of the population", she said

Based on current trends the city's population would by the year 2000 be younger since about 50% of the population is presently under 24 years old. It would also be poorer since "65% coloured, 80% African and 19% white workers earned less than the householders subsistence level according to 1980 census data", and over

half the African population of the Peninsula (56%) have a family monthly income of less than R300, according to a city engineer's report of 1986"

The population would also be less educated since "according to 1980 census data for Cape Town, 50% coloured and 75% African workers had less than Standard 6 education

Prospects for the future are not encouraging given the dearth of school facilities and trained teachers (CT city engineer 1986), she said

The population would increasingly be located on the city's periphery regardless of whether the Group Areas Act remained in effect

By the year 2000 Metropolitan Cape Town would need

double the existing number of houses

Ms Prinsloo noted three points which could make the city's short term economic future "relatively brighter"

The trend towards knowledge and skill-intensive products could be to Cape Town's advantage given our wealth of medical, university and research facilities

Secondly the fall in the value of the rand is advantageous to cities with potential for international trade and tourism

Lastly the city's growing population can, itself, be seen as an opportunity insofar as it can provide an expanded market for locally produced goods and services she said

World population nears six billion

NEW YORK — The world's population, growing faster than predicted two years ago, would reach six billion soon and seven billion by the year 2010, a United Nations agency said here

Another 12 years after that, the population would reach eight billion, Pakistan's Dr Nafis Sadik, head of the UN Population Fund, said in a report to the Population Commission yesterday

She said that the number would stabilise at 10 billion 100 years from now if current trends continued, but that ef-

fective controls could hold the line at eight billion. Otherwise, at the end of the next century, 14 billion people would be living off the planet's diminishing resources

Dr Sadik said every developing country included population policies in economic planning, but there was inadequate political, financial and human resource commitment, weak support for programmes, lack of projections and co-ordination and ineffective planning and monitoring — Sapa-Reuter

L
M
N

W
R
21/2/87

Case of the city's 'disappearing thousands'

Political Staff

Cape Times

25/2/89 23

CAPE TOWN'S black population is rapidly diminishing — according to official estimates it has dropped by more than 130 000 over the past three years

Mr Cohn Eglin (PPP, Sea Point) yesterday said: "This is a case of the disappearing thousands. These figures are unreliable and a serious underestimate of the African population of the Cape Peninsula — and they could be at least a 50% underestimate."

The Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, yesterday said the estimated number of blacks in Greater Cape Town was 491 501. But in June 1987 the Minister of Constr-

uctural Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said there were an estimated 620 462 blacks in Greater Cape Town. Then, in March last year, Mr Heunis said the estimated black population was 522 450.

And about two years ago the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said that there could be a million blacks in the Greater Cape Town area.

Yesterday, Mr Heunis, on the basis of information provided by the Administrator, gave the latest estimate in reply to a question by Mr Eglin.

Referring to the "serious underestimate" of the official figures, Mr Eglin said

"It is not only wrong, but it could be a couple of hundred thousand wrong. "Certainly, the figures form no basis for determining the housing, transport and educational needs of the black residents of the Peninsula."

The most drastic change in the estimated black population in specific townships has been Guguletu, where the population was estimated to be 249 135 at the end of 1986, 151 000 at the end of 1987 and 108 131 in April last year.

The estimated population of Crossroads was 97 310 in 1986, 35 000 in 1987 and 43 946 in April 1988, while the Nyanga estimate was 35 710 in 1986, 93 500 in 1987 and 73 609 in April last year.

Black figures baffle Eglin

CAPE TOWN - The PFP has taken up the riddle of disappearing blacks

Official figures show the number in Greater Cape Town has shrunk by more than 130 000 in three years

Cape administrator Gene Louw said the number was 491 501 in June 1987. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said there were 620 462 blacks in the area.

Heunis said in March last year the black population was 522 450.

National Health and Population Development Minister Dr Willie van Niekerk said about two years ago there were about 1-million blacks.

Heunis, on information provided by Louw, gave the latest estimate in a reply to a question by Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) on Friday.

Political Staff

Eglin commented "This is a case of the disappearing thousands. These figures are unreliable and a serious underestimate of the African population of the Cape Peninsula. They could be at least a 50% underestimate".

He added "The figures form no basis for determining the housing, transport and educational needs of blacks of the Peninsula. The departments concerned should do their homework, again".

The most drastic change in the estimated black population in specific townships has been Guguletu, where the population was estimated to be 249 135 at the end of 1986, 151 000 at the end of 1987 and 108 131 in April last year.

SA's black population growing fast

Nov 13/89
South Africa's black population increased 3,6 times faster than the white growth between 1985 and 1988, 1,7 times faster than the Asian and 1,5 times faster than coloured, according to a report released by Unisa's Bureau of Market Research in Pretoria.

The country's mean annual rate of population increase per 1 000 was 23,8 — a "very rapid population growth" — and 3,5 times faster than the figure for developed countries, 6,8.

For blacks, the mean annual increase was 29,2, compared to Africa's 29,4.

Even though coloureds (16,4), Asians (17) and especially whites (8) had much lower rates of increase, the rate of increase for the total population was 23,8 because blacks made up more than two thirds (68,8 percent) of the total population, the report said.

The total population, excluding TBVC countries, was estimated at 28,9 million in 1988: 4,9 million whites, 3,1 million coloureds, 0,9 million Asians and 19,9 million blacks. — Sapa.

WARNING ON POPULATION EXPLOSION

235 DIANNA GAMES *9/10/71*

SA COULD not provide housing, education, employment and medical care for more than 80-million people — yet it was estimated that the population could be more than 120-million by the year 2 040, said Assocom president Sid Matus.

Speaking at the recent AGM of the Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce, Matus said the authorities were fully committed to a population development programme that aimed to maintain a balance between socio-economic potential, available resources and population size.

He said the authorities were well aware of the fact that SA's population growth was one of the world's highest and Assocom was broadly supportive of government's population development programme.

Encouragement

Matus said the business sector had been alerted to the gravity of the problem and their stake in its solution.

Its role included the encouragement of small business growth and not resisting the development of an active informal sector.

"There are obstacles in the way of promoting an acceptable decline in the rate of population increase in SA as the support of all groups is by no means assured."

He said manpower training was an important area. It had been estimated that, at the present population growth rate, there would be a ratio of one person in an executive capacity to every 76 subordinates by the year 2 000.

This was in sharp contrast with most developed countries where the figure was generally one to 15.

Population boom poses food crisis

BETHAL — Africa's population was growing at the rate of nearly 3 percent a year and agricultural production at only 1,5 percent, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr Kraai van Niekerk, said this week.

Speaking at the annual crop production farmers day at the Wildebeesfontein Experimental Farm near here, he said farmers of the present and future would therefore have to focus on efficient production.

Keeping this in mind, it was therefore important that the most favourable production systems should be sought and costs limited as much as possible.

Meanwhile, South Africa's black population increased 3,6 times faster

than whites between 1985 and 1988, 1,7 times faster than Asians and 1,5 times faster than coloureds, according to a report released by Unisa's Bureau of Market Research in Pretoria

The country's mean annual rate of population increase per 1 000 was 23,8 — a "very rapid population growth" — and 3,5 times faster than the figure for developed countries, 6,8

For blacks, the mean increase was 29,2, compared to Africa's 29,4

The population of South Africa, excluding the TBVC countries, was estimated at 28,9 million in 1988, comprising 4,9 million whites, 3,1 million coloureds, 0,9 million Asians and 19,9 million blacks — Sapa

7/4/89

1985 figure of 33m to 70m What this means in international terms is that whereas in 1985 and 2000 SA doesn't number among the 25 most populous countries in the world, it springs into 22nd place by 2025, sandwiched between Kenya and Burma and above all the major European countries which are fast slipping down the table

The racial composition of SA's population also makes for interesting reading The 1985 breakdown, according to Grobbelaar, was whites — 14,6%, coloureds — 8,89%, Indians — 2,69%, blacks — 73,82% By 2020 he estimates this will have changed to whites — 8,43%, coloureds — 6,6%, Indians — 1,89%, blacks — 83,08%

Grobbelaar points out that if one looks at the growth rates of the different population groups over the past few years, and into the near future, they bear out the proposition that SA is a mix of the First and the Third World The white growth rate (average annually compounded figure which does not take account of migration losses or gains), is of the order 0,72% which is not far off the average First World figure of 0,6%

The black figure, on the other hand, is of the order 2,75% which is broadly comparable to the figure of 2,9% for the rest of Africa and the Third World

Another statistic which lends grist to the pessimist's mill relates to the age structure of the population Whereas in 1985 5,85% of the SA population was calculated as being

POPULATION (235) FmML

2020 vision

A brief look at some of the latest SA population projections reveals just how important it is going to be that SA's economy be efficient — and just how difficult it is going to be "just" if that means trying to offer equal facilities for all

Johan Grobbelaar of the Institute for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University reckons that by the year 2020 SA's population will have more than doubled from the

FmML

(235)

7/4/89

over the age of 60, this figure is expected to rise to 9,03% by 2020 The implications of all these figures for social expenditure figures need hardly be spelt out

A final figure also relates to age Whereas in 1985 the median age of the white SA male was 28,70 and his black counterpart 17,94 these figures are expected, in 2020, to be

36,75 for whites and 22,99 for blacks So while the population will be getting older the generation gap, between white and black, will be widening

Durban is growing at record rate

Star 4/31/89
BRUCE CAMERON

235

CAPE TOWN — Greater Durban is growing at a rate comparable to Mexico, the world's fastest expanding city.

This was revealed by Mr Roelf Meyer, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, at a meeting of the North Coast Regional Development Association at Tongaat.

Mr Meyer was quoted as saying that it was estimated the current population of nearly 4 million people in the Durban Functional Area (DFR) within 40 km of central Durban will almost double by 2010.

The major part of the increase would be in the black community which would double from 3 million to 6 million in the next 20 years.

To meet the demand a further 10 000 housing units would be required by the Coloured community, 110 000 by Indians and 650 000 by the black community.

And, depending on housing density, this would require between 20 000 ha and 40 000 ha.

Mr Meyer said 1,4 million more jobs would have to be created in the next 20 years and the Government had already started to address the demands of the massive expansion.

● See Page 5.

Black housing: challenge or tragedy?

AN EXPECTED 75% increase in the black urban population by the year 2000 would present the greatest challenge, or the greatest potential tragedy, for housing, SA Perm MD Bob Tucker said yesterday

He told the Wits Business School there would be a shortfall of three-million black housing units by 2000 if housing trends continued

Based on estimated demand for housing finance and the capacity of financial institutions to satisfy that demand, Tucker said after 2000, building societies would need an additional R20bn and banks an additional R30bn

To address this backlog in housing,

235 8/24/10/3/87
EDWARD WEST

Tucker advised home-loan financiers to try to convince pension funds, which invested little in housing, of the benefit of fully paid homes to their clients

Secondly, he recommended a viable securitisation system to mobilise the savings resources of life offices, pension funds and major corporations

Thirdly, investment instruments would have to be developed in retail and wholesale markets to bring about a better correlation between increased earnings and rates of return This would enable homeowners to pay bigger bond and pension instalments

Several factors had distorted normal market mechanisms for the delivery of home loan finance Negative interest rates had resulted in low savings while, until recently, government had influenced a lower rate of interest for the smaller loans which were administratively more expensive

This meant that while institutions were charging high rates for big bonds, home-buyers with smaller funding requirements were receiving little or no financial assistance

□ GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria the the Central Statistical Service said the black population was growing at a rate of nearly 500 000 a year

Oukasie's population is now 5 270

The population of Oukasie township near Brits had grown by 1 770 people since being de-proclaimed on October 17 1986, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday *5 270 22/3/89*

In a written reply to a question from Mr Andrew Gerber (Conservative Party, Brits), the Minister stated that the approximate population of Oukasie was 5 270 at present

After de-proclamation no formal control could be exercised and consequently an influx of squatters had taken place

As a result of a Supreme Court verdict in April 1986, the administration could not demolish dwellings vacated by residents who moved to Letlhabile, and other people had occupied these homes.

~~448~~ 235

Ageing population adds to crisis

SA health services 'can only get worse'

Pretoria Correspondent

Long-term prospects for health services in South Africa are bleak.

This was said at a South African Nursing Council meeting in Pretoria yesterday by the Director-General of the Department of National Health and Population Development, Dr C F Slabber, who added that a decrease in student nurses and poor distribution of registered nurses was a "double problem".

"With an ageing population and a declining birth-rate, the situation can only get worse," he said.

However, he believed South Africa's health services' personnel had the expertise and dedication required to meet the country's needs in the future provided they worked in close co-operation.

South Africa, with 13 other countries, fell within the lowest range of middle-income countries, said Dr Slabber.

Funds in the Republic for health services were limited and would remain so in the "foreseeable future".

The country could not afford First World health services. The quality of services ranged from standards comparable with the best in the world in urban areas to "problematic" in the rural areas.

For his department to provide an affordable health service of an acceptable standard to all South Africans in the future, the service would have to be based on primary health care.

"The nurse is essential to the planning, implementation and evaluation of primary health care in the RSA," Dr Slabber said.

However, despite an increase in nursing personnel

of 31 524 since 1980, the country did not have enough nurses in the "right categories, at the right time and in the right places".

Dr Slabber said many problems related to a lack of a national health policy.

The National Health Policy Council (NHPC) had reaffirmed a need for planned primary health care, he said, adding that the Health Matters Advisory Committee would meet in May to determine national health goals and priorities and to develop a national health plan and a broad implementation strategy.

Other issues that needed attention were the definition of the roles of the different health professionals and an improvement in the working and living conditions of nurses.

SA's Portuguese are here to stay

By ALAN DUNN, Political Staff

ALMOST 90 percent of South Africa's Portuguese community, one of the largest expatriate Portuguese groups in the world, are here to stay

This emerged in a Human Sciences Research Council study of the 600 000 to 700 000-strong community commissioned by the Department of Home Affairs.

The study, the first in-depth one into South Africa's Portuguese speakers, was submitted to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, last week

It reported that 89,6 percent of the Portuguese-speaking respondents were not considering leaving South Africa. Five percent were, and the rest were uncertain

Home

The study said 95,9 percent of the community, three-quarters of whom still spoke Portuguese at home, would want still to be living in South Africa in five years' time.

About 55 percent said they would advise others to come to South Africa — 93 percent professed they would come here if they had the choice again — 18 percent would tell foreigners their opportunities would be better in South Africa, 1,1 percent would warn others

not to come, and 2,2 would urge them to "think carefully"

Out of South Africa, Portugal, Madeira, Angola and Mozambique, 86 percent of the respondents awarded South Africa the place with the best quality of life. Portugal scored 3,2 percent, and the rest much less each

Spouses

Almost 90 percent were happy or satisfied with their jobs, with 72 percent believing they enjoy a higher standard of living than in their home countries. About 20 percent view their standard here as much the same as before, with 78 percent of their spouses now happier.

Thirty-eight percent said they did not miss any part of their home countries, 36 percent said they missed family, and the rest missed friends, language, social life and so on

The study said 21,1 percent owned property outside South Africa

On the government's race policies, 44,6 percent agreed with them, 24,6 were neutral, 6,7 percent thought them wrong, and 24,1 percent were uncertain

Vote

Eighty-eight percent said they had not changed their views on government race policies since coming to

South Africa. But of the balance that had, 48 percent were more in favour of them now, 15 more opposed, and 36 percent uncertain.

Sixty percent would oppose a one-man, one-vote electoral system in a unitary state, the study showed. Only 3,7 would welcome it

The HSRC study recommended that the government "leave no stone unturned in its fight against inflation", to maintain South Africa's advantage over their country of origin. Economic reasons seemed to have played an important role in Portuguese-speaking people leaving their previous countries (45 percent had left because of this, 22 percent for political reasons, and 20 percent had followed family members to South Africa).

Activities

It said Portuguese non-participation in clubs and organisations was clearly too high, recommending fresh efforts to draw people into these activities.

The study noted that government would be well-advised to "make efforts to bring about an improvement in South Africa's relations with her neighbours."

This would aid the political adaptation of Portuguese immigrants.

STUDY

AR605
14/4/89
235

... said there was no doubt the Soviet Union was taking more conflicts which wasted resources and prevented development.

Jobs pool lags badly behind high birth rate

JOBs are getting scarcer as population growth follows an unstoppable upward trend

MARC HASENFUSS

The National Productivity Institute reported yesterday the economy was failing abysmally to absorb many more people trying to join the workforce.

It said employment in non-agricultural sectors remained virtually constant between 1981-87 while the population increased annually by an average 2,5%

The institute added in its Productivity Focus annual report that unemployment had manifested itself as one of the most crucial dilemmas of the decade

It also stressed the alarming trend of more jobs being created in the public instead of private sector.

A net total of 233 000 jobs were created between 1980-87.

Responsible

To achieve this, however, 304 000 more people went to work in the public sector while manufacturing shed 67 000 jobs in the same period

The NPI felt this was a cause for concern because manufacturing was the single largest private sector employer and the main engine for economic growth

NPI figures showed manufacturing responsible for almost 25% of

economic activity and should, therefore, play an important role in creating jobs for a growing population.

A major contributor to unemployment was lack of economic growth which, in turn, was partly due to poor productivity.

Contribution

"Productivity growth generates economic growth and the latter is a prerequisite for higher employment. Productivity growth creates jobs. It is the lack of productivity improvement which creates unemployment and reduces the standard of living," the report said.

It added between 1981-87 the economy had an average annual growth rate of only 0,7%.

The institute said productivity made a very small contribution to overall economic growth whereas in many of SA's trading competitors productivity growth was responsible for almost 60% of it

An annual population growth rate averaging 2,5% needed an economic growth rate of at least 3,5%.

The report said the increase in population growth rate exerted tremendous pressure on an economic growth rate insufficient to ensure an improvement in the standard of living during the past decade.

lar
ex-
ar
m-
la-
e-
nd
ld
ur
gn
e-
ig
or
re
s.
en
for
no
his
A
re
of
le-
m-
rt-
in
m
in
be
k
e-
d
I

CWT
Tina E
12/4/89

Most spurn homeland citizenship

Political Staff

THE vast majority of people living in the non-independent homelands have not become homeland citizens, according to figures provided by Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha

He said there were 1,6m KwaZulu citizens while 1,57m others were unregistered.

Figures given for the other homelands (with numbers unregistered in brackets) were:

Lebowa: 278 231 registered (1,2 million);

QwaQwa: 167 933 registered (869 953);

Gazankulu: 98 444 registered (416 552);

KaNgwane: 4 574 registered (536 663);

KwaNdebele: 38 778 registered (332 494).

23

**BUDGET VOTE:
NATIONAL HEALTH AND
POPULATION DEVELOPMENT**

**PRESENTATION ACCORDING TO
STANDARD ITEMS**

235
3/Day 20/4/89

Items	1989/90	1988/89
	R'000	R'000
Personnel expenditure	109 640	121 716
Administrative expenditure	17 028	16 847
Stores and livestock	34 221	31 566
Equipment	11 485	8 645
Land and buildings	—	—
Professional and special services	25 573	22 332
Transfer payments	378 084	353 966
Miscellaneous expenditure	2 104 717	1 768 004
Amount to be voted	2 680 748	2 323 076
Amount forming a direct charge on the State Revenue Fund in terms of Sec 13 of the RSA Constitution Act 1983		
Pensions to ex State Presidents or their widows	370	300
Total estimated expenditure	2 681 118	2 323 376

Departmental and miscellaneous receipts R4 140 000

1989/90 Officials earning R80 000 and more — 203

1988/89 Officials earning R59 200 and more — 51

Source Estimates of Expenditure

Town planners seen as a key to urbanisation

st. 25/4/89 (235)



Christo Kenneberg

Town planners have a key role to play in an orderly urbanisation scenario, says Christo Kenneberg, newly elected president of the SA Institute of Town & Regional Planners (SAITRP)

"Town planners are in a position to take a holistic and objective view of the urbanisation process

"By virtue of their training and experience, they are able to focus on a wide spectrum of issues and understand the inter-relationships

ships between the physical, sociological, economic and environmental factors"

Town planners are also trained to take a pragmatic approach to issues that are often politically charged

Their role includes facilitating the development of four new cities the size of Soweto in the PWV area by the year 2000 and at least 10 new cities the size of Mitchell's Plain or Khayelitsha in the Western Cape by 2010.

Developments in the Western Cape after the scrapping of influx control highlights the need to incorporate the informal sector in the planning of towns and cities

He says "It is common cause that unemployment in South Africa is extremely high and that the economy has shown an increasing inability to provide employment opportunities for the growing labour force in the formal sector.

OPPORTUNITIES

"The informal sector, on the other hand, has demonstrated that low-key income-generating opportunities can be created and is evident from the growing number of grassroots entrepreneurs in this sector"

Town planners are exploring new ways to stimulate employment and provide affordable housing

Informal trading areas, relaxation of zoning controls, core housing and site and service schemes are a few examples

He urges the public to become more actively involved in the planning of the urban environment, saying it is not widely known that the man-in-the-street has a legal right to comment on proposed projects that affect him

SOFTWARE CONNECTION

From 10 am to 12 noon

Turbo Mouse

Mouse, pad, software

Serial Bus

WAS 149 169

Special 110 125

NEWSMASTER II

Desk Top Publishing

Columns, fonts

WAS R299

Special R199

From 12 noon to 2 pm

Multimate Advantage II

Wordprocessor, editing, formatting dictionary, mail merge

WAS R1 590

Special R915

Draw Applause

Business and graphic art

WAS R1 525

Special R915

BOOKS

From 2 pm to 4 pm

Using Harvard Graphics

Basics fundamentals and advances

WAS R89,95

Special R65,95

Using Multimate Advantage

Special features tutorial libraries

WAS R69,95

Special R55,95

From 4 pm to 6 pm

Children's Education programs & games

Better life linked to fewer children

Down on the farm a 'revolution' stirs

By Winnie Graham

A baby is born every 26 seconds in South Africa. Eight out of 10 farm workers cannot read or write. By 2000 there will be 13 million black children at school.

An estimated eight million people could be unemployed by the turn of the century. The cost of providing housing for our people could be as much as R50 000 million over the next 12 years.

These are some of the frightening statistics which prompted the Government to found the Directorate for Population Development in 1984.

The target they set themselves was reducing the birthrate to 2,1 children per woman by the year 2010. But how can it be achieved?

With estimates showing that 60 percent of all blacks live on white-owned farms, the country seemed a good place to start.

Research has shown that population growth can be controlled only if the standard of living can be increased. The higher the standard, the lower the growth rate.

Tour for journalists

Dr Donne Schweigart, director of Population Development, spelled this out when she talked to the press at the start of a tour of the northern Free State and western Transvaal last week.

The enhancement of the quality of life, she said, was as important a factor in reducing numbers as any family planning programme. A gigantic effort had to be made to provide education, primary health, housing and training skills for the people. Self-help schemes and jobs had to be created.

Dr Schweigart told the journalists "It is the small projects that will start the change."

During the next two days the press corps was to visit seven farms and see some of the "small" projects farmers had initiated. In four or five years several of the farmers had made enormous strides providing decent housing for their staff (some with electricity and running water).

Schools for farm children were being upgraded, primary health services made available and recreation and sports opportunities created.

Through the formation of community development associations and with the co-operation of the Rural Foundation, just one "community development association" (20 such associations being formed annually), is having an impact.

The 15 farmers in the Bothaville North Community Development Association have set the pattern for change in their area. Their wives are doing their share and have initiated innumerable small self-help schemes among workers' wives.

Women who once had nothing to do are now spinning and weaving wool, making clothes by hand or machine, learning to bake and to can fruit. Most have started vegetable gardens.

The farmers have had the support of training centres such as Boskop, near Potchefstroom, where courses are being offered to farm workers.

When the Boskop Centre opened in 1977 it trained just 417 people. Last year, says the chief executive manager, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, more than 23 500 people were trained. Here workers — many illiterate — are being given the opportunity of upgrading their skills.

They come from many parts of South Africa to take courses in a number of subjects. The widely acclaimed 6M-management course is one of the most popular. Farming courses include sheep and lamb care, wool classification and artificial insemination, dairy and cattle farming, pig care, vegetable farming and vehicle maintenance.

Farm hands who may never have learned to read or write are now being instructed in leadership training, industrial relations, personnel management and conflict management.

Mr van der Merwe says the training not only helps step up productivity on farms, but does an enormous amount to improve the self image of the workers who, when they return with their certificates, are usually given wage increases.

Whatever the motives may be for improving the quality of life of farm workers, one thing is certain: both farmers and workers have gained for the experience. But are families getting smaller? Some farmers claim fewer babies are being born on the farms now but only time will tell if "operation upgrade" has had the desired effect.

Portuguese population figure 'is hogwash'

Star 6/17/89

(235)

MALCOLM FOTHERGILL

GOVERNMENT claims that there are between 600 000 and 700 000 people of Portuguese descent living in South Africa are hogwash, says McCann SA vice-chairman Tim Bester.

His opinion — backed by Mr Luis Jardim, a leading member of the Portuguese community in South Africa, as well as by official statistics — is that there are at most 80 000 people of Portuguese descent in the country.

Among those who have been duped, if the lower figure is correct, are the Human Sciences Research Council and M-Net, which has launched a special Sunday channel called TV Portuguesa specifically to reach the supposedly large number of Portuguese people in South Africa.

According to Mr Bester, simple logic confirms the lower figure.

Taking the total white population as being about 5 million and the Afrikaners-speaking segment as making up 65 percent of that (3 250 000), the balance is only 1 750 000.

'Manifestly false'

If the Portuguese community makes up 700 000 of that balance, that leaves only 1 050 000 people in the English, German, Greek, Italian and other communities.

It also means there is one Portuguese person to every 1,5 non-Afrikaans people — which, says Mr Bester, is "manifestly false".

Mr Jardim takes the HSRC to task not only for claiming in a report on the Portuguese community in South Africa that its members are narrow-minded, bigoted and materialistic, but also for getting its sums wrong.

"The census of 1981 indicates there were only 22 579 Portuguese living in Johannesburg," he says "Where are all the rest?"

Mr Bester has tried on several occasions over the years to get the Government to correct its figures, but to no avail. Letters to the Prime Minister's Office and subsequently to the State President's Office and the Minister of Foreign Affairs have brought no acknowledgements, let alone any replies.

"Obviously the Government perceives some benefit in over-stating the number, otherwise they would have ceased their farce."

CAPE TOWN, 11/5/89 (235)

Watch the birth rate, medic warns

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Population growth in contrast to diminishing natural resources has become a world health priority

Port Elizabeth medical officer of health Dr Etienne du Plessis said this week experts had determined that the country's natural resources could carry a population of 80 million. This figure would be reached by 2040.

Dr Du Plessis said the dominating group at that time would be in "serious trouble coping with this situation"

He said the one variable in an increasing population, which was controlled by the family, was the number of children a fertile woman could have in a lifetime.

To keep the population number at a constant level, families should on average have 2,1 children, said Dr Du Plessis.

In the "white group" South Africa was following a Western trend. The latest figures show whites have on average 1,8 children — a negative growth rate.

This figure is in keeping with most Western countries, in par-

ticular France and Germany, where there was a negative growth in the population.

Statistics indicate that the average number of children born in the Indian population group was 2,4, three in the coloured group and 5,1 in the African group.

He linked responsible citizenship to responsible parenthood. "To give the children and the country the best chance for the future it is the responsibility of every caring citizen to strive for a goal of two children per family unit," Dr Du Plessis said.

N

3¹/₂ million in ²³⁵ city by year 2000

Cape Town 20/5/89

S

THE population of Greater Cape Town is expected to increase 62% by the year 2000, taking the total almost to 3,6 million people.

Of the 3,6m, it is expected that whites will total 750 000, coloured people and Asians 1,45m and black people 1,38m, according to the most recent figures available from Cape Town's metropolitan transport planning branch.

The most critical demand will probably be for housing. Mr Justin White, head of the Urban Foundation's Cape Utility Homes, said the foundation estimated the present backlog for blacks in the Peninsula at 90 000 and for coloured people at 63 000.

It estimated that, at the present rate of delivery, there would be a demand for 300 000 units for blacks by 2000 and 130 000 for coloured people

The squatter camps are going to be the biggest growth areas, although black population estimates could vary from a low 966 000 in 2000 to a high 2m

Densities are going to be higher than originally thought. When Khayelitsha was established in 1983, it was barren ground and the total population in its 3 000ha area was expected to total 250 000 to 350 000 in 15 to 20 years.

After only six years, a quarter of the township has been developed and the population, according to an on-the-ground count, already totals 180 000 — or more than half the maximum originally expected

3
Y)

Horror road figures

Handwritten: 29/6/71

Handwritten: 235

MOTOR Vehicle Accidents and other trauma injuries cost the South African economy about R60-million every day, according to the leader of a Medical Research Council trauma project.

Last year more people were killed on the roads than the country's entire loss in combat during World War 2

Dr J van der Spuy was addressing a Press conference arranged to coincide with the tabling in Parliament yesterday of the MRC's annual report

He said in present terms, at the rate of conflict over the last two decades, it would take longer than 100 years to lose as many lives in combat as were lost on South African roads last year

Present legislation was reasonably sufficient, however, in practice these regulations were poorly applied, with the result that unsophisticated, aggressive and dangerous behaviour by drivers and pedestrians was common

There was not only a manpower shortage in many traffic forces but frequently only a skeleton staff were on

duty at high-risk times and places

There was also an unwritten policy not to prosecute certain offences such as the failure to wear seatbelts and where vehicles heavier than 8 000 kg exceeded the 80 km/h speed limit

Van der Spuy said trauma was the second largest killer in South Africa.

In teaching hospitals up to 83 percent of beds in some surgical disciplines were taken up by trauma victims, critically compromising other commitments

Population growth and urbanisation would require the trauma facilities in urban areas to be more than doubled in the next 25 to 30 years. By the most conservative estimates, at least 32-

million people would swell the urban areas in these years, almost trebling the present population

SOWETAN
Reporter

Quality of life to be surveyed

Start 8/6/89
235
Pretoria Bureau

A record 16 000 people are to be asked searching questions on the quality of life in South Africa during the next two months

The Human Sciences Research Council announced this week that a national demographic survey to determine socio-economic conditions is to be held

Described as the most extensive of its kind to be undertaken in this country, it will look at social issues — including education, sport, unemployment, health services and problems experienced by the aged

The findings are expected to help social workers to identify problem areas

Survey co-ordinator Mrs Tertia Richards said one of the key research areas would be the black female group between the ages of 15 and 49

She said the only way to get accurate information on births and infant mortality among blacks would be to question a representative sample of mothers

Mrs Richards appealed to farmers in particular to co-operate with HSRC interviewers

"In the past, farmers have been suspicious and reluctant to grant their workers permission to take part in the survey," she said.

Problems in remote mine towns disturb doctors

Doctors working in remote mining towns frequently remark on the number of psychosocial problems they encounter — particularly among women

It is thus which prompted the Department of Community Health and the Department of Psychology at the University of Stellenbosch to conduct an in-depth study into three towns to discover the reasons for the inhabitants' depression, high alcohol consumption, and psychiatric disturbances.

This was the first study of its kind in South Africa, although it has been well documented that there are psychosocial problems in isolated towns in Australia and Canada

The South African study compared three small towns with a larger diamond town

Star 25/6/89

South Africans living in isolated mining towns have more psychosocial problems and consume more alcohol than the general population, a study published in the latest edition of the South African Medical Journal has shown. By TONI YOUNGHUSBAND, The Star's Medical Reporter

30 km from a city

There were 1 239 respondents The study was confined to whites

A general health questionnaire submitted to all respondents showed that 19,9 percent were psychiatrically disturbed and 11 per-

cent needed treatment

The percentage of men who were disturbed was 15 percent, and the percentage of women 22,2 percent Unemployed married women showed the highest percentages in need of treatment.

Unmarried women and unemployed married women appeared the most depressed Married women — particularly the unemployed — also suffered from more psychosomatic illnesses

The towns also showed marked heavy drinking patterns The percentage of people who consumed alcohol daily was found to vary from 23,2 percent to 31,2 percent

This is almost twice as much as in the white general population

235

A questionnaire showed that people in the larger town close to the city were the most satisfied Those in the small towns the least

Areas of dissatisfaction are inadequate entertainment or facilities for car repairs, not enough trees and grass areas to make towns attractive, and insufficient meeting places for teenagers

Other factors will now have to be investigated, such as whether certain personality types are drawn to such towns, or whether people change when they move to mining towns

"The cause of the problem is undoubtedly multifactorial Further research into causes will need to be done," the study concludes

8 Feb 31 1989

'60 million in SA in 20 year's time'

By Kaizer Nyatumba 235

Twenty years from now the South African population will have increased dramatically to nearly 60 million — almost double the official 34 million total of 1980, according to the Urban Foundation's executive director, urbanisation, Ms Ann Bernstein. Addressing a conference on "The Witwatersrand — Key to South Africa's Prosperity" at the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg last week, Ms Bernstein said the rapid urbanisation of black people would have "the most profound consequences for every aspect of our lives"

It was therefore important that it was handled correctly

The character of South African cities would have to change to reflect the new reality because the practical consequences of accepting black urbanisation entailed "a fundamental reassessment of South Africa's cities and the policies that affect them"

She said the Government's 1986 White Paper on Urbanisation did not provide the country with an urbanisation strategy

SA's high population growth could 'bog down economy'

PRETORIA — SA's economy could be bogged down by 8-million unemployed by the end of the century unless population growth was curbed, Council for Population Development chairman J P de Lange said yesterday

In a statement he stressed SA's population growth was amongst

GERALD REILLY

the world's highest, doubling every 30 years with a baby born every 26 seconds *610cm 11/7/84*

At the current rate, the country's natural resources would be overtaken in two decades

This would result in total social disintegration, unemployment on a vast scale and unmanageable poverty

Although progress had been made through the population development programme, growth was still far too high, he said

Women in the rural areas and in the independent states and self-governing territories still had an average of more than six children each

This would result in SA reaching its optimal population, 80-million, within the current generation's lifetime

~~235~~ 235

(64)

235

By Norman Chandler

Farmers and their wives have been urged to help the country's Population Development Programme (PDP) by getting involved with the needs and development of farm workers and their families

In this way, says the Department of National Health and Population Development, they will influence the quality of life enjoyed by these people

The department is telling the country's 60 000 farmers that the rapid population growth — it is expected to reach 80 million within 30 years — is causing major problems

"Taking socio-economic factors and the avail-

Farmers urged to promote population development scheme

ability of natural resources into consideration, the RSA cannot accommodate, educate and provide for more than 80 million people

"Therefore, the current generation is the last that can still avert a population catastrophe," farmers were told in a pamphlet

The black rural population (60,4 percent) is far higher than that in urban areas, and the population growth rate is six children per black woman

compared to 2,8 children per black woman in the urban areas

"There is," says the department, "a direct association between population growth, development and the overall quality of life of people. It is apparent that the improvement of the socio-economic circumstances of the underdeveloped rural population should receive priority attention"

Farmers — described in the pamphlet as often being employer, banker,

doctor, undertaker and marriage counsellor to their workers — are being urged to promote the PDP programme in various ways

These include projects such as health counselling, family planning, initiation and management of play groups and creches for children, home industries, budget planning and management, leadership courses, sport and recreation, establishment of vegetable gardens and training in elementary craftsmanship

Advantages to farmers are seen as improved communication, savings on maintenance costs, and increased productivity

SA 'cannot afford' to teach all

Staff Reporter (30) (235)

South Africa cannot afford to educate fully all its children, the deputy director-general of National Health and Population Development, Dr Boet Schoeman said at a literacy symposium in Welkom yesterday

He said South Africa was threatened by a serious development crisis due to rampant population growth which disturbed the "necessary balance" between available resources and population numbers

Far-reaching negative socio-economic implications for the country could occur as a high population growth retarded development and led to poverty and low living standards, resulting in a high fertility rate, Dr Schoeman said

'Wit Wolwe' pamphlet sent to union boss

Staff Reporter (30)

The president of the Post and Telecommunications Workers' Association (Potwa), Mr Kgabisi Mosunkutu, has received a pamphlet purportedly sent by the "Wit Wolwe"

The pamphlet, which was posted from Johannesburg on August 14, was delivered to Mr Mosunkutu's Pimville, Soweto, home on Tuesday

The pamphlet glorified convicted mass killer Barend Strydom and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) It warned the Mass Democratic Movement that other Barend Strydoms would take care of them if they continued with their defiance campaign.

Mr Mosunkutu has reported the matter to the police

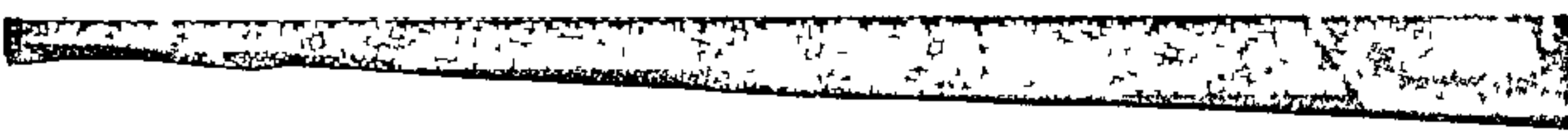
Recorder used in army trap

Own Correspondent (30)

CAPE TOWN — A recording apparatus was fitted to a non-commissioned officer in the South African Defence Force to trap three national servicemen who were court-martialled for disclosing military information to the End Conscription Campaign (ECC)

The court-martial convictions and sentences on the three servicemen — Mr Heinrich Monnig, Mr Peter Pluddemann and Mr Desmond William Thompson — were set aside by a Full Bench of the Supreme Court on Wednesday

Mr Monnig was a storeman, Mr Pluddemann worked for an SADF magazine, *Kontak*, and Mr Thompson was attached to the public liaison section



City's population explosion

Numbers growing as fast as Mexico City and faster than Rio

By ANDREA WEISS, Staff Reporter

CAPE Town's population is growing at the same rate as Mexico City and faster than Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, says Wesgro executive director Dr David Bridgman.

Dr Bridgman was speaking at a seminar of the International Association of Students in Economics and Management at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

In a talk on economic growth he said Cape Town's population had grown by 70 percent from 1975 to 1987.

The increase was because poor people were moving into the Western Cape and because it was a desirable place to live. This growth could be used to the Cape's advantage as markets increased.

Small-business boom

Other factors in favour of the Cape were its number of highly skilled residents, its research and educational institutions, infrastructure, natural beauty and its supportive political environment with a more positive stance towards deregulation of local municipalities.

Research had shown there was a small-business boom in the Western Cape.

The Open City Initiative, a move to remove group areas in Cape Town, could have a positive effect on the economy by breaking down some of the blocks that exist on a national level, he said.

Chamber of Industry president Mr Mike Getz said South Africa's average standard of living was below that of Mexico, Syria and Costa Rica and only marginally better than El Salvador and Zaire.

South Africa's income was too small to support the population and the country's first priority would be to increase the size of the economy.

"We are at a stage where political answers, divorced from economic rationale, are no answers at all."

The only way growth could be achieved was by supplying markets in conditions of competition, with all the population making a commitment.

Official strategy needed for accelerated urbanisation

Stw 18/8/89

235

Johannesburg might be a city to some, but to the majority it was a jail one broke into, Erky Wood, of architects Gallagher Aspoas Poplak Senior, told delegates

On the key topic of urbanisation, Mr Wood said that while specific influx control legislation had been dismantled, a network of restrictive legislation remained

"No official strategies have yet been devised for coping with accelerated urbanisation," he said

"The experience of cities

for many blacks continues to display the perversity of the city being some sort of jail that one breaks into for reasons of protection from the outside world

"Once inside the jail, one goes about furtively, avoiding detection and using the system, inadequate though it may be, simply because it's better than the alternative of rural poverty"

He felt cities were worthwhile and should be encouraged to grow and that urbanisation should

not be left on the back-burner pending resolution on other fronts

He thumped home the message "If we continue to seek solutions to the problem of urbanisation within a framework of racial segregation and an insistence on dissipating economic development into marginal areas in which economic forces are expected to operate in isolation, we will inevitably rediscover the same old misguided approaches that have failed so demonstrably in the past"

Campaign to mobilise parents

SKV
18/18/87

By Paula Fray



235

The crisis in white schools in Johannesburg had not been caused by the influx of black people into the inner city, but by demographic realities, Brother Neil McGurk, headmaster of Sacred Heart College in Observatory, said last night.

He was speaking at the launch of an "All Schools for All People" campaign in Johannesburg

About 12 education, church and political organisations are participating in the campaign, which aims to find ways of mobilising parents at schools affected by low numbers to reach out to children in their areas who do not have access to schools.

The campaign will concern itself with issues and obstacles preventing the opening of schools to all races.

Brother McGurk said there was not only a crisis in black education. "We also have a crisis in white education."

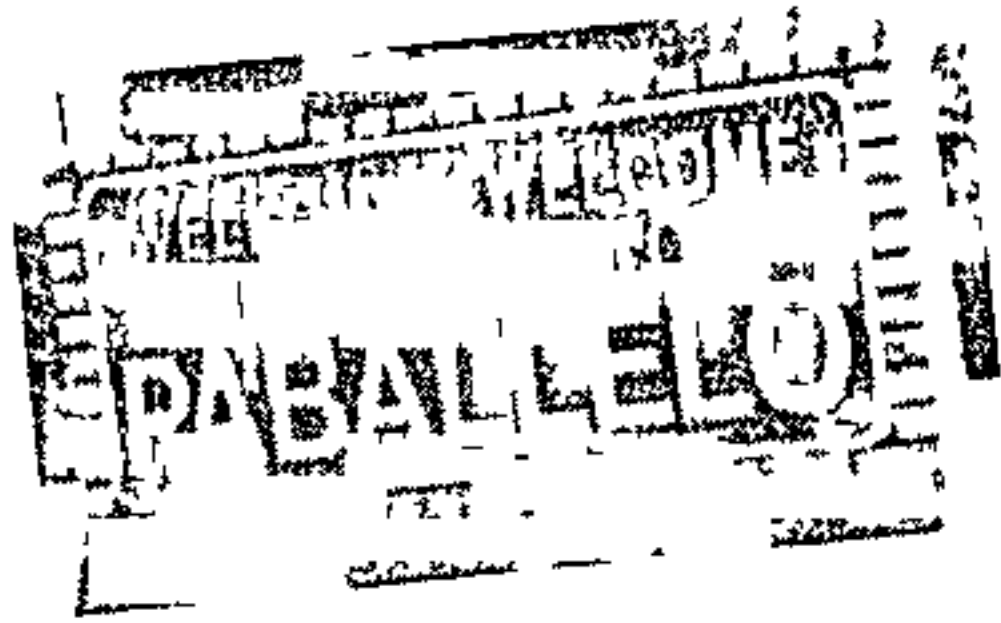
Referring to the declining number of white pupils, he said about 1 million pupils started school annually, of whom about 7 600 (7,6 percent) were white.

"There are 1 179 349 places available in white schools nationwide. There are only 871 751 white school-going pupils. This leaves 307 598 vacancies ... 26 percent of the places are vacant," he said.

In Johannesburg the number of pupils had dropped by 13 150 since 1985. If white schools were rationalised now there would be about 25 empty schools.

While central city schools had shown the largest drop in enrolment, all suburbs within 12 km of the city centre were seriously affected, he said.

Do murderers walk free in the streets?



From the air the landscape looks like elephant hide — brown-grey, dry, seamed Rock koppies cast black shadows on arid soil in the late afternoon sun

The runway at Pierre van Ryneveld Airport is 5,5 km long, the longest in the southern hemisphere It needs to be To land, SAA pilots have to push their Boeings through a dense cushion of hot air when summer temperatures rise to 40 deg C and more

Arriving, you would hardly know that Upington has earned world notoriety for its own mob murder It is so well, so small-townish, so ordinary-seeming On the surface, anyway, nothing much has changed since the day of the killing nearly four years ago The 70-ton bronze donkey still stands in the museum ground as a monument to patience and hard work, Upington-style

The town still likes to be described as an oasis and, indeed, the Kalahari Desert does bloom along the Orange River, bringing forth cotton, fruit, rice, lentils, lucerne, grapes Limitless river water ensures green lawns and sturdy hedges, trees too But somehow you know the desert is always waiting

The streets are wide, parking meters demand only 10c for 60 minutes and peak hour is a sedate hiccup in the day Upington has only 13 700 white inhabitants

The wide streets are something of a nuisance to one old-timer Locals tell the story of how, since the murder at Paballelo, he studiously crosses the road when he sees a group of blacks approaching "These kaffirs burn everyone they see," he explains

Upington, conservative though it may be, has seven Nationalists, one CP man on its town council A casual visitor sees little evidence of apartheid signs One of the two hotels in the town centre is "open", but it would be a very brave black man who ventured into its men-only, whites-only bar; except, of course, to serve drinks or bar lunches

Everyone agrees nearly everyone knows his place in Upington

The "place", for the 23 700 coloureds, is in what was once called Blikkiesdorp, but now has suburbs with names like Sunset, Rainbow and Morning Glory The borderline between white and coloured areas is hard to tell unless you live there Then you know Before the forced removals of the 50s, blacks used to live there too Some still do The trick was to adopt Afrikaans surnames For instance, a family whose name meant "eye" in Xhosa might suddenly become the Oog family

Bingo! Instant unofficial reclassification

□ □ □ □

Paballelo — it means "a place of play" — is the place for blacks Five kilometres from town, there is no mistaking its pariah status, though the first impact is softened by surprising greenery

Upington is a coloured preference area which, translated, means that blacks mostly

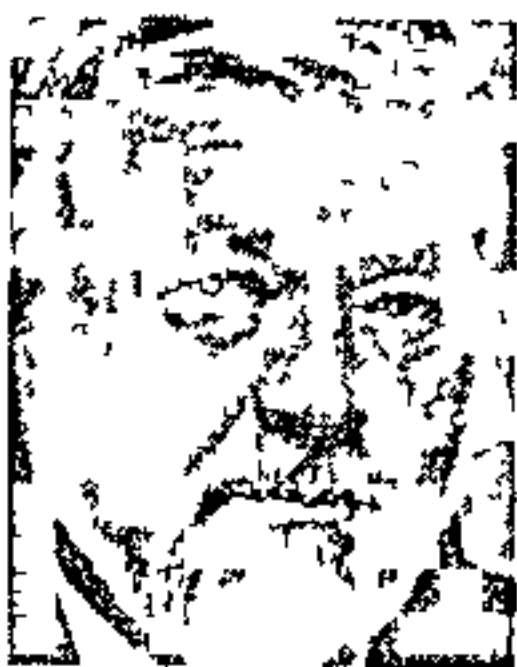
The wounds that will not heal

235



THE FIRST STONE*

Four years after the events that led to the Upington 26 trial, Paballelo seems a quiet, innocuous backwater But assessments of the mood in the township depend upon whom one speaks to In this final episode of a series, a white official lists new amenities and speaks of increasing co-operation, while a preacher dismisses the improvements as irrelevant and describes the township as a powderkeg.



By REX GIBSON

* "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone" St John, Chap 8 Verse 7

get only the jobs which no one else will do When jobs are scarce, they go without Then they live the half-life of the unwanted unemployed That's one reason why no one quite knows how many people live in Paballelo

Upington's information bureau says it's 15 100 The judge put it at about 20 000

The most conservative estimate comes from a socio-economic analysis commissioned from town planners by the Paballelo

authorities "The report is regarded as so sensitive that the authorities had to be subpoenaed before they would produce it at the Upington trial It reveals serious overcrowding, massive unemployment of nearly one in three, more than nine in ten families living below the minimum living level of R557 a month for a household of seven

This report estimates the population to be a mere 10 183 If the judge is right, there are twice that number of people living there The problem is doubled

□ □ □ □

I arrive unannounced to see Paballelo's town clerk in his offices just outside the township A guard assures me that there is no way Mr Tieme Nortje will see me, he is *dringend besig* (urgently busy) He holds his rifle in an unfriendly way I am not comforted by the fact that its stock bears a car-sticker saying "I love Paballelo"

After a while, reluctantly, he agrees to escort me to the office Mr Nortje turns out not to be too *dringend besig* He greets me like a friend He is a perky man with a perky moustache His desk is a clutter, and the State President's picture seems to be looking down on it with some disdain

Mr Nortje came to Paballelo after the killing He believes stoutly in being a good uncle He understands the black mind The people expect him to be tough — tough but fair He gives them what they expect He says he is having some success with his new policy for collecting rents

First, he tells people in arrears that they have seven days to pay up — or else Then if they don't pay he evicts them Afterwards, if they come to him, he will negotiate a compromise full rent from then on, arrears paid off in instalments as low as R5 a month Rents run from R63 (raised to R71 this month) upwards in Paballelo

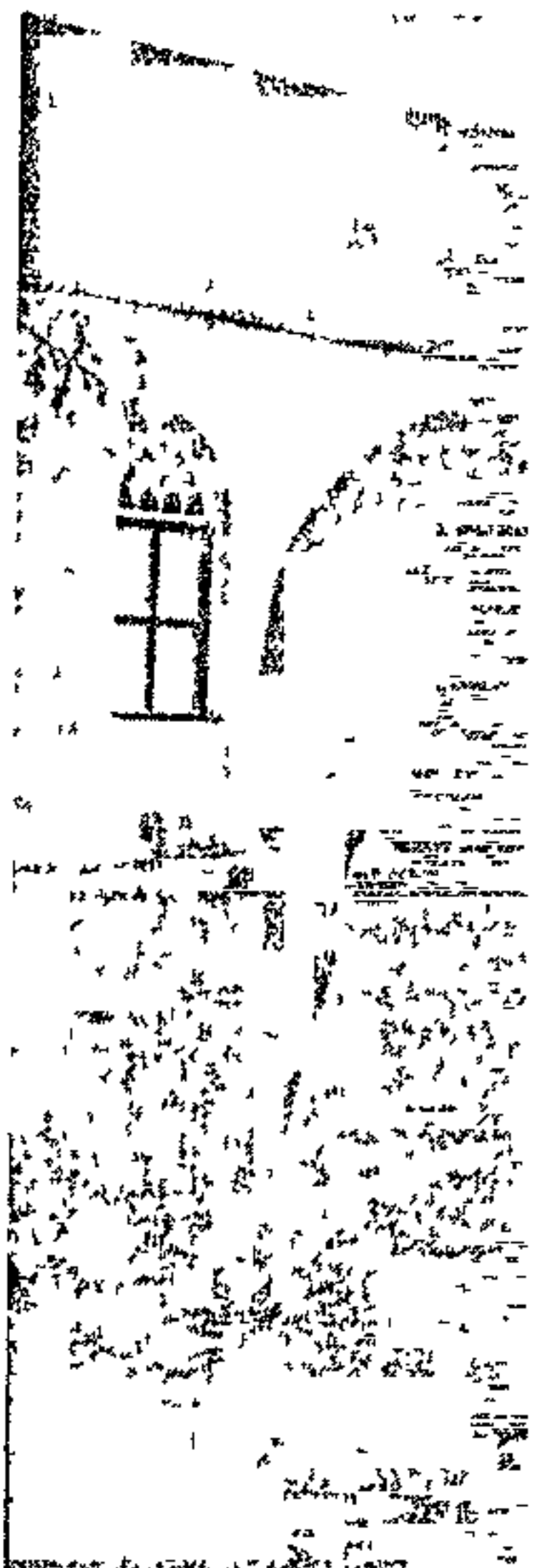
He offers figures to illustrate his success Before the killing, rent revenue averaged R45 000 a month Immediately after, it dropped to R22 000

By March this year it was averaging R95 000 "It shows," says Mr Nortje, "that the people of Paballelo were slow to co-operate, but now they want us to build together"

Since the killing, residents have got new amenities a swimming pool, a creche, floodlights for the soccer stadium, another 800 metres of tar on the only tarred road in the township Mr Nortje is pleased

□ □ □ □

How then is the mood in Paballelo today? Is



Mr Nortje nervous in his offices? Not so you'd notice

He says "The situation is still bad, the children are still in classes, but the DET is well Last Friday there was a picnic at Xaba's home

"Things are reasonably wouldn't say that nothing here Sometimes you feel a bit your neck hairs"

Upington's Town Clerk, Mr is more sanguine Asked whether the trial have had social, political, economic — phatically "None whatsoever record as confirming that people know their place

□ □ □ □

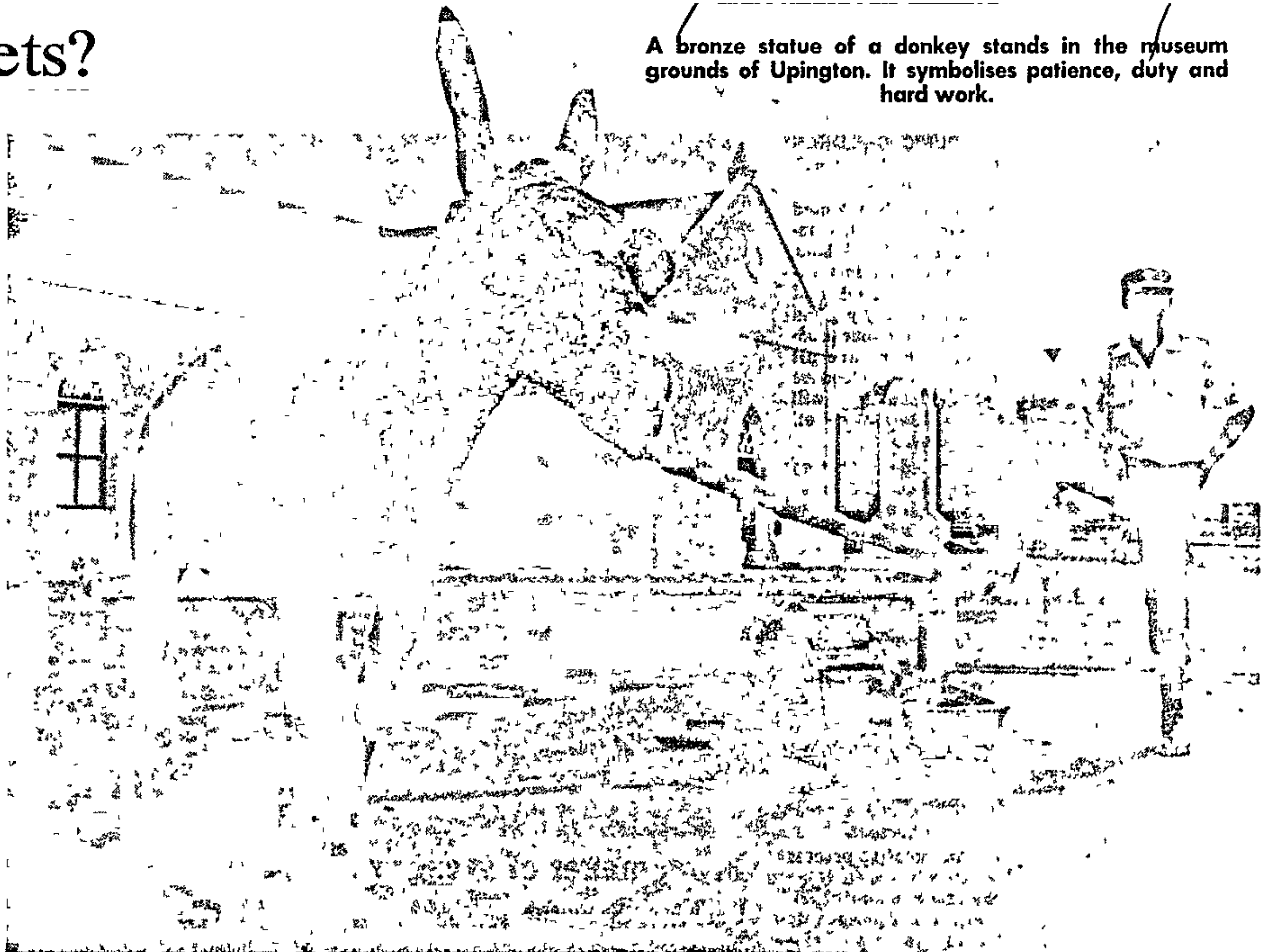
Does Aubrey Beukes, of the NG doesn't seem to know his earned the ire of his coloured for concerning himself with black Upington 26 He sees "There are wounds here easily heal

"The residents were positive and bureaucratic way received the message You don't

"While the white town oasis, and millions are spent areas, Paballelo's town clerk improvements as extensions station, safety fences for

streets?

A bronze statue of a donkey stands in the museum grounds of Upington. It symbolises patience, duty and hard work.



regarded as so
had to be sub-
produce it at the
serious over-
ment of nearly
in ten families
living level of
of seven
population to
is right, there
people living

see Paballelo's
just outside the
me that there is
I'll see me, he is
busy) He holds
way I am not
its stock bears a
'aballelo"
y, he agrees to
Nortje turns out
He greets me
ky man with a
is a clutter, and
e seems to be
r disdain
ballelo after the
in being a good
black mind The
— tough but
they expect He
ess with his new

ears that they
— or else Then
s them After-
he will negoti-
d from then on,
as low as R5
83 (raised to R71
-lln
ate his success
-cnc averaged
-y after, it
was averaging
- Nortje, "that
e slow to co-op-
-to build togeth-

have got new
pool, a creche,
adum another
tarred road in
-ased

ballelo today? Is

Mr Nortje nervous in his fortress-like offices? Not so you'd notice

He says "The situation is not explosive. The children are still boycotting some classes, but the DET is working on that. Last Friday there was a petrol bomb at Mr Xaba's home

"Things are reasonably quiet but I wouldn't say that nothing could happen here. Sometimes you feel a little prickle on your neck hairs"

Upington's Town Clerk, Mr H J van Wyk, is more sanguine. Asked whether the murder and the trial have had any effects — social, political, economic — he replies emphatically "None whatsoever." He is on record as confirming that people in Upington know their place

□ □ □ □

Ds Aubrey Beukes, of the NG Sendingskerk, doesn't seem to know his place. He has earned the ire of his coloured parishioners for concerning himself with the fate of the black Upington 26. He sees it differently. "There are wounds here that time won't easily heal

"The residents were uprooted in an insensitive and bureaucratic way. They have received the message. You don't belong here

"While the white town develops into an oasis, and millions are spent on coloured areas, Paballelo's town clerk lists his social improvements as extensions to the police station, safety fences for councillors' homes

and the tarring of a road," says the dominee

He thinks Paballelo today is a powder-keg

□ □ □ □

Jetta Sethwala's sister Magdaleen comes singing out the front door of the house where the stoning happened so long ago, baby on her back, laundry in her arms. She sees the camera and is instantly guarded, even hostile

Sometimes you feel a little prickle on your neck hairs

No pictures, she says. And no, she doesn't want to talk about life in the township where her brother was killed by friends and neighbours. So I can't ask her whether she is ostracised, as some residents claim she and her family are

She reports my presence to Warrant Officer T Medlar of Paballelo police station, a mountain of a man who blots out the sun as he approaches me, bristling

He had seen me yesterday with the lying dominee. I needn't think he didn't know what I was up to. Why didn't I leave the

police alone. Didn't I know that people were even saying that the police were murdering the Upington accused, that the police were to blame for everything

He is very angry. He has a good mind, he says, to confiscate the film, the camera. Why hadn't I talked to someone who really knew what happened. Like him

"I was the one who put the flames out on the body," he says

Clearly, the wounds have not healed

□ □ □ □

Paballelo township looks rural, peaceful as I leave. It is hard to imagine, but there are at least 150, perhaps 250, murderers walking its dusty streets

They are the people who were also part of the mob which gathered outside Jetta Sethwala's house that fateful day in 1985. Some of them may even have been at the place where Jetta was done to death. If they had been identified and brought to court, Judge Basson would have had no choice in his own mind but to convict them of murder too

The killers know who they are. Neighbours, acquaintances, friends — they too must know who some of them are. It would be a terrible burden to bear, except that hardly anyone can imagine that these very ordinary people would kill again

Unless, of course, new passions arise, a new hysteria grows. Who knows then what a mob will do?

47-m in SA by 2000, says study

Star 9/11/81

235

THE total population of South Africa is expected to rise dramatically to 47,6 million by the year 2000, from 22,7 million in 1970.

At the expected annual growth rate of 1,1 percent for whites, 1,9 percent for coloureds, 1,8 percent for Asians and 3,0 percent for blacks between 1980 and 1990, whites will double their numbers every 63 years, coloureds every 37 years, Asians every 39 years and blacks every 24 years.

Representing 74 percent of South Africa's total population, blacks will play a major role in doubling the country's population every 28 years.

Published by the Bureau of Market Research under the title "Demographic segmentation of the population of the RSA and TBVC countries, 1970-2000".

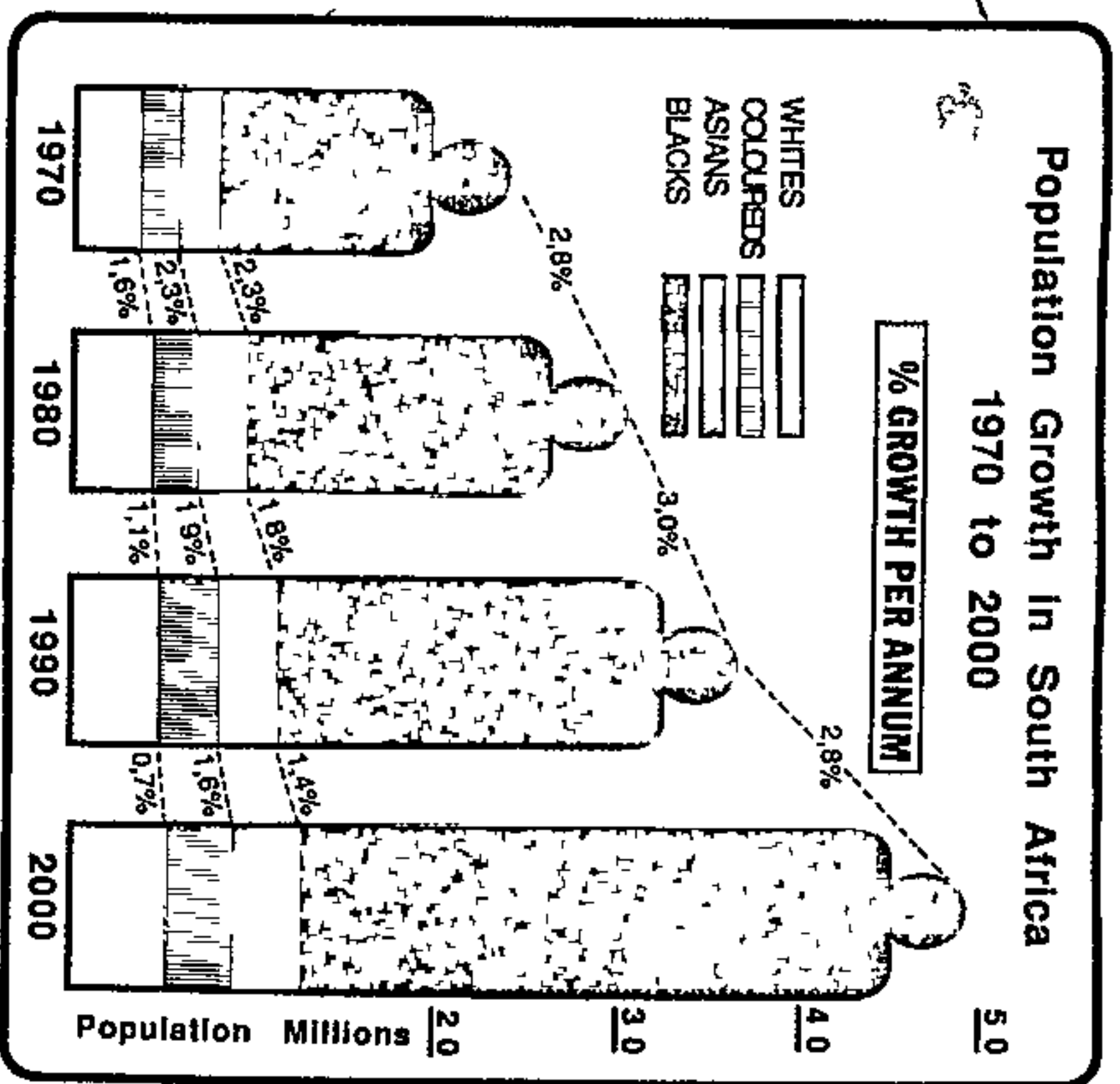
Annual growth rates are also calculated for nine age segments of South Africa's total population. Infants (0-1 years) will have the lowest annual growth rate (1,8 percent), followed by toddlers (2-5 years) and youngsters (2-24 years) with growth rates of 2,1 percent per annum.

Mature adults (35-49 years) and senior adults will have the highest average annual growth rates, 3,2 percent and 3,0 percent, respectively. The senior adult and elderly segments represent growing markets for a

wide variety of consumer goods. Senior adults are people in the 50-64 age group, who generally have money to spare when children leave the home, triggering changes in the couple's expenditure pattern.

Their numbers are expected to rise by 55 percent between 1985 and 2000 and by 41 percent among whites, 54 percent among coloureds, 81 percent among Asians and 59 percent among blacks.

The indices compiled in the report show the distribution of the nine age segments per magisterial district in 1985. The report also gives estimates of changes in levels of education and marital status of South Africa's population.



Dramatic growth of SA population by 2000 forecast

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — THE population of South Africa is expected to rise dramatically to 47,6-million by the year 2000, from 22,7-million in 1970

At the expected annual growth rate of 1,1 percent for whites, 1,9 percent coloured people, 1,8 percent for Asians and 3,0 percent for blacks between 1980 and 1990, whites will double their numbers every 63 years, coloured people every 37 years, Asians every 39 years and blacks every 24 years

Representing as they do 74 percent of South Africa's total population, blacks will play a major role in doubling the country's population every 28 years

MARKET RESEARCH

These are some of the findings of a research report recently published by the Bureau of Market Research under the title "Demographic segmentation of the population of the RSA and TBVC countries, 1970-2000"

Annual growth rates are also calculated for nine age segments of South Africa's population

Infants (0-1 years) will have the lowest annual growth rate (1,8 percent), followed by toddlers (2-5 years) and youngsters (2-24 years) with growth rates of 2,1 percent a year.

Mature adults (35-49 years) and senior adults will have the highest average annual growth rates, 3,2 percent and 3,0 percent, respectively. The senior adult and elderly segments represent growing markets for a wide variety of consumer goods

SENIOR ADULTS

Senior adults are persons in the 50-64 age group, who generally have money to spare when children leave the home, triggering changes in the couple's expenditure pattern. Their numbers are expected to rise by 55 percent between 1985 and 2000 and by 41 percent among whites, 54 percent among coloured people, 81 percent among Asians and 59 percent among blacks.

The report also briefly reviews the effects of the independence of the TBVC countries on South Africa's population in the past and up to the year 2000

'Black urbanisation matter of urgency'

JOHANNESBURG — The urbanisation of South Africa's black people has become a matter of urgency because most blacks living in the rural areas suffer under conditions of hardship and poverty which whites are not even aware of

The Urban Foundation's executive director, Mr Fred Stiglingh, told a meeting of the Johannesburg Junior Afrikaanse Sakekamer this week that the urbanisation of the black population offered opportunities toward equal rights, fairness and prosperity for everyone with only one condition — that the process is properly planned and managed

He said urbanisation would bring to South Africa meaningful change

"The political, social, economic and cultural implications of a large and growing urban population which will settle in and around the metropolitan areas in the next decade will change the composition of our society and influence our future lifestyle"

Plans would have to be made to prepare for the adjustment. The urbanisation of blacks was, however, stunted by racial laws — Sapa

Relly warns on population growth

SA
30/9/89

JAMES CLARKE

235

PEOPLE expecting the "industrial renaissance" predicted in 1985 by Anglo American Corporation's global scenario team, will be disappointed

And that dissenting view comes from the chairman of Anglo himself

Mr Gavin Relly said this week "I think that the (scenario team's) views have been somewhat modified by such phenomena as global warming and the depletion of the ozone layer.

"No doubt our experts would now insist that the renaissance must be led by environmentally-friendly technologies."

Population

Mr Relly was launching a book by Clem Sunter, Anglo's high-profile scenario man, who teamed up with biologists Professor Roy Siegfried and Dr Brian Huntley to write "South African Environments into the 21st Century"

Mr Relly said. "Like it or not, the environment will become a major feature in business decisions as we move into the next century."

He saw population growth as the most crushing of South Africa's problems — and the role of government as the "trickiest" "The Government is there to provide the rules — but not the specific tactics for controlling pollution."

Population 'disaster'

By DAVID YUTAR
Staff Reporter
— the first of a
two-part series —

IN 1951 — just three years after the National Party had come to power — economist and demographer Professor Jan Sadie delivered a paper at a conference in which he warned of a looming population explosion that would have disastrous consequences for the nation.

Almost four decades later the population explosion was referred to as "South Africa's ticking time bomb" which, it was said, "was showing signs of defying all attempts to defuse it."

Commented Frans Esterhuysen of The Argus "It has become the country's biggest single problem, with nightmarish implications for the country's future if it is not effectively curbed in the next few decades."

Recently, in the university town of Stellenbosch, ironically sheltered from the worst effects of the problem, economists and demographers from the length and breadth of the land assembled to discuss the economic implications of South Africa's rampant population growth and what to do about it.

The event was a national congress organised by the Demographic Association of Southern Africa (Demasa) and it was attended by demographers and economists from all over the country.

Papers were presented on different aspects of the population explosion and its economic and socio-political consequences.

On one matter all the delegates were unanimously agreed — South Africa's "ticking time bomb" was indeed still ticking and at such a rate that catastrophe was inevitable unless radical changes were made.

Most of the speakers agreed that the rate of population growth was such that it by far exceeded the rate of economic growth and that it was imperative to work towards lowering the birth rate and em-barking on large-scale population development programmes designed to stimulate economic growth.



PEOPLE
TIME
BOMB

Delegates to a recent national congress organised by the Demographic Association of Southern Africa (Demasa), agreed that South Africa's "ticking time bomb" population time bomb was still ticking, and at such a rate, that catastrophe was inevitable unless radical changes were made.

Most of the speakers agreed that the rate of population growth was such that it by far exceeded the rate of economic growth and that it was imperative to work towards lowering the birth rate and em-barking on large-scale population development programmes designed to stimulate economic growth.

wards lowering the birth rate while at the same time embarking on largescale population development programmes as well as stimulate economic growth.

Back in the early 1960s demographer Sadie as well as others had forecast vast increases in population numbers, growing famine and poverty, vast housing shortages resulting in ubiquitous squatter communities around

cities and growing political instability.

In 1983 the Science Committee of the President's Council, in its voluminous report on demographic trends in the country, warned that South Africa was heading for a major population crisis.

The committee called for an urgent national population programme aimed at "pegging" the population at the 80 million mark as well as redistributing resources so as to raise the standard of living of all South Africans to levels well above those applicable at the time.

Professor E J Marais, chairman of the committee, warned that unless this was done as a matter of national priority, the country's population growth would reach the point where it would simply explode beyond control.

Echoing the tone of previous warnings, Professor Marais said a population disaster would mean the irreversible disintegration of South Africa into an impoverished country where all races would be ravaged by starvation, disease and social turmoil.

In 1987, about 36 years after demographer Sadie had sounded his first warnings, the Stellenbosch economist said he had been forced to watch the depressing scenarios he had predicted almost three decades ago turn into grim realities.

"I see a bleak future," he told journalists "The situation is worse than I foresaw at that time."

Two years have passed since first that ominous warning was issued and today demographers and economists are generally agreed that if the future seemed bleak then, it seems even bleaker now.

The population explosion refers to the worldwide phenomenon of populations that are expanding at a rate that overtakes a country's economic growth and its ability to feed and provide basic services for all its people.

In South Africa limited natural resources, insufficient or unevenly distributed capital and resources as well as a

By the turn of the century South Africa's population is expected to reach at least 47-million.

THE total black population is expected to reach nearly 37 million by the turn of the century.

IN 30 years there will be 80-million people in South Africa — 6,6 million of them white.

By the year 2040, the total population could increase to an unmanageable 138-million.



shortage of entrepreneurial skills and general political instability all contribute to the severity of the problem.

In a nutshell the demographic picture looks like this:

- South Africa has a total population estimated to be just under 37-million at present.

- By the turn of the century this figure is expected to reach at least 47-million and it could be as high as 50-million.

- The total black population, which was just over 24,5 million in 1985, is expected to reach nearly 37 million by the turn of the century and more than 58-million in the year 2020.

- This will represent over 83 percent of the total South African population.

- In just 30 years from now there will be 80-million people in the country — nearly three times as many as the present population — and of that number approximately 6,6-million will be whites.

- By the year 2040, the total population could increase to an unmanageable 138-million.

The situation with regard to labour is as bleak

- At present there are about 5,5-million people without jobs.

- Approximately 1 000 new workers are entering the labour market in search of employment on each day of the year.

- By the turn of the century more than 8-million people will be unemployed or underemployed, and some estimates suggest that the figure will be in excess of 9-million.

- In South Africa a mere 20 percent of the population receive in excess of 60 percent of the gross domestic income while at the other extreme 40 percent receive between 10 and 15 percent.

- Serious food and water shortages will occur as the country's present water resources are not large enough to meet the needs of more than 80-million people.

- At present malnutrition in South Africa is widespread Countrywide, Operation Hunger is feeding up to 1,3-million malnourished children daily and the problem is growing at an alarming rate.

- Estimates show that approximately five percent of white children, 30 percent of

coloured and Indian, and 25 percent of black children are below 80 percent of the expected weight for age.

- Half of these children are suffering from second degree malnutrition.

- In certain areas of the country stunting is as high as 50 to 55 percent.

- By the year 2000 the city of Cape Town's population will have increased by about 2-million to reach the figure of 3,5 million.

- This means that the city will have to provide housing and employment, both already in short supply at the moment, for an additional 2-million people.

- Tomorrow — The need to generate jobs to keep pace with the population increase

SA economy 'cannot keep pace with population increase'

235

ARCUS 10/10/89

By DAVID YUTAR, Staff Reporter — the second of a two-part series

ECONOMISTS and demographers from all over South Africa gathered in Stellenbosch recently to discuss the economic implications of the country's rampant population growth.

The event was a national congress of the Demographic Association of Southern Africa.

On one matter the delegates were agreed — South Africa's "ticking time bomb" was still ticking and at such a rate that catastrophe was inevitable unless radical steps were taken.

THE report of the President's Council's Science Committee in 1983 disclosed that it was already beyond the capacity of the South African economy to generate even half the number of new jobs needed by 1985 to keep pace with the current population increase.

Professor Jan Sadie of Stellenbosch University's Department of Economics refers to the population problem as "the clash between the one and the many".

"Take the example of say 20 peasant farmers living on a particular piece of land in respect of which each of them has grazing rights," he says.

"Say each has two beasts on that land. If one person increases his number from two to three there will be no ill effect.

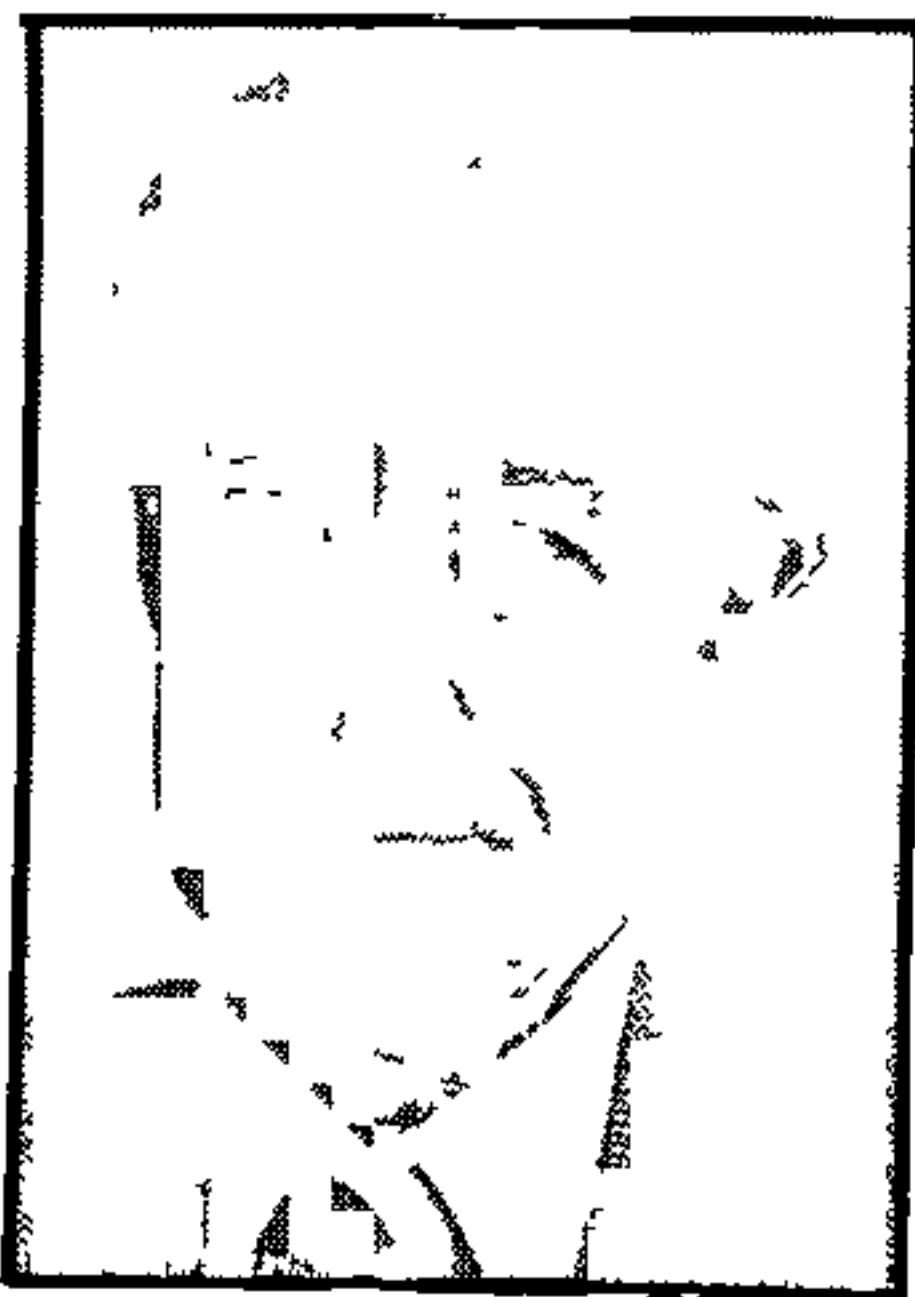
"But if everyone does so there will be no grazing left for anyone and the whole community will be the poorer."

Professor Sadie says that during the rest of this century the number of new jobs created will be sufficient to cover only one year's increase in the labour force.

"From the experience of the past few years," he says, "it is clear that the private sector is not only failing to create any new jobs but that it is actually dismissing more people than are being employed."

In March this year the President's Council's Committee for Economic Affairs disclosed that between 1981 and 1987 the average standard of living had declined at an annual rate of 1,7 percent, as had overall productivity.

The committee also found that while productivity in South Africa was declining steadily, in many of its trading partners it was showing a marked improvement.



Professor Jan Sadie

Professor Servaas van der Berg, of the Department of Economics at Stellenbosch University, shows how the period of the early 1970s was a turning point in the decline of the economy.

"Since the early 1970s there has been a rapid growth in the number of people having to find employment in the informal sector or becoming unemployed.

"Looking at the labour force today there is a clear distinction between those with formal jobs and those without.

Formal sector

"One can add a further category to that — those people with formal sector jobs who are not fully part of the modern consumer market."

Professor van der Berg says that one is witnessing a kind of vicious cycle in that the instability caused by job scarcity and unemployment in turn makes further economic growth even more difficult.

He emphasises that in such circumstances politics and the political mood become very important factors when it comes to generating new economic growth.

"Politics has a very important bearing on the inflow or rather outflow of capital at the moment and on our ability to maintain economic growth," says Professor van der Berg.

Professor Sadie says one solution to the problem of insufficient economic growth is to generate more people with managerial and entrepreneurial skills.

These "growth initiators", he says, will be responsible for stimulating more economic growth.

Small group

"In all spheres of life it is always a small group of people who make a pre-eminent contribution to progress — whether it be in the arts or science.

"In the economic field we have a small cadre of entrepreneurs and people with managerial skills who can generate economic growth.



"That group makes up less than two percent of the total labour force in South Africa. In most of the first world the figure is at least six percent in the USA and Canada it is about 10 percent."

He is highly critical of South Africa's education system, which, he says, "sends thousands of matriculants into the market place with a certificate that means nothing in terms of their ability to get a decent job."

Instead he advocates an education which lays special emphasis on the development of skills that can be used in the market place and that will assist the school-leaver in obtaining a suitable job.

With regard to the unemployment problem he is critical of the trade unions for "pricing a large number of workers outside of the market in effect."

Higher wages

"They reduce the number of people employed by demanding higher wages, which then in turn requires increases in the marginal product produced by them, which means that more capital per labourer has to be employed so that in effect with each unit of capital you can employ fewer people and more are unemployed."

Mr J A Grobbelaar, deputy director of the Institute for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University, was one of the delegates who presented a paper at the Demsa congress.

Speaking to me after the congress, he shared a few of his perceptions on the nature of the population growth problem and possible solutions.

He emphasised how important the role played by the 'informal sector' of the economy had become in that it was able to provide employment where the 'formal sector' was no longer able to do so.

"Since 1980 there has been no real growth in employment in the formal sector of the economy," he said.

"More and more people have been compelled to find work and to accommodate themselves in the informal

sector for the simple reason that they can't be accommodated anywhere else."

Birth control

Turning to ways of combating population growth, Mr Grobbelaar points out that there is a world of difference between short-term birth control or family planning on the one hand and on the other hand a population development programme which aims at bringing about "slower long-term structural changes in the community".

"If you want to achieve short-term results you will probably spend more money on family planning," he says.

"But if you want rather to uplift the population in the longer term, you have to provide education, you have to solve their housing problems, you have to solve their employment problems and the fruits of that will only be seen in the next 10 to 20 years."

He regards birth control as necessary and cites the coloured community as a "worldwide example of the quick adoption of family planning."

"Their numbers and their population growth have declined tremendously over the past 10 to 15 years."

High levels

"Not only that but they are also at relatively high levels of urbanisation (Grobbelaar's definition of urbanisation is 'not being able to grow your own food any longer') — they are well over 80 percent urbanised now."

"And smaller families are of course a characteristic of an urbanised population."

In his opinion, partly as a result of the worldwide Aids scare, changing sexual norms together with family planning may bring about a significant drop in the birth rate.

"It's a pity that so many demographically related issues have been politicised for the wrong reasons."

"Whoever governs this country in the future, be they a black or a white government, will inherit this problem and sooner or later someone is going to have to address the issues or face the consequences of not doing so."

Human dignity

Professor Sadie echoes this sentiment when he says:

"The attainment of the political kingdom and the destruction of apartheid will undoubtedly contribute greatly to human dignity."

"But how much of it will be enjoyed in poverty, hunger and squalor?"

"The unpleasant message is that when apartheid goes, this country will continue to be confronted by the age-old problems of real economic life."

FW warns about rural migration

B 10am
18/10/89

GERALD REILLY

MIGRATION of the rural population to the urban areas was one of the major problems for South Africa, President F W de Klerk said in Cape Town last night. His speech was released in Pretoria

Opening the annual conference of the South African Cultural Union, he stressed demand for housing in the metropolises alone, caused by the migration, was a most pressing part of the problem. It had to be tackled.

If living conditions in the rural areas could be made more attractive, migration to cities could be partly curbed.

On market-orientated production, De Klerk said nowhere in the world did agriculture operate in a totally free market situation.

There would always be circumstances compelling the State to protect the industry.

235

Economically active

Stressing the socio-economic contribution of agriculture, De Klerk said it provided jobs, contributing to economic and social infrastructure in rural areas and helped protect South Africa's borders.

After mining, agriculture was the second biggest net earner of foreign exchange and the biggest job provider in the platteland.

De Klerk said about 17% of the economically active population worked in agriculture, the industry providing a livelihood for about 23% of the total population and contributing between 5% and 7% of the GNP.

However, only about 12% of the agricultural surface area of 86-million hectares was workable. Of this only 3% was high potential land.

Referring to the droughts of the 80s, he said because of the resultant decrease in farm exports, the country's balance of payments had been harmed.

Farmers' debts had risen to around R14bn which had made great demands on the local capital market as well as on the Agricultural Credit Board.

Population of SA surges above 30m

CAPR TOPS 27/11/89

235

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's population surged above 30 million for the first time in June this year — and whites are becoming an ever decreasing percentage of the total.

In the decade since 1979 the total population increased by 5,6 million to 30,1 million, according to the Central Statistical Services mid-year estimates

Whites grew by 5 350 to 4,979m, coloureds by 5 320 to 3,186m, Asians by 1 530 to 9 410 000, and blacks 4,445m to 21,105m

Between 1980 and 1989 the annual rate of increase of whites was 1,08%, coloureds 1,82%, Asians 1,74%, and blacks 2,39%

Demographers point out the trend for the white population to slide towards nil percentage growth continues CSS says over the past four years the annual increase in the white population was 0,65%. This compared with 1,74% for coloureds and 1,57% for Asians

Although the whites' growth rate fell sharply and the coloured and

Asian rates marginally, the average annual black increase remains high at 2,39%

The smaller white population increase over the past four years, according to CSS, compared with 1,42% in previous years. It resulted from a relatively high white emigration rate and a low immigration rate since 1985

The total economically active population has risen to nearly 14 million — 2,033m whites, 1,223m coloureds, 3,440m Asians, and 7,246m blacks

Nearly half of South Africa's white population lives in the PWV area, according to the latest population estimates released by Unisa's Bureau of Market Research

According to Unisa's research, 6,9m people live in the TBVC countries

Only the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Simon's Town, Pretoria, Randburg and Germiston have larger white than non-white populations

Most of the coloured population live in the Cape Province (84,6%) and the Transvaal (9,5%) Nearly 1,6 million coloured people live around Cape Town.

The next census is planned for 1991

Star 5/12/89 (235)

42,6 pc of SA whites in PWV area



Staff Reporter

Up-to-date estimates set the South African/TBVC population at 36,5 million, of whom 29,6 million live in South Africa and the remainder in the TBVC states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei).

According to a report by the Bureau for Market Research, 42,6 percent of the white group live in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area.

Only the magisterial districts of Pretoria, Randburg, Germiston, Cape Town and Simon's Town have white populations that are larger than their black populations.

Most of the coloured population live in the Cape Province (84,6 percent), with the majority (50,8 percent) in the south-western Cape, including 1,6 million around Cape Town.

The Asian population is concentrated in Natal (79,8 percent), with Durban and Maritzburg hosting 66,1 percent.

The black population is concentrated in the non-independent homelands (32,6 percent), the TBVC states (25,4 percent), followed by the Transvaal (22,7 percent), Cape Province (8,2 percent), Free State (7,2 percent) and Natal (4,0 percent).

A census is planned for 1991.

Stw 7/12/89

'Keep SA off the path of poverty'

Staff Reporter

The initiatives being taken by the Government in the political arena now needed to be extended to education if South Africa was not to tread a path to poverty, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Kennedy Maxwell, has said.

Mr Maxwell was speaking at the recent opening of a new building for the faculty of engineering at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"Given the path to poverty ensured by an economic growth rate which



Mr Kennedy Maxwell
total review of education needed.

continues to lag behind our population growth, we need a total review of our educational system," he said.

Mr Maxwell said the Government had to overcome the inefficiencies of inequality which had resulted in chronically overcrowded black schools while more than 200 000 places at white schools stood empty.

The constitutional progress needed to go hand in hand with the development of skilled manpower to generate wealth and future prosperity, he said

POPULATION - GENERAL

1990

Experts sceptical at govt figures for jobless blacks

ECONOMIC experts yesterday voiced scepticism at government's latest figures for black unemployment and said the number of jobless blacks would continue to increase

The CSS December bulletin puts the rate of black unemployment for September 1989 at 13,0%, down from 13,1% in August. Its figures show a steady decline in the number of black jobless from almost 1,2-million in July 1986 to 744 000 for September 1989.

Sanlam's chief economist Johan Louw said yesterday he could only "be sceptical of these figures".

"It would be wrong to interpret them as showing that unemployment is becoming less of a problem among the black population.

"With an economic growth rate of about 2% and population growth of 2,7%, black unemployment, much of which is hidden, can only be on the up."

SA Institute for Race Relations director John Kane-Berman said: "The

MATTHEW CURTIN

outlook for employment in SA is very bleak indeed

"As monitoring unemployment is so difficult and the CSS figures exclude the homelands where unemployment is certainly greater, the government's statistics are far from reliable

"We need the formal economic sector to create 1 000 jobs a day to cater for new arrivals on the job market, while it is producing just one-tenth of that number

"The situation is especially grave because, as those in favour of sanctions fail to appreciate, the meagre social security here for which only 10% of blacks register does not compare with the welfare safety net in Western Europe"

SA Chamber of Business labour director Vincent Brett said "Even if the economy takes off and there is real political change in the coming months, the unemployment situation - for the whole country will continue to

worsen over the next year.

"I have little doubt that both increased urbanisation and capital intensity in industry, and the slackening of the economy all contribute to greater unemployment"

However, National Manpower Commission director Kobus van Zyl said "I don't believe the downward unemployment trend will continue and I expect a gradual increase through the year.

"But there have been important structural changes in the economy with the boom in the informal economy, a sector which is only now gaining credibility. It is this growth which goes a long way to explain the drop in the numbers out of work"

A Small Business Development Corporation spokesman in Johannesburg said he was disturbed by government sources attributing the decline to the growth of the informal sector, when "the CSS has quoted the informal sector as contributing just 3% to GDP last year" He dismissed the CSS figures as inaccurate

Surge in unemployment expected in next two years

PRETORIA - Between half a million and three-quarters of a million new workers would look in vain for jobs in the formal sector during the next two years, Econometrix director Azar Jammone said yesterday

The economy was unlikely to expand fast enough to absorb any significant percentage of new job seekers. Continued expansion of the

GERALD REILLY

informal sector was therefore of critical importance, he said.

This year's employment level was likely to drop 0,5%, followed by another 0,5% drop next year

The economic slowdown would have a delayed impact on employment. Unemployment was a lagging

rather than a leading indicator of the state of the economy

Unemployment among non-black workers could increase 2% this year and again more sharply in 1991. Unemployment in this category was estimated at 49 600 at the end of last year. The total at the end of 1991 could rise to 66 000

FIM 19/1/90

235

Urban inevitability

FIM 19/1/90

Accepting the irreversibility of black urbanisation (235) AB

The old apartheid belief that blacks were temporary sojourners in urban areas has had a fundamental impact on the nature of cities and towns, says Ann Bernstein, head of the Urban Foundation's Urbanisation Unit

"It influenced the way in which the urban areas are structured, administered, financed, governed and perceived," she adds

The late Seventies saw the start of a shift in the official philosophy. With it came a tentative exploration of the legal, practical, social, economic and political ramifications of recognising the permanence of some blacks in urban areas

"Over the past 10 years or so, the reality of burgeoning black urbanisation became more visible throughout the country, and the inability of present policy, structures and attitudes to deal with this situation increasingly apparent," she says

Bernstein says government's White Paper on Urbanisation, published in 1986, can be seen as a watershed document. "It contained the first official and formal recognition of the inevitability and irreversibility of urbanisation for the black population as a whole. The significance of the White Paper should not be underestimated but neither should it be exaggerated," she says

With the abolition of influx control, the national debate on the implications and significance of the official recognition of black permanence in the cities was further opened

"But the White Paper did not provide SA with an urbanisation strategy, nor with an urban policy. In essence it is an inherently ambiguous document and, as events in the short period since 1986 have already shown, a transitory one as well," notes Bernstein

The White Paper is "a document that has, in a relatively short time, been overtaken by events," she adds

"The full implications of accepting black urbanisation entail far more than a mere shift in the rhetoric of apartheid, or a belated acceptance of black population growth and migration to the cities. The practical consequences of accepting black urbanisation entail a fundamental reassessment of cities and the policies that affect them"

Bernstein says some broad demographic trends need to be considered

By 2010 the total population will be very near 60m people, compared with nearly 34m

in 1980,

Population growth is most rapid among blacks who will comprise about 80% of the total population by 2010 compared with 72% in 1980,

The major expected geographic shift in the population to the metropolitan areas means that the urban black population of 9,3m in 1985 could grow to 26,8m in 2010, and

"By the year 2000 SA will have at least four major centres with populations similar in size to the Witwatersrand today — more than 4m people. If the PWV is conceived of as a single metropolitan complex, which it will functionally be, the total population of this region by the year 2000 will be close to 12m people, and by the year 2010 more than 16m people," says Bernstein

To think of the PWV as a metropolitan area of over 12m people in just over 10 years' time requires "a quantum leap in how we think about this urban region and its future. A decade is a short time horizon by metropolitan planning standards. What these figures indicate is that we should already be dealing with planning for a scale of urbanisation which makes existing institutions and approaches look parochial

"Accepting the inevitability and irreversibility of black urbanisation implies an accep-



Ann Bernstein

tance of the ascendant role of the cities in the development of the country. SA's cities are today at the crossroads. They must respond to the challenge of dealing with the country's future." These challenges include

- Unprecedented numbers (Bernstein says our cities will more than double in population in the period 1980-2000),
- Limited resources, taking SA's high population growth rate into account,
- New issues like informal housing, job-creation and urban poverty,
- New relationships as blacks are incorporated into the urban environment, with new roles for private and public sectors, and
- New methods like privatisation, community involvement in planning, shelter provision and job-creation

"In SA, as elsewhere, the cities must play

their historic role as the vehicles for modernity. The urban areas are the arena in which economic growth must take place to increase and maximise job-creation, the benefits of urban agglomeration must become available to an expanding population, and blacks and whites must learn to live together on an equal basis"

Obviously, the future of the PWV region is central to the whole issue

mix changing from about 1.3 to 1.7. This will also lead to massive land demands. He estimates a long-term land demand for an additional 200 000 ha to provide for the black population growth in the area over the next 30 years.

To ease the potential trauma of converting the rural migrants into becoming part of a stable urbanised metropolitan community, a long-term planning strategy is required for the PWV. This should follow the existing east-west gold axis "which consists of a number of self-contained towns linked very closely by means of a rail and road transportation system. This east-west axis is well-developed and is, in fact, virtually one continuous urban corridor from Randfontein to Nigel," he notes.

Complementing this natural axis are the two north-south axes. These are the so-called steel axis linking Pretoria with Vereeniging via Kempton Park, Germiston and Alberton by means of a railway line, and the motorway axis linking Pretoria through Johannesburg to Vanderbijlpark.

"It is of interest to note that this structure was not based on any grand master plan developed by any planner or by government decree. It evolved as a result of market forces generated by the private sector," says Rosmarin.

"However, the planning and location of the non-white towns have not been a result of market forces. These generally low-income labour pools are located in pockets adjoining the development corridors and arise out of the policy of separate development," he adds.

Rosmarin says the central Witwatersrand, East Rand and Pretoria contain about 60% of the total work force in the PWV, with the central Witwatersrand containing the greatest number, "being concentrated along the aforementioned gold and steel axes. This structure is so well entrenched that no artificial government control will ever be able to redirect it, certainly not in the short to medium term.

"This is where the majority of people want to live and work. Furthermore, the bigger the city, the greater, wider and deeper the demand for labour of all kinds, thus we have a snowball effect. We can therefore expect an increasing demand for all kinds of urban utilities in and around the Witwatersrand," he says.

This "relatively efficient system" has "minimum blighted conditions and an attractive and livable environment. It could be said that gold will not really be SA's saviour, but rather that this efficient economic machine called the PWV, which is centred on the all-important Witwatersrand, is SA's real economic treasure trove of the future."

While the area boasts the natural economic dynamo, however, it is also limited by

several constraints. Physically, dolomitic and mining land limits urban expansion, while the massive need for additional land for black urbanisation is also restricted by the Group Areas Act.

Another constraint is the lack of an overall policy for a public transport system, says Rosmarin.

"All we have is an outdated PWV motorway plan that is not only going to be too expensive to implement but, more importantly, has not been based on an updated long-term land use plan. Furthermore, the lower-income groups, for which we urgently need to plan, will require mass transport and therefore there will be less demand for a number of new motorways planned along the traditional 'American' formula."

Correct regional transportation planning should utilise selected transportation corridors including rail and motorways to connect the urban growth into new towns separated by an open space network.

"What message is the marketplace giving us? I read the main message as stating that the existing system which has been efficiently created by the marketplace functions well, and we should, as much as possible, adhere to its established, tried and tested systems. Physically, this means the continued creation of nodes linked by means of transportation systems along urban corridors, that is 'the Witwatersrand formula.'"

The corridors should continue to contain the major places of employment with the residential areas being situated along the peripheral parts, he adds. ■

Future planning

FIM 19/11/90

■ Urbanisation can (342) prove traumatic (235)

After any country becomes more than 50% urbanised it experiences "changes in its very personality often leading to traumatic social, economic and psychological upheavals."

John Rosmarin, Johannesburg urban planner, also believes that "this is something which we are all, to a greater or lesser extent, experiencing."

The Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) area is being subjected to enormous pressures, with the total population projected by some analysts to increase from 8.4m in 1985 to 24m in 30 years' time.

Rosmarin says this will lead to a change in the ratio between whites to blacks, coloureds and Indians from 1990-2020, with the racial

PWV's central role

■ Black urbanisation to

transform the PWV

The current pattern of commuting and commodity flows shows "a high degree of functional integration between the core nodes of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging (PWV) area," says Urban Foundation executive director, urbanisation, Ann Bernstein. F/M 19/1/90

And "when you project future land or space needs for the various nodes into the future, you find that the cities and towns coalesce into a single multi-nodal metropolitan region," she told a conference on the Witwatersrand in 1989 (235)

By the year 2000, almost 25% of SA's total population will live in the region. With almost half of the country's Gross Domestic Product already deriving from the PWV, it will continue playing a crucial role in economic development, and also in any proposed national urban development strategy.

"Future events within the PWV will largely shape future social and economic developments within the rest of the country. Surely this reveals the genius of urbanisation in respect of economic development. Despite government controls, the PWV has demonstrated how the relatively compact combination of productive forces in a small region can yield extraordinary economic levels of output.

"It is this fundamental economic strength of the urbanisation process that we must seek to build upon in future. Either we will meet the challenge of urbanisation in this part of the country — or we will fail in the task of developing a new and effective urbanisation strategy," says Bernstein.

One of the key issues is to manage greater concentration at the centre.

"Despite government curbs on industrial development and their policies of deconcentration, by the year 2000 the greatest absolute increase in employment and in population in the PWV region is projected to occur in the Central Witwatersrand. This region represents the pinnacle of the economic hierarchy in SA. Therefore a prime national demand is to sustain and promote the inevi-

Continue p 52.

FINANCIAL MAIL JANUARY 19 1990

F/M 19/1/90

table economic growth and social change that it has experienced and will continue to experience," she adds.

While the Central Witwatersrand comprises only 10% of the PWV area, its population is expected to grow from 2,25m in 1980 to almost 3,5m in the year 2000, says Bernstein.

"The prime spatial problem is one of access from, to and between the Central Witwatersrand's major centres of work and its places of residence," she says. "With blacks still residing in areas well removed from their places of work, this has complicated the growing problems of transportation, the provision of infrastructure and the complementary growth and control of competing land uses."

But the historical legacy of residential apartheid is now being overtaken by the rapid move of black people into "every sector of inner city employment," as well as the move of blacks into the numerous blocks of flats in central Johannesburg.

Future planning for the PWV region must therefore take these changing patterns into consideration, "cutting right across traditional government thinking on the cities," says Bernstein.

"Are we to continue to respond to changing our cities by ad hoc crisis management or are we going to accept the demographic and economic realities and face the challenges of the present and the future with some vision and leadership?" To do this, we must do away with racial thinking on urban issues, she says.

"The future of this city is absolutely critical to the economic and political future of our country. Do we (the citizens, the authorities, the government) understand the consequences of failure?" asks Bernstein. ■

Urban black poverty fosters communalism

235) GRAHAME RUSH

SA's natural resources would not be able to sustain a population of more than 80-million, the projected figure for the year 2015, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) basic communications research unit head Chris Nel said yesterday.

He said by the year 2000 the present urban population would have increased by 22-million.

Under these circumstances it was vital for the various population groups to settle their differences.

In a recently completed study comparing the aspirations and actual living conditions of urban blacks, Nel discovered poverty in urban black communities was fostering communalism.

He said high unemployment levels and a lack of adequate housing facilities in urban black communities forced blacks to rely on each other for the fulfilment of their basic needs.

Nel found 65% of households in one sample did not have a bathroom.

Urban black communalism was not only opposed to the competitive social atmosphere of most white urban communities but also to notions of free enterprise and entrepreneurship, he said.

For SA to achieve substantial growth rates, black communalism would have to be eradicated and whites would have to accept a less luxury-oriented lifestyle. *BIDAY 24/1/90*

He said only large-scale foreign investment could break the cycle of poverty in black communities by creating employment and conditions in which entrepreneurship would thrive.

A potentially dangerous gap existed between the expectations and real circumstances of urban blacks, he said.

35	35	35
66 512	66 512	66 512
1 734	1 734	1 734
116 357	62 420	85 900
184 603	130 666	154 146
850	942	929
185 453	131 608	155 075
65 433	30 330	39 748
4 726	3 732	3 519
115 294	97 546	111 808
190 997	182 829	245 057
75 703	85 283	133 249
185 453	131 608	155 075
42 500	42 500	42 500
29 861	3 752	15 348
30 226	60 744	54 710

declared on 27 December 1989 to payment of this dividend, absorbing

226 000 relate almost entirely to ferrochrome production capacity from 1985 to 1989. This expansion was

for ferrochrome in consequence of a decline. Although the US dollar price of ferrochrome in the first three quarters of calendar year 1989, the price exceeded that of the comparable period in 1988. A significant weakening of the rand against the dollar in the first half of the year caused the volume of sales to result in a 9,4% increase.

The decline in operating income for the first half of 1989 rose substantially owing to the decline in income before tax

inquiries and applications were triate Poles.

94% increase in population seen by 2010

LINDA ENSOR 235

A CENTRAL Statistical Service (CSS) report on population projections foresees a growth of between 82% and 94% (depending on the assumptions used) in the SA population, excluding the TBVC states, in the period 1985 to 2010.

The report assumed that fertility rates for all racial groups would decline in this period, reaching 3,38 in the five years before 2010. The life expectancy of the whole population was expected to increase gradually, rising to 69,7 years between 2005 and 2010.

The white population was expected to rise by 15% to 5,6-million (4,8-million), coloureds by 45% to 4,3-million (2,9-million), Asians by 36% to 1,2-million (878 000) and blacks by either 124% to 42,9-million (19,2-million) or 106% to 39,5-million.

The first projection for the black population assumed that the TBVC population would increase by only 50% before permanent emigration to SA took place at the natural rate of increase, while the second assumed that the TBVC population for 1985 would double before permanent emigration to SA took place.

Possibly 5,6-m blacks by the year 2025

Vaal population growth: good and bad foreseen

Star 5/2/90 735

By Melody McDougall, Vereeniging Bureau

Proposed developments for the expected black population explosion in the Vaal Triangle area from about 600 000 people to 5,6 million by the year 2025 could be the generators of economic wealth, but also of manifold and complex problems

This is the belief of the Vaal Triangle Regional Services Council, which arranged a summit meeting in Vereeniging last week to discuss the issue

Identified

Friday's function, which was closed to the press, was attended by Minister of Constitutional Development and National Education Dr Gerrit Viljoen, senior officials of the Transvaal Provincial Administration and its executive committee, and senior officials of the Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs

Also present were representatives of the SA Housing Trust, the Development Bank of Southern Africa, neighbouring regional services councils, black local authorities and private-sector organisations

After the meeting, the Vaal Triangle RSC said in a statement that the total development area identified to accommodate black urbanisation in the Vaal Triangle was about 9 500 ha, situated north of the existing Evaton/Sebokeng urban complex

With the exception of about 4 140 ha which fell within the jurisdiction of the Central Witwatersrand RSC, the identified zone lay in the Vaal Triangle RSC's area of jurisdiction

The land earmarked for black urbanisation would accommodate an additional 720 000 people, increasing the sub-regional black population from about 600 000 to 1,3 million

Based on regional studies, it was expected that the population growth would be about

1,6 million by the end of the century

The PWV work-group had further indicated a potential black population of 5,6 million in the area by the year 2025.

During the summit it was concluded that what has been achieved in the new urban complex to date could form the basis for the establishment of a well-balanced urban complex and could contribute to the generation of wealth

However, several clear-cut initiatives had to be launched timeously to resolve pressing issues These included

- Recognition of the problems and serious commitment at national level
- Acknowledgement of the comprehensive and integrated nature of the initiatives to be launched
- Co-ordination of all facets of development, with clear identification of areas of responsibility and the provision of competent development managers
- A guarantee that ongoing co-ordination would be maintained

Critical

- Proper planning and management of a development strategy to ensure rationalised physical planning, the furnishing of adequate regional services, the creation of job and income-generating opportunities, the establishment of a sound and competent urban-management system, timeous provision of adequate financial and manpower resources, enhancement of the quality of life for all concerned, and the integration of regional, physical and economic development.

A working committee under the auspices of the Vaal Triangle RSC, consisting of representatives of all concerned parties, had been established to address, among others, the critical issues identified, the statement said

It would report back during similar summits

235 ~~234~~ ~~2049~~

Urbanisation to be reform's 'testing ground'

TANIA LEVY

THE high rate of urbanisation and deep-rooted politicisation of SA's urban communities would make the urban question the testing ground and central focus for reform, Education and Development Aid Deputy Minister Piet Marais said in Pretoria yesterday.

Opening a symposium on Developing Urban Environments, Marais said urbanisation was the most dominant force shaping the social, economic and political structure of SA.

He said the urban population was expected to increase to 38-million by the year 2000. In 1985 it was about 19-million. Marais said about 88% of the increase would be the urbanisation of black people. BIDM 13/2/90

President F W de Klerk's recent political initiatives added a new dimension to the concept of positive urbanisation, he said. New urbanisation strategies would be based upon a participating, planning process underpinned by a wide-ranging debate about challenges facing urban communities.

Marais said national negotiations about a new constitution could not be divorced from underlying developmental realities.

Areas which would have to be addressed would be:

- Allocation and ownership of land and funds for housing and infrastructure;
- Establishment of structures for participation in the planning and development of urban areas,
- Promotion of private sector involvement; and
- The resolution of conflict, which had become endemic among sectors of urban communities.

On the local level, debate would centre around access to social amenities and facilities such as schools and clinics, provision of land and financing for development and sharing of human, physical and financial resources, Marais said

He said SA was still dealing with the consequences of the decision in the late 1970s to allow blacks to own land outside the self-governing territories.

The decision represented a turning point in government's approach to urban development but also its approach to shaping the country's socio-economic and political future.

Marais said SA's urban structure was already established and most urbanisation would take place in the metropolitan areas. In 1985, SA's four metropolitan areas already housed 70% of the black urban population.

Black tide moves in on urban areas

5 Times 11/2/90 235

THE rush to the towns by blacks will provide awesome opportunities for South African business.

A study by Sanlam highlights the expected acceleration of urbanisation in the next few years

Stellenbosch University's Institute for Futures Research estimates that in the next 20 years 956 000 blacks will join the urban population each year. The black population of cities and towns will increase from the 1980 figure of 8,5-million to about 24,6-million

Soaring

The percentage of blacks in the urban population will have jumped from 56% in 1980 to an estimated 74% in the year 2000

The soaring demand for public services will add emphasis to the need for privatisation, says Sanlam's Economic Survey

"The provision of running water, sewerage facilities and land for the millions of people who will be streaming into the cities in the next two decades will make heavy demands on environment planners"

The greater urban population will call for major expansion of the transport sys-

By Ian Smith

tem. Municipalities are already cutting back on services and the deregulation of the transport industry will bring more opportunities for private enterprise.

Manufacturers of domestic appliances, hit by high interest rates and pressure on disposable income, also stand to benefit. The electrification of townships will mean that demand for stoves, refrigerators, television sets and other appliances will rise sharply

The Government will come under increasing pressure to provide health and educational services for the rising urban population, and the employment problem will become even more visible.

Modest

"As only a limited number of new jobs will be created under the modest economic growth being experienced in SA, special job creation programmes will have to be implemented," says the survey.

"Because large black townships offer many trading opportunities it is important that entrepreneurship be encouraged by amending or scrapping restrictive laws, regulations and ordinances as soon as possible

"Fortunately, the Government recognises the gravity of the situation and considerable progress has already been made"

A sharp rise in demand for housing will help to ease the unemployment problem.

The survey says about 137 000 houses will have to be built for blacks every year until the end of the century — and this will not reduce the backlog

Involved

In the years between 1970 and 1980 the annual increase in black houses was only 22 000

"There is growing realisation that the provision of housing can make a significant contribution towards alleviating unemployment in urban areas," says the survey

"It is clear that the private sector will have to become increasingly involved in the future

"Co-ordinated action by institutions like the Urban Foundation and the SA Housing Trust is of the utmost importance. We also believe that the extent of the housing problem and the vast amounts of capital that will be needed will make increased use of non-conventional building methods unavoidable"

Town planners will face 'an enormous challenge'

THE 1990s will represent an enormous challenge to the town and regional planning profession, says Christo Kannenberg, president of the South African Institute of Town and Regional Planners (SAITRP).

This will be particularly evident in the context of rapid urbanisation, increasing pressure on the environment and the growing need for public participation in the planning process.

In a statement, Kannenberg stressed that the population explosion and urbanisation over the next 10 years means an increasing number of people will have to be accommodated in properly planned site and service schemes.

Unemployment and poverty are bound to increase with the proportionate growth in population. Deregulation of the economy, providing opportunities for the informal sector to

thrive, is of the utmost importance in dealing with this problem" he says.

These factors would inevitably place pressure on the dwindling ecological resources, and with environmental issues becoming increasingly important worldwide, the town and regional planner had a vital role to play in planning for a balance between conservation and development.

Energy requirements would increase, and with the burgeoning population, erosion and pollution were likely to become more severe, putting increased pressure on finite resources.

"Central and local governments also have an important role to play in co-ordinating control of proposed developments to protect the environment for future generations," he says.

Kannenberg sees a shift towards greater public participation in earlier stages of planning so that planners and public alike may benefit.

The SAITRP recently adopted a comprehensive code of ethics reminding all professionals of their duty to the public, the environment and fellow professionals.

"The planning profession can offer solutions to the problems of urbanisation, environment pressure and the need for public participation in collaboration with all levels of government and the private sector in the 1990s. Their holistic approach to issues and their broad training allows them a unique insight into the problems that will inevitably be encountered in the new decade," says Kannenberg.

Economic criteria for population growth

15/12/90
PRETORIA — Unless a balance could be struck between population and economic growth rates there would be greater unemployment, poverty and general instability in SA, Population Development Council chairman J P. de Lange warned yesterday.

He told delegates at the Agricultural Outlook Conference here that if too great a pressure were placed on water and energy resources and agricultural potential, "these resources could become exhausted".

Research placed SA's optimal population at 80-million

GERALD REILLY

At the present growth rate, this could be exceeded early during the next century.

De Lange said the expected number of children per black woman in metropolitan areas was 2,8, against 5,7 in rural areas

In the TBVC states the estimated figure was 6,3 children per woman. (235)

Besides the 65 000 farmers and their families, there were up to 7-million people dependent on the agricultural industry

B1009 8/3/90 235

Minister warns of SA's overpopulation danger

POLIT

DURBAN — The population explosion — escalating by 1-million people every year — is the greatest long-term problem SA faces, according to Health and Population Development Minister Rina Venter.

Addressing a population development function in Durban yesterday, Venter said the SA population was 38-million.

"We expect the total to increase to 40-million people in 1992, to 45-million in 1996, to 50-million in the year 2000 and 60-million by 2008," she said.

"This implies an increase in excess of one-million per year — or a total increase of 22-million over an 18-year period."

Participants at the International Forum on Population in the 21st Century, held in Amsterdam in November last year, were concerned at the rapid growth of world population, especially in developing states.

During 1987, the world population was growing at a rate of 88-million people a year. Now, the rate of growth is nearly 91-million people a year.

By 2025, there were expected to be 8.5-

billion people on earth — 300-million more than had been previously projected.

Of the 42 countries with annual growth rates of over 3% annually, 24 are in Africa, she said.

By the end of this century, those people in developing countries aged up to 25 years would number 2.8-billion or nearly 42% of the total world population.

The population of Africa was growing at an average of 3% a year, with a 24-year population doubling time.

The black population of southern Africa was expanding at a rate of 2.7% a year — doubling the population every 25 years.

"If southern Africa does not want to be caught in the so-called demographic trap, real progress in the short term must address this problem."

"If in the next decade we do not succeed in making a demographic breakthrough in the rural and deep rural areas — as was done in the urban areas — the population growth will become uncontrollable," Venter said. — Sapa

904 8/31/92 (235)

Population boom is biggest problem for SA Minister

DURBAN — The population explosion — escalating at the rate of one million people every year — is the greatest single long-term problem facing southern Africa, according to the Minister of Health and Population Development, Dr Rina Venter

Addressing a population development function in Durban yesterday, Dr Venter said the current South African population was 38 million.

“We expect the total to increase to 40 million in 1992, to 45 million in 1996, to 50 million in the year 2 000 and 60 million by 2 008

“If southern Africa does not want to be caught in the so-called demographic trap, real progress in the short term must address this problem

“If in the next decade we do not succeed in making a demographic breakthrough in the rural and deep rural areas — as was done in the urban areas — the population growth will become uncontrollable, with far-reaching socio-economic consequences for southern Africa.” — Sapa.

W/M and 6/3 - 22/3/90

235

SOUTH AFRICA'S POPULATION FIGURES

South Africa has a total population of about 38 million according to projections on figures released in the 1988/9 Race Relations Survey by the SA Institute of Race Relations.

According to the publication the Department of Health and Population Development was reported in 1989 to have estimated the country's population at 37 million, with an expected annual increase over the following 20 years of over one million a year — reaching 53,3 million in 2005

The SAIRR estimated the South African population in 1988 as fractionally under 36 million . African — 26, 974 million (74,9 percent), white — 4,949 million (13,8 percent), coloured — 3,127 million (8,7 percent) and Indian — 928 thousand (2,6 percent)

B/Dag 23/3/90

Health care:

crisis 'looming'

GERALD REILLY

235

PRETORIA — SA is running headlong into a health care funding crisis.

National Health and Population Development director Coen Slabber indicated this in Potchefstroom last night when he stressed that the demand for services was increasing and the ability to fund them was becoming more difficult.

Speaking at a Potchefstroom University pharmacy faculty graduation ceremony, he outlined reasons for the demand for services against a background of a population increase of 11-million by the year 2000.

Life expectation was rising. In 1985 there were 1,3-million people over the age of 65. By 2000 this would have increased to 4-million.

He said expenditure on health services was four times greater in the over-65 age group.

Urbanisation, too, would increase the demand. In 1985, 40% of the black population was urbanised. At the century's end it would rise to 70%, which meant an increase of 13-million in urban dwellers.

In the past five years the CPI had risen by an average of 14,8% a year. However the index for medical care had risen in the same period by 17,5% a year.

The only solution appeared to be an adjustment in the way services were rendered, he said.

Women's seminar on SA population growth

Own Correspondent

THE fast rate of population growth in South Africa is the main issue to be discussed at a women's gathering in Pretoria on Tuesday, March 27.

The women at the conference, to be held under the auspices of the Council for Population Development, will attempt to address the social problems that arise as a result of population growth and formulate strategies to find solutions.

The conference will be opened by the first woman to gain entrance to the cabinet, Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Rina Venter.

"Africa has the fastest-growing population in the world and the continent's natural resources and socio-economic means cannot keep pace with the population explosion which deteriorates standard of living and causes human misery and decay from which a nation cannot easily recover," a statement from the council's public relations department said.

It said something had to be done to bring the population in line with the country's abilities. Fighting illiteracy, increasing economic activity and elevating the role of women in the South African national economy were some of the issues that could be addressed.

The council can be contacted at (012) 348-9383/4.

235

Sowetan

23/3/90

'Cohesive action' needed for future of Cape Town

235

26/3/90

235 ARGUJ 26/3/90

QUESTION: The conclusion to your report states that, in many respects, Cape Town is facing a crisis which threatens the future of all inhabitants and their descendants. Are the city's decision-makers really aware of the seriousness of the situation?

Answer I think one of the main premises behind the entire project is the fact that they're not. In certain quarters there is understanding about parts of it — the parts that directly affect particular kinds of decision-making.

But the real problem is that the whole city is being built through a series of disaggregated decisions, relating to totally different agendas in many instances, and there is no cohesive vision about where the city is going. Absolutely not.

Q. One of your watchwords is "positive urbanisation". What is that in a nutshell?

A. Basically the real issue now is to get a city that operates as a city and not just as a whole series of independent housing areas.

If you look at the qualities actually yielded by cities and what they give people, they really are pathetically bad. They're making people poorer. Everybody talks about the need for structural economic reform, the importance of small business and all of that kind of thing, but they can't operate on anything like the scale that is necessary because the climate in which it is supposed to take root is so poor.

The public transportation system is basically breaking down. The subsidy per commuter, for example, from Khayelitsha to Bellville — one of the major runs — is R1 300 per annum at the present.

You start to magnify this all over the city and it becomes political, a political pushing and saying "Do we remove subsidies?" or what have you.

You've been looking at a situation with a city that is literally coming to a halt. So, I think the answer to your question is how do we develop a city that yields qualities, a city that is highly efficient, that is basically an economic machine, for that is what cities should be.

Q. We are left with this legacy of years of "negative urbanisation", for want of a better word. Are there any short cuts?

FACE TO FACE

CAPE Town urgently needs new strategies to deal with problems caused by rapid urbanisation, researchers have warned in a report on development in the city. One of the authors of the recently published *An Overview of Development Problems in the Cape Town Metropolitan Area* is Professor David Dewar, director of the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town. Professor Dewar was Face to Face with Staff Reporters John Yeld, Edward Moloinyane and Anthony Doman.



Professor David Dewar, Director, Urban Problems Research Unit, UCT



John Yeld, Staff Reporter



Edward Moloinyane, Staff Reporter



Anthony Doman, Staff Reporter

Then the fragmentation doesn't become that significant, I think.

Q. Does the City Council of Cape Town also view this in the same way?

A. The Cape Town City Council is one of the more progressive local authorities. It's certainly the biggest one around, and we're engaged in a lot of talks with them. They are starting to move towards that point of view, they are starting to recognise that you have to get a really efficient system in place or the system will literally break down. So I think it's true to say that the process of their moving in that direction has begun. Yes.

Q. One of the prime causes of urbanisation is probably the exodus of people from places like the homelands. With the unrest which has been going on in those areas, do you see any kind of link between what's happening there and any possible effects of urbanisation?

A. Without question. What you are finding is that, economically, conditions in the peripheral areas, the homeland areas, conditions are actually worsening steadily, and I think you will increasingly find this whole process of urbanisation, the drift to the big cities, is not going to slow down.

the corporate culture so we're at least talking about the same things.

Q. Your report referred to transportation problems?

A. What we're basically saying is that you can't have cities — cities in the proper sense of the word — operating if you don't have a really efficient, viable public transportation system. And the situation in Cape Town is, quite frankly, a mess.

You know that Clem Sunter talks about the black taxis being the economic miracle of the 1980s. The question you've got to ask is, why didn't it happen in housing?

In a real sense the taxi explosion has been a symptom of the breakdown of the public transportation system. There are 2½ million people in Cape Town at the present time.

Double it — and we'll be talking about that in 15 years or something — we'll be talking about a city of five or six million people with a transportation system that just doesn't work, with car ownership becoming increasingly difficult for the majority of the people.

You're looking at a total mess. Public transportation which really works is the key.

Prices are going up. Where this private transportation thing is going to finish is a frightening thought. It's a nightmare.

Q. So if your future city's properly managed, you have for instance the poorest population living far away from the city?

A. No, no, there's a much closer integration between the work opportunities and the shopping opportunities and the recreational opportunities and where people actually live.

And that whole attitude of separation where these places like Khayelitsha, Mitchell's Plain, are just seen as housing areas where they empty every day — you pump people into working places, you take them back there — that's not a city, that's not how city's work.

Q. Is there any kind of high level think-tank, to use a cliché — is there any discussion going on at high level along these lines?

A. Our report which you referred to is the first product of a big research project which we are undertaking with the Urban Foundation and has as its objective precisely that to start a debate among senior decision-makers and then to create the forum within which that debate will occur. So that's exactly what we're trying to get going at the moment.

Q. Who is the report going to? Have copies been sent already and have you had any response yet?

A. The first report has gone. What we did is that we networked originally all of the major decision-making organisations — Assocom, Chamber of Industries, local authorities, House of Representatives, the provincial administration and so on — and the first report has now been sent to them.

Q. You also said that without proper planning Cape Town could become another Calcutta?

A. What that is referring to is that there are a number of cities in the world where urbanisation is totally out of control, resulting in living conditions which are just absolutely appalling.

Calcutta is one of those, Mexico City is one. Walking a day in the streets of Mexico City is a good reason for smoking 44 cigarettes! In Calcutta the water system and sanitation system have totally broken down.

cities, for example, to eat out than to try and privatise everything in the home. If you go into many of the Far Eastern cities, the service sector is taken down to the degree where people specialise in cleaning ears!

So you start getting a much more complex economic structure.

And the key to releasing it is a much tighter market. You're looking at a city where public transportation operates really viably, where people can conduct many of the activities that they do on a daily basis on foot — go to shop, go to school, where older people go for recreation and all that kind of thing.

Q. Higher density and more people per square metre?

A. Absolutely. High density is a very positive. The densities we've got here are the kiss of death and they're flying in the face of the economic realities of our time.

You're already starting to find tendencies within the city where people want to start to sub-divide. Large plots are actually a bit of pain, they start to cost you, and you can't have large plots without the other costs that are associated with that — like you've got to have a car, or you've got to have, in most cases, two cars, or you just can't operate.

So now we've got to make choices, and I'm saying the economic realities indicate that there's only one real choice. This image of the city that we've built is a very middle class, affluent.

It's based on the assumption that everybody will have one or two cars, and that every family's needs can be met within the individual house, that you internalise life both of those assumptions for 80 percent of the population are rubbish.

Q. Are you suggesting there that we are going to have to share a lot more?

A. Absolutely. Sharing community facilities without question. The idea of schools being on six to eight hectares and every school having its own sportsfields, and the community having halls and the school having another hall, and a library here and a library there — that is gone.

A No short cuts But I think it's possible to start on a positive path tomorrow and it is very possible to start to rebuild the city — it's the one thing we still have the chance to do

There is the enormous amount of space just through wastage that has been left over the years And one of the things that we need to start thinking about is how do we really use those opportunities creatively — well-located opportunities, and not just continue with growth which is always pushing out, pushing out at the edges

Q In planning for the future do you take into consideration political factors, like the Group Areas Act?

A The problem is that in the past, planning has been seen as a political activity I am saying that cities have their own rules if they are going to operate effectively, and those rules go beyond politics and they go beyond culture and those other conditions that may change In the short term, strategically, you have to overcome political difficulties but you can't start to think about a political mindset that promotes one or another political system It's not how cities work

Q You also say in your report that management is the key. But, in fact, the management of the city has been fragmented precisely because of the system of apartheid Can it be improved in any way?

A I think it can You are absolutely right, fragmentation is a fact of life at the moment, but the real difficulty is the different agendas that operate And at the present time there is not even agreement about what the problem is, never mind the solution

What we should be pushing towards now is a common ethos, that at least people are saying 'This is the direction we should be making management decisions towards' I think it's quite possible across a broad front to — in a sense — change the corporate culture of urban decision-makers so at least they're moving in the same direction

Q: Do you have any politics in mind for the future? For instance, is there training for the post-apartheid era?

A The climate we would like to see is one where there is maximum freedom of choice and where choice isn't constrained by political issues

But nonetheless, what we're arguing at the present time is that it is a two-way street, and in a very real sense the political options and the economic options of the future will be determined by management decisions that are taken today

That is exactly what happened in Zimbabwe, for example You know, you've got to ask yourself the question why the authorities in Zimbabwe act in the same way in relation to squatters as does the South African government

Why do they act in the same way in relation to hawkers, why do they have the same kind of internal fights over transportation, price hikes and that kind of thing The reason is that it's built into the very fabric of the city

So what we're talking about is that it's vitally important that this generation starts to leave the best possible legacy upon which to start recreating the political future of this country

Q. You say some of the problems of the past are the results of city mismanagement?

A The big problem with the structures is fragmentation At the moment the situation is absolutely chaotic

You've got countless authorities making decisions and then they separate it again into sectors, so different people are making decisions about hospitals, different people are making decisions about schools, different people are making decisions about housing

And within all of that some are making these decisions for the coloured people, some for the black people, some for the white people and there's no doubt that is a contributing factor

But in the short term that is a reality, and I say the interlinking step is to change

Q. What should one do now, given this current situation. What's the answer? Is it more taxis, a better bus service, more trams what?

A The short-term answer to that is by starting now to get some certainty into transportation planning, where you say there will be fixed-line transportation systems and starting to integrate transportation and housing and other functions so that they operate as a total system, not fragmented

What I am talking about now is really starting to increase density along defined lines, so that there is a market which ensures that they can operate viably The way in which the city is built at the moment, it's just pockets of different things which you then try and tie together with transportation

The amount of movement that generates is absolutely awesome, I know no system like it anywhere in the world And it basically just can't continue that way

Q. It seems to me that Cape Town will find a London-type system of concentric circles or spokes a bit difficult because there isn't a single centre or business or industrial area?

A What we are talking about is using transportation to tie different kinds of centres into a system that really does operate, where you can increase the amount of choice which is available to people and that you basically can get a really intensive system going

I think to a degree to have a disaggregated system has its advantages, but at the present time they can't operate except by car ownership

You know, we did a little calculation — it's just interesting because people think of transportation and then differently about housing — if you save a person 15km of travel each way, just to and from work — and in Cape Town terms those are quite small distances — and you add that saving over the period of a bond, you're talking about a saving of something like R48 000 at today's prices It's the solution to the housing problem in a real sense

Everybody does, just everything totally in the street If it wasn't for the monsoons they would have permanent plague

It's a very real possibility Cape Town goes exactly the same way Parts of Durban are definitely in that condition already People are just occupying the land in any pattern that they can get on to it

Q You talk about what the city can and should be like Would you like to venture a guess, to answer briefly your own question that you posed there?

A Ja, it's not mystical I think really what one is talking about now is to start to get a city which is compact, beginning to tighten up a great deal while at the same time through conscious decision-making ensuring that large pieces of the scenic beauty of the place are conserved, because they are just being whittled away at the present time

You would get a juxtaposition of much more intense urban development but with much more green

Agriculture, we've argued, is definitely going to be small-scale It's got to be seen as a fundamentally important urban land use, where you get a much closer correlation between the local agricultural activity and the market that is starting to serve

You are starting to get a climate then when there is far more economic activity than there is at the present time, because it operates as an accessible market You find the small operators can now start to meet local needs to a much greater degree

So it becomes cheaper for people in many

Urbanisation: Cape Town, will it be like Calcutta?

Cape Times 26/3/90 235

By DAVID DEWAR
Director, Urban Problems
Research Unit, UCT

A RECENT research report by the Urban Problems Research Unit of the University of Cape Town and the Urban Foundation highlights the severe nature and extent of problems emerging in greater Cape Town

As the population of the city burgeons, problems are emerging on a variety of fronts, including health, education, housing and transportation, and symptoms of a collapse of social mores are widespread

Underpinning and being reinforced by these problems are the interrelated conditions of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Cape Town is becoming steadily poorer and it is already the poor who are most affected.

Appalling conditions

Significantly, the ability of society to deal with these problems is profoundly affected by the way in which urban growth itself is managed. Whether or not urbanisation, arguably the most change-inducing dynamic affecting our society, is positive or negative in the longer term, is almost entirely dependent on how that process is managed.

Recent international experience abounds with examples, like Calcutta or Mexico City, where it results in the most appalling living conditions and creates conditions which entrench poverty and unemployment and thereafter all the other problems which these underpin

Despite the significance of this process of urbanisation and its potential impact on the lives of all urban dwellers, none of the same searching questions which are being asked about the political or economic future of the

country are being asked about its urban future.

No one is asking what Cape Town, or any other South African city, should become — or towards what ends the management of growth should be directed. Decision-making occurs through fragmented administrations and other decision-making agents operating in almost total isolation from each other, with very different agendas and without any common philosophy about what they are trying to achieve

Problems aggravated

The sprawling, unco-ordinated and disaggregated form of urban development which is resulting is severely aggravating almost all the problems facing the city. People are forced to travel very long distances daily to engage in the basic activities of urban life, at great (and often untenable) costs in time and money, public transportation is inefficient and only continues on the basis of massive and increasing subsidies, the system demands high levels of car ownership but an increasing number of households cannot afford this, small businesses struggle to find places to manufacture and trade at low overheads, the limited number of genuine points of economic opportunity are becoming increasingly congested, social amenities are increasingly limited relative to demand yet those that do exist are inefficiently utilised — some schools, for example, stand empty while others require shifts, the cost of housing, and indeed, even serviced sites, is rapidly outstripping the ability of many to pay, war-lording and other forms of corruption take root in a soil of insecurity and in a climate of constant struggle over limited resources, the living environments of the majority of the population are de-

pressingly sterile, and the beauty of the natural setting, which should remain a legacy for all generations, is desecrated daily

In a real sense, Cape Town is at a crossroads. By international standards, the city is still relatively small. It is still quite possible, through the identification of a clear direction for the future, to ensure that Cape Town develops into a city of great opportunity, excitement and beauty. However, it is growing very fast and the more an inappropriate form of development is entrenched the harder it becomes to change

Urban manifesto

It is quite clear that the management practices and rules of 30 to 40 years ago, which still govern urban management today, are inappropriate. The game has changed, so now must the rules. The overriding challenge is to ensure that Cape Town develops into a place which yields qualities of city, and not just of housing areas, to its inhabitants. It needs to become an economic machine, yielding as many economic opportunities, and as high a level of service as possible for those who wish to avail themselves of them

The matter is of paramount importance. It is now time for all affected and influential bodies to develop collectively an urban manifesto with the vision to guide Cape Town towards a prosperous, sustainable and efficient future. Failure to do so will simply result in accelerating symptoms of collapse. It is a matter which transcends political or ideological cleavages. In a real sense, political and economic possibilities for the future will be powerfully influenced by the way in which urban management occurs in the short term

rural mothers under most stress - Hulley

THE development of rural women featured high on the agenda of the Pretoria women's conference on population development.

Most of the delegates from rural areas, including the Free State, KwaZulu, Ciskei and

235
Sowetan 30/3/90
By SIZA KOOMA

Venda urged women's organisations present at the conference to do something about the plight of rural women who were often left in the dark on develop-

ments in the country and were not developed themselves.

Mrs Joan Hulley, area president of the Associated Country Women of the World (Southern Africa), said it was imperative that the standards of the population of the non-urban black population, which was reflected as 60.4 percent in 1985, be maintained if urbanisation and squatter proliferation around cities was not to become an insoluble problem.

She said rural mothers worked harder and for longer hours than any industrial worker. The hard work diminished the energy to fend for their families, nurture their children and see to their education.

"The economy of most families in deprived circumstances plays a large role in the high fertility rates. Their children are their wealth.

Despair

"In my practical experience, very few rural women have less than six children and many of the young girls have illegitimate babies," Hulley said.

The women, she said, were reduced to despair and an ever-widening circle of poverty by their men who always made them pregnant to ensure that they remained faithful to them while they were away in the city. They were often too exhausted to care or think about family planning and involving themselves in development projects.

She said rural and urban well-being were closely interlinked and their development had to be parallel. To ensure that rural communities were not neglected, as they had been, there should be national and strategic plans with greater involvement of women's leaders and grassroots organisations

Hulley said non-formal education was a catalyst to the movement of rural communities from dependence to independence and self-reliance, and women's organisations were an invaluable source of that type of education

235

Change fertility trends - Venter

WOMAN

MORE than 100 women leaders and delegates from women's organisations this week committed themselves to the enhancement of women's status in South Africa as a way of containing population growth.

The women, from all over the country and the homeland states, were

responding to the Minister of National Health and Population Development Dr Rina Venter's call to prevent catastrophe from rapid population growth.

The South African population presently stands at less than 40 million. It is estimated that the country can only accommodate 80 million

people, a total which could be reached by 2020. An explosion in population could result in high unemployment rates, an increased housing shortage, high education costs and illiteracy.

Venter told the conference that an investment in women was crucial to abate population growth. She said South Africa had, in its 1984 popula-

tion development programme, chosen to adopt a strategy that would influence the population to change its fertility trends rather than force abortions or to stop medical services.

"To influence a population to change fertility trends means, in short, to create a situation in a country which will ensure that couples choose to

have fewer pregnancies,"

Venter said

This, she said, meant a high level of education for all, adequate knowledge and use of primary health care and family planning facilities, intensive manpower training, adequate housing and a growing economy.

The women resolved to commit themselves to:

- * Lowering infant

mortality.

* Providing non-

formal education.

* Creating jobs to improve the economy of the country.

* Providing child care facilities.

* Starting networks among individuals and women's organisations, and

* Developing rural women.



DR RINA VENTER

Cap 741 44/10/23

SA's black population now 21,3m

PRETORIA. — The estimated number of black people in South Africa totalled 21,3 million in November last year, according to a population survey by the Central Statistical Service

SABC radio news reports that the survey included development regions, provinces and self-governing territories. The total number consists of 52% males and 48% females

Number of blacks in SA totals 21,3-m - survey

The results of a population survey by the Central Statistical Service indicates that the number of black people in South Africa totalled 21,3 million in November 1989.

The survey included development regions, provinces and self-governing territories. (235) STW 4/4/90

The total is made up of 52 percent males and 48 percent females.

Thirty-nine percent of the male population are economically active with an unemployment rate of 18 percent. Of the 48 percent of females about 28 per-

cent is economically active with an approximately 15 percent unemployment rate.

About 25 percent of the black population lives in the Western Cape, 29 percent in Natal/kwaZulu and 23 percent in the PWV area.

Of the economically active black people, 3 percent live in the Western Cape, 22,5 percent live in Natal/kwaZulu and nearly 33 percent in the PWV area — Sapa.

the opinion that such association will not be detrimental to him. Juveniles are also separated with regard to age groups where facilities permit. *Herbert 9/15/90*

Discussions take place regularly between the South African Prisons Service, the local magistrates, prosecutors and the South African Police with a view to keeping awaiting-trial juveniles out of prison.

Greater Cape Town area:
Whites/Coloureds/Indians

386 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Home Affairs *235*
What estimated number of (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians resided in the

greater Cape Town area as at 31 December 1989? *Herbert 9/15/90 B914E*

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Data for 1989 is not available at the Central Statistical Service. The population information is obtained from population censuses. The latest available information is that of the 1985 Population Census, namely

- (a) 542 705
 - (b) 1 068 921
 - (c) 17 437
- The next population census will be held on 7 March 1991

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

Herbert



For written reply
General Affairs

Upgrading of KTC squatter camp/Brown's Farm
22 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs

- (1) (a) What private companies were involved in the upgrading of (i) the KTC squatter camp and (ii) Brown's Farm in Cape Town and (b) for what construction work in each case;
- (2) whether tenders were invited for such construction work, if not, why not, if so, (a) what companies submitted tenders and (b)(i) which tenders were accepted and (ii) why;
- (3) which authority is responsible for the (a) hiring of companies, and (b) payment of such companies, in each case? B50E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) (i) and (b)

Civil Consultant Eng Voster, v d Westhuizen & Partners

Contractors Asla Construction

Electrical De Villiers & Moore

Consultant Eng (1) Wheeler Plumlec
Contractors (2) Mast & Pole

Surveyor Maintenance

Surveyor

- (1) De Villiers, Reed, Chiddy & Murray
- (2) Hoenson & Gluckman
- (3) Groenewald, Turner & Wynne

Town Planning

Makroplan

- (a) (ii) and (b)

Internal Services

Consultant Engineers Ninham Shand

Contractors

- EU Civils (Town 2B)
- (1) Murray & Roberts (Town 3)
- (2) Savage & Lovemore (Town 3)
- Burge & Wallis (Town 4)

Trunk Sewerage

Consultant Engineers Ninham Shand
Contractors Basl Starke

Trunk Water Reticulation:

Consultant Engineers Ninham Shand
Contractors EU Civils

Trunk Services

Consultant Engineers Ninham Shand
Contractors (1) EU Civils
(2) Clifford Harris

Electrical

Consultant Engineers Hill, Kaplan & Scott
Contractors Racec

Surveyor

Julian Grey (Co-ordinator)

Town Planning

Bertie van Zyl

- (2) Yes

(a) Clifford Harris

EU Civils Lightning Structure
Basl Starke WP Electric
Murray & Roberts Sectional Poles
Burger & Wallis Africa
Mast & Pole Maintenance
Valley Construction
Sanvido & Sons

Racec GCF Construction
Savage & Lovemore SFS Construction
Asla Construction

non Power Haw & Inglis
Construction Earthmovers
Marten & East United
WJM Cornfield Construction
Construction F & H Construction
Cyclops Engineering
Engineering non

New technology 'crucial for SA'

PRETORIA — SA, as southern Africa's technological power, should prepare for extensive change should it become fashionable for other nations to again openly collaborate, CSIR president Chris Garbers said yesterday. *B. Day 1/5/90*

Speaking at the Home Builders' Conference at the CSIR he said in the past SA's economic, scientific and technological needs were insignificant next to political considerations.

He said it was important to relate science and technology to economic and political planning, as SA would face a very different economic environment in the '90s with rapid technological changes, product obsolescence and increased global competition.

Garbers said the real battleground was to achieve technological supremacy in the market place.

There had been a shift in the global market place from quantity to quality and from centralisation to decentralisation.

Important, too, was the growing demand for education and a decline in

GERALD REILLY

jobs for the lowest-paid workers.

Warning of the magnitude of problems ahead, Garbers said the statistics in the Durban Functional Region (DFR) alone were staggering.

It had the largest Third World component of any SA city — 4-million people with an estimated 1,7-million to 2-million of them living in shacks or informal settlements. *(235)*

It was growing at a rate of about 6% a year with a population expectation in 2020 of 7,5-million

More than 750 000 more houses would be needed between 1985 and 2010 and 1,4-million new jobs.

Unemployment was 40% in nearly all DFR settlements but in some it had reached 70%, he said.

There was an urgent need for political leaders to start addressing the vital issue of control

He said incentive schemes for voluntary sterilisation within medium-size families should be seriously investigated.

SA

15/5/90

235

SA opens doors to 50 pc more immigrants

PARLIAMENT — South Africa had a nett gain of 1 865 immigrants in the first three months of this year, a 50 percent increase on the figure for the same period in 1989, Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw said yesterday

Introducing the debate on his vote, he said the prospects for 1990 were very promising

"These figures underline the increasing foreign and internal confidence, despite the predictions of the prophets of doom"

The nett gain of 6 359 immigrants in 1989 was the largest gain since 1984

The aim of immigration policy was to acquire quality and not merely quantity, Mr Louw said Recruitment was focused on two areas

"Firstly, there are the entrepreneurs in whom we are interested for their creation of local job oppor-

tunities and, secondly, there is well-qualified manpower, particularly in those areas where South Africa is experiencing a shortage

"As regards the latter, prospective employers must give proof that they have made fruitless attempts to recruit locally and that they are actively training local personnel

"The criticism that this policy takes the bread out of the mouths of local people simply does not wash

"There is therefore good reason to continue with the policy being applied to recruitment from the eastern bloc countries"

Mr Louw said it was heartening that tourism to the Republic was increasing In 1989, visits had risen by 15,6 percent in comparison with 1988 an increase of more than 100 000 people — Sapa



CAPE

'Economy must grow to handle rural influx'

By DICK USHER
Business Staff

THE focus of economic development needs to be shifted from decentralisation to the development of major urban areas

Outgoing president of the Cape Chamber of Commerce, Mr Gerry Ferry, said this yesterday at the chamber's annual meeting

Mr Ferry said vast numbers of people were flocking to the cities and the economy would have to grow to assimilate them

The decentralisation policy had failed to generate growth on the scale necessary to meet the need for new jobs

According to UCT's Urban Problems Research Unit, Cape Town could be facing unemploy-

ment of 37 percent by the year 2000 unless urgent steps were taken to stimulate job creation

Urgent action was needed at the local government level to meet this challenge and the first necessity was to restore the Cape Town City Council to its pre-apartheid status with extended boundaries and a common voters' roll

Given a fully democratic local authority with wide representation and popular support, Cape Town could lead the region in managing the urbanisation process

It could provide a sound economic infrastructure that would serve as an attraction for industrialists and entrepreneurs

"We cannot afford to wait for a constitutional settlement at national level before addressing local issues," said Mr Ferry

"The problem is too urgent and is escalating and a local option is needed now"

At the national level, business had an important supportive role to play in effecting socio-economic changes, he said

"It is not enough to leave it to the government to undertake socio-economic upliftment of the disadvantaged members of our community

"Each and every business must do its bit and the challenge that faces us is to offer real benefits while containing costs and not undermining the competitiveness of the enterprise"

With the possibility of an equitable political settlement and given the right economic signals, South Africa could become the spearhead for economic growth in the southern African region

Cape Town's open city poser

235
w/c APR 68
19/5/70

HOW does a city strangled by apartheid legislation make itself democratically accountable to all its citizens?

This is a question which the Cape Town City Council has been grappling with for years, and which is still unresolved, despite proposals for an open city as recently as last month to the Administrator, Mr Kobus Meiring

The complaints that followed from the politically discredited management committees — who claimed this week that as “representatives of the majority” they hadn’t been properly consulted — were predictable, and emphasised only the political divide facing the council

Moral wrestlings

Its first moral wrestlings followed the announcement by then Administrator of the Cape Dr Otto du Plessis of his intention of applying the amended Electoral Consolidation Act of 1946, which effectively removed all voters other than whites from the municipal voters’ roll

By the time the disfranchisement of these voters had been completed with the promulgation of Ordinance No 19 of 1971, the council was politically and strategically isolated

On one hand, it was out on a precarious liberal limb, facing the continual threat of pruning by the powerful National Party-dominated government and provincial council

On the other, it was seen to be perched on a branch of the apartheid tree and was therefore discredited in the eyes of many organisations which refused to collaborate in the hated system

Although the council campaigned for the retention of the common voters’ roll, it is a matter of history that its representations fell on deaf ears

Cape Town urgently needs new strategies to deal with problems caused by rapid urbanisation and a burgeoning population. But calls for an urban manifesto to guide the city into a prosperous future come up against a wall of apartheid and political fragmentation. Although the city council has repeatedly tried to draw all the citizens of Cape Town into a common form of local government, it has been frustrated by both the government and by the suspicious disfranchised. Weekend Argus Reporter JOHN YELD examines some of the Council's failures — and its attempt at a different approach.

mentary groups and civic associations, and sports and cultural organisations across the political spectrum

She reported her preliminary findings in April 1988. Not surprisingly, there were several common questions from most of those approached

Corollary

The first was how the *Goals* project could succeed without participants tacitly supporting the racially-segregated and discriminatory system

Continued ↓

Other council initiatives which following years proved equally unsuccessful — such as the "Call for Dialogue" in 1985 which followed serious outbreaks of violence in the city, but which ultimately broke no new ground in the search for democracy at a municipal level

Manifesto

Running almost concurrently with this initiative was the Cape Metropolitan Peace Conference proposal, adopted by the council in November 1985. This was intended to become a forum where a manifesto for non-racial, democratic local government could be drawn up and ways found of implementing it.

Several leading political scientists were involved and in July 1987 former PFP leader Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert was appointed facilitator.

But his findings four months later were a blow for the council: the continuing state of emergency and political detentions did not make such a conference possible at the time, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert reported, and he relinquished his role.

At that point, the city's hopes for a shared democratic future seemed unobtainable.

However, the seeds of a fresh initiative were planted at the same time as previous efforts were foundering.

In August 1986 the council adopted *A Corporate City Plan for Cape Town*, which emphasised the need to integrate and co-ordinate municipal management and city planning and development.

Key element

A key element in this strategy was the belief that "the future of this city should be shaped by the decisions of its citizens", the intention was to develop "a joint vision for the city".

Goals for Cape Town, as the process was called, aimed to involve all citizens in a participatory planning venture, setting priorities for the future and formulating appropriate processes and structures to meet them.

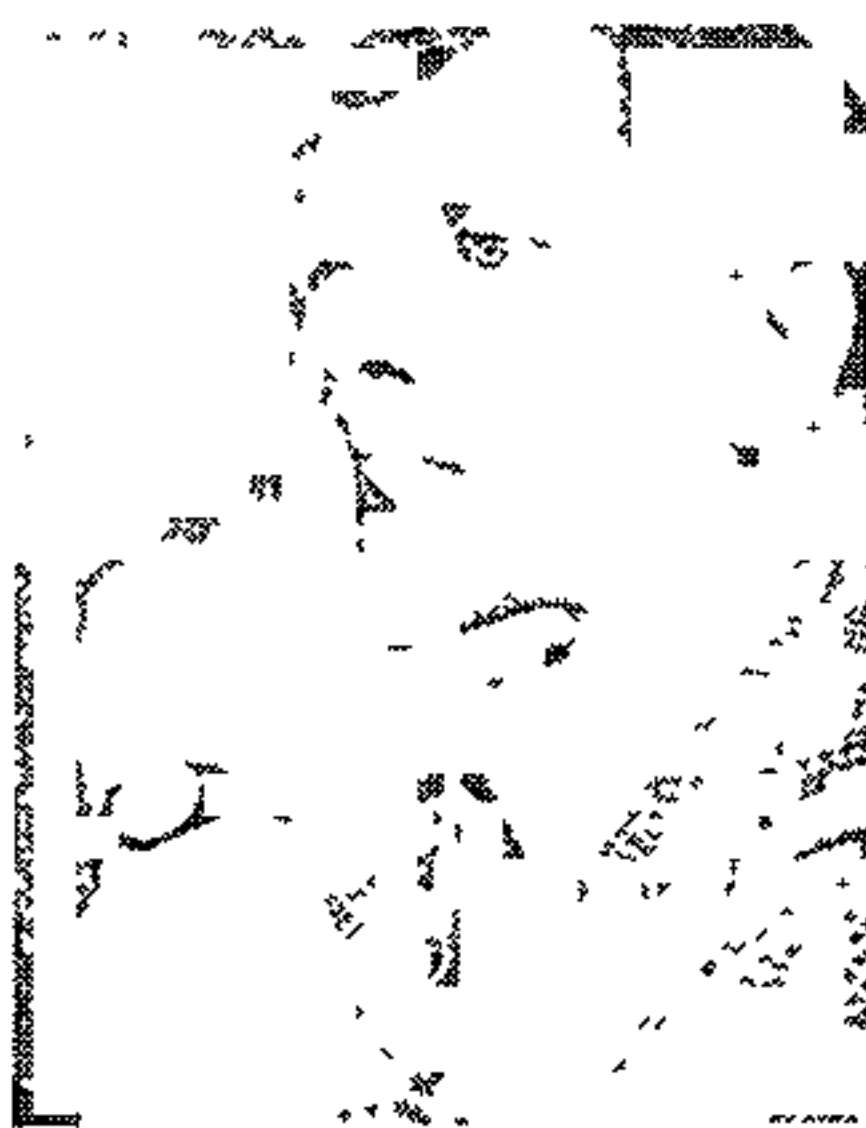
The major challenge was to draw disfranchised and politically alienated groups into this process.

To launch *Goals for Cape Town*, the executive committee approved a decision by the city's corporate management team, headed by town clerk Dr Stan Evans, to appoint researcher/analyst Ms Helen Zille as a consultant.

Ms Zille first interviewed about 50 key individuals in major "stakeholder" groups (a "stakeholder" was defined as any individual, group or organisation which could place a claim on the council's attention, resources or output or which was affected by that output) — including business leaders, white ratepayers' representatives, extra-parlia-



Professor David Dewar



Dr Van Zyl Slabbert

A corollary was how the project could succeed if it depended on councillors accountable to white voters.

Other key questions included what assurances the council could give that the programme was not a government-sponsored Joint Management Centre (JMC) security initiative, how representatives of restricted organisations could be involved in the process, and whether communities outside the municipal boundaries could be accommodated.

"First prize"

These questions were put to the corporate management team and executive committee for a response. In return, they again set out the council's commitment to a non-racial, democratic system of local government and reaffirmed the decision not to participate in any JMC system.

Further discussions proved that the council's "first prize" — a citywide process of collective goal setting — was clearly still out of reach. National transformation was then the major issue and many felt it was inappropriate for city goals to feature prominently on their political agendas.

But — and it was a highly significant "but" — there had been an important breakthrough. Although there were fundamental

doubts about whether the process could be successful under the current political status quo, none of the respondents rejected in principle a participatory planning process.

The past 18 months have seen civic and community organisations reconsidering their strategies in the changing South Africa.

At the same time, the city council has been trying to bring its operation into line with the principles of the broader *Goals for Cape Town* process — i.e. making its planning more accountable to the affected communities.

Libraries

It has done this in projects such as reviewing the future use of a Salt River community hall, in an investigation into the proposed closure of public passageways in Mitchell's Plain, and in an initiative to look at the possibility of using libraries as study facilities for high school students.

But a handful of successful projects on a community level do not provide answers for the city's major problems.

As Professor David Dewar and his Urban Problems Research Unit team at UCT have pointed out — and as planners in the council itself are only too aware — there are a number of pressing issues that demand immediate attention because of their long-term consequences. These include the effects of a burgeoning city population, the land shortage for housing, and the chaotic transport situation. Such major planning issues are likely to be addressed by the council in the very near future.

Mutual trust

What will be different from previous council initiatives will be that, through the community planning projects, sufficient mutual trust may have developed to allow all Cape Town's "stakeholders" to respond.

The council's underlying premise is that cities will be pivotal in paving the way for the new, post-apartheid South Africa, and this view is starting to gain acceptance by those not officially represented there. "Contesting the cities" is a phrase in increasing use.

Although the common objective of all parties — a democratic city physically structured to be both efficient and equitable for all its inhabitants — may still seem far down the road, at least the vehicle to get there is no longer hopelessly bound in an apartheid-engendered traffic jam of suspicion, mistrust and political recrimination.

"The process of talking creatively together is on the way," says Dr Evans.

W/E
Argus

19/5/90

235

THE world's population is growing faster than ever — by three people a second, or a quarter of a million each day.

During the 90s, an extra 90 to 100 million people — roughly equal to the current population of Central America or Eastern Europe — will be added each year

More than 90 percent of this growth will come in developing countries which are already unable to meet the most basic demands of many of their people

One billion of the world's 5.3 billion inhabitants are now living in poverty. This number is expected to rise dramatically in the next decade.

Catastrophe

As the global population looks set to double, and perhaps even treble, during the next century, the human race could be heading for an ecological catastrophe, says the State of World Population Report, just released by the UN Population Fund (UNFPA)

The rich are largely responsible for acid rain and damage to the ozone layer, as well as around two-thirds

Where on earth shall we live?

South 23/5-29/5/90

(235)

During the next century, the world population will probably double. The biggest increase will be in the poorest countries, exacerbating environmental destruction and undermining development efforts. TOM ASTON reports on the choices for the 21st century:

of the greenhouse gases causing global warming

The poor have carried out large-scale deforestation and land degradation which are forecast to become worse due to increasing shortages of land.

Says UNFPA executive director, Dr Nafis Sadik "The next 10 years will decide the shape of the 21st century. They may decide the future of the earth as a habitation for humans"

Investment

The report argues that investment in human resources such as education and training is not only a firm basis for alleviating poverty, but is also the sur-

est way to rein in population growth

The means to a long term decline in fertility include improving the status of women and their education, raising health-care standards for both mothers and children, and making family planning widely available.

This kind of investment has often commanded a lower priority than industry, agriculture or military spending. But, says Dr Sadik it is time for a new scale of priorities

"There is no other sphere of development where investment can make such a large contribution to the

options and quality of life"

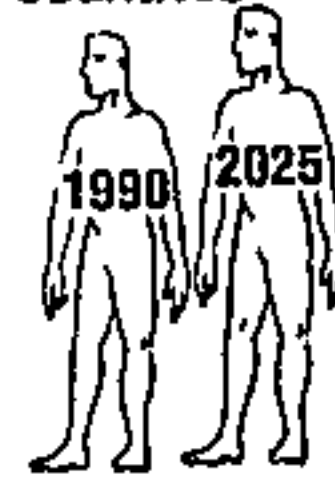
High rates of world population growth have been forecasted for many years, but recent predictions that population would stabilise at around 10.2 billion now seem too low — 11 billion seems more likely

Target

If the use of family planning does not increase as expected, the world could be heading for a total of 14 billion

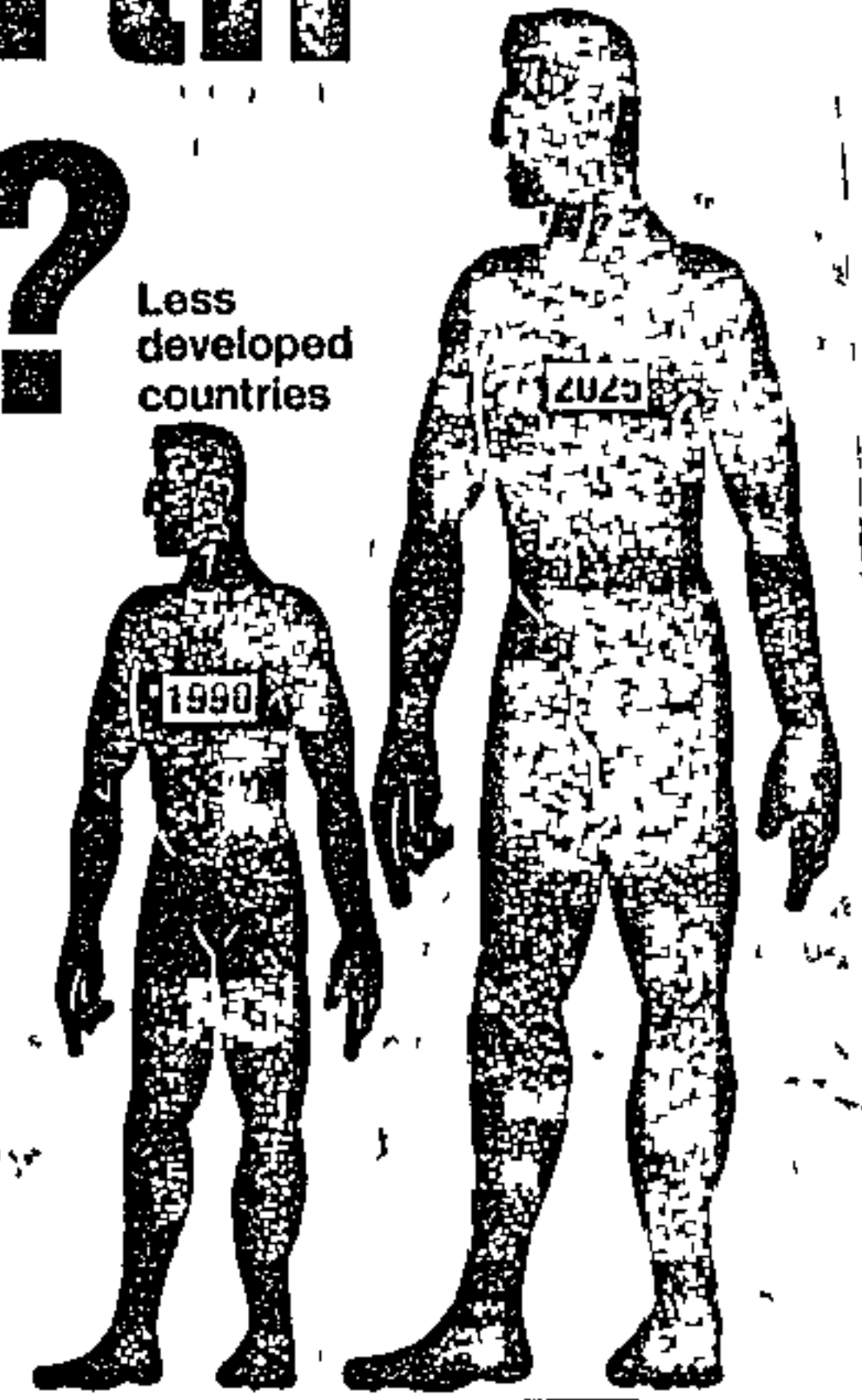
To achieve the 10.2 billion target, women in developing countries will have to reduce the number of children they bear from an average of 4.2 — the figure between 1980 and

Developed countries



1.2bn 1.35bn

Less developed countries



4.1bn 7.1bn

Global forecasts for the growth in the world population in developed and less developed countries the years 1990 and 2025

1.4 billion today to more than four billion

Jobs

The current shortage of jobs will become more severe. Every year, 38 million jobs will have to be created, as the workforce in developing countries grows from less than 1.8 billion today to more than 3.1 billion by 2025

Land will also be in short supply. Thirty-six developing countries with a total population of nearly 500 million may not be able to feed their people from their own lands by the year 2000

These kinds of forecasts are the basis for the report's urgent calls for concerted international action during the 90s, the UN's Fourth Development Decade

Proposed measures include

- Universal female enrolment in primary schools by the year 2000,

- Spending in developing countries on education and health, including family planning, raised to at

least five percent of GNP,

- Aid and economic adjustment policies tailored to support this goal,

- Reduced infant mortality in developing countries from 71 deaths per 1 000 now to 50 or less by the year 2000,

- The number of women family planning users increased from 326 million now to 535 million by the year 2000,

- Greater choice of family planning methods,

- Governments launching integrated development and family planning policies with strong community input,

- New family planning campaigns aimed at men

Says Dr Sadik "At the start of the 90s, the choice must be to act decisively to slow population growth, attack poverty and protect the environment

"The alternative is to hand on to our children a poisoned inheritance" — GEMINI NEWS

Men have been one of the major obstacles to achieving greater use of family planning

Women were often afraid their husbands would beat them if they were found to be using contraception

Sterilisation

Men are often neglected as a target-group by family planning policy-makers, even in countries with strong campaigns

Sterilisation is the most common method of contraception in the world and the operation is far safer, simpler and cheaper for men than women

Even so, more than twice as many women as men are sterilised. In developing countries, the situation is worse — only one quarter of sterilisations are performed on men

The next most popular forms of contraception, intra uterine devices (IUDs) and the pill are both exclusively for use by women. Men, on the other hand, are often reluctant to use condoms

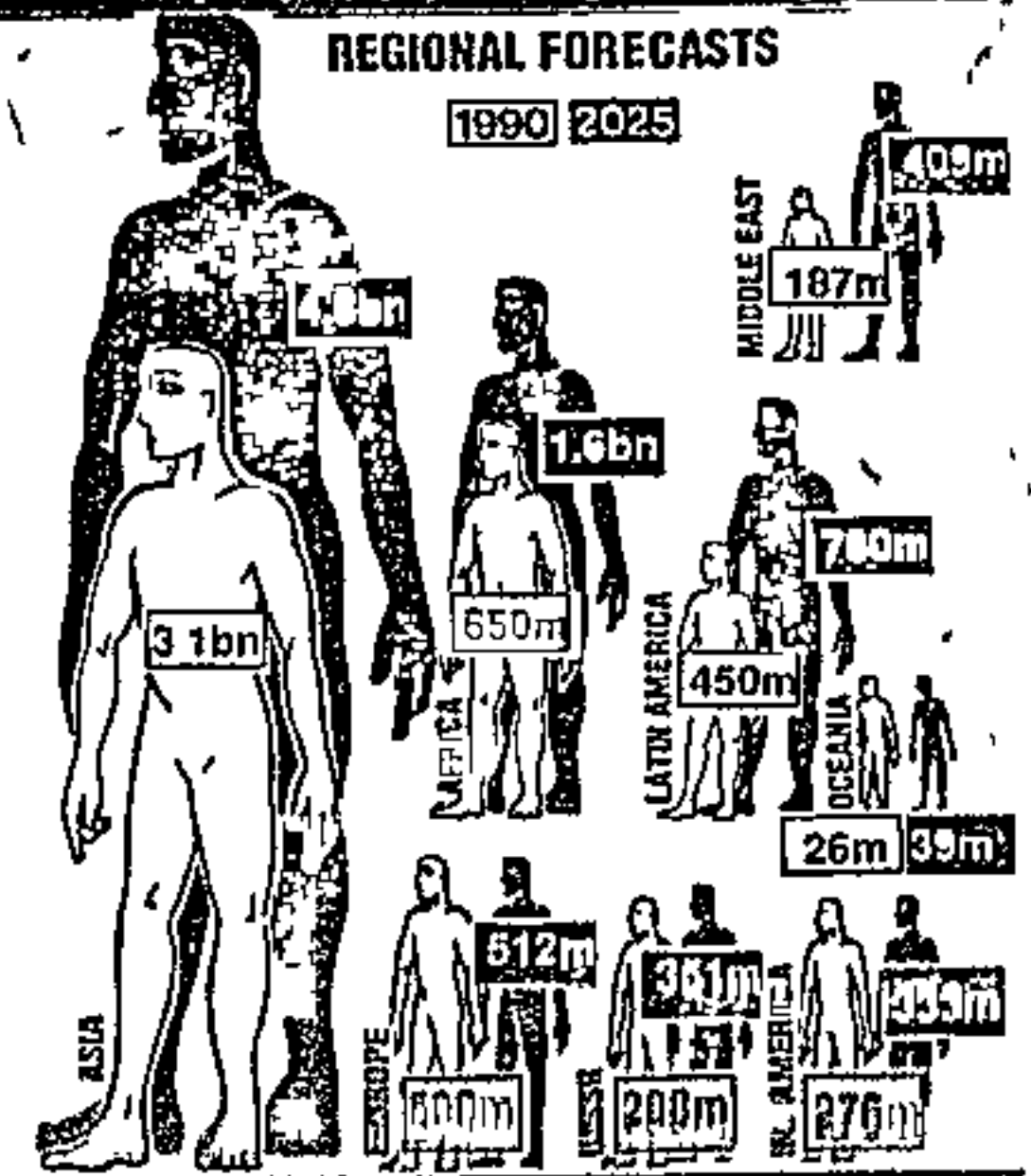
Males

To keep the world population within the 11 billion forecast, there will have to be a new demand for family planning which will depend on much greater male involvement


The report predicts that by the year 2025, the rise of "mega cities" will lead to acute housing shortages, especially in developing countries.

By then, the world's urban population will have risen threefold from below

World population growth



NOT FOR NARROW MINDS



THE WIDE AWAKE WEEKLY

SURFACE MAIL, HOME DELIVERIES Cape Flats, Southern Suburbs Mitchell's Plain, Northern Suburbs, Central Suburbs	26 weeks R20.00	52 weeks R41.60
AIRMAIL South Africa	R23.40	R46.80
Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland	R95.00	R190.00
Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Zanzibar	R111.00	R222.00
Transkei, Namibia	R30.00	R60.00
North America, Pakistan	R189.00	R378.00
Europe, UK, USSR	R142.00	R284.00
India, Japan	R205.00	R409.00
New Zealand, China	R220.00	R440.00

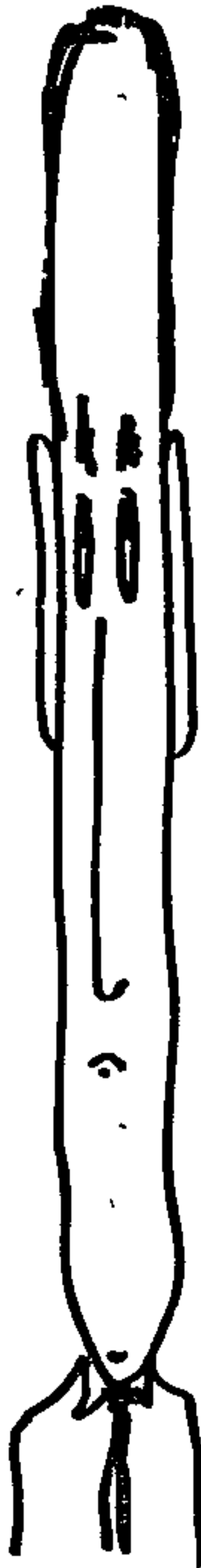
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CODE _____

HOME PHONE NO. _____

Send your form with a crossed cheque to
 HOME DELIVERIES: South Press Services (Pty) Ltd
 PO Box 171, 7420 Paarden Eiland
 POSTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS: South Press Services (Pty) Ltd
 PO Box 13094, 7900 St. Lowy Road



A paradox: to grow more we have to grow less

W/Mail 25/5 - 31/5/90

235

THE world's population is growing faster than ever before. It is now increasing by three people a second — about a quarter of a million people each day. During this decade an extra 90 to 100-million people will be born — roughly equal to the current population of Central America or Eastern Europe — will be added each year.

Over 90 percent of this growth will come in developing countries which are already unable to meet the most basic needs of many of their people. One billion of the world's 5.3-billion people are now living in poverty and this number is expected to rise dramatically in the next decade.

The wasteful affluence of the "top billion" combined with the short-term actions of the "bottom billion" simply to survive has already caused massive environmental destruction. As the global population looks set to double, perhaps even treble, during the next century the human race could be heading for an ecological catastrophe, says the State of World Population Report just released by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The rich are largely responsible for acid rain and damage to the ozone layer, as well as around two-thirds of the greenhouse gases causing global warming. The poor have carried out large-scale deforestation and land degradation which are forecast to become worse due to increasing shortages of land.

Unless there is a worldwide switch to cleaner technologies, energy efficiency and resource conservation, especially by the richer countries, population growth will lead to more pollution and depletion of non-renewable resources.

UNFPA executive director Dr Nafis Sadik says "The next 10 years will decide the shape of the 21st century. They may decide the future of the earth as a habitation for humans." She is calling for an all-out attack on poverty itself and reduced rates of population growth, especially in the

The human race could be hurtling towards an ecological catastrophe TOM ASTON reports

regions with the highest growth rates.

The report argues that investment in human resources such as education and training is not only a firm basis for alleviating poverty, but is also the surest way to rein in population growth. The means to a long-term decline in fertility include improving the status of women and their education, raising health-care standards for both mothers and children, and making family planning widely available.

Though this kind of investment has often commanded a lower priority than industry, agriculture or military spending, "It is time for a new scale of priorities," says Sadik. "There is no other sphere of development where investment can make such a large contribution to the options and quality of life."

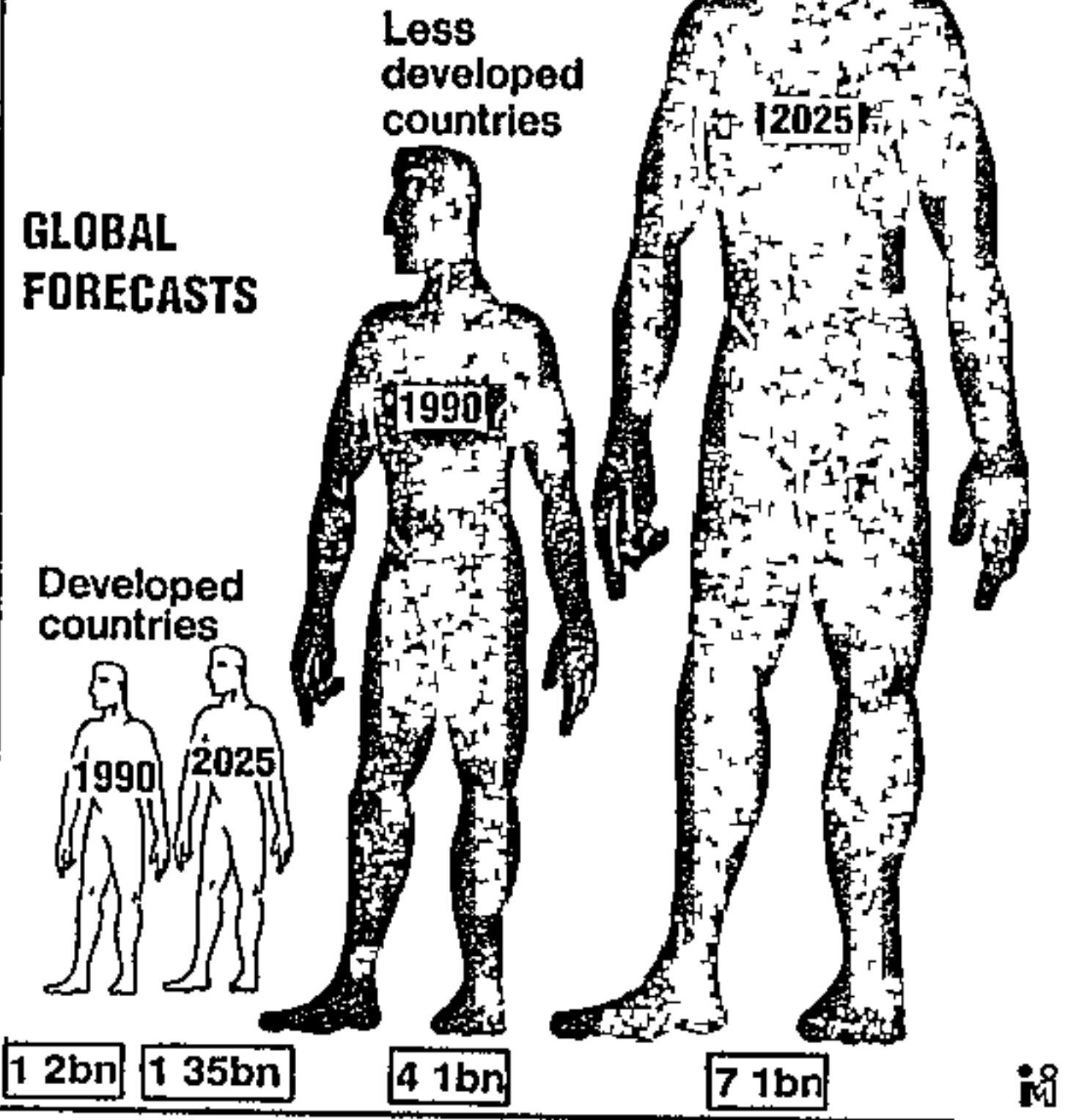
High rates of world population growth have been forecast for many years, but recent predictions that population would stabilise at around 10.2-billion now seem too low — 11-billion seems more likely. If the use of family planning does not increase as expected, the world could be heading for a total of 14-billion.

To achieve the 10.2-billion target, women in developing countries will have to reduce the number of children they bear from an average of 4.2, the figure between 1980 and 1985, to 3.2 for the period 2000 to 2005, and to just 2.3 for 2020 to 2025.

The more pessimistic forecasts are based on the experience of the 1980s during which birthrates have risen compared to the levels in the 1960s in 15 countries, 13 of them in Africa.

Men have been one of the major obstacles to achieving greater use of

- World population is now growing at 3 people per second, 250,000 per day
- It is expected to stabilise at 11bn, but without family planning it could reach 14bn in the next century



Population explosion ... Male hostility to contraception is a problem

family planning. A recent survey in Kenya showed that though more men knew about family planning than women, 35 percent of them never discussed it with their wives. Women were often afraid that their husbands would beat them if they were found to be using contraception.

Men are often neglected as a target-group by family planning policy-makers, even in countries with strong campaigns. In Thailand, for instance, after a 15-year campaign that has

more than halved birth rates, 67 percent of women use contraception compared to just seven percent of men.

Sterilisation is the most common method of contraception in the world and the operation is far safer, simpler and cheaper for men than women. Even so, more than twice as many women as men are sterilised. In developing countries the situation is worse — only one quarter of sterilisations are performed on men.

The next most popular forms of contraception, intra-uterine devices (IUDs) and the pill are both exclusively for use by women. Men, on the other hand, are often reluctant to use condoms.

To keep world population within the 11-billion forecast there will have to be new demand for family planning which will depend on much greater male involvement.

The report predicts that by the year 2025 the rise of "mega-cities" will lead to acute housing shortages, especially in developing countries. By then the world's urban population will have risen threefold from under 1.4-billion today to over 4-billion.

The current shortage of jobs will become more severe. Thirty-eight million new jobs will have to be created every year as the workforce in developing countries grows from less than 1.8-billion today to more than 3.1-billion by 2025.

Land will also be in short supply. Thirty-six developing countries with a total population of nearly 500-million may not be able to feed their people from their own lands by the year 2000. Food production a head fell in over half the countries of Latin America and Africa in 1987-88.

These kind of forecasts are the basis for the report's urgent calls for concerted international action during the 1990s, the UN's Fourth Development Decade. Proposed measures include:

- Universal female enrolment in primary schools by the year 2000
 - Spending in developing countries on education and health, including family planning, raised to at least five percent of gross national product
 - Aid and economic adjustment policies tailored to support this goal
 - Reduced infant mortality in developing countries from 71 deaths per 1,000 now to 50 or less by 2000
 - Spending on family planning in developing countries doubled by the year 2000
 - The number of women family planning users increased from 326 million now to 535-million in the year 2000
 - Greater choice of family planning methods
 - Governments launching integrated development and family planning policies with strong community input
 - New family planning campaigns aimed at men
- Sadik says "At the start of the 1990s the choice must be to act decisively to slow population growth, attack poverty and protect the environment. The alternative is to hand on to our children a poisoned inheritance"
- Gemini News

The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID

Kwazulu Personnel	Whites	Blacks	Coloureds	Indians
R0-R7 779	747	23 604	9	505
R7 800-R17 299	1 717	23 984	3	209
R17 300-R35 099	270	6 278	7	20
R35 100-R59 199	21	427	—	—
R59 200 and more	—	9	—	—
<i>Seconded Personnel</i>				
R0-R7 779	5	—	—	—
R7 800-R17 299	53	—	—	21
R17 300-R35 099	505	—	1	53
R35 100-R59 199	320	—	2	87
R59 200 and more	62	—	—	4

SADF: Troops in Black townships

472 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 6/6/90*

(1) Whether any official complaints were lodged with the South African Defence Force in 1989 regarding the actions of troops in any Black townships, if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates and (c) what

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) 10

(b) Alleged shooting

5 Jun Alleged rape

15 Jun Alleged shooting incident

22 Jun Alleged assault

24 Jun Alleged assault and arrest

1 Jul Alleged assault

29 Jul House fired upon

1 Aug Handling of children at roadblock

26 Aug Assault

23 Oct Alleged rape

SADF lease of land in OFS

484 Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of Defence *Hansard 6/6/90*

Whether the South African Defence Force leases any land in the Orange Free State to private individuals, if so, (a) where are the properties concerned situated, (b) what is the (i) area, (ii) rental and (iii) period of the

(1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1989,

(2) (a) how many White 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? *Hansard 6/6/90*. B1157E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) 4 568 000 (estimate)*

(2)** (a) 430 000 (estimate)*

(b) (i)***	(ii)
Zimbabwe	34 260
Other in Africa	18 820
Greece	7 830
Italy	13 175
Netherlands	17 660
Portugal	43 145
United Kingdom	217 700
West Germany	25 340
Other in Europe	30 395
United States of America	4 950
Other in America	3 975
Australia	4 355
Other in Oceania	1 505
Asia	6 040
Stateless and unknown	850

* The estimate is based on the mid-year population estimate of the Central Statistical Service relating to 30 June 1989

** These estimates are based on the 1985 population census ratios which were applied to the aforementioned estimates

*** Only countries from which more than 3 000 persons originated, are shown separately

Persons entering SA illegally

507 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Home Affairs *Hansard 6/6/90*

(a) How many (i) Blacks, (ii) Indians and (iii) Whites entered the Republic of South Africa illegally during 1989 and (b) what were their countries of origin, in each case? *Hansard 6/6/90* B1178E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) and (b) Persons entering the Republic of South Africa illegally do so clandestinely and consequently no statistics are available. Statistics are however kept according to country of origin but not according to race, of all illegal

aliens who are traced and removed from the Republic. This includes persons who entered the country illegally as well as those who entered legally but subsequently allowed their permits to expire and thus became illegal. The following numbers of illegal persons were removed during 1989 to their countries of origin *Hansard 6/6/90*

Mozambique	38 758
Zimbabwe	5 817
Botswana	843
Lesotho	4 728
Malawi	110
Zambia	2
Swaziland	1 269
Tanzania	4
Mauritius	1
Kenya	2
Uganda	1
Taiwan	8
Portugal	1
England	1
Japan	2
Brazil	1
Switzerland	1
Rumania	1
TOTAL	51 550

Own Affairs

UPE: capacity/enrolment

129 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Education and Culture *Hansard 6/6/90*

(1) (a) What is the current (i) capacity of and (ii) enrolment at the University of Port Elizabeth and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(2) how many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian students (i) applied for admission to and (ii) were accepted by this university in 1990? B1174E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(1) (a)	(i)	(ii)
(1) (a)	5 000	
(1) (b)	4 965	
(2) (a)	1 564	1 027
(2) (b)	175	85
(2) (c)	361	209
(2) (d)	78	45

carb 7/15 7/6/90

Tenth of whites in SA are ²³⁵ foreigners

Political Staff

NEARLY 10% of the estimated 4,6 million whites in South Africa are citizens of foreign countries, Home Affairs Minister Mr Gene Louw said yesterday.

Mr Louw, who was replying to questions tabled by Mr Tian van der Merwe (DP Green Point) and Mr Wynand van Wyk (CP Witbank), said the total white population was estimated at 4 568 000

There were an estimated 430 000 white people who had not taken out South African citizenship, including 217 700 British citizens, 34 260 citizens of Zimbabwe, 43 145 citizens of Portugal and 25 340 citizens of West Germany

He also said 51 550 people illegally in South Africa were removed from the country last year.

235



'Urban crisis' could scuttle hopes of peace

JOHANNESBURG — The high-level political settlement on which most people were "pinning their hopes" could be seriously undermined by the crisis in urban areas, Mr Jan Steyn, chairman of the Independent Development Trust, has warned

As the rate of growth of South Africa's urban areas was double that of the overall population, it was in these areas that "strong links in the chain of our emerging national structures will be forged or broken", he said

Mr Steyn this month took up his new position as head of the trust set up by the government to administer R2-billion set aside for social upliftment

Addressing a "City Futures" conference this week organised by the Centre for Policy Studies of Wits University's Graduate School of Business Administration, he said increasing rent boycotts, black local authority debt and protests about local grievances were in part a reflection of generalised restlessness and expectations

However, urban conditions for the mass of poor people remained very negative

He was gravely concerned that the high-level political settlement on which most people were pinning their hopes would be seriously undermined by the crisis in towns and cities

Urban problems were among the more difficult challenges facing humankind

Severe housing shortages

In the provision of housing, market forces were powerful impellers of development, but only at levels at which demand could operate

It had been suggested that in South Africa 61 percent of black households and nearly 40 percent of coloured households could not contribute financially towards housing State provision and subsidies, unless the government was inordinately wealthy or the population slow-growing, was usually accompanied by severe housing shortages

"For 'third world' cities like ours, there are no solutions, only carefully assessed and monitored compromises — hopefully rapidly ameliorating human deprivation. The closest we can come to solutions is a very careful combination of policies which still have to be formulated, often with the clear knowledge that the consequences are not clearly predictable

"Whether anyone likes it or not, part of the 'solution' in virtually all cities with high levels of poverty, lies precisely in features which we tend to regard as failures, such as shack settlements

Can metropolitan negotiations for new local government structures be contemplated before national negotiations? This was one the questions put by Jan Steyn, chairman of the R2-billion Independent Development Trust, in the first speech delivered in his new capacity **KAREN STANDER** reports

"This sounds like an awful thing to say and I do not say it lightly. These settlements do, however, serve a purpose as social undesirability depresses the market values and the costs of services to within reach of the poor

"Part of the solution is to cope creatively with social defects and not to adopt an absolute or perfectionist attitude"

"Adapt our lifestyles"

South Africans, and particularly whites, needed to stop deluding themselves that South Africa could afford cities that looked like Frankfurt, Dallas or Zurich, when the country had a per capita gross national product closer to that of Mexico, Brazil and Turkey

"This means that we have to become accustomed to adapting our lifestyles to urban complexity, inter-cultural and inter-class juxtaposition, a situation far closer to that of Rio than to our delusive image of an unrealistic hyper-privileged past incapable of being sustained save through oppressive and unjust measures"

"And finally, because all segments of our urban population are going to have to compromise on what they have had in the past or what they think they are entitled to, we need general political legitimacy

"We need to involve the leaders of all classes and interests in working towards a solution"

Mr Steyn questioned whether the metropolitan negotiating process could be contemplated before national negotiations. The future constitution and development pattern of the cities was complex, requiring high level consideration, particularly by representatives of the majority

He pleaded for the poor to be given a better deal. "Poor people in South Africa have suffered enough. Don't let us compound the injustices perpetrated through the apartheid system by the continued destruction of our urban infrastructure — both human and physical"

Pay-offs

Ever since economist Thomas Malthus's 1798 essay on population growth, many dire predictions on the topic have been proved false. Whether one is an optimist or pessimist, however, the current rate of growth will have enormous economic and industrial consequences.

A billion people will be added to the world population by the year 2001 and, by 2025, it will have increased by 3,17bn. This is equal to the world population in 1960. The UN predicts the total will eventually stabilise at 11bn but, at present fertility rates, 14bn looks more likely.

How will all these people be fed?

FINANCIAL MAIL JUNE 8 1990

It is easy to overestimate effects of the green revolution. The UN says that developing countries had more falls than rises in per capita cereal production between 1979-1981 and 1986-1987. World cereal production per capita peaked in 1985, the 1988 figure was lower than in any year since 1977. In part, this may be a function of price. Wheat prices rose by under 8% during the Eighties, higher prices might bring further land into production or cause switching from other crops. In theory, there is plenty of land available, though much of it is in sparsely populated tropical areas.

Whether the investment to improve that land comes from the West, or from changes in the political and economic structure of developing countries, will no doubt be the subject of continued debate.

From the economic point of view, however, what is clear is that to bring Third-World food production closer to Western levels will need an immense increase in the use of fertilisers and pesticides. That may more than compensate agricultural chemicals companies for any environmentally induced fall in demand from the West.

It is also clear that health care expenditure will rise at least in line with population. Developing countries in particular spend far less of their GNP on health than on defence.

Any attempt to reduce population growth, for example, would increase expenditure on contraception and, if developing countries shift from sterilisation towards methods more commonly used in the West, drug companies would be beneficiaries.

The motor industry also looks set to benefit, on UN predictions. The world's 400m vehicles now are expected to reach 700m by 2025. Environmental considerations are likely to be overridden by the desire for car ownership.

Whether West European and US motor companies build the bulk of those cars, or they are made by the Japanese and southeast Asians, is another question. Indeed, Western companies will have to be quick on their feet to exploit the opportunities.

By the year 2025, 57% of the world's population will live in Asia, including 25%, or 2,17bn, in south Asia. The developed countries' share will be down to 15,8%, less than half that in 1950. ■

CPK Times 12/6/90

SA population

growth highest

SOUTH AFRICA is experiencing the world's highest population growth, with particularly high growth rates in the lower socio-economic sections of the population, Mr S P Cilliers of the Department of Arts at Stellenbosch University said yesterday.

He told the President's Council this sector also had the lowest educational standards. — Sapa



2 new 'Sowetos' planned

Population expected to double by 2000

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Plans for two new "Sowetos" south of Johannesburg have been launched. They aim to house the population which is expected to more than double by the turn of the century.

Chairman of the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council (CWRSC) Mr John Griffiths said two regions had been earmarked for immediate development.

Private developers

The first, totalling almost 10 000ha, fell within the 12 450ha to the west of Soweto, which was declared a development area in terms of the Black Communities Development Act of 1989.

This comprised 640ha north-west of Dobsonville where at least 10 000 stands would be made available by four private developers.

CWRSC chief executive Mr Len de Wet said "It will be

possible to get 30/40 stands to a hectare, which means this area could supply another 20 000 stands"

Nearly R20-million had been allocated by the CWRSC for bulk water, sewer and electricity services and the Transvaal Provincial Administration would redesign the intersection of the two major roads in the area, PW5 and K102, to allow better land use.

Another 400 erven on Doornkop farm have been earmarked for development at a future date and, in addition, the TPA has acquired about 600ha north of Dobsonville which will be allocated for black, including informal, housing.

The second area, about 9 000ha north-west of Evaton and south of Ennerdale to the east and west of the N1 highway, has been earmarked for balanced residential housing — including site and service — to house 700 000 people, commercial and industrial development.

ARGUS 21/6/90 (235)

THE Urban Foundation yesterday unveiled the results of five years of intensive research into urbanisation and demographic trends which prove, it says, that SA needs to drastically re-evaluate its development strategies.

The findings of the foundation's urbanisation unit underscore the extent to which previous attempts to

Time for new urban plan?

By Peter Delmar 4/17/70

235

stem the tide of black urbanisation have failed.

The first instalment in a 10-part series of publications, called Policies for a New Urban Future, was released at a media briefing in Johannesburg yesterday.

According to Ann Bernstein, the unit's executive director, the aim is to promote a vigorous debate on the future of SA's cities and towns. The foundation will disclose on July 24 its views on new planning strategies.

The study looked at SA as a whole, including the TBVC states and homelands.

It used a wider definition of what constitutes urban, metropolitan and rural areas to overcome artificial racial and political definitions used to date by planners working within an apartheid framework.

Its distinction between rural and urban is fundamental and, says Bernstein, largely sets the latest research apart from official censuses

PETER DELMAR

which ignored the essentially urban character of many large homeland settlements.

By the year 2010, approximately 9.3-million blacks will be living in "homeland metropolitan" and 2.4 million in "homeland urban" areas.

And while the major pattern of migration has previously been from white rural areas to the homeland part of urban centres, the foundation anticipates future trends will mostly be from the homeland urban centres to "white" metropolitan areas, Bernstein says.

It projects a doubling of the SA population between 1980 and 2010 — from 29-million to 60-million, with the total black metropolitan population in SA's eight biggest cities leaping from 12-million to 32-million

These top eight cities will bear the brunt of future urbanisation, with smaller towns and cities experiencing proportionally less migration.

At first glance the statistics appear almost apocalyptic, with the PWV becoming home to a staggering 16-million by 2010.

But the picture is not all bad. SA's annual population growth of 2.5% is similar to that of Brazil and its overall level of current urbanisation (around 60%) compares with other developing countries with similar GNP's per capita.

Urbanisation makes the provision of essential services easier and reduces population growth rates.

For instance, the population growth rate of Soweto is roughly comparable with that of the national average for whites.

Also, SA has a "highly normal" urban hierarchy, with the PWV being the largest metropolitan area, followed by Cape Town and Durban on

the next tier, and so on.

According to Charles Simkins, the demographer who steered most of the research, this means the PWV is not too big in relation to Durban, and Durban is not too big in relation to Bloemfontein.

One of the foundation's most alarming findings, however, is that two-thirds of SA's black population is 27 years of age or younger, a statistic which poses enormous planning challenges, particularly in terms of job provision.

Rather than fighting what is an irresistible trend, the foundation calls for a planning reorientation to cope with the demands of a burgeoning metropolitan and urban population, coupled with realistic rural development.

The challenges facing SA's planners and policymakers will increasingly have to do with urban management — readjusting densities, providing sufficient finance to meet the need for services and facilities, timeous identification of land for urban development and finding new, meaningful local political structures



□ BERNSTEIN

LETTERS

Population explosion among blacks predicted

235

Sowetan
4/7/90

SOWETAN
REPORTER

THE black population of South Africa is expected to more than double between 1980 and 2010, a report released this week said

The majority of the population will be urbanised, requiring a new approach to metropolitan planning and urban government and management, the report said.

In a document presented to top executives and strategic planners in Johannesburg, the Urban Foundation said most metropolitan growth will come in the form of an increase to the black population.

The document summarises the results of several years of Urban Foundation and Private Sector Council research into South African demographic trends and the development and policy implications of these trends.

"South Africa's population as a whole is growing rapidly and the black population will more than double in the period 1980 to 2010.

"By the year 2010, 69 percent of the black population is expected to be urbanised, more than two thirds of which will be in the metropolitan areas," it said

A related point was that South Africa today had a youthful population by world standards

"In 1990, two thirds of the black population

are 27-years-old or younger and the challenges posed by this youthful, black population are those that must come to dominate the development agenda"

Another trend was that very few areas of South Africa were actually losing population in absolute terms but the main areas of "out-migration" had been the "white" rural areas.

This was, however, likely to change in the future, with the homeland rural areas becoming major areas of out-migration.

Natural

The main areas of "in-migration" and population growth had been the metropolitan areas, particularly the "homeland part" of these areas.

However, migration was not the principal source of metropolitan growth - natural increase was

In reviewing national policy implications of these and other trends, the document stressed that urbanisation and metropolitanisation were not only inevitable, but desirable.

It urged that future policy had to be constructed so as to address those issues of concern to black South Africans who were the young, the poor and the less skilled.

CITY POPULATIONS

How to fit them in

By 2010 the population of the PWV will have reached 16m — greater than that of Los Angeles or London. Another 6m people will be living in Durban and 4m in Cape Town, according to an Urban Foundation report

The statistics are based on a new demographic model devised by the foundation's urbanisation unit. It departs from census conventions used in defining urban areas to reflect better the geographic, racial and political realities

New thinking

Extrapolations show a radical rethinking of urban and regional development policy is needed.

The report concludes that previous policy frameworks "must be regarded as failures."

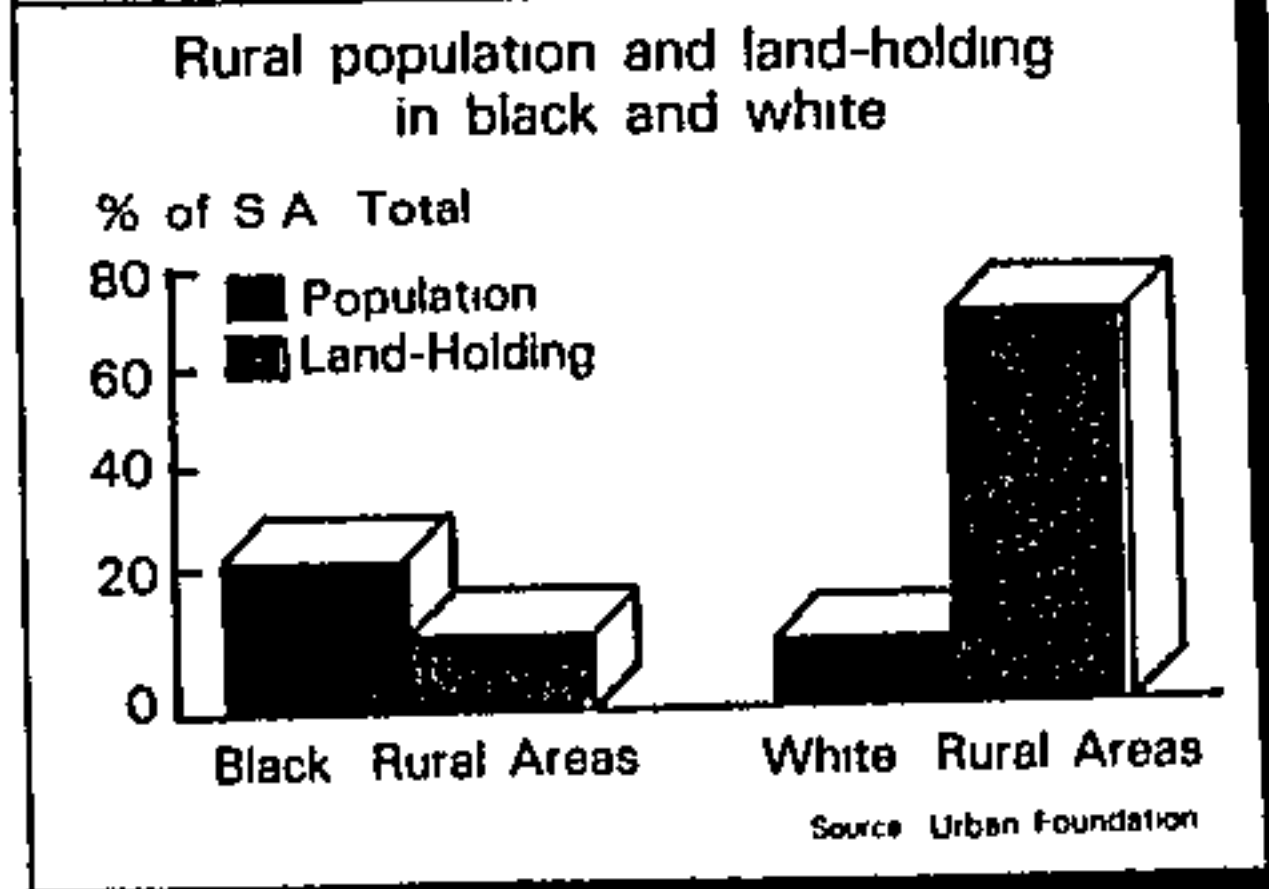
The study points out that the problem is not merely one of city size but rather of managing expansion in urban areas and the relationship between urban and rural development

Its approach is in line with current thinking that urbanisation is not only inevitable but desirable as an engine for economic growth and an accelerator of the trend towards declining birth rates. It is also vital for a successful rural development policy because rural and homeland areas are over-

populated (see graph)

The population in 1985 was 57% urban — comparable with other countries at similar levels of economic development. SA is exceptional, however, in the young age of its population (two-thirds are under 28). The black

Pressure on the land



population will more than double between 1980 and 2010 and its distribution is changing much faster than other groups

The main places of migration for blacks are out of rural areas in "white" SA. Migration to metropolitan areas (particularly to the homeland components of the Bloemfontein, Durban and PWV metropolitan areas) are where some of the largest informal settle-

ments already exist

During 1990-2000 the model predicts major flows out of "homeland" rural places to metropolitan areas. Even so, natural rates of increase contribute more to urban growth than migration, according to the foundation's Jeff McCarthy

By 2010, when it is predicted that 69% of blacks will be urbanised (with two-thirds in major metropolitan areas), the homeland concept will be irrelevant.

Informal housing

The PWV reflects a general trend towards large, predominantly black, metropolitan areas where many will be housed informally in outbuildings or shacks in townships or shacks in "free-standing" settlements on open areas close to cities

Of the 7m in informal housing nationally, just over half are in the PWV (2m) and Durban (1,7m). They have no direct access to electricity or running water. The number of informal dwellings in the PWV is expected to double in five years

Cape Town's informal settlements have absorbed most migrants and lack of planning for this has resulted in unusually bad conditions

A third tier of metropolitan areas (including Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, East London, Maritzburg and Free State goldfields) is expected to grow almost as rapidly as major metropolitan areas. A fourth tier

FIM 617190 (235)
(George-Mossel Bay, Kimberley, Middelburg, Witbank and Pietersburg) will grow by 60% between 1985 and 2010.

Two major challenges confronting planners are to address distortions and irrationalities, caused by planning based on a racial-political framework, and to make a conceptual leap to management on a vastly greater scale

Policy intervention and emphasis in the past has tended to work against demographic imperatives rather than with them, emphasis

FIM 617190 (235)
now must be on managing inevitable processes and not on preventing them. In the case of government's approach to growth in the PWV, for example, a policy of decentralisation and deconcentration was pursued but the demographic imperative is towards concentration

The same is true for government's traditional development priorities for homelands when it is the metropolitan areas that pose the major challenges. In the PWV the continued dominance of the central Rand means

FIM 617190 (235)
the density of development must increase. In Durban development is necessary where many hectares close to the city centre remain undeveloped while very high population densities, exist 25 km away in informal settlements

While increasing densities and concentrations may seem rational from the urban planner's point of view, the political feasibility of such a policy is more vexed. The foundation's Ann Bernstein says policy should aim to provide choice and a broad range of options on where people may live and in what densities

SA has a rich urban system with under-utilised capacity. Urban and regional development policy, however, must radically adapt if it is to have any impact on the enormous demographic realities in this report

Population growth man's worst threat

Arkw 9/7/90 23

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The biggest threat to the survival of the people of this planet is the rapid population growth — a problem that causes misery, hunger and poverty for millions

World Population Day falls on July 11 and aims to heighten public awareness of pressures created by population growth and the need to cut the world's birthrate.

A spokesman for the Department of National Health and Population Development said the world's population had already exceeded 5 000 million. About 75 percent of these people lived in developing countries while the balance lived in the more affluent First World

6 450 MILLION PEOPLE

At the present growth rate the world's population could reach a staggering 6 450 million in the next 10 years

Africa's population was the fastest-growing in the world and doubled roughly every 24 years, said the spokesman

About one third of the continent's population — or 150 million people — suffered from famine while millions lived in extreme poverty and total social decay

South Africa — including the TBVC countries — doubled its population every 32 years with a baby being born every 26 seconds — a total of 3 323 newborn children a day

If nothing was done to curb the growth rate the population could number more than 50 million by the turn of the century.

The spokesman said experts believed the region could only accommodate 80 million people with its available natural resources and socio-economic capabilities. Rapid expansion of the population was already causing problems.

There was an imbalance of about 30 percent in the demand for and the supply of labour in the country. More than 1 000 work seekers entered the

job market daily without any hope of finding employment.

Retrenchments in the gold mining industry would have a significant impact on the number of unemployed

In addition more than three million children now under the age of 15 would seek employment by the year 2 000.

The Human Sciences Research Council predicted there would be only nine million job opportunities within the next five years while the country could expect more than 15 million people to be seeking employment by then.

The National Housing Trust estimated that South Africa has a shortage of about 700 000 houses, which means more than 210 000 dwellings will have to be built each year to meet the demand for accommodation.

This could cost in the region of R50 billion within the next 10 years.

Vast areas of land have been crippled by subsistence agriculture characterised by over-cropping and over-grazing

SOIL EROSION

Ever-growing needs for cropland, firewood and timber have reduced tree and natural vegetation coverage and millions of tons of virtually irreplaceable top soil have been swept into the sea.

The spokesman added that health and education services would be swamped by demand should the population continue to grow at its present rate

The department had launched the Population Development Programme in 1984 to address the problem of unchecked population growth.

It showed that when people's standards of living rose, the community's fertility decreased. The programme's immediate aim was to improve the standard of living to combat the problems created by an ever-increasing population.

SA's population timebomb

By ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

DIRE predictions and shock statistics have had little effect in curbing South Africa's burgeoning population seen by some to be the single biggest challenge facing this country.

Department of National Health and Population Development statisticians estimate that our present population, modestly placed at 28,5 million, will triple in less than 35 years reaching the saturation point of 80 million by the year 2020.

Saturation, they say, because 80 million is all this country's renewable resources can sustain.

Indeed, population growth has been identified the United Nations as one of the greatest threats to world survival.

In Amsterdam last year, 89 countries participating in an International Forum on Population in the 21st Century dedicated themselves "to bringing about higher levels of advocacy and attention to the crucial importance of population trends."

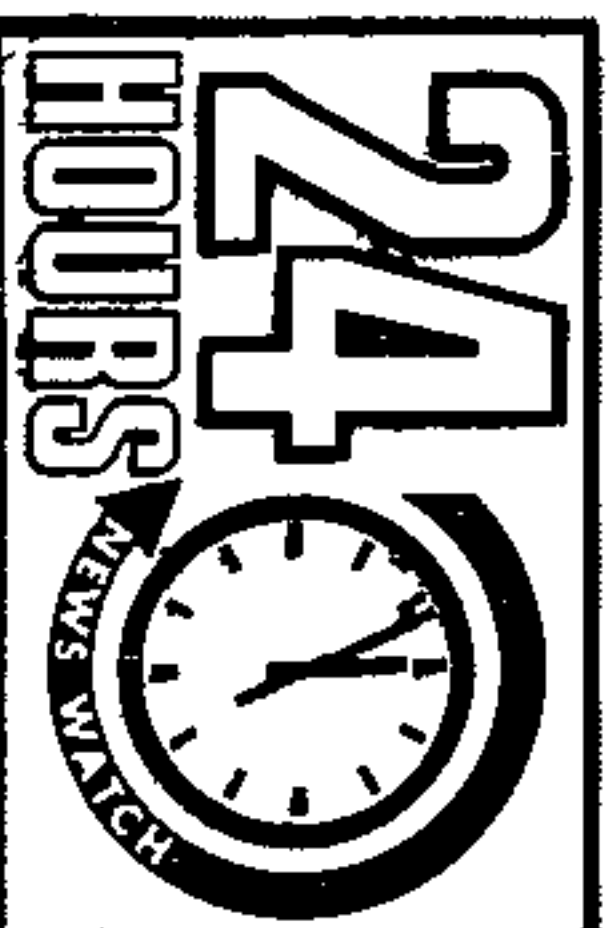
Crucial

Closer to home, a report entitled Policies for a New Urban Future, the result of a five-year study by the Urban Foundation, makes some interesting observations on the topic.

In the report, South Africa is described as being in the middle of a "demographic transition" common to developing countries where relatively high birth rates compared to relatively low death rates yield high overall population growth rates.

In fact, it may come as a surprise to some to learn that South African birth rates are actually on a slow decline, although obviously not fast enough.

The report also points out that while urbanisation may appear to be the production of population growth, its me-



dium term effect is to actually reduce population growth. Urbanisation is not only inevitable but desirable. It tends to reduce family size and speeds the demographic transition towards a more steady overall national population size, the report says.

Thus, money spent on development of housing and infrastructure is likely to have a higher yield than any equivalent expenditure on population control, it argues.

To a certain degree, the Department of National Health and Population Development concurs.

Targets

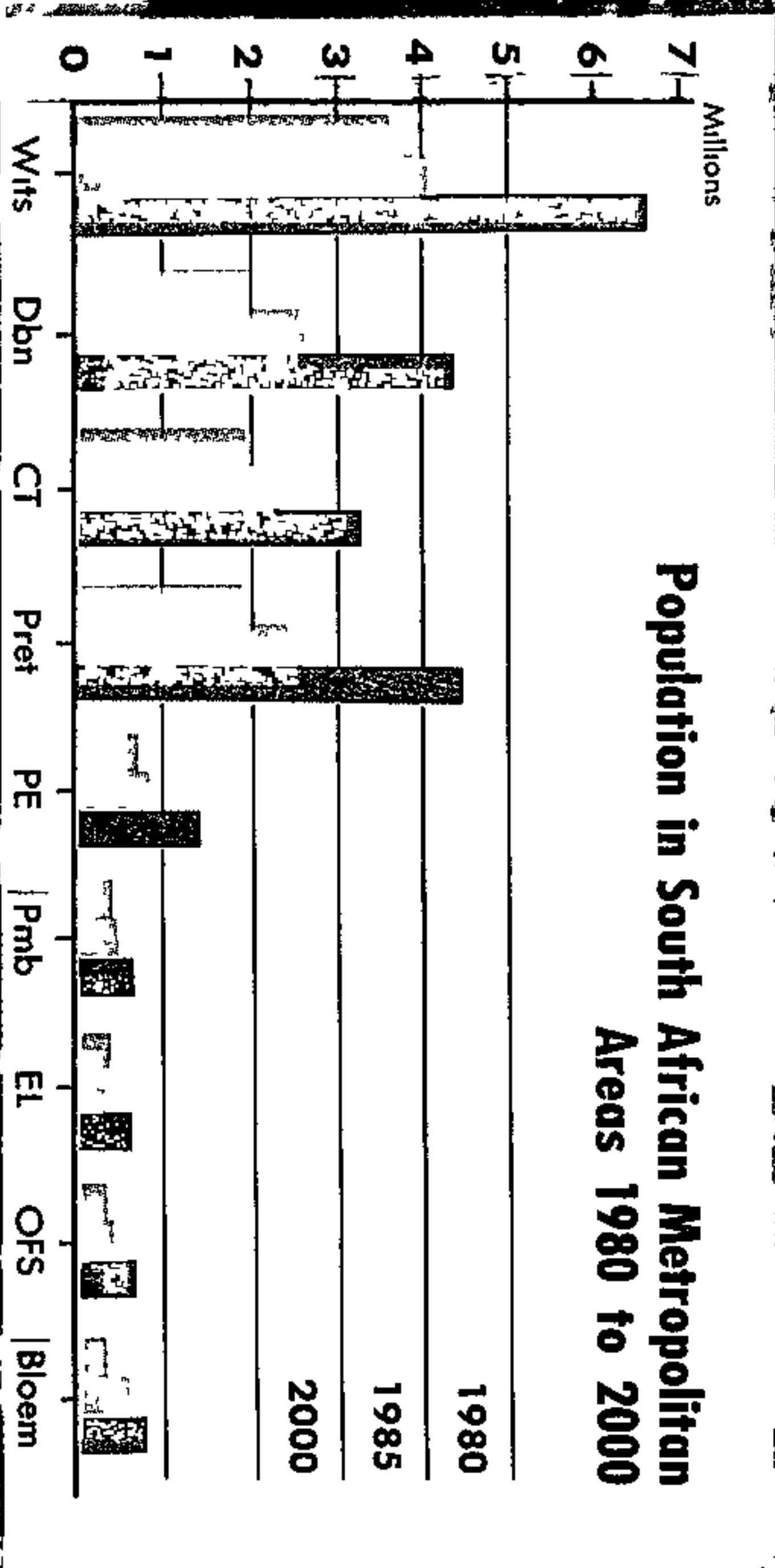
"Authorities all over the world have known for some time that there is direct association between population growth and development. The higher the standard of living, the smaller the population growth. Findings also show that population growth is lower in urban than in rural areas," the Department says in a booklet on its National Population Development Programme.

This programme targets education, job creation, primary health care, manpower development, family planning, the role of women, housing and the development of rural areas.

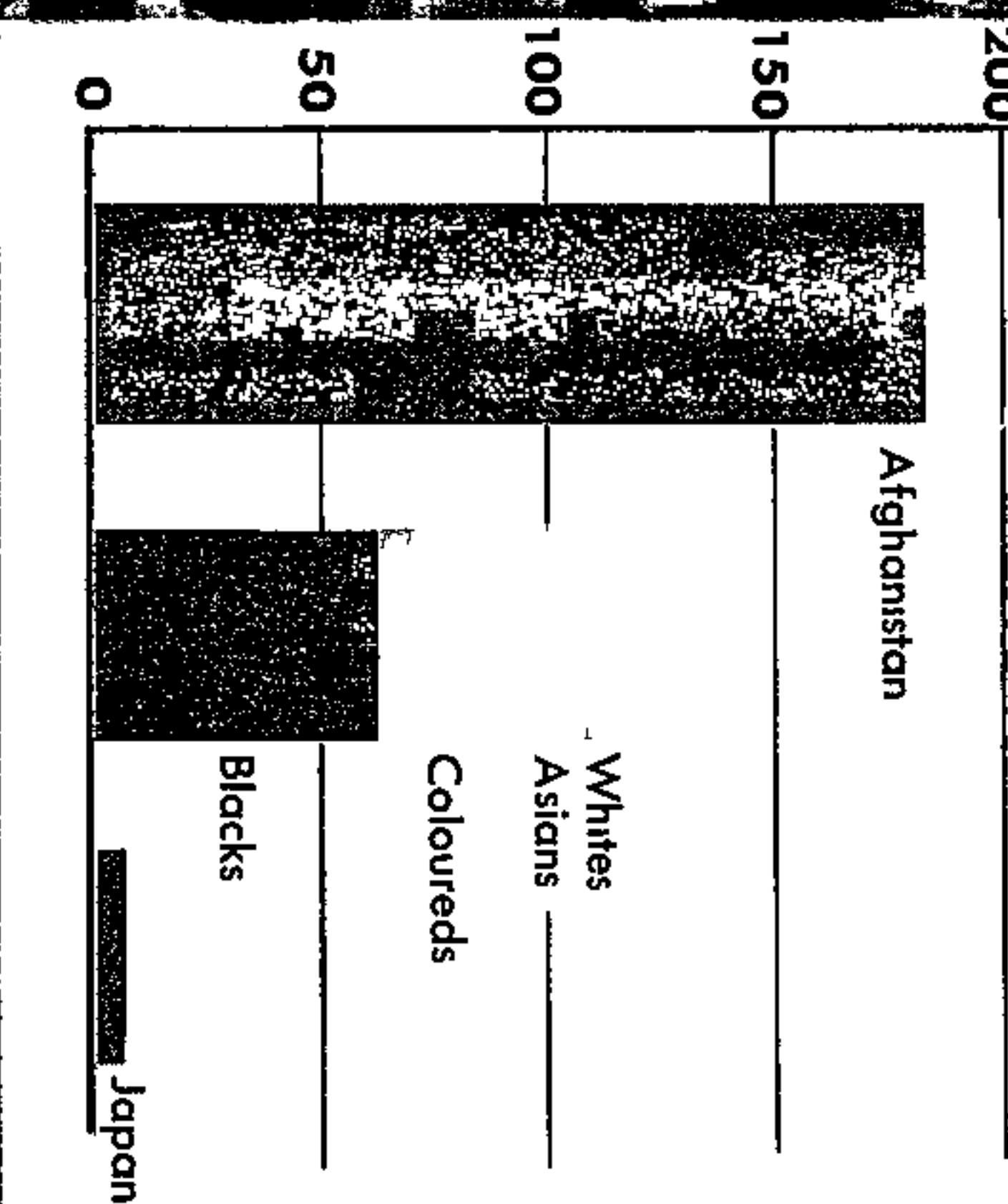
The United Nations says in turn "Every effort should be made to reduce total fertility in developing countries."

The only way of doing this by giving new priority to "social investment" particularly in improving the lot of women.

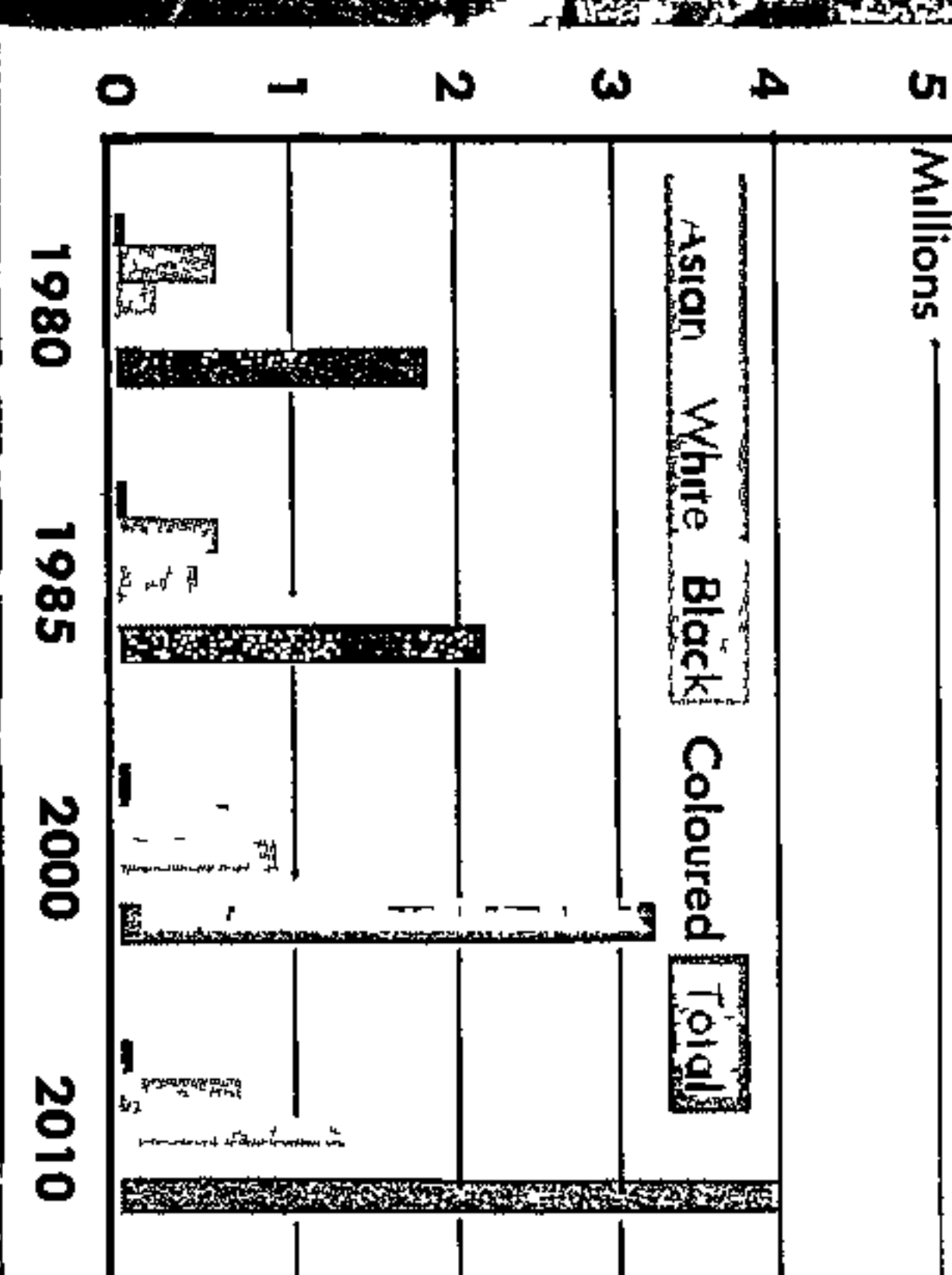
Raise the level of women's education and status, reduce infant mortality, improve mother and child health, make use of community leaders and bring family planning



How SA compares with world's highest & lowest



Metropolitan Cape Town Population 1980 to 2010



closer to the users. Make special efforts to change male attitudes and enlist male support for participation in family programmes, the UN suggests.

And the Urban Foundation has a special word of warning for the Cape Town metropol-

itan area which has only recently begun to feel the pressures of demographic change because of the so-called coloured labour preference policy and the pass laws.

It is projected that blacks will make up 28 percent of Cape Town's 3,3 million total

population by the year 2000 and about one third of a total population of four million in 2010.

By far the bulk of Cape Town's increase in its black population has been accommodated in informal settlements on the Cape Flats and this trend is expected to con-

tinue into the future, the Foundation predicts adding "The legacy of not planning for black urbanisation has left the city with some unusually harsh informal settlement conditions and associated planning challenges."

The challenge couldn't be greater.

8,5-billion by 2025

AT the International Forum on Population in the 21st Century held in Amsterdam last November, 89 countries agreed to a document, the Amsterdam Declaration, which contains some sobering figures.

At current rates, in the 30 years it takes for one generation to succeed another, the world's total population will grow by close to three billion people.

Three years ago, on July 11, 1987, when the international community celebrated the birth of the world's five billion inhabitant, the world's population was growing at a rate of 88 million a year, today, the rate is close to 91 million a year.

The six billion inhabitant is now expected to be born in 1998 — one year sooner than projected only two years ago. Similarly, the total size of the world's population in 2025 is now expected to be 8.5 billion, some 300 million more than projected.

The world's population will continue to grow until perhaps a century from now, when it will level off at 10 billion or more.

The implications of such developments are staggering. Nearly everywhere increasing demands are damaging the natural resource base — land, water and air — upon which all life depends. Moreover poverty is widespread and growing. For some 1,2 billion people, poverty is a way of life.

"Clearly, it is time for concerted action. The triad of population growth and distribution, environmental degradation and pervasive poverty threatens us and our planet as never before. Future generations must be given the opportunity to live in fair and just societies, enjoy basic human rights and have equal access to all the benefits society has to offer," the Declaration pleads.

Friday, July 19 1990

China treaty

nuclear Non-Proliferation Conference in London according to a report in Defence Weekly.

as potential new weapons technology from the ultimate treaty disarmament

International Pro-Proliferation, John at at least SA and

weapons technology from the ultimate treaty disarmament

SA is generally defence capability.

reports of test of ball-based missile

French and South African moves by as the Front-

tion will have to be considered, who may try to accedes to the

in representation of Energy Authority Sapa.

8/19/90

Call to rid SA of illiteracy

OWEN MAUBANE

ILLITERACY among women contributed significantly to SA's high population growth rate and low productivity, Operation Upgrade director Cheryl Cameron said yesterday.

Cameron was speaking at a seminar organised by the Tugela Basin Development Association in Colenso, Natal.

"The level of literacy can make a difference of up to three children per family in developing communities," she said.

"Women with seven or more years of formal education are inclined to marry on average four years later in life and use 25% more contraceptives than women with no school education," she said.

Cameron said SA could turn its economic position around by transforming its illiterate people into a skilled labour force.

New urbanisation plan

A BOLD urban development planning approach to save South Africa from the "nightmares" of violence and administrative breakdown is set out in a new report sponsored by the Urban Foundation

URBANISATION

It says urbanisation must be well-managed in order to be an instrument for accelerated economic growth, national development and individual betterment

It was drawn up by the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation, a coalition of leaders of commerce, industry and communities which has for the past five years researched and debated policies that could be the foundation for a new South Africa

The report says it is essential that South Africa makes the transition from its tradition of planning against expanded urban growth to planning for it. The predominance of the black population in the urban areas must be recognised

It means a new urban policy must focus attention on the needs of the majority of people who are disproportionately young, unskilled and lacking resources.

But the emphasis on the cities must not hide the connection between rural and urban development. A new urbanisation policy must be based on sound demographic research, accurate analysis of international and local successes and failures and a vision of a new economically thriving and democratic South Africa

Existing cities must spearhead future growth and economic development. With sound policy and good management they could play their historic role as "vehicles of modernity" creating better life styles, growth and employment

The policy must use public expenditure in the most effective way but must also attract resources of the private sector and financial institutions. It must also cultivate a new supportive attitude to informal spontaneous initiative and development in every sphere of city life.

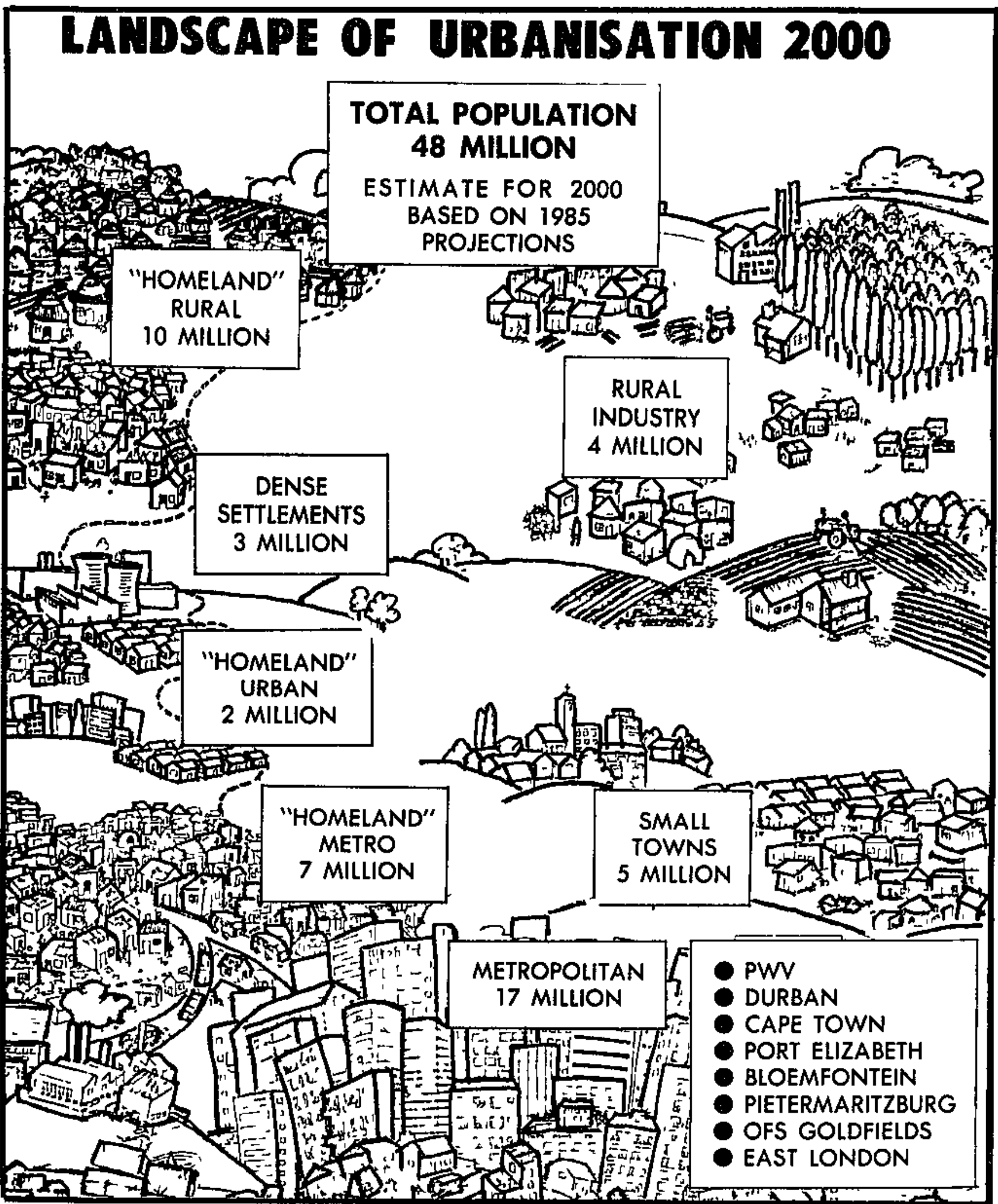
Experience around the world shows that urban people and communities can and do help themselves if allowed to do so. Vibrant informal business already exists and can be expanded.

South Africa faces a stark choice "Either we will continue with a reactive crisis-oriented, inevitably inadequate response to the phenomenon of rapid urbanisation or we can choose to direct this irreversible process and turn it into an economic, political and development opportunity for all South Africans."

In countries where urbanisation was successfully used to ensure development, the goals include eradicating absolute poverty, the creation of jobs, reducing population growth, restructuring access to economic opportunities and incorporating excluded sections in political and economic development

Contd

A major new urbanisation plan has been suggested in a report sponsored by the Urban Foundation. Among the findings by the coalition of business and community leaders which did the investigation are that South Africa should change from planning against expanded urban growth to planning for it and that urbanisation should be turned into an instrument for economic growth. TOS WENTZEL of The Argus Political Staff reports.



The conflict potential in this competition for resources will grow in scale and intensity so that it becomes harder to proceed according to ordinary rules of ownership and payment for services

But these prices do not have to be paid. Sound policy, good management and decisive leadership are needed to end the present insecurities and avoid new ones

The present policy initiatives fail to provide city dwellers with confidence in the management of a difficult transition period. The challenges that face the cities are essentially political in origin

Shared vision

The report recommends a "shared vision of the future" which must

- Be inclusive of all citizens,
- Be built on democratic decision-making and participatory processes,
- Be realistic about the scale of the challenge to be faced,
- Focus on economic growth and on opening opportunities for the poor,
- Provide permanence and security for all

personal betterment and an all-encompassing political culture must be developed

The achievement of successful urban and rural development requires, and will contribute to, a national political settlement

The urban areas being the country's political flashpoints, the report sets out a new urban policy based on five goals

- Permanency, security of tenure and opportunity to upgrade their conditions for millions of inhabitants of informal housing,
- Security against crime for all urban dwellers,
- Environmental protection and neighbourhood upgrading in the cities and towns,
- Sufficient trained management resources, including town clerks, engineers and community organisers for the cities and towns,
- Sufficient finance and appropriate new vehicles for urban development.

Argus

24/7/90
235

The ascendant role of the cities in the life of the country demands that they play a leading role

The nightmare of violence has already become a recurrent reality of communities in Durban and Pietermaritzburg. "The dense, unplanned informal settlements and overcrowded townships of urban South Africa, both of which lack adequate facilities and amenities, make this a potential outcome throughout the country"

The second potential nightmare, of administrative breakdown, would include the land ownership system

This is increasingly under threat from the large numbers of homeless people who see no other reasonable option but to occupy land not intended for low-income residential settlement.

There is a broad spectrum of South Africans potentially ready to mobilise around a strategy that focusses on the cities and their future Black and white have converging common interests in the urbanisation processes and the economic future of the city

The removal of racially based legislation and policies is a prerequisite for a new urbanisation policy In the 1990's urbanisation will be progressively dominated by the interests, needs and numbers of black South Africans

"As the central participants in the process their views will be paramount in the acceptance of new policy directions and their implementation

"The cities themselves will become an important arena for success for black interests — taxi owners, trade unionists, business people, sports administrators, health workers"

There is not a single black leader who does not advocate the removal of all racially based legislation But this alone will not provide a way of managing urbanisation That task will require proactive policies.

South Africa faces the economic challenge to increase the growth and development rate in order to provide millions of new jobs for a large and growing population.

It must maximise the dynamics of the (mainly black) urbanisation process as an instrument of national development and

A new urban policy must therefore aim to reconstruct the South African city in many respects to get away from past policies of racial segregation which led to black dormitory townships separate from the core urban economy and the notion that blacks were temporary urban dwellers

Policy shift

There has been a major shift in policy, but what is now required is a deliberate policy to create fundamentally different, growth-orientated, inclusive cities

"A deliberate programme is required to channel new development in every city and town away from a dispersed and racially divided urban growth pattern towards more compact, integrated, accessible, economically prudent and productive urban systems"

This programme should include inter-city development on a non-racial basis, high-density infill development, and multi-purpose development corridors connecting previously segregated parts of the city.

Developmental relationships between the informal sector, smaller businesses and larger firms must be encouraged

Practical consolidation and appropriate servicing support for the informally housed populations of the cities should also become a major priority Such a new urban policy will require new roles for central and urban governments

Central government must provide the new policy framework that will facilitate local bodies to contribute to a vibrant new form of urban development

Urban government must in turn enable local trade unions, corporations, community organisations, entrepreneurs and others to contribute to the development of the city.

Some urban municipalities must expand their role and metropolitan responsibilities

There should be special incentives for local authorities to design proactive programmes for the encouragement of small business and informal sector economic activity and to stimulate maximum job creation in all urban government functions and sections.

Economic power-houses

All policies must be designed to ensure that maximum use is made of all existing urban investment

The cities will be the economic power-houses of the next century and the private sector has an opportunity to make major investments in the economic activity of the cities, thereby creating jobs and wealth

At the same time, central government should allocate greater financial resources to urban development

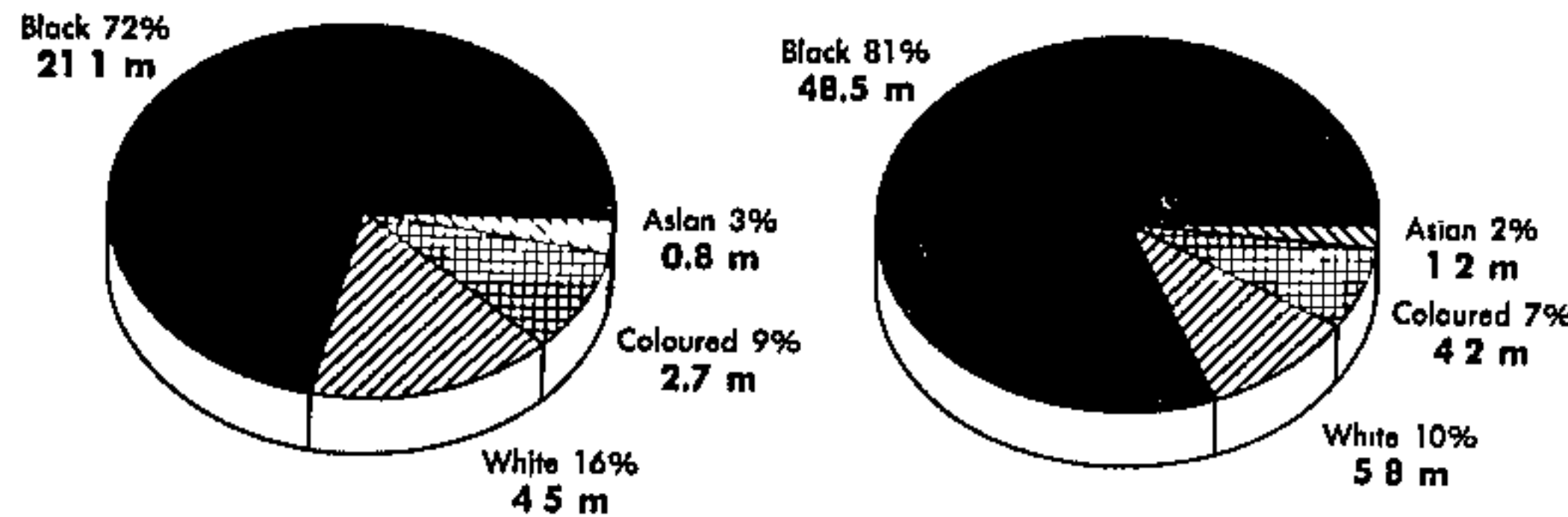
In the field of housing, government need to create the conditions for significant involvement and resources from the private sector

There will also have to be recognition of informal housing settlements, as the majority of the urban poor cannot afford the most modest formal structures

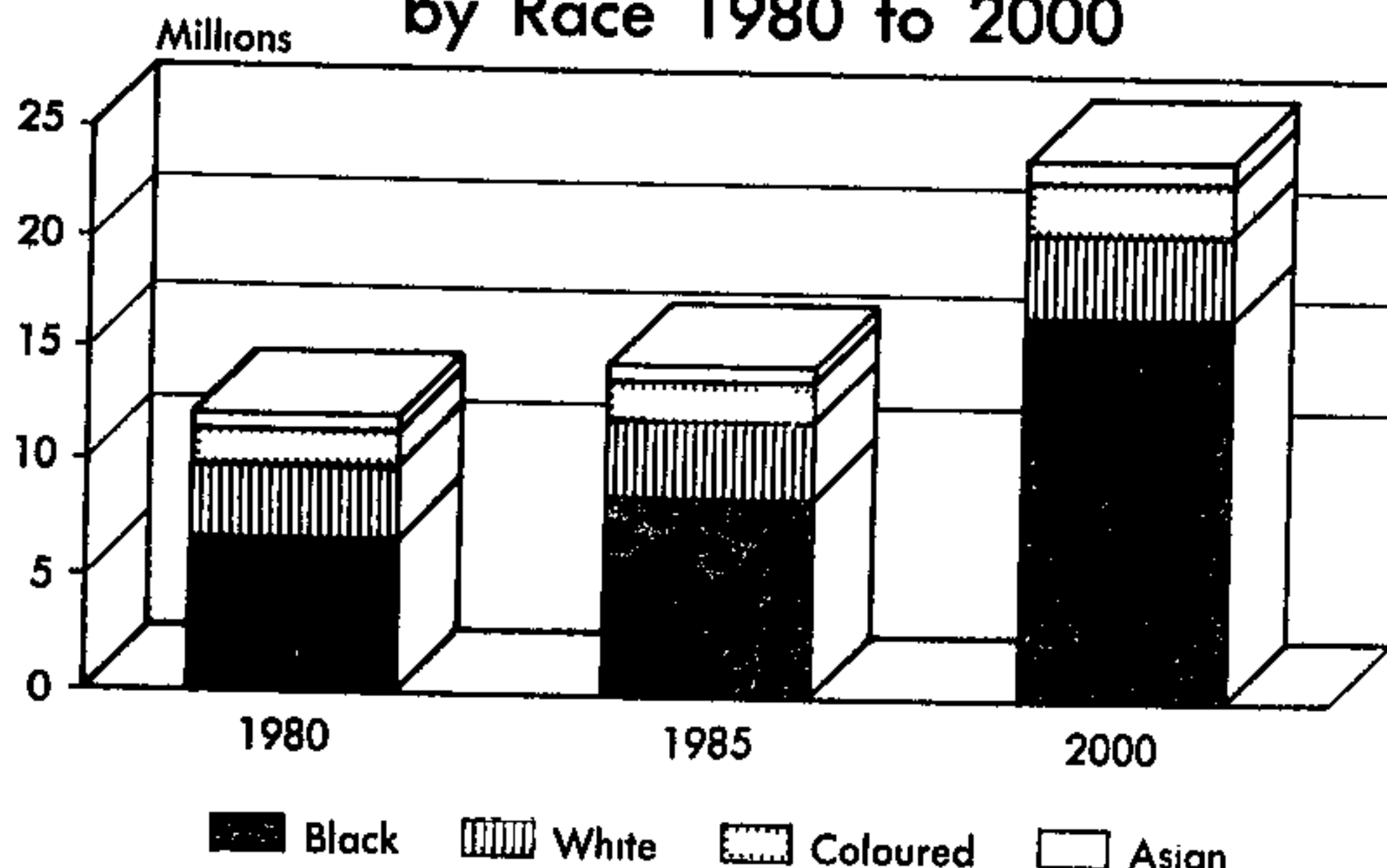
South African Population Structure

1980 (29.1 Million)

2010 (59.7 Million)



S.A.'s Total Metropolitan Population by Race 1980 to 2000



b 1099 25 - 17790

Crisis that faces SA cities

(235)

THERE is growing evidence that South Africa's cities are coming apart.

Rent boycotts, the invasion of unused land, sporadic outbreaks of disease and clashes between "shack-lords" and squatters all point to the growing crisis facing this country's urban centres.

At the heart of urban breakdown is an outdated policy framework which restricts local authorities at best to exercising "crisis management".

A range of top business leaders gathered in Johannesburg yesterday to present what is in effect the private sector's urbanisation policy blueprint.

The 50-page overview sketches in broad outlines the extent to which SA's development planners need to rethink their basic assumptions.

Although lacking detail, the report underscores business's perception of the urgent need to move rapidly towards a non-racial urban future.

The report contains a 10-point urbanisation plan compiled after extensive five-year research by the Urban Foundation's Urbanisation Unit.

The work was carried out under the auspices of the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation, a body representing all five major employer organisations (Sacob, AHI, Natfoc, Seifsa and the Chamber of Mines).

The latest document is the second in a series of 10 and follows the publication earlier this month of the foundation's research documenting nation-wide demographic trends.

That report predicted that SA's population would double to 60-million by 2010, with the total black population of the country's eight largest cities almost tripling to 32-million by the same year.

Addressing yesterday's launch, the foundation's urbanisation unit director Ann Bernstein said South Africans' attitude to cities had to undergo a fundamental change.

Large cities, she said, worked well and it was here that the country's future would be decided.

PETER DELMAR

A new urbanisation policy needed to accelerate growth and be comprehensive enough to provide guidelines to all levels of the urban system, while including a systematic programme of rural development.

To realise the leading role of SA's cities, policy should ensure that the cities received increased financial support and greater autonomy.

Effective urban management and the attitudes of their managers, Bernstein said, was what separated cities which "get it right" from those which were simply allowed to be swamped.

Large city management of necessary entails non-racial municipal

structures and redrawing municipal boundaries on functional and not racial lines

It also involved re-integrating cities and towns divided by artificial racial boundaries, an effective housing strategy and a new, positive attitude towards squatting.

The report is short on details on how to tackle the thorny issues of financing non-racial cities and how to address the huge disparities in income and infrastructure between black and white areas

It proposes a multi-party debate on the issue and the possibility of an urban development corporation.

SA's regional development policies, Bernstein argued, had failed.

"The policy of decentralisation has failed. We have experimented with it now for 30 years. We shouldn't adapt it. We should just drop it."

The new regional policy, she said, should encourage cities and towns to

compete for public and private investment.

Rural restructuring could not be neglected. And affirmative action was needed to open up agricultural areas to small-scale black farmers

The report proposes immediate action including the formation of new non-racial structures, an end to forced removals, shack demolitions, homeland incorporations and racial planning

A start could also be made on negotiating an end to the rent boycott and greater co-operation between white and black local authorities.

Discriminatory legislation also needed to go, including the Group Areas, Prevention of Illegal Squatting and Land Acts.

Along with it, legislation which provides for racially based local authorities and prevents the acquisition of SA citizenship by homeland residents needed to go.

The report urges an end to implementation of the Free Settlement Areas Act which it describes as an impractical response to the de facto breakdown of the Group Areas Act.

LETTERS

URBANISATION is the most pressing development issue facing S.A. Dealing with it will require not only imaginative urban planning, but political leadership of the highest order to promote and encourage attitude changes among whites and blacks.

This, in turn, will require debate. Promoting this debate was one of the objectives of the policy document The Urban Challenge published last week by the Urban Foundation and the Private Sector Council on urbanisation (PSC).

Two pivotal elements in managing our cities are a commitment to non-racial urban structures bolstered by an effective urban finance policy.

As the document argues, we need integrated, viable cities planned according to the imperatives of functional efficiency, rather than racial purity. This means the immediate abolition of the Group Areas Act, and scrapping the Free Settlement Areas legislation which is an inappropriate and wasteful interim measure.

SA will need flexible, non-racial local government structures which can accommodate both the needs and choices of discrete urban communities, and physical variations in city size.

However, non-racialism is not a universal panacea. A non-racial city might easily become an inefficient, inequitable city if it is not developed in the context of democratic, participatory political structures built on a viable economic base and an appropriate management approach.

The importance of this caveat has been recognised by business leaders, not least in the black community.

To make the cities financially effective, fragmented local government must be replaced by non-racial structures which govern economically functional urban areas, rather than racial municipalities or townships. This in turn will have positive fiscal implications.

A first step is the creation of truly representative structures of local government. As the history of the black local authorities has shown, these structures have to enjoy politi-

Urbanisation is not just people — it's a host of problems too

ANNE BERNSTEIN

cal legitimacy before they can be economically viable.

Providing a sound financial base has become both the most pressing and the most vexed of urban problems. However, as local government sinks further into debt, as land shortages increase and infrastructure decays, the need for a rational strategy becomes ever more urgent.

We need guidelines for the more effective use of existing infrastructure and amenities. Much of the urban fabric is currently under-utilised through wasteful urban planning, yet economies of scale and agglomeration are there for the taking.

The Urban Challenge suggests remedies which would go a long way towards redressing the current financial collapse.

The finance proposals call for commitments from central and local government, the private sector and representatives of urban communities to establish a multi-party investigation into urban finance. The Urban Foundation is ready to launch discussion with a set of concrete proposals which confront the problems of raising and using urban finance.

Central government is urged to allocate greater financial resources to urban development. The PSC has proposed, as its contribution to the debate on this need, a Cities Development Fund (CDF) which could play a

similar role in urban areas, as does the Development Bank in its sphere.

Its functions would include providing initial loan capital to "kickstart" private sector investment in non-racial development projects in urban areas and general development capital for urban services. It could also provide a per capita subsidy to municipalities containing neighbourhoods which fall below certain minimum standards of service provision.

At the local level, it is crucial that local government has greater decision-making autonomy and increased sources of finance. Existing tax mechanisms must be restructured to provide municipalities with additional sources of income.

The private sector is expected to participate as well. The Urban Challenge calls on companies, pension funds, life insurers and other investors to form Urban Development Corporations (UDCs) to initiate and manage development projects. The UDCs would become channels of private sector investment, and manage and utilise finance from the CDF.

International experience indicates that UDCs spread potential risk in new ventures too large or too innovative for corporations to take on indi-

vidually. They have the added advantage of financial clout, and the ability to cut through the red tape of urban bureaucracies.

The private sector, in turn, shows every indication that it is amenable to taking on the responsibility for investing in a non-racial urban future. Anglo American Properties, for example, took a decision to ignore the Group Areas Act some time ago. Tongaat-Hulett is actively promoting a vision of a non-racial development future for Durban.

Policies which create unrealistic expectations, or require unrealistic levels of economic growth to sustain them must be avoided. Policy will have to be more modest in its scope, but the provision of housing subsidies and the development of loan services must be targeted at the poorest groups.

Enduring solutions to any development require participation by the affected communities in the planning and construction of their own futures. Aside from the political desirability of community participation in planning, the World Bank has found that cost recovery in development projects depends significantly on the degree of community participation in their design, management and implementation.

An effective urban strategy must

include a practical rural development strategy. Government's industrial decentralisation policy tried to reverse the flow of urbanisation by creating "growth points" on homeland borders. The Canute-like attempt to turn back the tide of urbanisation encouraged a neglect of the metropolitan areas, significant capital resources were invested in inefficient forms of economic growth or job creation.

If this policy was scrapped, and priority given to national economic development, with regions helped to exploit their natural comparative advantages, regions and cities could promote their own advantages and compete for further investment.

The Urban Foundation takes as its cornerstone the repeal of the Land Acts, which demarcate access to rural land along racial lines. Extensive investments in the platteland, and the infrastructure of the rural areas, have not been used to their full potential, or to the benefit of all South Africans.

Affirmative action in agricultural development would encourage the growth of a black small farming sector. This could be facilitated for example by designating "special agricultural areas" — land purchased by the state for the specific purpose of advancing black agriculture.

In addition, providing equal access by all to land, credit, technical and managerial assistance would reduce underutilisation of land, while government should give serious consideration to calls for the return of "black spot" land to communities expropriated by forced removals.

The PSC proposals result from the largest research project undertaken by the private sector in SA and are endorsed by the major private sector organisations. The intention of The Urban Challenge, and of the whole series which will ultimately comprise 10 documents, is to place urbanisation at the top of the national development agenda.

Urbanisation needs to be discussed, investigated and understood rather than ignored or neglected.

□ **Bernstein is director of the Urban Foundation's urbanisation unit and one of the presenters of The Urban Challenge.**

TANIA LEVY

Council 'must stop urban decay'

235

A CO-ORDINATED response to urbanisation was needed from the Johannesburg City Council to save the inner city from urban decay, DP chief whip Cliff Garrun said in an interview yesterday.

With civic representatives and organisations like the Urban Foundation, council had to look at upgrading and preserving the residential component of the inner city and surround-

ing suburbs — home to an estimated 150 000 people who had flocked into the city in the past decade, he said.

Needing attention were the reversal and prevention of further urban decay, legislation regarding slums and environmental health, expanded health services, and the possible provision of recreational and educa-

tional facilities.

Garrun said the council would have to provide temporary accommodation for tenants of buildings whose upgrading would be forced by council on the grounds that they were health hazards.

However, existing municipal by-laws were completely inadequate to deal with "slumlords" who ne-

glected buildings and exploited occupants.

Garrun said landlords owed the council hundreds of thousands of rands in electricity charges collected from tenants but never paid to the council.

The provision for fines was almost laughable, he said.

A maximum R150 admission of guilt fine could be

imposed on landlords of buildings deemed to be health hazards, environmental health senior deputy director Mary Ross said.

Garrun said authorities had not planned for the influx of families with children and there was a serious shortage of clinics, recreation centres and schools.

The council also had to push for the opening of schools as black pupils living in the inner city mostly had to travel by bus to schools outside the area

East Daggafontein Mines, Limited

(Reg No 05/04237/06)
(East Dagee)

Lydenburg Exploration Limited

(Reg No 88/04853/06)
(Lydex)

Potchefstroom Gold Areas Limited

(Reg No 85/04450/06)
(PGA)



VI523

SAUNW 007 JO

URBANISATION ^{W/Ment} 1718-198/90
IN 1987 estimated urban shortages/
surpluses stood at: 235
Whites: surplus of 37 000
Coloureds: shortage of 52 000
Indians: shortage of 44 000
Africans: shortage of 832 000

WOMAN Ignorance is the barrier!

THE close to five million illiterate women are the biggest stumbling block hampering the development and improvement of living standards in South Africa, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Rina Venter, said this week. She was addressing a symposium on "The Role of Women in Population Development". Venter said very few women ever went to school or stayed long enough to get an educational background that would enable them to handle the demands of their everyday lives and their children's future.

"This has a tremendous effect on their ability to educate their children and learn about vital issues such as health care and nutrition. It also has a strong effect on their ability to make decisions concerning financial matters, child spacing and careers for the children," Venter said.

She said although changes had taken place since World War 2 regarding the role of women, the majority of the 800 million people living in poverty worldwide were women and children.

Sowetan 30/8/90
Poverty

The poverty in households in the developing world were higher than elsewhere and was aggravated by a high birth rate which related to illiteracy.

Illiteracy also led to high infant mortality rates, famine and misery.

Venter said South Africa was struggling to maintain a balance between population growth and subsistence resources.

She said population growth, development and the quality of life of people went together and appealed to women to support the population development programme and to become involved in projects.

PEOPLE 25 YEARS OF LOW PRICES FOR

LOW PRICES FOR THE PEOPLE

FOR THE PEOPLE!

Buy-bye now!

FOR SUMMER!

EVERYTHING GARRIES' MONEY BAG GUARANTEE

LADIES' SHORT SLEEVED DRESSES ASSORTED STYLES AND COLOURS SIZE: 81 107cm

BRISTOL BROS

FOR THE PEOPLE

SOUTH AFRICA is to have a census next year - costing the country a whopping R56,3-million.

The Bureau for Information will at the same time launch a massive R13-million advertising campaign for the population census to be held in March next year.

The census - which will cover the whole of South Africa including the self-governing territories - will be conducted by the Central Statistical Service (CSS) at an estimated cost of R55m.

More than 7 000 additional staff will be employed by the CSS to conduct the census, start-

ing on March 7 next year.

The results are expected to be released by the end of next year according to Mr John Lynch of the CSS.

Lynch said the independent homelands - Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei - will conduct their

own censuses simultaneously with the coordination of the CSS.

According to the Statistics Act, censuses have to be held every five years. Lynch said the previous census was held in March 1985.

The census results would not be used to

compile or update voter rolls as the names and addresses of people participating are not included in the census data. Lynch said.

Sensitive questions such as the religion of participants will be optional and no questions will be asked on political

affiliation. The CSS has been doing preparatory work on the census for the past few years. Our normal staff of 700 will be increased to about 7 000 for the two weeks during which information will be gathered. Lynch said - *Sowetan Correspondent*

R56-m to be spent on counting heads

Sowetan 30/8/90

235

Population growth: State control or free love?

Q35
N/C Man 510-1110170

Africa's survival may rest in its ability to cut population growth — an option likely to run into serious trouble in South Africa, where family planning has a controversial reputation
JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports

THE salvation of Africa lies in sustainable economic growth — and that, argues the World Bank, depends largely on its ability to cut the rate at which its population increases. This prescription does not go down easily on a continent where the population growth rate is headed for about three percent a year — the highest recorded rate for a whole region.

It is probably even less welcome in South Africa, where part of the conventional "wisdom" of apartheid was that white babies were a boon to the nation but black babies were the knell of doom.

When apartheid goes, does population planning lose its jaundiced look? Can the first post-apartheid government afford to avoid taking a definite position to limit the growth of population?

Does past suffering under apartheid exempt South Africans from facing up to the situation bluntly described in a recent report by Dr Nafis Sadik, executive director of the United Nations Population Fund?

"Fast population growth in poor countries has begun to make permanent changes to the environment. During the 1990s these changes will reach critical levels."

"At the start of the 1990s the choice must be to act decisively to stop population growth, attack poverty and protect the environment. The alternative is to hand our children a poisoned inheritance."

Influential South African women make it clear that population planners, even in a democratic order, will be entering a minefield.

Lydia Kompe, former trade unionist and now a rural field worker with the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, speaks heatedly about apartheid's legacy to population planning.

At the moment "when we talk about contraception it's just another way of murdering us. We have been extremely exploited and insulted by past policies. For instance, methods such as depo provera — which are banned in many parts of the world — have been pushed onto us."

From her travels through the rural areas it strikes Kompe as ludicrous to call South Africa overcrowded. She passes through endless landscapes of fertile and empty land. It's the laws which make us overcrowded, laws which limit blacks to 13 percent of the land. We haven't got the land, so whether we stop giving birth or not we will be overcrowded."

Once the land laws go and land reform proceeds, South Africa can become self-sustaining in terms of food, argues Kompe. "I don't think at this juncture anyone can say that the food will run out and that the land will be overcrowded."

Regina Nzo, a leading figure in the African National Congress Women's League and a nurse by profession, rejects out of hand the notion of a population policy, which she equates with population control. But health education and spacing of children are approaches that she embraces with enthusiasm.

Joyce Mabudafhasi, of the ANC's Northern Transvaal interim committee, insists "When governments decide they want to have a high or a low rate of population growth, it's already imposing something on the people."

South Africa, with an annual population increase calculated anywhere between two percent and 2,6 percent, is well below the all-Africa average.

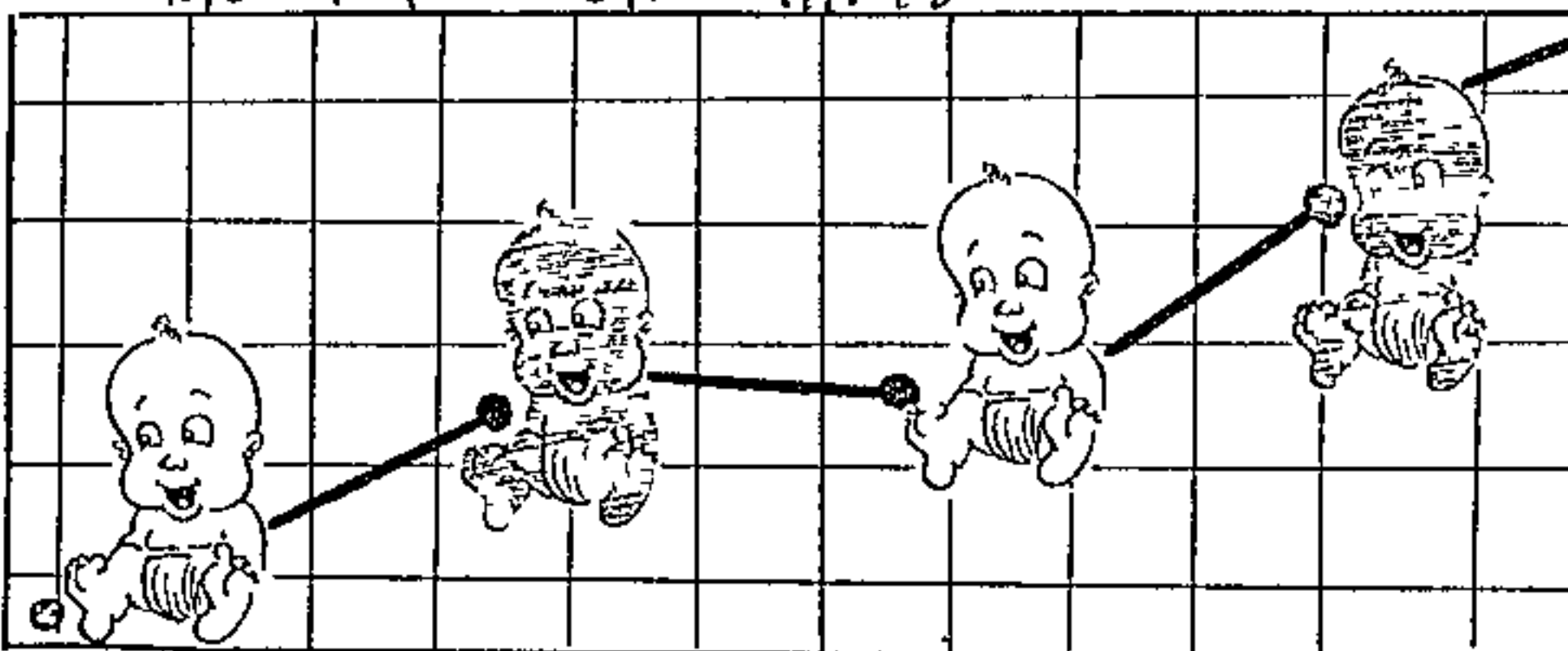
But, a recent paper produced by the Urban Foundation (UF) — which puts the increase at 2,5 percent — points out that South Africa is still in trouble. The UF states "South Africa's economic growth rate has not matched its rate of population increase during the past decade. The extent of divergence is not as great as has been the case elsewhere in Africa, but the trend is nevertheless a worrying one."

"Modernisation has, in short, on the one hand expanded the capacity of the economy to produce goods, but it has on the other hand decreased the death rate and, hence, increased the population growth rate."

The fact that South Africa has an extraordinarily young population — 37 percent under the age of 14 years, as against a world average of 33 percent — means that it will take decades for the population growth rate to taper off.

Economists within the democratic movement have no doubt that a future government cannot afford a laissez faire approach to population questions. But they also know they are treading on delicate ground.

Neither the ANC nor the Congress of South African Trade Unions — despite their research,



Planners in a new South Africa will have to make decisions about limiting population growth — an issue given a racial tinge by past governments

into economic alternatives for South Africa — has anything like a population policy.

ANC economist Tito Mboweni is convinced that a population policy is a necessary facet of development planning. "Population policy will need to be related to the question of economic growth," he says. "At present people see it as a moral issue and the authorities are giving the issue a racial tinge, so the debate gets very muddled."

A non-coercive strategy to limit population is certainly one way of tackling the goal of a satisfactory margin between population increase and economic growth, Mboweni acknowledges.

But, he hastens to add, there are other facets of economic policy that must be simultaneously addressed.

Wits University economist Fuad Cassim

reckons no government can afford to ignore the consequences of exponential population increase — consequences such as high unemployment, a large proportion of the population economically dependent on a relatively small number of workers, and the heavy demand for social services.

The problem presents the classic chicken-and-egg situation. Improved living conditions usually lead to a drop in the size of families. But, at the same time, a drop in population growth is needed to create higher standards of living.

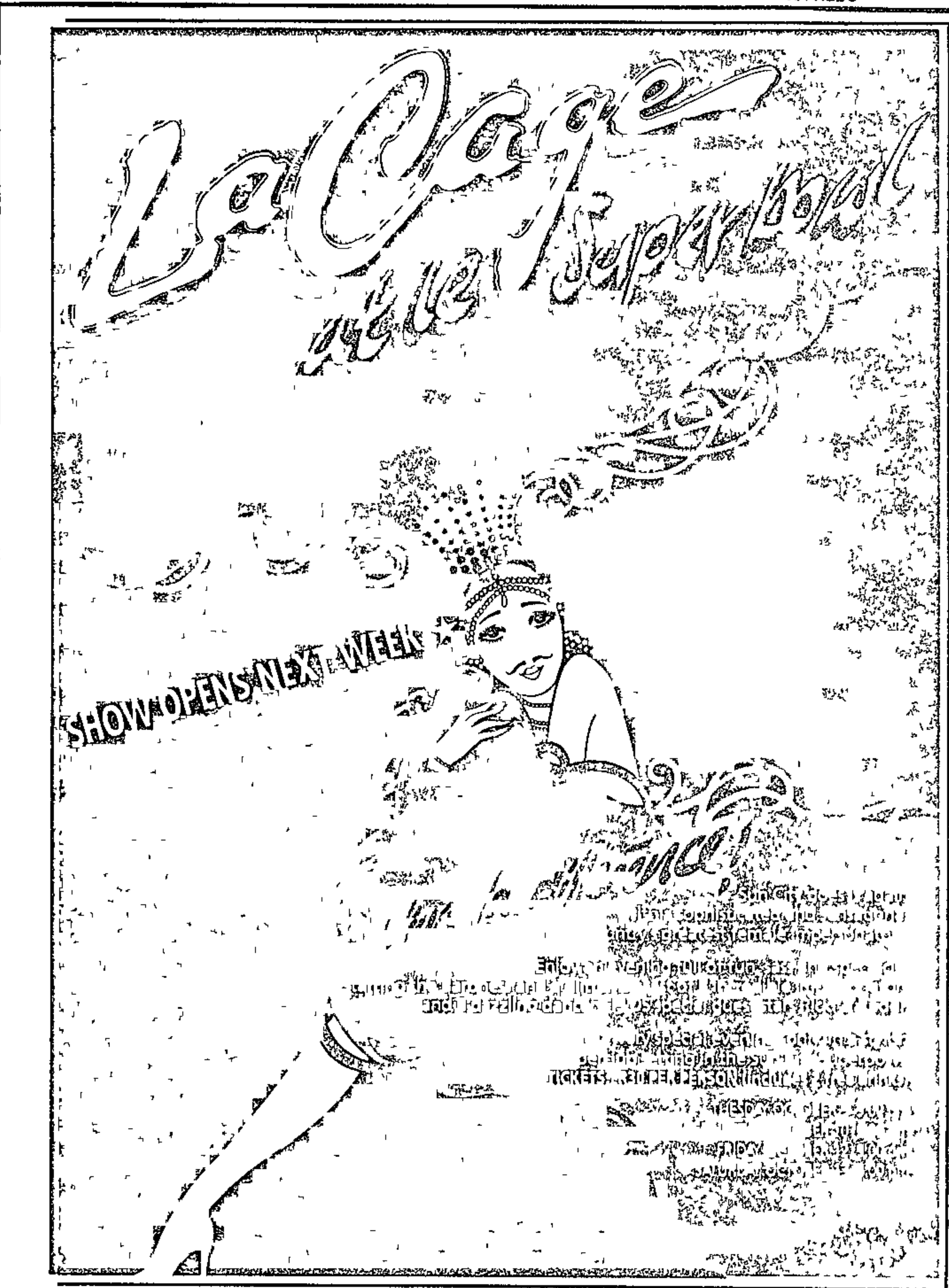
Cassim argues that this points to the need for an economic policy which aims at both growth and a measure of redistribution, so that more people are elevated to a socio-economic situation in which family planning services become a welcome and meaningful facility.

Ditza Mji, president of the National Medical and Dental Association, unequivocally supports an active population policy and is convinced that "under a democratic government the rulers will have legitimacy to speak and a lot of people will respond positively."

His policy would embrace legal reform, a strong educational component and an overhaul of the delivery of family planning services.

Mji asserts that under apartheid family plan-

● To PAGE 5



o by bus, go by car, go by train, go by plane — but "drag" yourself to Sun City

A MATHER, RICHIE, FORD, SEARLE, TRIPP & MAKIN 394117

The baby or the box

By HERMAN JANSEN

A DEPUTY Minister has suggested a novel way to curb the population explosion

Deputy Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Piet Welgemoed told an SA Institute of Civil Engineers symposium this week

"If the quality of TV programmes improves dramatically, and if the transmissions are extended to the early hours of the morning, it could have a huge influence in curbing the population growth"

"Think about it," he told 130 delegates at Halfway House

He said South Africa's population was forecast to grow to 47-million by 2000 and 70-million by 2020.

5/Times 7/10/90

(235)

Population growth: State control or free choice? 235

ning services were elevated to central government control (while other preventive services were delegated to local government) because of their political significance. He believes they should be reintegrated with primary health care services, that "we should be formulating policy with communities participating".

Contraception, he says, should not be proffered in isolation. It should be part of a package of maternal and infant services, including nutrition and vaccination.

And this is where a truce can probably be called between the population planners and those who seek to limit the interference of the state in family affairs.

From PAGE 3

Nzo concedes the need to look at health and social policy in order to "raise the socio-economic status of women so that they can feed their children, have the resources to nourish them and the opportunity to raise them."

If women cannot be secure in their minds that the children they bear will survive to adulthood, they will see no point in limiting their numbers, Nzo argues.

Mabhudafasi might leap to the defence of the individual vis a vis state population planners, but she would fight for greater availability of services.

⁵¹¹⁰⁻¹¹¹¹⁰¹⁹⁰
The chimes in the rural areas are few and far between and the services are not that good," she says. There is little use in educating people about the advantages of smaller families if the means for achieving this are kept effectively beyond their reach.

"The government must take responsibility. People's taxes must be used to take care of the health of the people."

Desiree Daniels, education officer for the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), asserts: "I do think that a post-apartheid government should have a policy in this area, but it should come from the ground. If it emanates from the leadership it may have no effect on the ground."

The UN's Sadik points out that human resource development is unique in that it is at once a means and an end. "An end, because it improves equity and quality of life; a means, because it is the foundation of sustainable economic growth."

She reminds her readers: "At this juncture we are not talking about the interests of distant descendants. It is our own children who will inherit a world twice the size of our own, who will farm one acre where we have three, who will be denied the diversity of life we have enjoyed, unless we initiate measures needed to keep future options open."

"Such action brooks no delay. It must begin in the first years of this critical decade."

Immigration numbers swell

~~EDYTH BULBRING~~ EDYTH BULBRING (235)

PRETORIA — In a turnaround in immigration figures, SA hoped to show a net gain of more than 8 000 skilled immigrants to the country this year, Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw said yesterday. 310am 31/10/90
At a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport after a three-week European visit, Louw said SA's European offices handled 500 000 inquiries regarding visas, business visas and emigration in the course of the year. Louw said immigration inquiries were especially common from East bloc countries.

Home Affairs figures showed that by August, 9 470 people had immigrated to SA against 3 241 emigrations.

So far, SA has made a net gain of 6 229 people and this figure could top 9 000 by the end of the year.

Urbanisation urged to ease rural pressure

235 GERALD HEILY

PRETORIA — The implementation of government urbanisation policy had to be speeded up to relieve over-population pressure in rural areas, Council of the Environment chairman Roelf Botha said yesterday

In a keynote address at a National Veld Trust conference, Botha warned the process must not lead to the establishment of large informal settlements in high potential agricultural land

Botha said the question of land access touched on major political issues and was often avoided

He stressed the need for a rational approach.

Botha said the threat to rural ecological systems was a critical environmental problem.

He said 65% of SA had less than 500mm of rain a year and only 12% was available for grain production

The land available per person for all uses had dropped from 5,5ha in 1970 to 4,2ha in 1980. By the end of the century it would be a meagre 2,4ha, with only 0,3ha of workable agricultural land per person

Threats to living resources included deterioration of natural veld, erosion, silting and pollution of wetlands, riverine and estuarine ecosystems

Opening the conference, Agricultural Minister Jacob de Villiers said the supply of food for a population growing uncontrollably, no matter how wisely agricultural resources were used, would adversely affect on the environment

Attention would have to be focused on law enforcement and on environmental ethics.

Plea for fewer births ⁽²³⁵⁾

THE chairman of the Council for Population Development, Professor JP de Lange, said yesterday that southern Africa was entering a critical period in which the sub-continent would have to get its unacceptable rapid population growth in check

De Lange said in Pietersburg on the eve of the council's first meeting in the northern Transvaal if South Africa did not succeed in the next decade in bringing about the same decline in population growth in the rural areas that had been

achieved in the metropolitan areas, the population growth would become uncontrollable with disastrous socio-economic consequences.

He said although remarkable successes had been achieved in metropolitan areas, the situation in the rural and deep rural areas was, to say the least, alarming

That was one of the reasons why the council was holding its meeting in the northern Transvaal - a region with a very high population growth

"If we want to be successful we will have to

create a climate to facilitate the transition from the traditional perception of family sizes to a modern perception of smaller and well-planned families," he said.

These changes in perceptions would have to be achieved with the full understanding and sensitivity to the economic, political and social realities of southern Africa

Development would have to concentrate to a large extent on projects that could have influence on fertility behaviour. - Sapa

Prof pleads for lower birthrate

Sowetan 2/11/90

SOUTHERN Africa is entering a critical period when it must keep its rapid population growth in check, chairman of the Council for Population Development, Professor JP de Lange has said

Speaking in Pietersburg on the eve of the council's first meeting in the Northern Transvaal, De Lange said if South Africa did not succeed in the next decade in controlling population growth in rural areas as had been achieved in urban areas, it would become uncontrollable with disastrous

socio-economic consequences

He said although remarkable successes had been achieved in metropolitan areas, the situation in rural areas was alarming

That was one of the reasons why the council was holding its meeting in the Northern Transvaal - a region with a very high population growth

"If we want to be successful we will have to create a climate to facilitate the transition from the traditional perception of family sizes to a mod-

ern perception of smaller and well-planned families," he said

These changes in perception would have to be achieved with full understanding and sensitivity of the economical, political and social realities of Southern Africa

Development would have to concentrate on projects that could influence fertility behaviour

De Lange appealed to individuals and organisations of all sectors to become involved with the Population Development Programme - *Sapa*



ANRODA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED SHARES

Notice of a Public Offer of shares in terms of a Prospectus registered by the Registrar of Companies on September 4 1990

ANRODA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa on May 17 1989 under Registration Number 89 02801 06

SHARES OFFERED

The offer in terms of this Prospectus shall be for 3 000 000 ordinary par value shares of one hundredth of one cent each at 75 cents each

MAIN BUSINESS OF COMPANY

From the time of its incorporation Anroda has been a Construction Company employing conventional and approved non conventional building methods

Anroda operates on a non speculative basis principally in the low cost housing market and will only consider a construction project upon the positive completion of exhaustive financial feasibility studies and geological reports

LAST DAY FOR SUBSCRIPTION

The last day for subscribing for shares offered to any member of the public in terms of this Prospectus is 16 00 on Friday the 30th November 1990

COPIES OF THE PROSPECTUS MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE

Company Offices
SPB House
12 Sherbourne Road
Parktown 2193
Tel (011) 482 2820

Auditor's Offices

Hurwitz Levitan & Co
Unit 2 Pine Place
116 Johannesburg Road
Lyndhurst 2192

during normal working hours (excluding Saturdays Sundays and public holidays)

I am interested in buying

Anroda Construction Company shares

Mr Mrs/Ms

Address

Code

Phone number

Enclosed please find my cheque postal order for

Cut birth rate or face squalor, says new study

Staff Reporter

IN 2010, South Africa's black population is expected to be more than 47-million — equal to the expected size of the entire population at the turn of the century.

The black population, including people living in the independent homelands, is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2,75 percent between now and 2000.

The figure is representative of more than 1,2-million black births a year, according to forecasts by the Institute for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University.

The white population is increasing at a natural growth rate of only 0,61 percent a year which is in accordance with population growth rates in more developed regions.

'FURTHER IMPOVERISHMENT'

At this rate, whites will take 114 years to double their numbers.

The report recommends that South Africa try to reduce its overall population growth rate to the world average of 1,68 percent a year between 1990 and the turn of the century.

"Failure to achieve this goal will lead to further impoverishment and the reduction of South Africa to the status of a typical African country characterised by socio-economic squalor and permanent political instability in concert with environmental degradation," the report said.

According to forecasts, whites will number 5,28-million or 11,19 percent of the population in 2000, coloured people 3,19-million or 7,91 percent, Asians 1,11-million or 2,35 percent and blacks 37,05-million or 78,55 percent of the population.

Population explosion

IN the year 2010, South Africa's black population is expected to be more than 47-million

The black population, including people living in the independent homelands, is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2,75 percent between now and 2000

Sowden 13/11/90

The figure is representative of more than 1,2-million black births a year, according to forecasts by the Institute for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University.

However, the white population is increasing at a natural growth rate of only 0,61 percent a year

which is in accordance with population growth rates in more developed regions. At this rate, the whites will need 114 years to double their numbers.

Report

235

The report recommended that South Africa try to reduce its overall population growth rate to the world average of 1,68 percent a year between 1990 and the turn of the century

"Failure to achieve this goal will lead to further impoverishment and the reduction of South Africa to the status of a typical African country characterised by socio-economic squalor and permanent political instability in concert with environmental degradation," the report said

According to forecasts, whites will number 5,28-million or 11,19 percent of the population in 2000, coloureds 3,19-million or 7,91 percent, Asians 1,11-million or 2,35 percent and blacks 37,05-million or 78,55 percent of the population

FW: 5% growth needed to halt poverty spiral

235

TIM COHEN

PRESIDENT P. W. de Klerk yesterday urged racial, political leaders to stop advocating "economic strictures" against the country so it could achieve the 5% growth rate needed to accommodate its rapidly increasing population.

Speaking at the opening of the Population Growth Summit for Business Leaders conference in Midrand, De Klerk said at the present 1.5% growth rate, unemployment would continue to increase and living standards would decline. The downward spiral of poverty would continue.

De Klerk said family planning should be promoted more vigorously while the "fertility perceptions" of society had to be changed so that people became more receptive to having smaller families.

Improving living standards and women's position in society were essential if SA was to bring the population growth rate under control, he said.

Although SA was classified by several world bodies as a developed country, it was in fact a developing country, he said, echoing statements made by Foreign Minister P. K. Botha last week.

At an Africa Institute conference last week, Botha said SA ought to be reclassified as a developing country, and ought to be eligible for benefits from the EC's aid package for developing countries, the Lomé Agreement

President FW de Klerk told the Population Growth Summit for Business Leaders in Midrand yesterday that family planning needed to be promoted more vigorously, and the growth rate needed to rise to accommodate the increasing population.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA



**More than
30-million**

now in SA

235
6/ Day 14/11/90
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — SA's black population increased by 4,043-million in the decade to July 1989, Central Statistical Service said.

Statistics show that in this period SA's total population increased by 5,112-million to 30,193-million.

The figures reflect an ageing white population and a rising young "non-white", particularly black, population.

Although the total white population (4,979-million) is greater by 1,181-million than the coloured population (3,168-million), coloured numbers increased by 475 000 and whites by 459 000.

During the 10 years the Asian population increased by 135 000 to 941 000.

Of the 30 193-million, blacks made up 69,9%, whites 16,5%, coloureds 10,5% and Asians 3,1%.

The white population went up by 10,2%. The rate of increase among coloureds was 17,6%, Asians 16,7% and blacks 23,7%.

In 1985 blacks under the age of 21 comprised 53% of the total black population. Corresponding figures were whites 35,7%, coloureds 49,6%, and Asians 45,7%.

010304

9
9

Police

through the banning of less pricey models which work on the 46-49MHz band.

More than 30-million ²³⁵
now in SA

8/ Day 14/11/90
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — SA's black population increased by 4,043-million in the decade to July 1989, Central Statistical Service said.

Statistics show that in this period SA's total population increased by 5,112-million to 30,193-million.

The figures reflect an ageing white population and a rising young "non-white", particularly black, population

Although the total white population (4,979-million) is greater by 1,181-million than the coloured population (3,168-million), coloured numbers increased by 475 000 and whites by 459 000.

During the 10 years the Asian population increased by 135 000 to 941 000.

Of the 30 193-million, blacks made up 69,9%, whites 16,5%, coloureds 10,5% and Asians 3,1%.

The white population went up by 10,2%. The rate of increase among coloureds was 17,6%, Asians 16,7% and blacks 23,7%.

In 1985 blacks under the age of 21 comprised 53% of the total black population. Corresponding figures were whites 35,7%, coloureds 49,6%, and Asians 45,7%.

010304

3

9
9



Cape - World's murder capital

Sowetan 19/11/90

235

WASHINGTON: Cape Town has the highest murder rate of the world's 100 largest metropolitan areas, an international survey has found.

Johannesburg has become a pretty grim place to live too, barely escaping being classified as one of the world's 28 cities with poor living conditions.

More than 70 percent of the people who live in greater Johannesburg have no electricity and/or running water in their homes, making South Africa's commercial capital the worst off in this regard in the entire world.

Johannesburg also has the least children between 14 and 17 in school, faring worse in this regard than Lagos, Nigeria and Lahore, Pakistan.

The two-year study by the Washington-based Population Crisis Committee involved nearly 200 research collaborators from 45 countries in the first comparative statistical conditions in the world's 100 largest metropolitan areas.

Johannesburg, with 4,6 million people, is ranked as the world's 38th-largest urban area. Cape Town, with 2,4 million people, weighs in at the 94th position.

Out of a maximum urban living standards score of 100, Cape Town scores 52 points, the same as Naples in Italy, while Johannesburg gets 46, behind Casablanca's 48 and Sao Paulo's 50.

The Population Crisis Committee considers scores of 75 to 100 to be

FOCUS

very good, 60 to 74 good, 45 to 59 fair and 44 and anything less poor.

Johannesburg therefore squeaks in as a city considered to have fair living conditions.

Among the cities scoring lower points than Johannesburg are Manila, Alexandria, Bangkok, Istanbul, Madras, Ho Chi Minh City, Mexico City and Calcutta.

The worst city to live in in the world is Lagos, Nigeria, which scores 19. Kinshasha comes in second on the worst list with a score of 29

Three cities tie for best places in the world to live - Melbourne, Montreal and Seattle (each with a score of 86)

Dubious

Cape Town has the dubious honour of being the world's murder capital because of its annual rate of 64,7 murders per 100 000 people.

Washington DC, the US murder capital, has a paltry rate of 14,8 by comparison.

Cities with the second and third-highest murder rates are Cairo (56,4) and Alexandria (49,3), while seven other cities with murder rates above 20 are Rio de Janeiro, Manila, Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Porto Allegro, Bogota and Miami.

Johannesburg has a murder rate of 19,8

The cities with the lowest murder rate are Madrid, Manchester and Bandung - less than one per 100 000 people.



The city of gold ... grim place to live.

The two South African cities in the world's 100 biggest urban concentrations fared poorly in terms of socio-economic conditions but did fairly well in terms of noise, traffic flow and clean air

In the category of food costs, Capetonians spend an average 34 percent of their income feeding themselves (no figures were available for Johannesburg). This compares with 23 other metropolitan areas in which households spend half or more of their income on food. The worse off in this regard are Ho Chi Minh City (people spend 80 percent of their income on food) and

Lima (70 percent)

In most cities in the US, Canada and Australia, households spend 15 percent or less of income on food. Three cities with a reputation for high living costs score low percentages: Tokyo (18 percent), London (14 percent) and Washington, DC (nine percent)

In Johannesburg there is an average five persons per room of living space. The corresponding figure for Cape Town is 1,2. For cities in the US, Canada and Australia, there are an average of two rooms a person

Johannesburg ranks as the world's worst-off city in terms of housing stan-

dards, with only 28 percent of all homes having electricity and/or running water (Cape Town 58 percent)

In 87 of the world's top 100 metropolitan areas, 70 percent or more homes have electricity and/or running water. Kinshasha, second on the world's worst list for this indicator, has 33 percent of its citizens living with access to electricity and/or water

In terms of public health, Johannesburg reports 22 infant deaths per 1 000 live births and Cape Town 18 - levels which although are substantially higher than the rate of five infant deaths for 1 000 births recorded in three Japanese cities and Taipei, are somewhat better than the world's worst cities (Kanpur 157 deaths/1 000, Recife 122 and Dhaka 108)

Quiet

Cape Town and Johannesburg are fairly quiet cities, each scoring three out of 10 for ambient noise levels. The world's noisiest cities include New York, London, Karachi, Madras, Madrid, Lahore, Naples and Surabaya. Among the quietest (scoring two each) were Dallas, Singapore and Manchester

Both Cape Town and Johannesburg scored eight out of 10 for clean air. Only three cities - Taipei, Sydney and Melbourne - scored a perfect 10. The world's most polluted cities are Calcutta, Jakarta, New Delhi, Tehran, Beijing, Shenyang and Milan - Sowetan Foreign Service

30.8-m South Africans (235)

According to the mid-year estimates, the population of South Africa has risen to 30.8 million, of whom just more than 11 million are economically active, the Central Statistical Service revealed yesterday

Star 30/11/90

Sowetan 12/12/90
**Countries not
allowing South
African passport
holders:** (235)

Afghanistan; Ghana;
Mali; Sierra Leone; Al-
bania; India; Morocco;
Syria; Angola; Indonesia;
Mauritania; Sudan Benin
Iraq; Nepal; Somalia;
Burma; Jordan; Niger
South Korea; Cameroon;
Kenya; Nigeria; Tan-
zania; Chad; Laos;
Pakistan; Togo
Dominican Republic;
Liberia; Republic of
Gabon; Tunisia; Egypt;
Malaysia; Saudi Arabia;
Uganda; Ethiopia;
Malgas; Senegal; Viet-
nam and Gambia -
Sowetan Correspondent

Travelling still has handicaps

235
Dowefen
12/12/90

THE political changes in South Africa are opening an increasing number of travel doors for South African passport-holders, but it's by no means a question now of simply grabbing your shiny, hardly-used passport and heading off into the blue yonder.

The departments of home and foreign affairs have compiled a list which shows that 22 countries allow South African passport-holders in carte blanche.

A further 84 countries allow us in with visas.

But there are still 41 "no-go" areas...

Paradoxically, while many of the new doors opening are in Africa, 24 of the countries still refusing to admit South African passport-holders are on this continent.

For years there was no movement on the diplomatic front, and recent developments have caught not only the travellers off balance.

Take, for example, the widely trumpeted introduction of SAA flights to Kenya.

SAA announced, with an understandable amount of pride, that virtually all the seats on the in-augural flight to Nairobi had been booked. But there were no South Africans on board (at least, not South Africans carrying South African passports).

But there would be no problems in any event, said the Department of

Foreign Affairs: there was a recently introduced reciprocal agreement whereby South Africans could get visas at Nairobi, and Kenyans could get them at Jan Smuts Airport.

Not so, said the Department of Home Affairs and SAA; Kenya remained a no-go area.

The Department of Foreign Affairs later amended its statement to say they were still negotiating a reciprocal agreement.

In a further development, Remies Travel announced visas for Kenya were available from the Kenya High Commission in Namibia at a cost of R27,90, and would take two to four weeks to process.

Even the thaw in relations with Mozambique has not led to any less confusion. Journalists on two organised "holiday" trips relate frustrating experiences with the so-called Maputo Mangle.

For example, one group spent three-and-a-half hours sort of waiting for their visas. The visas were not the problem. They had been signed.

What was a problem

was there were no stamps on them.

Even the much-maligned South African public service has regular or understandable office hours.

In Maputo, it would appear, office hours are from 11am to 12.30pm and then sometime after lunch, if at all.

In some cases, getting a visa for places further afield can be an armchair affair (visas for Bulgaria can be arranged through your corner travel agent).

Countries which do not require visas

Botswana (for up to 14 days; if longer, apply to British consulate-general, Johannesburg)

Cape Verde Islands
Equatorial Guinea
Gibraltar

Lesotho (for up to 14 days; if longer apply to trade representative, Johannesburg, for a temporary residence permit)

Liechtenstein
Madagascar (for up to 14 days)
Malawi

Mauritius (for up to three months)
Namibia
Republic of Ireland
Seychelles
Singapore (for up to two weeks)
Swaziland (for up to 14 days; if longer apply to trade representative, Johannesburg, for a temporary residence permit)
Switzerland
United Kingdom
Yugoslavia (private persons)
Zaire (for up to 14 days; if longer, a temporary residence permit must be applied for at Kinshasa or Lubumbashi airports)

The CSS needs YOU (and 51 999 others) for census

By LINDA RULASHE

WANTED: 52 000 able-bodied persons
Shouldn't be afraid of dogs. Apply Central Statistical Service

Yes folks, it's that time of the decade again the 1991 population census will soon be with us, and the CSS wants YOU for part-time work. Anyone is eligible. The job involves the distribution and collection of census questionnaires over a few days before and after census day March 7.

That day will see the biggest co-ordinated census collecting operation to date, funded to the tune of a cool R55-million.

However, according to CSS spokesman Johannes Froneman, the staggering figure is no cause for alarm.

"The cost is spread over four years. Preparation for this census started in 1988 and it will take about another 18 months to process all the questionnaires when we've collected them," he said.

CSS chief Dr Treurnicht du Toit said in a statement the cost was just as justified as the investment in the future of a new school or highway was.

"At R1,75 a head, the census is a bargain, if one bears in mind what every citizen gets in the long run. One must also consider that each individual in the country has to be located and information obtained from him," he said.

The response to the call for census-takers — or enumerators — has been overwhelming in Durban, but there are still problems recruiting enumerators in the rural areas, upper-class English speaking districts of Cape Town and Johannesburg and coloured areas in the Peninsula. Problems are also being encountered in the unrest and squatter areas.

"We need people who stay close to and know the areas where the questionnaires are to be distributed door-to-door for future sample testing," he said. One controversial method being used, with the help of the Human Sciences Re-

search Council, is conducting aerial surveys — taking sample photographs from the air and estimating the number of people in the area.

For those worried about working for "the system" should they volunteer, the CSS insists it is not a government body.

"Although we technically fall under the Department of Home Affairs and the minister is political head, we are independent, as stated in the Statistics Act of 1976, and we jealously guard this status," said Froneman.

The organisation's image problems extend to the disparity in their publicised inflation rate and what people actually experience. But Froneman pointed out "People must realise our figures are an average and we do adjust them now and again should circumstances arise. In any event, we wouldn't release information which was outrageously wrong as this would affect our credibility."

Another image problem could crop up when next year's census questions are scrutinised: respondents will have to give particulars on their sex, annual income, religion, marital status and, of course, population group.

Assumptions that the emergence of a "new South Africa" since the last census in 1985 would have prompted the scrapping of this particular question were disputed by Froneman.

"Paying attention to that particular question is actually missing the point, for there is a lot of demographic information that is of interest to advertisers, churches, educational institutions and the marketing world. It is not necessarily a racist question by definition and, by the same token, we are not perpetuating an apartheid question. Where you have a plural society, it is evidently going to be asked, so you can't evade it."

Du Toit said the presence of the question should not be made into an issue, nor should it be politicised. "The question is even included in the American census, which says a hell of a lot considering what type of country it is," he said.

W/Mail 20/12/90-10/11/90

235

White population growth slows

By Derek Tommey

Star 2/12/90

South Africa has lost about 200 000 white citizens in the past five years through emigration, figures issued by Central Statistical Services suggest

There have been signs for some time that the country's white population was not growing at anywhere near a normal rate.

Now Central Statistical Services, which looks after such things as population growth and employment for the Government planning departments, has produced figures which show what has been happening to the white population in recent years

According to their mid-year population estimates, the white

population is some 200 000 or four percent less than it would have been had the 1980-85 growth rate been maintained

Between 1980 and 1985 the white population grew at 1,42 percent a year, rising from 4 520 000 to 4 851 000. But since 1985, the annual average increase has been only 0,68 percent and by June this year the white population had risen to only 5 018 000

Emigration

This, the CSS says, is mainly the result of the extremely high emigration from this country and the relatively low immigration

The loss of 200 000 people must have depressed the South African economy, by reducing

the demand for everything from accommodation to life insurance.

However, what setbacks the economy experienced as a result of whites emigrating would seem to have been more than made good by increased spending power arising from the growth in the number of economically active blacks

One of the main topics of discussion among economists today is the size of the "informal sector" — that is how many blacks have work outside the normal avenues of employment

Active

The CSS figures suggest that the informal sector could be much larger than many people think

235
The CSS estimates that the number of "economically active" blacks — that is people with what can be termed visible means of support — amounted to 7,4 million at the end of June, which reflects an increase of about 800 000 in the past five years

Such a figure helps to explain the continued strength in retail sales recently in spite of the economy showing all the signs of sliding into recession, seeing that it followed an increase of more than 1 million in economically active blacks between 1980 and 1985.

These figures also suggest that extreme poverty is probably not quite as great among the black population as some people claim

Most of population will be urbanised by year 2000

235

BIP am 31/12/90

BY THE year 2000, Cape Town's metropolitan population will have increased to nearly 4-million people, Durban's to almost 6-million, and the PWV region's population will approach the 12-million mark, Urban Foundation board of governors member Len Abrahamse says.

"More than 70% of SA's population will be urbanised," he predicts in an article published in the Town and Regional Planning Commission's Monitor magazine.

Abrahamse says there are already some symptoms of a disjunction between the two trends apparent in SA, for example that 30% to 40% of SA's black urban population are currently under- or unemployed, while most black South Africans do not have direct access to running water or electricity

Restricted

"Yet experience elsewhere in the world shows that urban growth can, and in most often does, proceed in tandem with economic growth and is an essential prerequisite for it," Abrahamse says

The reason for the apparent disjunction in SA is that the physical and upward mobility of most South Africans is artificially restricted.

However, increased urbanisation should not be feared but welcomed as it stimulated economic growth for SA cities and assisted the redistribution

LINDEN BIRNS

and creation of greater wealth
"All modernising societies experience rapid urbanisation. For this reason the relationship between urbanisation and economic growth demand special attention"

The precise relationship between urban development and economic growth differs from country to country and it is not possible to emulate the strategies adopted elsewhere in the world

Abrahamse quotes Prof Jan Lombard's concept of "inward industrialisation" as a possible macro-economic policy framework for SA which is linked to the assumption of a rapidly urbanising society

He quotes several other economists' strategies and their support for low-income housing as the most pressing policy requirement for decreased unemployment and faster economic growth.

"In general, South Africans in leadership positions within the private and public sectors appear not to have fully grasped the economic potential of future urban expansion," he says

This perception has "obvious historical origins" in that for many years SA society has been structured to prevent permanent and large scale black urbanisation

The assumption underlying this approach was that black South Africans belonged in the rural areas or reserves and had to make their homes there

Abrahamse says even when blacks began to urbanise on a large scale despite the restrictions and controls on migration to cities, most of the decision makers remained oblivious to the changes, and the serious implications of these restrictive policies

"This was partly because the policy of the Group Areas and related legislation had sought to insulate whites, blacks, coloureds and Asians in separate urban enclaves, so that each was relatively ignorant of everyday living conditions in other areas"

Informal

Most SA decision-makers opposed the concept of major cosmopolitan metropolitan areas where individuals experienced complete freedom of movement and initiative, and this was a "mindset" that had to change

The lifting of relatively minor restrictions had already been shown to stimulate the inner cities' informal sector

"As long as the accommodation of black urbanisation is being planned and implemented at great distances from existing towns and cities, what chance do we have of promoting a vibrant informal economy?"

Abrahamse says the private sector should embrace the concept of urbanisation and motivate a policy framework, while firms and individuals should seek creative ways of practically contributing to compact non-racial urban development

what
"Th
R300
"De
fine o
his c
"T
the v
conc
The
take
miss
lose
It
refu
Mod
It
tim
mo
tho
fac
sho
lit
the
co
pu
fo

ed
r-
n-
w-
es
i-
ne
e
all
at
ur
nk
is
nd
ill
n-
rs
gs
ng
nt
n-
be
et-
ib-
r-
ia
ot
or
u's
p,
to
rt
be
st
ng
ic-
of
nd



POPULATION - GENERAL

1991

City: 4m people by year 2000

Mr. Truitt 3/1/91

235

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — By the year 2000, Cape Town's metropolitan population will have increased to nearly four million people, Durban's to almost six million, while the PWV region will have a population approaching the 12m mark, says the Urban Foundation's board of governors member Mr Len Abrahamse.

"Over 70% of South Africa's population will be urbanised," he predicts in an article published in the Town and Regional Planning Commission's Monitor magazine.

Mr Abrahamse says there are already symptoms of a disjunction between urban growth and economic growth, for example

that 30% to 40% of South Africa's black urban population are currently underemployed or unemployed, while the majority of black South Africans still lack direct access to running water or electricity.

"Yet experience elsewhere in the world shows that urban growth can, and most often does, proceed in tandem with economic growth and is an essential prerequisite for it," Mr Abrahamse says.

The reason for the apparent disjunction is because physical and upward mobility of most South Africans is artificially restricted.

Increased urbanisation should be welcomed as it stimulated economic growth for South African cities and assisted the redistribution and creation of greater wealth, he says.

"All modernising societies experience rapid urbanisation. For this reason the relationship between urbanisation and economic growth demands special attention."

Mr Abrahamse quotes Professor Jan Lombard's concept of "inward industrialisation" as a possible macro-economic policy framework, linked to the assumption of a rapidly urbanising society.

He quotes several other economists' support for low-income housing as the most pressing policy requirement for decreased unemployment and faster economic growth.

"In general, South Africans in leadership positions within the private and public sectors appear not to have fully grasped the economic potential of future urban expansion," he says.

This perception has "obvious historical origins" in that for many years South African society has been structured to prevent permanent and large-scale black urbanisation.

The lifting of relatively minor restrictions has already been shown to stimulate the inner cities' informal sector.

Mr Abrahamse suggests that the private sector embrace the concept of urbanisation and motivate a policy framework facilitating this, while firms and individuals seek creative ways of practically contributing to compact non-racial urban development.

Obvious places to start are areas subjected to Group Areas Act removals that have remained undeveloped for decades, such as Cato Manor in Durban, or areas designated as "buffer strips" to inhibit integration.

Individuals can also have a meal in a individual mads giving the detained location of



Look East for urban solution

A HUGE increase in the urban black population and a severe housing shortage have combined to create a major crisis — right on the white urban doorstep

Urgent action is required. Thousands of nomadic, homeless people are squatting on river banks, golf courses, parkland, even graveyards — they are, in fact, resorting to their own housing solution

One of the biggest problems in dealing with the crisis is that we have highly centralised government structures with most of the responsibility for urban functions resting with national agencies, rather than local organisations

Weak local governments lack both legislative and financial powers to address urban problems and panic reactions or short-term cures show the need for long-term programmes to plan for, rather than against, the problems of the urban poor

World Bank research shows that in a range of cities, including Bogota, Hong Kong, Seoul and Singapore, innovative policies have facilitated rapid urban growth without accompanying urban disorder

In providing land for housing

^{S/Times 6/1/91}
PETER GARDINER urges business to act now to deal with the squatting crisis

the poor, Seoul has evolved a highly successful system of intervention in the urban land market.

In terms of their programme of land adjustment, the public sector holds private land on a medium-term basis for the explicit purpose of improving it for urban use — but, it has to be said immediately, the growth of income of the individual is an essential element of success in effective urban management

The Seoul system of land use intervention has relevance here.

Reluctance

In South Africa the surface areas of undermined strips are mainly in the hands of major mining groups which are reluctant to part with them. They may well rely on the all-powerful Mining Commissioner to help them protect this asset

They must, however, be persuaded that to own vast areas of vacant land close to a major centre is an anomaly. While there is

still an opportunity to allocate it for the national priority of affordable housing, it must be taken

Once governments start nationalising vacant land, citizens start losing control of their cities

Access to land for housing close to job opportunities and the creation of individual wealth go hand in hand

Land owners' price expectations remain too high. They fail to recognise that the value of their land has been devalued by the threat of squatter occupation which would eliminate the opportunity for orderly development.

To break the land logjam and induce owners of strategically located land lying fallow to turn it to account is the prime preoccupation of the Housing Advisory Council, now under the chairmanship of Dr Joep De Loor

In line with overseas precedents, a state levy on unutilised servicable land is in prospect by mid-1991 to reduce the incentive

for long-term speculation. This could take the form of an availability charge to cover the cost of maintaining bulk services to the area

There is no shortage of development agencies well equipped to buy land and mobilise funds for affordable housing

Levels of entry into home ownership are being lowered dramatically as the financial logjam limiting the use of institutional funds for low-cost housing is continually breached

Conscience

A roof over one's head is a basic human need.

The social conscience of business management must be aroused by the realisation that, to survive, it must play a role in the establishment of a consistent national shelter policy

The options, quite simply, are the opening up of land by private land owners — or drastic intervention by government.

● Peter Gardiner is a director of Anglo American Property Services

BY 2010 there will be more people in the PWV area than in London. SA's population will swell to 60-million, and more than 80% of it will be black. There will be unprecedented growth in the number of urbanised blacks, with 32-million (71%) of the total black population living in the eight largest cities.

This expansion will increase the demand for housing, education, health and other social services — spheres in which the needs of the majority have been neglected under apartheid.

The country faces the dual challenge of redressing historical inequalities while meeting the growing future needs of the "new SA".

Land allocations larger than Soweto will be needed every year for the next five years to accommodate the burgeoning urban population.

This is the space needed for 174 000 housing units annually, including 113 000 units for new families and 61 000 to make up the housing backlog over the past 20 years, according to the Urban Foundation.

Before influx control was scrapped in 1986, apartheid policy assigned black people to theoretical homes in the homelands, denying them permanent residence or private ownership of property in the "white" cities. Houses for rental and hostel accommodation were provided for the "temporary sojourners" working in the cities, resulting in serious housing shortages and inadequate infrastructure and social services. Estimates of the housing backlogs in urban areas vary from 1.2-million to 2.1-million units, depending on whether informal housing (site and service schemes) is included.

As part of the financial strategy to address SA's housing challenge, the Urban Foundation has proposed the scrapping of all subsidy schemes except for a modified first-time home buyers' subsidy and a capital subsidy on serviced sites — both at a minimum of R6 000 a time.

The foundation wants rental/sales formulas phased out because, it says, these distort fund allocations. About 46% of the budgeted amount goes to blacks who should ideally receive 79% if subsidies were more equita-

SA has to remedy past disparities and meet new needs

8/1 pm 9/1/91

235

The health, housing and education crises present difficult challenges for SA. TANIA LEVY reports in this, the second of four articles examining issues surrounding the dismantling of apartheid.

bly distributed by race group. On this basis whites, who at present get 13% of the budgeted amount, would receive only 2,5%.

It would cost about R514m a year (at 1990 prices) to implement the foundation's proposals. This would fall well within government's existing budget for black housing, provided most of it was no longer allocated as bridging finance to black local authorities. Bridging finance accounted for R632m of last year's R973m parliamentary budget for black housing.

Meanwhile education could be the most crucial challenge facing SA, says Standard Bank Investment Corporation MD Conrad Strauss. Not only is it vital to economic growth but it is the source of considerable political tension. By 2000 there will be nearly 14-million pupils in SA — 11,8-million of them black.

Sources such as Senbank, the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC) and the Independent Schools Council give varied estimates of what it would cost to bring black education expenditure to the level of that of whites. Some say it requires a trebling of the overall education budget. But education officials say spending on education — the largest single item in the Budget — has reached a ceiling. The R13,3bn budgeted last year made up nearly

19% of the total Budget — a sizeable proportion compared with other countries around the world.

Because expenditure has been unequally spent on the different races, most black pupils leave school half-educated and ill-equipped for an economy crying out for skills.

The crisis in black education was highlighted again this week with only 36,4% of black matrics passing. Although black education expenditure has increased 1 003% since 1978, government still spends R2 882 a year on a white child compared with R656 a year on each black child.

Government attributes much of the gap in spending to the higher salaries paid to white teachers, who generally have higher qualifications. But DP education spokesman Roger Burrows says that excluding teachers' salaries, per capita expenditure on white pupils is R1 300 compared with R280 for blacks.

NECC general secretary Ihron Rensburg says an extra R21bn a year would be needed to bring black education to white levels. The amount includes R19,7bn in operating costs at R2 000 a pupil, R1,2bn for new schools and R1,25bn to train an extra 24 000 teachers.

Senbank says the 42% of the Bud-

get and 11% of GDP it estimates would have to be spent on education for black-white parity is clearly unrealistic and would lead to an economic fiasco.

The percentages become even more unrealistic when the potential number of black pupils who do not, but could, reach matric level is taken into account. A single education department, compulsory and free education up to Std 5 and increased privatisation are just some of the proposals put forward to meet the crisis.

No less serious is the state of health care. Wits researchers say SA's health care system is inherently flawed. In a recent edition of the SA Medical Journal, Wits Centre for the Study of Health Policy researchers Jonathan Broomberg and Cedric de Beer say the current political climate and a moral imperative to provide adequate health care for all demand that the present health system be overhauled.

Sacob estimates the current R7bn spent on health would have to be increased to R11,3bn to equalise spending between the races. At present R303 is spent per white and R154 per head for the other race groups.

The R11,3bn needed to equalise health spending would constitute 4,6% of GDP instead of the 2,6% the 1989/90 R6,5bn health budget consti-

tuted. It seemed unlikely that government would be able nearly to double health expenditure while also meeting demands for increased spending on education, job creation, social security and infrastructure development, say the researchers.

Broomberg said massive redistribution of resources was needed geographically and from high-tech medicine to primary health care. There had to be a major redistribution of finances from the private to the public health sector.

In 1989 half of SA's total R12bn expenditure was spent in the private sector, which served only 20% of the population, most of them whites, said Broomberg. Not only was this situation unfair but there was incontrovertible evidence that private health services were inefficient.

A crisis would arguably have occurred if not for the substantial state subsidy paid to the private sector in the form of tax concessions to companies for their contributions to employees' medical aid schemes. In 1988 these concessions amounted to R1,5bn.

Because universal access to health care was a necessary social good, like universal education, market forces could not be relied on to distribute health care. The most viable option, according to the health policy centre, was the Canadian model for a comprehensive national health insurance system to pool public and private health finances.

Controlled by government health authorities, the pool of money would guarantee every South African a uniform package of basic health services for which there would be little or no charge at the point of use. Those who could afford it would buy additional care. Broomberg said the amount which all employees would have to pay was unlikely to be more than their present contributions to medical schemes and taxes.

Implementing a national health insurance scheme would clearly be only the first step towards an appropriate and equitable health-care system.

Other major developments required included the dismantling of all apartheid structures, creation of greater administration efficiencies and a commitment to comprehensive health care with enough emphasis on disease prevention and promotion of good health.

'Aids threatens economy, not population level'

By David Braun
Star Bureau



WASHINGTON — Aids would break South Africa economically but would not cause a collapse in the level of population, National Health deputy director Dr J H Schoeman told an American audience

Dr Schoeman recently told a breakfast meeting of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington that 554 full-blown cases of Aids had been diagnosed so far in South Africa

The number of HIV-infected

people in South Africa was expected to reach between 317 000 and 446 000 by the end of the year. Most of these people would eventually get Aids

He said the Government took the threat of Aids very seriously

Collapse

The authorities had launched a strong programme to combat the disease, but the problem was more one of changing people's behaviour than a medical one

At this stage, he said, the health authorities did not see

Aids causing a demographic collapse in South Africa. The disease would undoubtedly have a major impact on the population, but this would be followed by a recovery similar to the demographic recovery in Europe after the huge losses caused by World War 1

Dr Schoeman said Aids was more likely to break South Africa economically because economically active people would be taken out

He said his department aimed to stabilise South Africa's population at 80 million people, the maximum number

the country could accommodate

If South Africa did not succeed in reducing its population growth rate, at current fertility rates the total population would theoretically reach 464 million by the year 2100

South Africa's current population was 38 million but by 2000 it would be 50 million

He added that the highest level of population growth was being attained in the deep rural areas of the country, where the average woman gave birth to 5,5 babies during her life

(235)

Star 11/11/91

Remoteness no obstacle for airborne census

AIRCRAFT will be used for the first time in this year's country-wide census to count people living in some remote townships

The Central Statistical Service (CSS) which is overseeing census arrangements has contracted the HSRC to analyse aerial photographs taken of 83 black towns and magisterial districts

The photographs will be enlarged up to four times, depending on the nature and density of housing in each picture

HSRC field workers and CSS enumerators will then visit premises in carefully selected sample areas to ensure every resi-

PETER DELMAR

dent is covered by the questionnaire (235)

HSRC's Centre for Statistics Prof Dawie Stoker says sampling by aerial photography gives accurate population counts

The photographs will be used to determine the number "and other characteristics of the population in areas where practical reasons thwart the use of conventional methods for population counts"

A CSS statement says extensive census field work in these areas is futile owing to,

among other factors, the disorganised arrangement of dwellings

CSS head Treurnicht du Toit says aerial photography is part of the changing methodology used in population surveys

He says the door-to-door survey is not always possible. Sampling based on aerial photographs is a more practical and optimal means of determining the number of people and demographic features in certain areas

CSS will use 52 000 people to collect information on and around March 7, official census day and the first since 1985

BIDOM 25/1/79

dragging its feet, led an enormous...
ment of education...
rument this week...
educationally con-...
C connections, he...
he non-confronta-...
ment...
f promise that we...
to better the liv-...
prospects of mil-...
e group's demand...
ministry was not

black education and additional education funding had also been made available through the Independent Development Trust.
Sapa reports that the SA Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) yesterday expressed its serious concern about problems experienced in black education.
SACBC chairman Archbishop Denis Hurley criticised the inadequate education facilities for blacks as well as the existing 18 departments for education in the country, and called for one unified education system for all races.

CSS ready to launch R2m census publicity campaign

PRETORIA — A R2m publicity campaign is to be launched this week by the Central Statistical Service in preparation for the national census on March 7, CSS director Treurnicht du Toit said yesterday.

Du Toit told a Press conference the R60m census would involve 48 000 census officers including 43 000 part-time enumerators.

About 8 000 radio advertisements would be broadcast in 11 languages on most of the country's radio stations. *B109 31/1/91*

The campaign will include 55 different radio spots.

In addition 33 television spots will be screened about 100 times by the SABC and M-Net.

The advertisements were produced by the Bureau for Information which

GERALD REILLY

will share the costs with CSS *(235)*

The television broadcasts start on February 4.

The campaign will also include a film aimed primarily at the rural black population, a brochure printed in seven languages and a television information programme.

Treurnicht said the first comprehensive results would be available at the beginning of next year.

A fully adjusted result would be ready by the middle of 1992.

A total population figure would be available towards the middle of this year.

Deadline for DET rewrites extended

BLACK matrics who failed final exams last year have been granted an extension to register for supplementary examinations, but there is concern that lack of money will exclude many. *B109 31/1/91*

Soweto Education Co-ordinating Committee spokesman David Maepa asked. "Why are children made to pay again when we believe the state is responsible for the costs?"

Department of Education and Training director-general Bernhard Louw said yesterday pupils now had until February 15 to register, at a cost of R54 for the whole examination or R9 per subject.

Maepa said parents were financially hard pressed "This is another way of excluding thousands of students."

In response, Louw said all pupils, paid the same fees "After one has received free government education for 12 years, R54 for a certificate is not expensive."

Maepa said the initial deadline for registration for supplementary exams had been unacceptable because many principals had misinterpreted the criteria for rewriting exams and technical students had still not got their results.

Louw said the problem regarding technical subjects was being addressed as fast as possible and late entries had been accommodated as much as possible — Sapa.

Plan for District Six

CAPE TOWN — Serious consideration was again being given to illegal

B109 31/1/91
Political Staff

New census will want all the details anyway

From PAT DEVEREAUX
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Questions about race in the new census are bound to raise hackles, particularly now the race classification under the Population Registration Act is set to be scrapped

But Dr Treurnicht du Toit of the Central Statistical Service insists this information will be necessary in a post-apartheid South Africa

"Although race will not be important in a post-apartheid South Africa we still do need information in this regard

"An example is that educational and age structures differ for each population group and people should regard it as similar to asking a person's sex"

Other "sensitive" census questions include religion — which is an optional question — and marital status, but Dr Du Toit said he did not foresee problems with these questions

He disclosed that at least one in five black people were not counted in the 1985 census

Past attempts at population counts have been unsuccessful because thousands of black residents did not co-operate either through fear of arrest or of removals, or because they did not want the government to have records of them

Asked how this year's census would counteract "the big brother is watching you" syn-

drome, Dr Du Toit said the CSS was hoping to gain credibility with the black population using their R2-million publicity campaign to make people aware of the reasons for a census

He said it was the most comprehensive census ever undertaken

In this census, aircraft will be used to obtain an accurate population count

The census, which starts on March 7, will use aerial photographs of hard-to-get-to urban and rural areas including 83 black towns and magisterial districts

Aerial photos

The photographs will be enlarged and used to analyse the population density in each particular area

Dr Du Toit said the aerial photographs would help to give demographic details where extensive door-to-door census was impossible — such as in squatting areas and areas of unrest

Over 52 000 Human Sciences Research Council and CSS enumerators will then back up this research by visiting sample areas to make sure residents are included in the questionnaire sheets

The population census will include self-governing states but excludes the Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei homeland areas "These countries will have their own separate census," said Dr Du Toit.

It's a time against race

Argus

11/2/91

232

WORLD



NATIONAL

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING ~~Wessels 19/2/91~~

- (aa) Mathematics (Higher Grade)
 (a) 8 538
 (b) (i) 15 (ii) 109 (iii) 263 (iv) 263 (v) 433
 (c) 7 053
 (bb) Mathematics (Standard Grade)
 (a) 10 861
 (b) (i) 8 (ii) 20 (iii) 86 (iv) 161 (v) 382
 (c) 8 912
 (cc) Physical Science (Higher Grade)
 (a) 7 107
 (b) (i) 2 (ii) 16 (iii) 87 (iv) 348 (v) 836
 (c) 4 363
 (dd) Physical Science (Standard Grade)
 (a) 6 038
 (b) (i) 1 (ii) 1 (iii) 18 (iv) 118 (v) 414
 (c) 4 928

Note

This information is as on 7 January 1991

Ciskei coup attempt: SADF troops involved

10 Mr A E DE WET asked the Minister of Defence ~~Wessels 19/2/91~~

- (1) Whether any South African Defence Force troops based near Ciskei were (a) put on alert or (b) ordered to take any specified action on or about 26 January 1991, if so, (i) (aa) what orders were they given and (bb) why and (ii) where were they stationed,
 (2) whether any Defence Force troops were involved in assisting Ciskei following a coup attempt on 27 January 1991, if so, (a) what assistance did they render and

(b) (i) where and (ii) with what result was it rendered,

- (3) whether Defence Force troops fired any shots on 27 January 1991, if so, (a) where, (b) why and (c) with what result?
~~Wessels 19/2/91~~ B51E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) Yes
 (b) Yes
 (i) (aa) They were ordered to execute visibility patrols
 (bb) To act as a deterrent for a possible coup in the Ciskei
 (ii) King William's Town
 (2) No (a) and (b) fall away
 (3) No (a), (b) and (c) fall away

Greater Cape Town area: residents

59 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Home Affairs ~~Wessels 19/2/91~~

What estimated number of (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds and (c) Indians resided in the Greater Cape Town area as at 31 December 1990?
~~Wessels 19/2/91~~ 235

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

B153E

Data for 1990 is not available at the Central Statistical Service. The population information is obtained from population censuses. The latest available information is that of the 1985 Population Census, namely

- (a) 542 705
 (b) 1 068 921
 (c) 17 437
 The next population census will be held on 7 March 1991

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Own Affairs

Oranina: negotiations

Mr C B HERANDIEN to ask the Minister of Housing

Whether he and/or his Department has conducted any negotiations in connection with the purchase of Oranina, if so, (a) when and (b) with what result, if not, why not?

C1E INT

*The MINISTER OF HOUSING Mr Charman, the answer is yes. Pursuant to the decision by the Ministers' Council on 12 June 1990, negotiations commenced with the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs on 26 June 1990 with regard to the take-over of the town of Oranina. The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs reported on 4 July 1990 that the town had already been offered for sale by public tender on 15 June 1990 and that the tender process could no longer be cancelled. Furthermore, the aforementioned department indicated that it would take the interest expressed by this administration into consideration during the final consideration of tenders.

Subsequently the department was informed that 12 tenders had been received. Thereafter, on 20 August 1990, this department made a written request for urgent information regarding the asking price for the town. On 21 August the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs reported that the Minister responsible had accepted the highest offer for Oranina on 17 August 1990 and that an agreement had been concluded on that day with the purchaser, a certain Mr Pretorius. The Ministers' Council was notified of the transaction and informed, *inter alia*, that under the circumstances the purchase of the town was not being pursued any further.

*Mr C B HERANDIEN Mr Charman, I find it strange that the hon the Minister only began negotiating for the purchase of Oranina on 12

June 1990. The hon the Minister and his department must certainly have become aware at an earlier stage that Oranina was no longer going to be kept alive as a White town per se. Surely the concern, the fears and the interests of the people of Oranina should have received primary consideration. There is a management committee, which I believe was kept in the dark.

I want to say today that the Administration House of Representatives will have to accept full responsibility for this blunder.

*Mr C INASSON When did you become aware of it?

*Mr C B HERANDIEN Keep quiet, man, you do not even know where it is [Interjections]

To think that a tender was submitted. Where is the hon the Minister going to get the money to house those people? Here was a golden opportunity—a town complete with infrastructure. But no, there was an endless stream of correspondence. It is the old story of "the matter is receiving attention". That is why I want to say today that the hon the Minister will have to go and apologise to the people of Oranina as quickly as possible [Interjections]. He owes them this, because the fact of the matter is that whenever there is a need to look after the interests of the Coloured people, one finds the old psychosis that this may reek of apartheid. Never in my wildest dreams could I have imagined that the day the Group Areas Act was abolished, we would be faced with a new type of apartheid, namely economic apartheid. If that is what the future holds for us, the time has come for the Ministers' Council either to resign or to wake up and decide where their true interests lie.

*Mr J D SWIGELAAR What does the hon member have to say about Oranina?

*Mr C B HERANDIEN That hon member should keep quiet. I am coming to him. The year is still young.

The hon the Minister is aware of the fact that a similar situation is developing in the Western Cape. He will have to get his skates on, because Klipnups is a problem. When we look at what happened to Oranina, I already begin to have my fears about what is going to happen to the people of Klipnups. The hon the Minister must learn to take the brakes off and to take the interests of the Coloured people—not those of anyone

Rural population growth 'alarming'

The chairman of the Council for Population Development, Professor J P de Lange, says South Africa would have to embark on major projects to curb the alarming population growth in the rural areas.

Speaking at a conference on population development in Pretoria, Professor de Lange said rural people still clung

to the perception that large families were desirable

He said 51 percent of the population lived in rural areas where the fertility rate averaged 5,4 children a woman. In the cities, the average fertility rate was just 2,5 children a woman.

Fertility levels in squatter towns were even higher than in rural areas — Sapa

Race questions 'just for census record'

235

Star 2/3/91.

PAT DEVEREAUX

QUESTIONS about race in the new census are bound to raise hackles, particularly now the race classification under the Population Registration Act is set to be scrapped.

However, Dr Treurnicht du Toit of Central Statistical Services insists this information will be necessary in a post-apartheid South Africa.

"Although race will not be important in a post-apartheid South Africa, we still do need information in this regard. An example is that educational and age structures differ for each population group and people should regard it as similar to asking a person's sex," said Dr du Toit. He added that a recent American census had also asked questions about race.

Religion

Other "sensitive" census questions include religion — which is an optional question — and marital status, but Dr du Toit said he did not foresee problems with these questions.

Dr du Toit disclosed to the Saturday Star that at least one in five black people were not counted in the 1985 census.

Past attempts at population counts have been unsuccessful because thousands of black residents did not cooperate, either through fear of arrest or of removals, or because they did not want the Government to have records of them.

Asked how this year's census would counteract the "big brother is watch-

ing you" syndrome, Dr du Toit said the CSS was hoping to gain credibility with the black population by using their R2 million publicity campaign to make people aware of the reasons for a census. He added that this was the most comprehensive census yet undertaken in South Africa.

In this census, aircraft will be used to obtain an accurate population count.

The census, which starts on March 7, will use aerial photographs of hard-to-get-to urban and rural areas, including 83 black towns and magisterial districts.

The photographs will be enlarged and used to analyse the population density in each particular area.

Dr du Toit said the aerial photographs would help to give demographic details where extensive door-to-door census was impossible — such as in squatting areas and areas of unrest. He added that the census would also take note of problems of illiteracy.

Over 52 000 Human Sciences Research Council and CSS enumerators will then back this research up by visiting sample areas.

The population census will include self-governing states but excludes the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei homeland areas. "These countries will have their own separate census," said Dr du Toit.

R60m census all set for take-off

S/Times 3/3/91

235

FOR the first time in South Africa, spotter aircraft are flying to the aid of the R60-million March 7 census.

The aircraft will be spending two months in the air and flying 50 000 km to take up to 4 000 pictures to back up the work of the 48 000 census counters on the ground.

In charge of the aerial operation is Professor Davie Stoker, senior researcher with the Human Sciences Research Council. His work began in mid-1990 when 83 areas covering the whole of SA were overflown by aircraft and photographed so the census could be planned.

The census photographs are enlarged four times and the HSRC, with the CSIR's assistance, interprets the results, identifying sites of human occupation and providing maps.

This is particularly useful in squatter settlements, where enumerators are unable to visit every hut. An exact count of the dwellings can be made from the aerial shots.

The homeland states will be holding their own census.

While this is the first time South Africa has seen an operation on

By CAS St LEGER

such a scale, an aerial census was carried out in Transkei in 1985. Similar operations provided population counts for the East Rand in 1988, the West Rand in 1989 and the Vaal Triangle last year.

Professor Stoker studied aerial census techniques used in the United States as long ago as 1940 for agricultural purposes.

The aircraft that will be used are two Cessnas and a Beechcraft Baron. Martin Sanderson, managing director of the company involved, says they will fly 1 000 m above the ground — weather permitting.

Late

Each picture, taken with a high-resolution survey camera which costs R1-million, covers two square kilometres.

Johann Rosenstach, director of Central Statistical Services, said the census was usually held every five years, but financial constraints meant that the current census was a year late. The next definite census date is the year 2000.

The estimated total population count — adjusted for undercount-

ing — from the census six years ago was 27,7-million. Of these, 19-million were blacks, 4,8-million were whites, 2,9-million coloureds and 878 489 Asians.

Central Statistical Services is not predicting the expected size of the population, but its mid-1990 estimates give a total of 30,79-million, comprising 21,6-million blacks, five million whites, three million coloureds and 956 000 Asians.

Officially, the census starts tomorrow and is expected to continue for about 10 days. The date on the questionnaire relates to the night of March 7.

Each door-to-door enumerator will be identified by a blue lapel disc and will be carrying an official letter of appointment which members of the public are entitled to ask him to produce. The penalty for non-compliance is R1 000.

Assistant enumerators will be paid R30 a day, enumerators R50 and chief enumerators R60.

The questionnaires begin with housing questions — the number of rooms and ownership. Next is an optional question on first names. No surnames are required.

Then follow questions on the relationships of those filling in the

forms, their sex, age and marital status.

The population group question refers to what the person sees himself as — and not what he is classified as. No one will be required to provide proof of his population group.

Another optional question is that on religion. The Census Act does not permit the census-takers to demand an answer.

Benefits

There are also questions on place of birth, duration of residence, language and literacy, level of education, occupation and work status. The most comprehensive section relates to annual income, with 21 categories ranging from "no income" to "R500 000 and over".

Mr Rosenstach pointed out that benefits from demographic information could have immediate benefits. Growth points and shopping centres, for example, were based on population size and needs. Preliminary results should be available by the end of the year.

Masterminding the communications aspect of the census is Marius Pienaar, deputy director, marketing, of the Bureau for Information.

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Staff

48 000 census officials on starting line ²³⁵

Census '91 gets under way on Thursday when an estimated 48 000 officials across South Africa visit people's homes for information.

The March 7 census, which has been preceded by a R2 million publicity campaign

launched in February will cost about R60 million, according to Central Statistical Services (CSS) director Treurnicht du Toit.

An estimated 43 000 part-time enumerators have been engaged to conduct the census. By the time Census '91 begins,

about 8 000 radio advertisements, produced by the Bureau for Information will have been broadcast in 11 languages on most of the country's radio stations, and 33 television spots screened.

For the first time, aerial photographs will be used to get an

accurate account of people in squatter areas

Aerial photography will also be used in 83 black towns and magisterial districts where practical reasons will prevent the use of conventional methods of population counting, according to Dr du Toit.

The CSS has contracted the Human Sciences Research Council to undertake and supervise this form of census taking

Dr du Toit said the first comprehensive results of Census '91 will be available at the beginning of 1992. Fully adjusted results will be ready by the middle of the year.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Death sentences commuted

3 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice *Hansard 6/3/91*.

How many death sentences in each race group were commuted in 1990?

B11E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

12 Black men

Black local authorities/townships. population

11 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing *Hansard 6/3/91*

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of each of the Black local authorities and townships in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B16E

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

See attached annexure

1 NATAL

Black Local Authorities

	Male	Female	Children
Klaarwater	1 144	544	3 808
Ningizimu	8 099	8 774	30 127
Shakaville	603	654	2 243
Hambanatu	3 406	3 689	12 673
Shayamoya	60	55	297
Kwamevana	173	188	645
Sobantu	3 446	3 733	12 821
Brunville	609	659	2 265
Enhlakahl	818	887	3 045
Nkanyenzi	203	220	765

Black Local Authorities

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Death sentences commuted

3 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice *Hansard 6/3/91*.

How many death sentences in each race group were commuted in 1990?

B11E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

12 Black men

Black local authorities/townships. population

11 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing *Hansard 6/3/91*

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of each of the Black local authorities and townships in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B16E

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

See attached annexure

1 NATAL

Black Local Authorities

	Male	Female	Children
Nonzwakazi	9 900	14 200	20 000
Paballelo	2 460	1 350	2 400
Babelo	1 350	2 080	3 020
Thembinokosi	1 350	2 080	3 020
Lidimalo	2 080	3 020	4 000
Lihakarantou	3 020	4 000	5 000
Valspan	4 000	5 000	6 000
Marydale	5 000	6 000	7 000
Hopetown	6 000	7 000	8 000
Bhongweni	7 000	8 000	9 000
Bontrug	8 000	9 000	10 000
Cumakala	9 000	10 000	11 000
Dukahole	10 000	11 000	12 000
Doyohi	11 000	12 000	13 000
Ginsberg	12 000	13 000	14 000
Gompo	13 000	14 000	15 000
Town	14 000	15 000	16 000
Cambridge	15 000	16 000	17 000
Ibhayi	16 000	17 000	18 000
Kwa Zakhele	17 000	18 000	19 000
New Brighton	18 000	19 000	20 000
Walmer	19 000	20 000	21 000
Zwide	20 000	21 000	22 000
Ikhala	21 000	22 000	23 000
Jeffreys Bay	22 000	23 000	24 000
Karedouw	23 000	24 000	25 000
Kati-Kati	24 000	25 000	26 000
Kei Mouth	25 000	26 000	27 000
Key Road	26 000	27 000	28 000
Key Road	27 000	28 000	29 000
Khanyiso	28 000	29 000	30 000
Khayamandi	29 000	30 000	31 000
Kwadwesi	30 000	31 000	32 000
Kwamagxaki	31 000	32 000	33 000
Kwanonjoli	32 000	33 000	34 000
Kwanobuhle	33 000	34 000	35 000
Marselle	34 000	35 000	36 000
Masakhane	35 000	36 000	37 000
Masakhe	36 000	37 000	38 000
Mavuya	37 000	38 000	39 000
Mlungisi	38 000	39 000	40 000
Motherwell	39 000	40 000	41 000
Mzomomhle	40 000	41 000	42 000
Nkuluko	41 000	42 000	43 000
Nkwenkwenzi	42 000	43 000	44 000
Nolukhanyo	43 000	44 000	45 000
Nomathamsanga	44 000	45 000	46 000
Nomonde	45 000	46 000	47 000
Nzizwe	46 000	47 000	48 000
Nyartha	47 000	48 000	49 000
Kwanomzamo	48 000	49 000	50 000
Kwanongubela	49 000	50 000	51 000

Black Local Authorities

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Death sentences commuted

3 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice *Hansard 6/3/91*.

How many death sentences in each race group were commuted in 1990?

B11E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

12 Black men

Black local authorities/townships. population

11 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing *Hansard 6/3/91*

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of each of the Black local authorities and townships in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

B16E

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

See attached annexure

1 NATAL

Black Local Authorities

	Male	Female	Children
Motherwell (Transcamp)	19 344	74 200	5 142
Soweto (Ibhayi)	1 220	1 072	70 986
Kwanomzamo	3 085	4 141	7 357
Kwatinidubu	1 407	1 243	1 630
Kwazamucyenga	535	501	1 418
Kwazenzele	665	660	2 910
Kwezinaledi	1 602	1 704	4 858
Lingelthe	5 109	6 330	12 666
Lingelthe	700	1 050	1 608
Luxolweni	559	586	1 325
Qunrtha	45	45	346
Riebeck East	14 918	16 090	23 992
Rim	1 473	1 591	1 594
Sinakho	1 471	1 141	2 460
Sonwabale	440	356	964
Thembalesizwe	2 775	2 452	5 203
Umasizakhe	489	588	1 367
Urnzomomhle	324	270	472
Vuyowethu	120	160	135
Zakhele	437	498	789
Wongaltheu	1 402	1 610	2 781
Zola	1 395	1 326	1 988
Seretse	2 319	2 689	4 018
Majwemaswen	1 280	1 320	1 400
Tsaraganang	750	670	880
Ipopeng	986	1 416	1 312
Malebogo	867	1 232	1 301
Ratanang	2 675	2 407	3 892
Ithumeleng	2 275	2 456	3 119
Ditlhake	740	1 300	1 740
Ping-Tse-Rolo	860	1 320	1 180
Ikgomotseng	580	630	890
Tshepong	3 253	2 650	5 097
Makeleketa	900	1 350	2 250
Leratswana	9 000	13 500	22 500
Kgoisong	480	720	1 200
Ngwathe	19 000	28 500	47 500
Maokeng	3 200	4 800	8 000
Ntsha	1 300	1 950	3 250
Mamafubedu	1 200	1 800	3 000
Matlwantlwanang	4 320	6 480	10 500
Rummutlotsi	4 000	6 000	4 000
Nyakallong			

4 TRANSVAAL

Black Local Authorities	Male	Female	Children
Phahameng	6 533	6 917	6 800
Tikwana	()	*7 000	()
Kutlwanoeng	()	*55 000	()
Masilo	8 000	12 000	8 000
Mmamahabane	3 088	3 144	10 228
Meloding	()	*43 000	()
Thabong	120 000	70 000	50 000
Monyakeng	4 000	4 500	10 000
Bohlokong	11 571	10 736	28 263
Kgubetswana	260	325	486
Ntswanatsatsi	250	350	450
Mashaeng	2 000	3 600	3 000
42nd Hill	6 000	10 200	12 500
Thololong	937	1 111	894
Zamani	340	460	1 200
Petsana	4 287	4 859	7 341
Thembalihle	1 500	2 500	9 000
Ezenzelemi	1 600	1 800	3 200
Numahadi	4 217	5 428	6 355
Phirtona	3 900	4 800	11 400
Kwakwasi	2 576	2 891	5 312
Metimaholo	357	450	1 693
Tunahole	13 300	17 400	15 300
Mafahlaneng	880	1 408	1 750
Qalebojha	2 150	2 680	125
Mokwallo	546	1 902	4 075
Hloholwane	3 000	4 500	7 000
Mahlatswesa	2 000	2 700	2 300
Megheleng	6 449	9 673	15 650
Dipelaneng	400	700	900
Manyatseng	4 840	5 460	7 200
Moemaneng	1 643	920	3 563
Fateng-Tse-Ntsho	1 269	1 372	1 370
Mause	800	1 000	1 200
Matwabeng	3 984	4 712	6 806
Borwa	1 500	2 500	2 000
Lephoi	4 000	4 500	5 000
Morojaneng	2 150	3 350	2 500
Ha-Raseber	2 100	3 500	2 600
Matoporong	500	700	1 300
Rweleleyathunya	2 100	3 400	2 500
Mofutshshepe	1 135	1 424	1 295
Maphodi	1 600	1 700	1 700
Madirgella	2 630	2 820	2 300
Thapelang	300	400	300
Qibing	1 822	2 355	4 323
Matlakeng	2 100	3 350	2 550

* Only total population figures are available

(1) Whether his Department has received any applications from exiles for indemnity in terms of the Indemnity Act, No 35 of 1990, if so, how many applications (a) have been received in total, (b) have been received from (i) sentenced prisoners and (ii) detainees and (c)(i) had been processed as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (ii) were (aa) successful and (bb) unsuccessful in each category,

(2) whether the number of categories to be extended, if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant details,

(3) how many persons are employed in the office dealing with applications of this nature, *How served 6/3/91*

(4) whether it is the intention to increase the number of persons employed in this office, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) why?

Indemnity applications

47 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Justice

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) and (2) The honourable member is referred to the reply to question No 4 on 19 February 1991, a copy of which is attached (col 81)
- (3) Twenty-nine persons
- (4) The staff position is constantly monitored and personnel will be increased if and when circumstances so require

Land: Black community development

62 Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing +

- (1) Whether any land for the development of Black communities has been purchased in the district of (a) Heidelberg (Transvaal) and (b) Nigel, if so, (i) what was the purchase price per hectare and (ii) from whom was it purchased, in each case,
- (2) whether the State was the purchaser of the land, if not, who were the purchasers?

B174E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING

(1)(a) and (b) No

Rest of question falls away

Sentences handed down

64 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Correctional Services

How many sentences were handed down during the period 1 January 1980 up to and including 31 December 1990 in respect of the provisions of (a) section 54(2)(a), (b) section 54(2)(b), (c) section 54(2)(c) and (d) section 54(2)(d) of the Prisons Act, No.8 of 1959?

B180E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

(a), (b), (c) and (d)

The information required is not centrally available and can only be obtained by a costly and manpower intensive country-wide survey. The files of prisoners who have been released are furthermore stored for a specific period only before being destroyed. It is therefore not possible to comply with the honourable member's request. I would however like to point out to the honourable member that section 54(2)(b) was repealed during 1978. The following information with regard to the periods mentioned are however available

- 1 January 1989 to 31 December 1990 During this period prisoners were reprimanded in 3 202 cases
- 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990 During this period prisoners were reprimanded in 3 119 cases

section 54(2)(c) — 1 January 1989 to 31 December 1989 During this period prisoners were sentenced to the deprivation of one or more meals on any one day in 35 805 cases

— 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990 During this period prisoners were sentenced to the deprivation of one or more meals on any one day in 32963 cases

This represents respectively 9,61% and 9,01% of the total number of prisoners admitted to South African prisons from police and courts during the respective calendar years 1989 and 1990

section 54(2)(d) — 1 January 1989 to 31 December 1989 During this period corporal punishment not exceeding six strokes was imposed in respect of convicted male prisoners in 120 cases

— 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990 During this period corporal punishment not exceeding six strokes was imposed in respect of convicted male prisoners in 102 cases

Citizen Force/Commando members: camp attendance

83 Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence *How served 6/3/91*

How many Citizen Force and Commando members called up to attend camps in 1990 (a) applied for and (b) were granted (i) deferment and (ii) exemption?

B95E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The supplying of the figures can give an indication of manpower strengths and because the policy is not to divulge this information, the required information is given as percentages

- (a) (i) 34,9%
- (ii) 0,0000218%
- (b) (i) 22,11%
- (ii) 0,0000218%

FW, Mandela in census crisis talk

Cam Tents
7/3/91

~~W~~

235

Staff Reporter

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela were drawn into the census controversy last night

The ANC has rejected the census as "totally unacceptable" because 83 areas, most of which are black, would be sampled and not surveyed door-to-door and because the TVBC states would be excluded.

ANC Western Cape regional convenor Mr Trevor Manuel said Mr Mandela would phone Mr De Klerk to try to persuade him to have the census postponed until these problems could be resolved.

Last night the President's office was tight-lipped about the phone call, and it could not be established what the outcome was

However, Home Affairs Minister Mr Gene Louw indicated yesterday that the census would go ahead today. He said the government had noted with "amazement and disappointment" the ANC's rejection of the census. Blacks would suffer as a result, he said.

During a press conference at the ANC's Western Cape regional headquarters in Athlone yesterday, the Central Statistical Services (CSS) census was condemned as a "racist exercise" by UWC visiting professor of law and ANC legal and constitutional affairs department committee member Professor Kader Asmal. He said the

census went to the heart of the democratic process

Ignoring the largest population group in South Africa was both frivolous and fraudulent, he said.

Mr Manuel said the census was "fatally flawed". He did not openly call for a boycott of the census but said that ANC members should be bound by their conscience.

"The ANC demands the government institute a scientific census of the total population of our country, which excludes no portion of the country and does not differentiate among the various race groups," he said.

● Soweto and the black townships around Cape Town, Uitenhage, East London and Durban are those to be sample-surveyed.

The sample survey makes use of aerial photographs to determine the number of dwellings in the area. Dwellings are then categorised and teams of field workers draw a sample of information from each category which would then be multiplied by the number of dwelling units in each category.

● People need not sit up to complete their census forms by midnight tonight for fear of prosecution, said the head of the CSS in Pretoria, Dr Treurnicht du Toit, reacting to growing confusion about a R1 000 fine for people failing to complete their forms.

He said those who point-blankly refused to co-operate would face prosecution from as early as tomorrow.

By Peter Fabricius and Paula Fray

ANC, Govt clash over census

The Government made a last-ditch effort last night to salvage today's census after the ANC rejected it

Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw issued a statement slamming the ANC's boycott campaign as "utterly irresponsible" and went on television to try to persuade the population to take part.

He said the ANC's statement yesterday could contribute to an undercount of blacks and this was a "tragedy" as it was needed to plan facilities. ANC spokeswoman Gill

Marcus denied that the ANC had called for a boycott and said it was asking only for a postponement and re-drafting of the census methods.

The ANC's deputy president Nelson Mandela was to have contacted President de Klerk last night in a bid to postpone the census, Ms Marcus confirmed.

Several major townships surrounding Johannesburg, East London, and Port Elizabeth as well as the TBVC were excluded, she said.

"The Government appears to be intent on carrying out a tawdry sleight of hand which will entail separate and distinct processes for enumerating whites and Africans.

"We reject, with utter contempt, the excuse that certain areas of African residence are unsafe. The continued exclusion of the so-called TBVC regions from official census is equally unacceptable," Ms Marcus said.

The ANC in an earlier statement questioned the Government's bona fides and said it ap-

peared intent on "deliberately miscounting the African population".

Mr Louw expressed the Government's "amazement and disappointment" at the ANC's rejection of the census — especially coming at the last moment.

The ANC had been among the more than 500 organisations which the Government had asked to co-operate in the census. No negative reaction or representation had been received from the ANC.

"The present boycott announcement from the ANC appears to be planned in advance and is utterly irresponsible and can only be counterproductive." It was "totally absurd" to allege the census had been planned to reflect an undercount.

Reacting to the ANC criticism that the TBVC countries were not included, Mr Louw said that Bophuthatswana and Venda were now doing censuses and that Ciskei and Transkei would do theirs in April and

need to be completed by mid-night tomorrow.

However, Dr Treurnicht du Toit confirmed that people who blankly refused to co-operate would face prosecution from as early as Friday. He said people had up to the end of March to complete their forms.

Dr du Toit said many people would receive their questionnaires only after March 7, whereafter they had to be completed.

"Although the submission of completed census questionnaires is compulsory in terms of the Statistics Act, the CCS depends on the goodwill of every resident of South Africa to complete and submit his/her questionnaire," he said.

235



May this year Central Statistical Services (CSS) head, Dr Treurnicht du Toit, said it was naturally "a disappointment to learn at this stage of the ANC's reported reaction to Census '91 but I am convinced that, if they are informed of the facts of the matter, their support could still be depended on". This information was important for planning education, health and commercial services for different regions. Census questionnaires do not

CENSUS

goes ahead

235

AR645
7/3/91

By MICHAEL MORRIS, DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
and LINDA GALLOWAY, Staff Reporters

THE census goes ahead today in spite of a last-minute row between the ANC and the government over the exclusion of 83 major black areas, including Cape Town townships.

In a last-minute bid to postpone the survey, ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela was due to contact President De Klerk today.

As Minister of Home Affairs Mr Gene Louw hit out at the ANC's "utterly irresponsible" attitude to the R60-million census, the ANC described it as "an exercise in futility, a charade".

The ANC has rejected the census, but fallen short of calling for a boycott. It objects to the government's decision not to conduct door-to-door surveys in 83 black areas because they are considered too dangerous for field workers to operate in.

Mr Louw said it was not a "practical possibility" in squatter camps or areas "regarded as dangerous".

However, he argued that a scientifically devised test sample "will in all probability give a better result". Aerial photographs would be used to assess areas not covered by the survey.

Sampling is not adequate

ANC constitutional committee member Professor Kader Asmal said excluded areas included Soweto, Khayelitsha, Crossroads and Kwamashu and Umlazi in Natal, which accounted for 75 percent of Durban's black population.

"Sampling is not adequate, it is racist and insensitive because the largest population group is treated in a different way."

ANC spokesman Miss Gill Marcus said "We think a census is vital, but we are calling for a postponement, a reconsideration and redefinition of how it should be approached."

Mr Louw emphasised the importance of the census in gathering information to plan socio-economic programmes and services. Without a proper census, the community would suffer.

ANC fears that the census was a deliberate attempt to miscount the black population were unfounded because sample surveys in "informal housing areas" would yield more reliable results, said Professor Piet Nel, director of Unisa's Bureau of Market Research. In 1985 undercounting of blacks was about 20 percent, which was unacceptably high.

Deadline is March 25

People need not sit up to complete their census forms by midnight tonight, said the head of the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria, Dr Treurnicht du Toit. He was reacting to growing confusion about fines for people failing to complete census forms.

He confirmed that those who blankly refused to co-operate would face prosecution from as early as tomorrow. Legislation provides for a fine of R1 000 or R50 a day for each day the questionnaire remains uncompleted.

Dr Du Toit said people had, in fact, up to March 25 to complete their forms. Many would get their questionnaires after today.

Anyone who has not had a questionnaire by March 31 should obtain one at the nearest census office or from the CSS in Pretoria. These should be completed and handed in by April 30.

It is not compulsory for the question on religious affiliation to be answered and enumerators have been asked not to make a fuss if people are unwilling to state their race, said Mr Edward Tiltman, Western Cape regional representative of the CSS.

Today's census is invalid, says ANC

THE 1991 population census scheduled to begin throughout the country today is invalid and should be postponed and replanned, the ANC said yesterday

The census was announced in late January, by the Department of Central Statistics, which said it had commissioned the Human Sciences Research Council to devise new techniques in this year's census, which could see 83 areas excluded

The ANC said yesterday: "Announcements from the Central Statistics Office indicate that large areas of our country will be excluded from any real census.

"These include all the major African townships around Cape Town; all of Soweto, Diepmeadow, Evaton, KwaThema, Lenasia, all the African townships around East London, Port Elizabeth, KwaMashu and Umlazi"

In Cape Town yesterday, Minister of Home Affairs Mr Gene Louw reacted with "amazement and disappointment" to the ANC's rejection of the census.

235

Soweto

13191

Follow your conscience on census, says ANC man

South 7/3 - 13/3/91

THE African National Congress has called on its members to be "bound by their conscience" when deciding to cooperate with the census process

On the eve of the R55 million census, the ANC objected to the exclusion of 83 African townships and the TBVC areas from the process and appealed to the government to postpone and review the process

ANC constitutional committee member Professor Kader Asmal said a census "goes to the heart" of the democratic process

It impacted on future economic and social planning and development and was the only way to determine how many seats were allocated in an election

"Therefore it is the view of the ANC that the state president's earnestness to

effect political change and transfer to democracy will be determined by his response to the ANC's misgivings

"Unless a genuine attempt is made to reappraise and postpone the census, it cannot be regarded as adequate"

The ANC slammed the census as a "racist exercise" which effectively excluded the largest areas of African habitation in South Africa and the so-called independent homelands

Consult

The organisation demanded that all South Africans be part of the census and that the census in the TBVC areas be carefully supervised and undertaken at the same time as the rest of the country

It said it was prepared to consult with the government when there were problems in reaching all areas

Civic organisations, trade unions and

community organisations could facilitate the census in African areas, squatter communities and rural areas

The government could not expect the ANC to cooperate with enumerators, said ANC regional executive member Mr Dullah Omar

"I personally will have nothing to do with the census although the ANC at this stage cannot call for a boycott of the process without consulting its members," Omar said

The ANC could also not embark on an "alternative" or "supplementary" census because of the prohibitive costs involved

It would, however, be extremely interested in the findings of a properly conducted census because of its impact on the future electoral system of South Africa.

(A) 235

Census goes on, but govt will discuss ANC's objections

235
10

GOVERNMENT and the ANC have agreed to set up a high-level, two-man committee to discuss ANC objections to this week's national census.

Government sources said yesterday the census would go ahead and they did not anticipate any serious problems. *B Day 8/3/91*

The sources said Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw and ANC general secretary Alfred Nzo had been nominated to discuss the ANC objections.

An attempt to arrange a telephone discussion between President FW de Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela failed on Wednesday night, although both parties tried to contact each other, a spokesman for De Klerk's office said yesterday.

A Home Affairs spokesman said it was impossible to postpone the census,

TIM COHEN

which began yesterday.

The ANC has branded it "unacceptable" and "racist" because 83 townships are sampled and not surveyed by individual questionnaires, and the TBVC states are excluded.

DARIUS SANAI reports people who have not yet received their census forms should not be perturbed.

Central Statistical Service director Treurnicht du Toit said yesterday although households were required to list their occupants as on the night of March 7, many areas of the country would not receive their forms for another two weeks.

His statement follows a number of calls to Business Day by people in Johannesburg and other parts of the country who had not received census forms by last night.

GA 7/1/85 8/3/91 (235)

FW tells minister to meet ANC over census

Staff Reporters

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk intervened personally in the census row yesterday, instructing Home Affairs Minister Mr Gene Louw to meet a senior ANC official to resolve the problem.

Mr De Klerk's move followed a telephone conversation between Dr Jan-ale Roux, the director-general in the office of the President, and ANC deputy leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

Mr Mandela agreed to a meeting and appointed Mr Alfred Nzo to discuss the matter with the government, Sapa reported.

Last night Mr Louw said he and Mr Nzo had not yet spoken.

"No further comment can therefore be given until such time as Mr Nzo has been in touch with me," Mr Louw said.

The ANC has strongly objected to the R80-million survey, claiming it is racially biased and unscientific and that it would lead to inaccurate data on which to base planning over the "crucial" next decade.

Elaborating on the method used to establish population figures in the 83 "problem" areas (74 of them black) in which the row centres, Mr Peter Pieterse, Central Statistical Services, (CSS) senior manager, said black townships posed special problems such as brick suburbs intermingled with

"shantytown" areas, a lack of road names and poor layout.

It was therefore impossible to mark out the geographical boundaries for each enumerator and thus prevent duplication in a ground count.

Safety of enumerators was also a factor.

CSS staff would instead pinpoint and identify types of township structures from aerial pictures before enumerators on the ground visited samples of each type of home to obtain information (such as numbers and ages of occupants).

This information would then be extrapolated on a sample basis "using

tried and tested scientific methods". Mr Pieterse conceded that door-to-door counts would yield more accurate data but said realities had made this impossible.

Aerial surveys of these areas would produce results more accurate than the 1985 census, he claimed.

He confirmed that door-to-door counts were being made in other racial areas.

● Cosatu said yesterday that it fully supported the ANC's stance on the census. ● Anyone wanting further information can phone, toll-free: 0800 112666 or 0800 112388.

ANC still wants census postponed

CAPE TOWN — A stand-off between the ANC and the Government over the 1991 census continued yesterday, with the ANC sticking to its demand that the R60 million survey be postponed.

Following approaches to the State President's office, the ANC yesterday agreed to appoint a senior representative to take up discussions with the Ministry of Home Affairs, said Caspar Venter, spokesman for the State President.

This followed unsuccessful attempts by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and President de Klerk to contact each other telephonically to discuss the issue, said Mr Venter.

Meanwhile, ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus yesterday confirmed ongoing discussion between the ANC and the Government on the census, saying "Postponement is still on the agenda".

The ANC, she said, presumed that the Government realised the census results would not be valid and would postpone it.

"If this doesn't happen, however, we will have to look at some form of action."

The ANC earlier charged that the census was discriminatory and relied on unscientific methods to survey 83 townships. It has demanded that the exercise be postponed until broader consultation could take place.

Ms Marcus said she did not know which ANC official had been appointed to take up talks on behalf of Mr Mandela.

Mr Venter said Mr de Klerk and Mr Mandela had tried to contact each other by telephone on Wednesday, but this was impossible.

Following a telephone conversation yesterday between Dr Jannie Roux, director-general of the State President's office, and Mr Mandela, it was agreed that the matter would be discussed with another ANC representative.

"The State President consequently arranged that the Minister of Home Affairs, Gene Louw, would take up the discussion with the relevant ANC official," said Mr Venter — Sapa

FEARS of being put at a disadvantage in a future election underpin the African National Congress's last-minute bid to postpone Census 1991

With the census likely to be the last before the country goes to the polls in its first democratic elections, its accuracy is seen to be of paramount importance — whatever electoral system is eventually brought into play.

In Nigeria, a suspect census resulted in that country being plunged into a civil war soon after its independence. Based largely on sample surveys, the census was used to determine the distribution of seats and proved to be severely flawed, sparking chaos.

Central to the ANC's "utter rejection" of Census 1991 is the decision by Pretoria's Central Statistical Service (CSS) to exclude from a conventional door-to-door survey 83 areas — including all of Soweto, each of Cape Town's black townships and Durban's kwamashu and Umlazi townships.

Instead, these areas are to be photographed from the air and information about their populations calculated on

ANC gets jittery over the 'eye-in-the-sky' census

the basis of a door-to-door survey of a sample of about 300 households.

Equally unacceptable to the ANC is the exclusion from the census of the so-called self-governing states of Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda

These factors have given rise to the ANC's allegations that Census 1991 will be biased in favour of South Africa's white population, provide distorted information on the majority of the country's people — and "threaten to subvert the electoral process", in the words of ANC constitutional affairs expert Kader Asmal

The ANC has accused the government of a "lawdy sleight of hand", charging that it is intent on "deliberately miscounting the African population" — and has called for a proper, scientific census to be done.

Is the ANC being unnecessarily paranoid in its rejection of Census 1991?
GAYE DAVIS reports

But CSS officials argue that they are trying to do just that — and that the ANC's intervention, more than anything else, is likely to result in a distorted picture emerging

By the CSS's own admission, South Africa's black population was undercounted by 20 percent in the 1985 census. This year's census was designed specifically to redress that distortion, according to John Lynch, director of statistical advice at the CSS.

Because of the haphazard arrangement of many black residential areas, where informal settlements often co-

exist with built homes, aerial photographs and follow-up sample surveys were seen as a solution to the problem of a possible undercount.

Areas were selected for sample surveys a year ago because contracts had to be signed with the Human Sciences Research Council. Some were left out on the basis that they were inaccessible because of "unrest", Lynch said.

However, while it was true that in most of these areas there was no longer any "unrest", other areas where enumerators were intended to go door-to-door had since become "inaccessible" and emergency measures would have to be taken.

Lynch denied that sample surveys, by their very nature, would provide an inaccurate picture. "It's a paradox, but we expect to get

a higher rate of accuracy from these than from the door-to-door surveys," he said. Sample surveys would be carried out by smaller, more highly skilled teams of enumerators, resulting in "better quality control". The sampling technique was used in all fields of science, he said.

Implications of the ANC's call for a postponement of Census 1991 include the possibility of the sample surveys being inaccurate if people canvassed failed to co-operate. According to Lynch, this would result in "a grossly distorted picture to the disadvantage of all".

He said the TBVC states conducted their own censuses because they were deemed independent under the present constitution

"What we're sorry about is that we've undertaken this exercise to get information crucial for planning in the future — to suggest we're intent on a deliberate miscount is so far from the truth as to be laughable," Lynch said

Any delay in Census 1991 will boost its cost to the taxpayer. So far, Census 1991 has cost R50-million, while total costs are expected to reach about R55-million.

CENSUS — Louw hopes he can count on ANC

w/LeRoux 9/3/91 (235)

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

THE government will make further efforts in talks next week to resolve differences with the ANC over the R60-million Census '91

But there is no certainty that the ANC's attitude to the population survey is likely to change

Minister of Home Affairs Mr Gene Louw will seek to convince the ANC of the necessity and the integrity of the census when he meets the movement's secretary-general, Mr Alfred Nzo, on Wednesday

The appointment follows a flurry of telephone calls between the ANC and the government as efforts were hastily mounted during the week to head off a confrontation over

an issue the Cabinet wants to keep out the political arena

Mr Louw has spoken to Mr Nzo on the telephone twice. In the first call he made it clear that the government would not consider postponing the census — the ANC's chief demand

Mr Nzo undertook to convey this to his colleagues

In a second call the two men agreed to meet

Mr Louw said he was prepared to meet immediately, if the ANC wished

Wednesday turned out to be the first convenient date for both parties

Mr Louw told journalists that he had told Mr Nzo that he was prepared to see an ANC delegation and to "furnish full details on any problems or queries raised by them", but that

he was not prepared to discuss the principle of postponing the census

About 48 000 people had already been appointed and trained to conduct surveys in the R60-million project, contracts for aerial photography had been signed, and any delay now would corrupt the information gathered so far. These were among the main reasons why it could not be postponed

Invitation

Mr Louw also extended an invitation to the ANC — or any other party — to "attend", by prior arrangement, the test sample conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council

He said there was no indication so far that any people had

refused to take part in the census

Mr Louw said he did not know what the ANC "would be doing" between now and Wednesday

"All I know is that they are coming to see me and the fact that they are prepared to wait until Wednesday probably underlines a conclusion that there is less urgency

"I would not like to predict how and whether they will change. I will be frank and open. I will get the experts down here to explain things. We have nothing to hide. I have an open mind and an open heart.

"All I want is maximum co-operation because this is a thing that will benefit all South Africans. We rely on the census for future planning."

Mr Gene Louw

ANC firm in opposition to census

14/3/91

235

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

CENSUS '91 continues today despite the failure of a meeting yesterday to resolve deep differences between the ANC and the government on the accuracy and legitimacy of the survey.

The government remains resolute in resisting demands to postpone the census, while the ANC warned that it could not guarantee the co-operation of the community.

At issue is the government's decision to conduct aerial photographic and follow-up sample surveys in 83 major black areas, arguing that dangerous or otherwise difficult conditions in these areas renders them unsuitable for the conventional door-to-door method.

Lacked legitimacy

In a sharply critical 11th hour statement last week, the ANC rejected this approach as "deeply flawed". The ANC wanted the census postponed, saying that without a uniform method and consultations with organisations representing the majority, the census would lack legitimacy.

Last evening's 1½ hour meeting between Minister of Home Affairs Mr Gene Louw and an ANC delegation comprising internal leadership chairman Mr Walter Sisulu, secretary general Mr Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the SA Communist Party Mr Joe Slovo and constitutional and legal expert Professor Cader Asmal, failed to resolve the differences.

Mr Louw issued a statement afterwards saying bluntly "There is no question of postponing the census".

He made a "friendly" appeal to all South Africans, "also the supporters of the ANC", to co-operate.

He denied that racism was an issue and said he believed there had been sufficient public statements on the census beforehand to create the opportunity for discussion on differences at an earlier stage.

Mr Louw also said the census complied with UN criteria and that a validating committee representing a broad spectrum of South Africans would eventually evaluate the scientific basis and acceptability of the census results.

However, the ANC emerged from the meeting unconvinced.

Professor Asmal said the delegation had "impressed on Mr Louw that the census lacked credibility, legitimacy and sensitivity because of the exclusion of the vast majority of people from the personal direct census".

The ANC reiterated its objections and refused to give undertakings to accept the census.

An important opportunity to involve all South Africans in an important process had been missed.

Professor Asmal said the ANC had responded only on March 5 because that was the first time the "enormity" of the excluded areas became apparent.

Depth of opposition

He said Mr Louw had responded "courteously", but the fundamental difficulty was his "inability to understand the depth of opposition to the census". This did not appear to have made an impression on Mr Louw.

He said Mr Louw did not respond at all to the ANC's suggestion that a more thorough census be carried out in the 83 excluded areas.

Professor Asmal said spending extra money should not be an objection given the importance of the project.

Census goes on despite legitimacy row

Political Staff

Star 14/3/91

CAPE TOWN — Census '91 continues today despite the failure of a meeting last evening to resolve deep differences between the African National Congress and the Government on its accuracy and legitimacy

At issue was the Government's decision to conduct aerial photographic and follow-up sample surveys in 83 major black areas, arguing that dangerous or difficult conditions in these areas rendered them un-

suitable for the conventional door-to-door method

A 90-minute meeting between Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw and an ANC delegation comprising internal leadership core chairman Walter Sisulu, secretary-general Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the Communist Party Joe Slovo and constitutional and legal expert Professor Cader Asmal failed to resolve the differences

Mr Louw issued a statement afterwards in which he said bluntly "There is no question of

postponing the census

He made a "friendly" appeal to all South Africans, "also the supporters of the ANC", to cooperate in making Census '91 a success

Professor Asmal said the delegation had "impressed on Mr Louw that the census lacked credibility, legitimacy and sensitivity because of the exclusion of the vast majority of people from the personal direct census"

The Government must take account of the consequences, he said

235

Hansard 19/3/91

TUESDAY, 19 MARCH 1991

- (3) In view of the foregoing answer a statement on the matter is not regarded necessary

Census: opposition

*26 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

Whether any organizations have expressed themselves against the current census, if so, (a) what organizations and (b) what effect is their opposition expected to have on the census results?

235

B605E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Yes Hansard 19/3/91

(a) and (b) The honourable member is referred to my media releases of 6, 7 and 13 March 1991 on this subject, copies of which I lay upon the Table

Media release by Mr Gene Louw, MP, Minister of Home Affairs regarding the ANC's reaction to Census '91

For immediate release

The Government has with amazement and disappointment taken note of the statement that the ANC rejects the census. It is also the first time that the ANC has taken up standpoint in spite of the fact that quite a lot of publicity has been given to the census over a period of some months. Communications have also been addressed to more than 500 organizations, including the ANC, to request their co-operation. Never was there any negative reaction from their side. Never has any representations from them been received. The present boycott announcement from the ANC appears to be planned in advance and is utterly irresponsible and can only be contra-productive.

The allegation that the census has been planned in such a way that the result will reflect an undercut is totally absurd. The test sample has been planned so scientifically that the result will in all probability give a better result than the door to door survey. For the very reason that an estimated undercut of approximately 20%, especially under Black people, was experienced during the 1985 census, special attention has been given to the planning of this year's census to ensure an accurate numeration. Where practically possible every effort is made to do a door to

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

door survey. In certain difficult accessible areas, especially squatter areas or areas which can be regarded as dangerous, a door to door survey is not a practical possibility. Hansard 19/3/91

The Government is particularly concerned that the numeration should be as accurate as possible since the information is needed for the planning of electricity, water and sewerage supply, hospitals and day care clinics, housing, educational facilities, etc. It is a tragedy, therefore, that, in view of the fact that it is especially amongst the Black people where the need for these services is the greatest, the ANC statement can in particular contribute to an undercut. Accurate statistics are essential for planning purposes and the public as well as the private sector, merchants, economists, academics, researchers, etc. are dependent on the census survey. Without that, it is only the community who will suffer.

The test sample method developed during the past two years by the Human Sciences Research Council, has been designed in such a way that statistically it would produce a most acceptable, accurate and reliable result. The procedure in difficult accessible areas consists of the taking and interpretation of air-photographs to, in the first place, classify the number of housing structures according to kind/type. Representative test samples are selected thereafter. The selected housing structures are then visited by field workers and exactly the same information is gathered from them as from the rest of the census survey. This information is then processed and calculated according to the total number of housing structures in each category of housing structures. 235

In its planning the Central Statistical Service endeavoured to limit the areas covered by the test sample to the minimum. For that reason it was decided more than a year ago that only those areas which were inaccessible at the time or which were to such an extent unstructured (for example certain squatter areas) would be covered by this method. 83 such areas were identified and the list was published in the Government Gazette of 26 February 1991.

The ANC's further complaint is that the census is not undertaken in the TBVC countries. The fact is, however, that Bophuthatwana and Venda are at present undertaking a census survey and that Ciskei and Transkei would have their surveys during April and May 1991 respectively.

Hansard TUESDAY, 19 MARCH 1991

The ANC objects to the fact that a question appears on the questionnaire which refers to race but at the same time they made the reproach that it is a deliberate effort to undercut the Black population and in this regard they specifically refer to colour.

Let me just put it beyond any doubt that reference to race has nothing to do with discrimination. The millions of forms were already printed before the State President announced (on 1 February 1991) the scrapping of the apartheid-based racist legislation. The costs cannot possibly be repeated.

Apart from this attention is drawn to the fact that all the census forms are completed anonymously without disclosing or reference to identity. It incidentally happens that various countries, even the USA, include a question regarding ethical descent on their census forms. Such statistical information is of the utmost importance for the planning of educational, health and commercial services for the community of the different regions and environments apart from the national goal which it serves.

All information contained in the census forms is aimed at the gathering of statistics needed for the future of South Africa and all its peoples.

The statement by the ANC is therefore unfortunate and will not contribute to the success of the survey. There is, however, enough confidence in the inhabitants of South Africa that each one will play his part to make a success of the survey. Nearly R60 million is spent on the census and it depends on the inhabitants of South Africa to ensure that the results are complete and reliable in order that it can be utilized to the benefit of all.

Issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Cape Town

Date: 6 March 1991

Media release by Mr Gene Louw, MP, Minister of Home Affairs

For immediate release

With reference to the statement by the Office of the State President that I would take up the matter regarding the census issue with a senior member of the ANC, I wish to confirm that Mr Mandela indicated that he has appointed Mr

Alfred Nzo to discuss the matter with me. Notwithstanding several efforts from my side to contact Mr Nzo, it was, in view of his programme and the fact that he has been involved in lengthy meetings, not yet possible.

No further comment can therefore be given until such time as Mr Nzo has been in touch with me.

Issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Cape Town

7 March 1991

Media release by Mr Gene Louw, MP, Minister of Home Affairs after discussions with Representatives of the ANC regarding Census '91

For immediate release

A delegation of the ANC led by Mr Walter Sisulu was met. The discussions with regard to the ANC's rejection of the Population Census were frank. I gave the assurance that it would probably be the most comprehensive and acceptable Population Census, also from a scientific point of view. Furthermore, it has been emphasized that racism was never an issue when the decision was made which areas will be covered by sampling. I also emphasized that due to approximately 26 media releases and all the other actions within the sphere of the total publicity campaign, sufficient information were released to create the opportunity for discussion at an earlier stage.

The criteria set out by the UN for the use of sampling for the execution of population censuses, is indeed complied with in every respect (as is known, the HSRC undertakes the sampling under contract for the CSS). Apart from this the 1991 Population Census Validating Committee will eventually evaluate the scientific basis and acceptability of the population census results. This committee was convened on the initiative of the Bureau for Market Research of UNISA and consists of 7 additional members of organizations and institutions which are representative of a broad spectrum of users of the census information.

There is no question of postponing the census. Furthermore, co-operation and involvement are experienced from all and sundry. I would therefore like to make a friendly appeal to each and every person, also the supporters of the ANC, to give their co-operation to ensure the success of this major effort.

Issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Cape

Town Hansard 19/3/91

Date 13 March 91

235

Urbanisation - the 1970s, 1980s and early 1990s

New Nation (dearly nation) 22/3-26/3/91 (17) (18) (235)

This is the last article in our series on health in the city which was adapted from *Critical Health*. This article gives us an update on urbanisation since the 1970s - if you remember, the second one only described what had happened up until the mid-seventies. If you are interested in the housing question, which is related to urbanisation and health under capitalism, you might like to read the article on our Current Issues page. It might be useful to take these pages to your civic meetings to use in your discussions on housing and the rent boycott.

Since the 1970s, the South African government has been faced with growing economic and political problems. We have suggested that the National Party tried to respond to this crisis by restructuring apartheid. Its aims were to suppress political opposition and to improve the state of the economy.

The capitalist class needed a more skilled urban workforce and the state was forced to accept that a permanent urban African population was unavoidable. It still insisted, though, that different race groups would be confined to segregated residential areas.

The townships were managed by Administration Boards, but, in the late 1970s, Community Councils were introduced. In the early 1980s, these were replaced by the Black Local Authorities which eventually took over all the functions of the Administration Boards. The government was responding to political resistance by attempting to replace unelected white administrators with elected local authorities. The working class, however, boycotted elections for both the councils and the local authorities and these structures failed to win political legitimacy.

Rent Boycotts

The government was also searching for a solution to the financial crisis of the Administration Boards. The townships were expected to be financially self-sufficient and the councils and local authorities were made responsible for the task of raising income. The monthly charge to residents for house rents and services was the only major source of income available to them. White municipalities, however, are able to get large proportions of their income through rates imposed on the commercial companies and industries that fall within their boundaries.

In the late 1970s and the 1980s, service charges increased well above the rate of inflation. Residents refused to pay the monthly charges. A rent boycott was started in the Vaal in 1984 and spread to numerous other townships nation-wide. Councillors were forced to resign and, by 1986, Black Local Authorities had collapsed in large parts of the country. The state responded by trying to smash the working class and its structures. It did eventually manage to revive most of the local authorities by smashing the class after the militant 84-86 period. It was clear, however, that these structures were unworkable for both financial and political reasons.

The Group Areas Act of 1950 enforced the development of separate residential areas for "coloureds" and Indians and allowed for the creation of "coloured" and Indian local government structures. Most of these structures exist today as advisory bodies to white municipalities and have no real power. They do have the option to apply to become independent from white municipalities. One of the reasons why these bodies have not applied for this autonomous status is that they would then have to be financially self-sufficient. Once again, income would have to be obtained almost entirely from residents.

The Regional Services Councils (RSCs) represent an attempt to overcome the obvious financial weaknesses of racially separate local government structures. They raise income through charges or levies on employers and use this income for development in all areas within their region. The RSCs allow for some redistribution of resources to poorer communities but they also allow for the continued existence of racially segregated local authorities within their regions. They are therefore additional costly structures that are responsible for tasks that could be undertaken by non-racial local authorities.

The form of control of the rate of urbanisation has also changed since the 1970s. The control of urbanisation on a racist basis attracted widespread internal and international criticism. In 1986, the government abolished influx control and replaced the pass document with a uniform identity document for all racial groups. It introduced a new form of control which discriminates against people who do not have access to housing. The Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Act came into effect in 1988 and this change to the law makes it easier for the state to remove those millions of South Africans in the urban areas who do not live in formal housing.

The Housing Shortage

In the 1980s, however, the state has effectively handed over the task of providing housing to the private sector. Africans were granted the right to own houses and the state is now selling off its present housing stock to people in the townships. This means that the state has fewer houses to rent to residents. The very few houses that are being built by the private sector are being sold at prices which the working class

cannot afford. It has been estimated that less than 11% of urban Africans have enough money to buy the few houses built by the private sector. As a result, there is a growing shortage of houses in South Africa.

In recent years, government authorities have responded to squatters in a number of different ways. In some cases, shacks have been demolished and communities have been removed. There are also many squatter communities that have been allowed to grow. A number of local authorities have, for example, provided basic services to squatters and demanded high monthly payments.

Large numbers of people are leaving the rural areas and moving to the urban areas in a desperate search for employment and, in the absence of influx control, the number and size of squatter communities is growing rapidly. The severe shortage of houses in the urban areas has forced many urban residents to move into shacks in the yards behind township houses. The number of new backyard shacks is also increasing very quickly. There are 5 million or more squatters in South Africa today. The government estimated that the housing shortage was 800 000 in 1988 and a government minister said that 11 million people will be in need of housing over the next ten years. Do you perhaps know what figures the Civic Association for Southern Transvaal (CAST) gives for the number of people needing houses?

The Impact of Urbanisation on Health

Urbanisation in South Africa has had serious consequences for the health of the majority of the population in both urban and rural areas. Workers were exposed on the mines to a variety of infectious and occupational diseases and the migrant labour system allowed for the spread of infectious diseases into rural areas. The combined effects of land dispossession and increasingly strict enforcement of influx control led to overcrowding in economically unviable bantustans. This has resulted in widespread malnutrition and lowered capacities to recover from infectious diseases.

In the racially segregated cities, a far higher proportion of African infants die before they reach one year than white infants. The lack of provision of housing in the urban areas is leading to further overcrowding in the townships as well as the formation of a large urban squatter population. The method of financing of the Black Local Authorities, together with increasing levels of unemployment, has resulted in enormous financial pressure being placed on township residents. The cutting off of water and electricity to certain townships in the last year has led to health risks, particularly from infectious diseases. Urban squatter communities are faced with insecurity as well as financial pressure.

These current trends in urbanisation, when seen in conjunction with the deteriorating and increasingly expensive state health service, can only be expected to have a negative impact on health in the urban areas.



Unisa: urbanisation rate above the official figures

25/3/91

235

MORE than 80% of SA's population was urbanised by 1985 — almost 30% more than the official figure, says Unisa's Bureau of Market Research

Statistics released by the bureau today show 94,8% of Asians, 92,3% of whites, 80,5% of coloureds and 79,8% of blacks were urbanised "to a greater or lesser extent" by 1985

The bureau says its estimate of the total urbanised population (82,4%) is appreciably higher than the official figure of 56,4%

It suggests the low official urbanisation rate may be ascribed to the fact that official censuses define areas as urban only if they are administered by local authorities

This excludes urban areas like mining towns and informal squatter areas which fall outside local authorities

The bureau introduced the concept of semi-urban areas and reclassified many "non-urban" areas as semi-ur-

PETER DELMAR

ban on the basis of definitions of population density and type of economic activity

According to this reclassification, 100% of QwaQwa's population and 96,8% of KwaNdebele's can now be regarded as "more or less" urbanised. The lowest figure for a national state — that of Lebowa — is no less than 90%

"These figures imply that there is little opportunity for significant agricultural development in the national states," the bureau says

About 15% of the total population lives in non-urban areas where agriculture is the main form of economic activity and just 2,5% in areas where this is not the case

DARIUS SANAI reports that the population of townships in the Vaal Triangle is increasing at rates of up to 26,2% a year, latest Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures show

The population of Evaton has increased the most over the past five years, expanding from 50 000 in 1985 to more than 210 000 last year

Three out of five, or almost 30 000, Orange Farm residents live in "informal dwellings" or backyard shacks, CSS figures show

About 160 000 people, or 37% of the total population, live in shacks in the Vaal Triangle townships. The figure is up from 22 000, or 9,3%, in 1985

The figures, calculating the estimated population increase since the 1985 census, do not take into account hostel dwellers. The CSS said on Friday the figures showed migration into the townships from outside areas, and intermigration within the townships. The overall population increase in the townships was estimated to be around 9,7% a year

Sebokeng alone experienced a population decrease — from 122 000 in 1985 to 101 000 in 1990

35

Cape Times, Tuesday, April 2 1991 7

Municipal Reporter

FRAGMENTATION of public authorities, each with their own agendas and powers, is preventing the urbanisation process from being

managed at "even a minimum level of efficiency"

This was said in a comprehensive report on urbanisation before the Western Cape Regional Services Council. The report was drawn up by RSC chief executive officer Mr Chris Mocke

Mr Mocke reported with approval that the government's current strategy was one of "acceptance of the inevitability and desirability of urbanisation", which implied acceptance of black urbanisation on an unprecedented scale.

One problem with current urbanisation policy was that too many authorities were involved in it.

"The system is unwieldy, unco-ordinated and ill-

System 'preventing SA urbanisation' — report

equipped to cope with the demands of urbanisation," Mr Mocke reported.

The solution lay at the level of regional or metropolitan government, he added. This appeared to be common ground in political negotiations currently taking place.

Guidelines could be laid down in national policy, but regional or metropolitan government would manage urbanisation "in totality" within this framework.

He suggested that developers operating in the low-income development field should enjoy tax concessions to compensate them for the risks they took.

Focus on growing PWV population

1007
235
B10ay 314/91

Reports by
CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

THE need to address a rapidly growing population and a society recently freed from apartheid were the main themes of last week's SA Property Owners' Association (Sapoa) conference on Greater Johannesburg in Transition

"The PWV is going to have to support an urban population vastly in excess of that which now exists," Gallagher Aspoas Poplak urban planner Erky Wood told delegates. "The foundations for this will have to be laid over the next five to 10 years if an urban crisis of monumental proportions is to be averted"

Johannesburg CBD Association urban planning consultant Diana Mayne said "Johannesburg faces not only the typical urban change endemic to all communities worldwide but a major socio-political transition"

Wood argued that to assimilate urbanisation, approaches to development legislation would have to be reviewed to cope with successive waves of redevelopment

Wood and Ampros director and Sandton town councillor Peter Gardiner pointed to the 70km strip of unused land forming an east-west axis along the Witwatersrand from Randfontein to Springs, which is owned by the mining companies

"The existence of vast areas of vacant land close to a major centre is an anomaly,

and while there is still the opportunity to allocate it for the national priority of affordable housing, it should be taken," Gardiner said

Wood also indicated areas such as Modderfontein and Midrand for potential development and suggested a system of regional corridors to the south of Johannesburg that would provide a basis for further development

Soweto Civic Association representative Khehle Shubane said SA cities had been the most glaring example of white supremacist policies. In the transitional phase to a democratic order, attention should be given to the injustices created by unequal access to resources

"United and non-racial cities could now begin to be given full attention, both by township civics and local authorities. This takes the country beyond the view that it was sufficient merely to open white cities to all," Shubane said

"Townships on their own are not going to overcome years of unequal allocation of resources"

Human Resources Development strategist and managing member of Career and Resource Development Strategies Lente Louise Louw told delegates how the realities of cultural diversity could be handled

810 am 4/4/11
235
16-million will live in PWV by 2010

DURBAN — The PWV complex's population, now nine-million, was expected to reach 16-million by 2010, Deputy Minister of Planning Andre Fourie said yesterday

In an address prepared for delivery to the Natal Town and Regional Planners' Conference in Durban, he said 93% of Indians, 90% of whites, 78% of coloureds and 56% of blacks were already urbanised

The percentage for blacks was expected to in-

crease rapidly over the next few decades, so metropolitan and major urban areas' populations would double in the next 20 years

In the Durban Functional region, the present total was four-million and was expected to double by 2010

"It is therefore imperative to manage the rapid pace of urbanisation

"The accessibility to, and use of, land will become more crucial in future because, while the population increases and the process

of urbanisation continues, the supply of land — particularly in the metropolitan areas — remains static," he said

In the Durban Functional Region, and elsewhere in SA, the majority of the population was young, black, growing fast and poor with few skills

Population growth was outstripping economic growth and there were transport problems, if commuting distances were to be reduced — Sapa

On slicing up the pie

Star 9/14/91

235

ing should be increased

Considered jointly the questions of ownership and management only 10 percent chose the arrangement where the State owned enterprises and appointed managers. Minimal support (8 percent) was forthcoming for the notion that workers themselves should own businesses/factories and choose their own management.

By far the most popular notion was that "owners and employees should take part in selecting management — the idea was approved by 49 percent of respondents. In addition 30 percent were prepared to leave the running of the show, including choice of managers, to the owners.

Despite its nominally leftist character, this sample showed almost equal levels in confidence in the trade union movement and big business. The rating of a "great deal of confidence" was accorded the trade unions by 42 percent of the sample, while 40 percent gave the same rating to major companies.

Quite a lot of confidence was granted the trade unions by 34 percent of respondents and major companies won similar support from 35 percent.

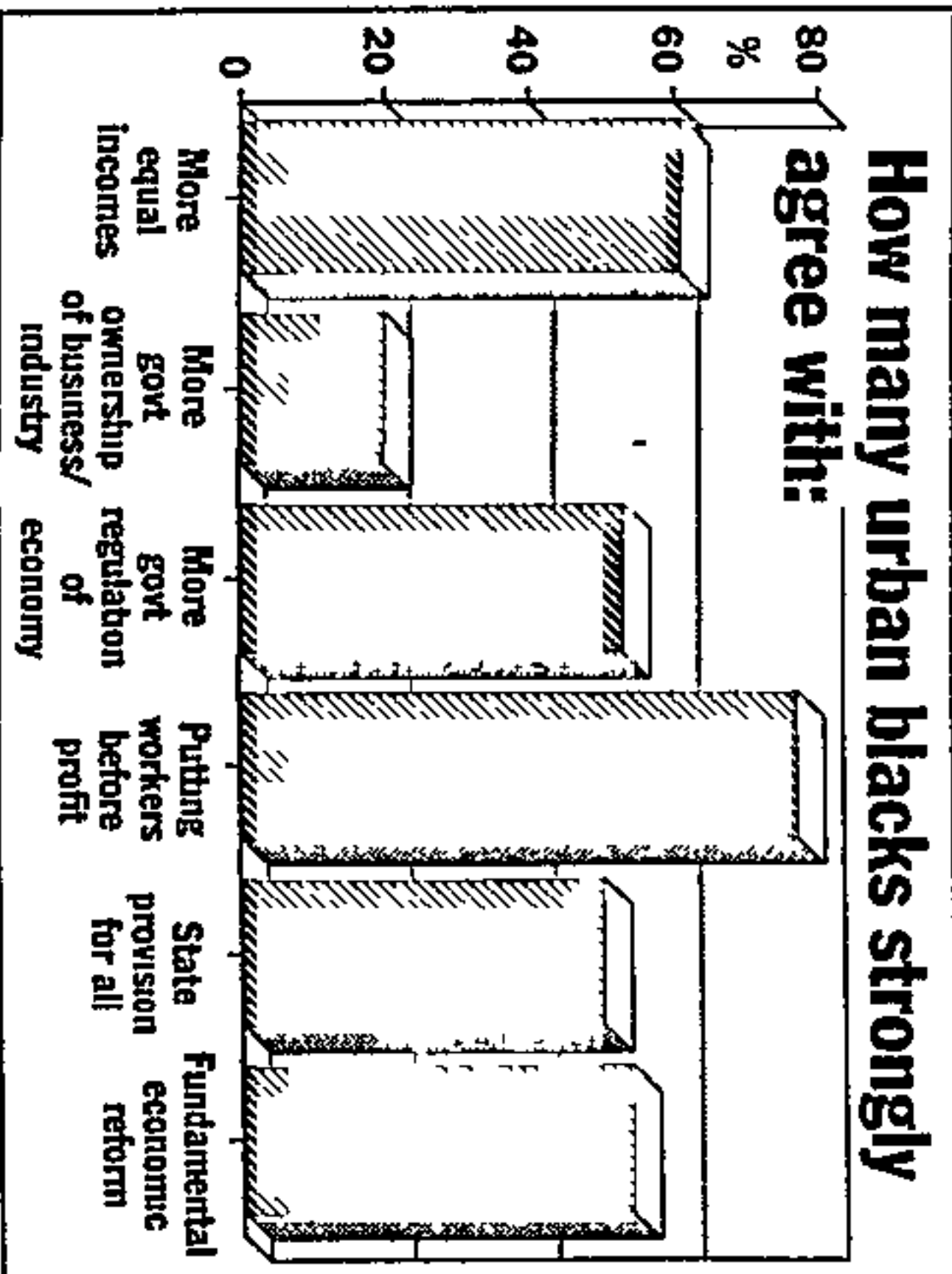
The existing social security system enjoys a much lesser degree of confidence in the townships. This must be seen in a context where 50 percent are emphatic — and not just mildly in agreement — that the State should take the initiative to provide for all.

The survey suggests that urban workers have a keen appreciation that economic growth is vital to their well-being and is a key national goal. □

can only accumulate wealth at the expense of others"

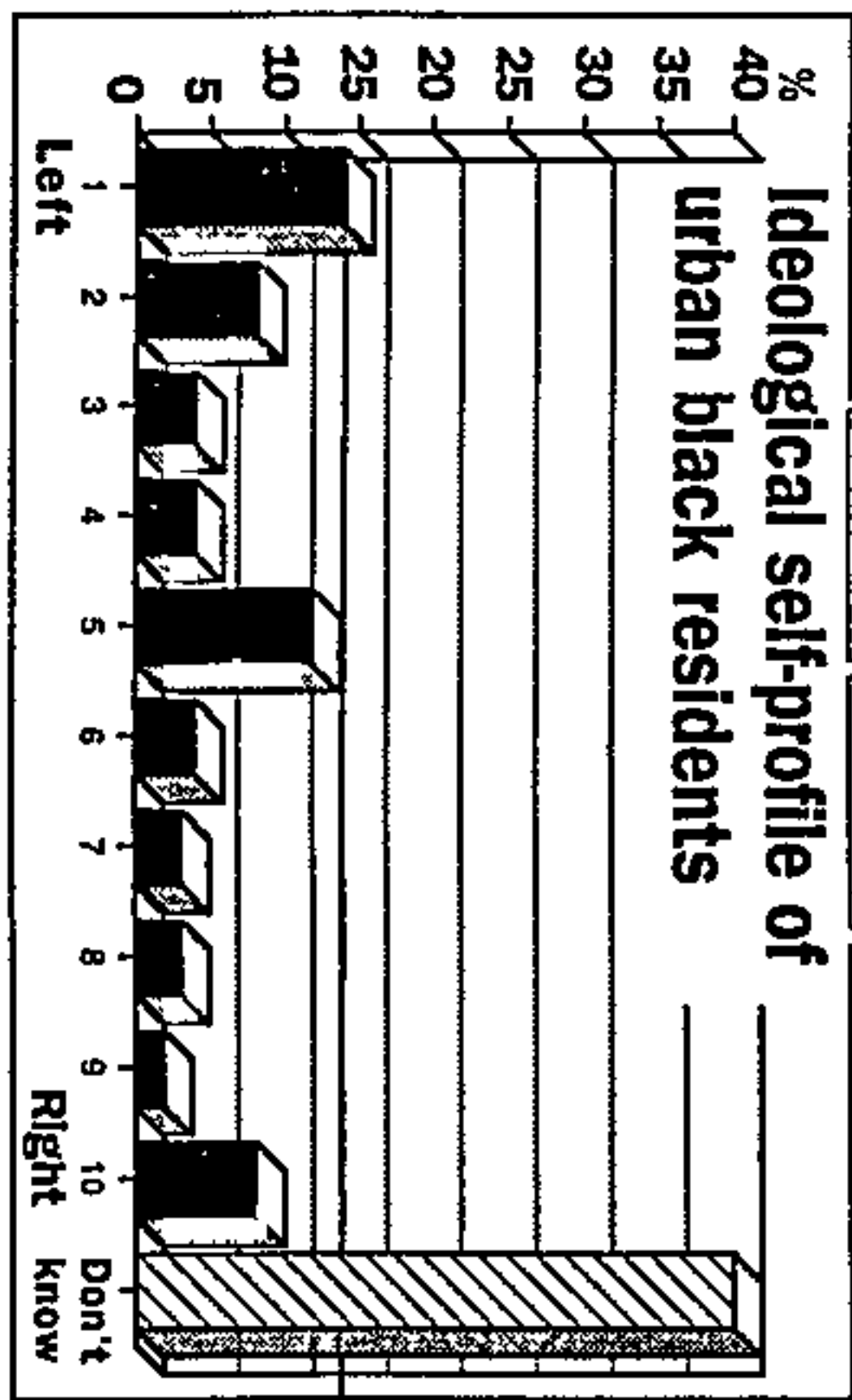
A substantially greater 61 percent agreed strongly with the proposition that "wealth can grow so that there is more for everybody". It is unlikely, by expressing this view, that respondents were looking to the "hidden hand" of the free market to ensure that all get a better deal from a growing economy. Fully 53 percent felt strongly that government regulation of the economy should increase.

In addition, 61 percent expressed strong agreement with the notion that salaries should be made more equal. Only 16 percent felt strongly that increased incentives were a better idea than more-equal pay. But relatively few envisaged State ownership of trade and manufacturing. Only one in five respondents agreed strongly that the Government should increase its share of trade and industry. Twice as many felt strongly that private ownership of commerce and manufactur-



The World Social Value Study, initiated by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan, spans some 42 countries. The South African component used a locally adapted questionnaire. The sample comprised 1 236 whites (rural and urban), 200 coloured residents of Cape Town, 200 Asian residents of Durban and 600 black people in major urban centres. The black, coloured and Asian sample was stratified by city and township.

● More details contact Marketing and Media Research



somewhere to the Left of centre. Only 30 percent claimed to be Right of centre. Does this mean the majority of workers in South Africa's cities want to see the means of production placed under their control, that they believe that only owners of capital fatten on the efforts of workers and that the State should carry the burden of economic planning and management?

No, says the survey. According to the poll, South African workers certainly want

fundamental reform of the economy and a greater share of the pie. They believe the State should play a more assertive role in directing the economy. But they do not look to nationalisation of industry nor to worker self-management of factories.

These are some findings. Workers, as represented by the urban black sample, were far more likely to explain poverty in terms of injustice than the more affluent white group. Fully 64 percent of the urban

black sample blamed poverty on social injustice and only 14 percent felt it was due to the laziness and lack of will of the individual. Among whites, there was a strong tendency to blame the individual for lack of effort (43 percent of respondents) and only 30 percent felt injustice played a major role. Despite the prevalence of the notion of injustice, only 10 percent of black urban residents associated themselves strongly with the statement that "people

can only accumulate wealth at the expense of others". A substantially greater 61 percent agreed strongly with the proposition that "wealth can grow so that there is more for everybody". It is unlikely, by expressing this view, that respondents were looking to the "hidden hand" of the free market to ensure that all get a better deal from a growing economy. Fully 53 percent felt strongly that government regulation of the economy should increase.

In addition, 61 percent expressed strong agreement with the notion that salaries should be made more equal. Only 16 percent felt strongly that increased incentives were a better idea than more-equal pay. But relatively few envisaged State ownership of trade and manufacturing. Only one in five respondents agreed strongly that the Government should increase its share of trade and industry. Twice as many felt strongly that private ownership of commerce and manufactur-

By JO-ANNE COLLINGE

THE FREQUENCY — of strike and intensity — of strike action and the substantial gains made by trade unions in the last two decades tell us that South Africa has an organised and militant urban working class.

Is it also a working class that sees economic issues in terms of leftist or Marxist constructs? Markhor's survey offers some tentative insights on the question. It must, however, be borne in mind that the sample on which these are based is small — 600 black residents of Durban, the PWV area and the coastal Cape cities — and that it contains a small proportion who are not workers. Although there is no "working class" sample as such, information about the "black urban" sample suggests that it is composed overwhelmingly of workers or members of their families.

For instance, 30 percent of the sample were unemployed, 15 percent were students and 5 percent housewives. But three out of four respondents who had jobs declared that they were artisans or skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers.

Household incomes confirmed this. The average household income for this sample was R850, dropping to R616 in the Cape. And fully 35 percent of households — with an average size of 5.6 members — had an income of less than R700.

Furthermore, only 16.4 percent had completed school, while 43 percent had some high school education and 42 percent had varying degrees of primary school education or no formal schooling.

Asked to place themselves on a Left-Right ideological continuum, 40 percent of respondents came up with a "don't know" answer. Those with little formal education, women and old people were particularly reluctant to commit themselves on this question.

Among those who did answer, there was a strong preference for the Left. On a 10-point scale, fully 22 percent of the black urban sample placed themselves on the far Left and 42 percent claimed they were

somewhere to the Left of centre. Only 30 percent claimed to be Right of centre. Does this mean the majority of workers in South Africa's cities want to see the means of production placed under their control, that they believe that only owners of capital fatten on the efforts of workers and that the State should carry the burden of economic planning and management?

No, says the survey. According to the poll, South African workers certainly want

fundamental reform of the economy and a greater share of the pie. They believe the State should play a more assertive role in directing the economy. But they do not look to nationalisation of industry nor to worker self-management of factories.

These are some findings. Workers, as represented by the urban black sample, were far more likely to explain poverty in terms of injustice than the more affluent white group. Fully 64 percent of the urban

black sample blamed poverty on social injustice and only 14 percent felt it was due to the laziness and lack of will of the individual. Among whites, there was a strong tendency to blame the individual for lack of effort (43 percent of respondents) and only 30 percent felt injustice played a major role. Despite the prevalence of the notion of injustice, only 10 percent of black urban residents associated themselves strongly with the statement that "people

can only accumulate wealth at the expense of others". A substantially greater 61 percent agreed strongly with the proposition that "wealth can grow so that there is more for everybody". It is unlikely, by expressing this view, that respondents were looking to the "hidden hand" of the free market to ensure that all get a better deal from a growing economy. Fully 53 percent felt strongly that government regulation of the economy should increase.

In addition, 61 percent expressed strong agreement with the notion that salaries should be made more equal. Only 16 percent felt strongly that increased incentives were a better idea than more-equal pay. But relatively few envisaged State ownership of trade and manufacturing. Only one in five respondents agreed strongly that the Government should increase its share of trade and industry. Twice as many felt strongly that private ownership of commerce and manufactur-

URBAN GROWTH AND LIVING STANDARDS

Percent growth rate	Metropolitan Areas	Score
0.92	Melbourne	88
0.41	Montreal	86
1.46	Seattle-Tacoma	86
2.85	Atlanta	85
-0.72	Essen-Dortmund-Duisburg	85
-0.36	Detroit Windsor	84
2.89	Dallas-Fort Worth	83
2.90	Houston	83
1.21	Sydney	83
1.81	Toronto	83
-0.22	Manchester	81
0.67	Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto	81
1.28	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose	81
1.11	Tokyo-Yokohama	81
1.89	Singapore	79
0.40	Philadelphia-Trenton-Wilmington	78
-0.10	Birmingham	77
0.74	Nagoya	77
1.36	Washington	76
0.34	Chicago	75
1.87	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	75
2.29	Kiev	74
0.22	Madrid	73
0.37	Berlin (East & West)	72
0.44	Paris	72
0.32	Boston	71
0.42	New York	70
-0.02	London	69
1.83	Los Angeles	69
0.45	Milan	69
2.63	Taipei	69
0.29	Rome	68
1.78	Hong Kong	67
0.25	Budapest	65
1.12	Moscow	64
0.20	Barcelona	63
2.98	San Diego-Tijuana	63
2.33	Warsaw	63
1.50	Athens	62
1.02	Leningrad	62
3.88	Ankara	61
0.37	Katowice-Bytom-Gliwice	61
2.40	Lisbon	61
2.29	Tashkent	60
3.85	Belo Horizonte	59
3.83	Seoul	58
2.15	Pusan	58
1.43	Shanghai	58
1.78	Beijing	55
1.78	Buenos Aires-La Plata	55
2.92	Baghdad	54
2.89	Bogota	54
2.22	Caracas	54
3.23	Porto Alegre	54
3.35	Guadalajara	53
3.67	Bandung	52
3.78	CAPE TOWN	52
1.83	Harbin	52
0.79	Naples	52
3.30	Monterrey	51
2.55	Rio de Janeiro	51
1.45	Tianjin	51
2.81	Wuhan	51
2.31	Santiago	50
3.97	Sao Paulo	50
1.77	Nanjing	49
3.03	Algiers	48
2.50	Casablanca	48
2.48	Chongqing	48
2.80	JOHANNESBURG	46
1.98	Ahmedabad	43
3.38	Manila	43
2.51	Alexandria	42
3.15	Bangkok	42
3.34	Guangzhou	42
4.23	Istanbul	42
2.85	Madras	42
2.64	Shenyang	42
1.32	Ho Chi Minh City	40
4.42	Jakarta	40
3.08	Hyderabad	39
4.67	Tehran	39
3.81	Mexico City	38
4.20	Bangalore	37
2.88	Cairo	36
3.93	Delhi-New Delhi	36
4.08	Karachi	36
4.95	Surabaya	36
3.31	Bombay	35
1.82	Calcutta	34
3.39	Lahora	34
3.38	Pune	34
2.93	Kanpur	33
2.10	Lima	33
2.74	Recife	33
2.59	Dhaka	32
2.81	Kinshasa	29
9.85	Lagos	19
1.39	Bucharest	-
1.96	Yangon (Rangoon)	-

The sad state of Jo'burg

Star 12/4/91

235

WERE Washington researchers unfair when they rated Johannesburg as one of the worst-quality cities in the world?

The survey results incensed many South Africans out of a possible 100 points, Johannesburg managed to score only 46 in an international report entitled "Cities". It examined the quality of life in the world's 100 largest cities.

Johannesburg scored just enough to scrape in ahead of Ahmedabad, central India — and thus escaped being categorised among the worst of Africa's cities.

The categories used were "very good", "good", "fair" and "poor". Johannesburg came bottom of the "fair" category.

The ratings, published worldwide, were arrived at by the Population Crisis Committee in Washington. It analysed the world's 100 largest metropolises, placing such cities as Lisbon, Athens, Moscow, Beijing, Bogota and Baghdad well ahead of both Johannesburg and Cape Town as far as the quality of life is concerned.

When the gist of the findings was published by The Star some weeks ago, Nigel Mandy — a Johannesburg expert on the world's metropolitan areas — proclaimed it "nonsense".

Mr Mandy, founder of Johannesburg's CBD Association, has been to many of the cities in the survey.

The researchers claimed only 28 percent of Johannesburg's homes had lights and water. According to the survey, only 48 percent of Cape Town's houses are fully serviced.

Judging by the survey's definition of "city", "Johannesburg" included all the towns and cities abutting it. Greater Johannesburg's total population was given as 4.6 million.

Johannesburg is deemed to

Judging by an international report entitled "Cities", Johannesburg severely lacks quality. JAMES CLARKE discusses the criteria.

be the world's 38th largest city, but from a quality-of-life point of view it is rated 70th. Melbourne, Montreal and Seattle came first, second and third. Cape Town — the world's 94th biggest city — was placed 57th.

The survey, completed in mid-1990, appears to have been based on outdated municipal data as far as Johannesburg is concerned.

Johannesburg's housing statistics appear to be from 1988 when three-quarters of Soweto did not have electricity.

Johannesburg's 1 out of 10 for housing quality puts it on a par with Lagos and Kinshasa. By contrast, Bombay, where thousands sleep on the pavement, scored 6 out of 10. Rio de Janeiro with its famed favelas (shantytowns) scored 8 out of 10.

The "Cities" project used 10 sets of criteria.

PUBLIC SAFETY — (how many murders per 100 000 head of population) Johannesburg rated 3 out of 10 (19.8 murders per 100 000). Cape Town scored 1 out of 10 and was deemed the most murderous city on earth with 64.7 murders.

Safest cities (10 out of 10) were Bandung (Indonesia), Manchester, Rome, Pusan, Barcelona, Madrid, Nagoya (Japan), Madras, Calcutta, Seoul and Tokyo/Yokohama.

FOOD COSTS — (percentage of personal income spent on food) Johannesburg was not rated but Cape Town scored 6 out of 10 — as did Kiev and Seoul. New York, London and Chicago were among the cities

which scored 10 out of 10. **LIVING SPACE** — (how many per room) Johannesburg again rated 1 out of 10 along with Calcutta, Ho Chi Minh City, Shanghai, Kinshasa and Lagos. Bombay's accommodation was considered less crowded (it was rated 2 out of 10).

HOUSING STANDARDS — Johannesburg rated 1 out of 10 (see above).

COMMUNICATIONS — (telephones per 100 people) Again Johannesburg rated 1 out of 10. The metropolis is said to have only six phones per 100, along with Mexico City, Bombay, Kinshasa, Lagos, Rio and many other cities.

EDUCATION — (percentage of children at secondary school) Johannesburg again scored only 1 out of 10. Cape Town scored 6. Only five of the 100 cities scored as low as Johannesburg — Dakar, Lagos, Lahore, Recife and Hyderabad.

PUBLIC HEALTH — (infant mortality) Johannesburg scored well — 8 out of 10 — and Cape Town 9 out of 10, putting it on a par with Paris and Chicago.

PEACE AND QUIET — (based on background noise) Johannesburg scored 8 out of 10 as did Cape Town. Not one city scored 10 and only three were quieter than Johannesburg — Dallas, Singapore and Manchester.

TRAFFIC FLOW — (speed of rush-hour traffic) Johannesburg scored 10 out of 10. Only six other cities did so: Detroit, Belo Horizonte (Brazil), Houston, Kiev, Casablanca and Atlanta.

CLEAN AIR — (based mainly on ozone from cars) Johannesburg scored 8 as did Cape Town. Only Taipei (10), Sydney (10), Melbourne (10), Lahore (9) and Birmingham (9) did better.

The three worst cities in the world were Lagos (19), Kinshasa (29) and Dhaka (32). □

Blacks unhappiest of all in country

235

Overall degree of happiness

South African 15/4/91

A RECENT study has revealed that blacks are the unhappiest of all South African population groups.

Called the World Social Value Study, it questioned 1 236 whites (urban and rural), 600 blacks living in the PWV, 200 coloureds living in Cape Town and 200 Asians living in Durban.

The survey, initiated by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan in the United States, spanned 42 countries in all continents. The South African component was done by Marknor and sponsored by 18 companies.

Mood

The respondents were all adults above the age of 16.

The mood among whites was fairly positive with a large proportion of both English and Afrikaans South Africans feeling excited or interested in life.

Quite a number of them felt on top of the world and that life was wonderful.

By MOKGADI PELA

However more English than Afrikaans South Africans felt that things were going their way.

The attitudes of Afrikaners have dramatically changed in the past 10 years. In 1981, as many as 70 percent of Afrikaners said that things were going well for them. This year, only 43 percent did so, a likely reflection of their reaction to recent political events.

The positive scores for the other three racial groups are much lower. Smaller proportions of blacks, coloureds and Asians felt that something exciting had happened to them lately.

Blacks, more than any other group, showed a depressed frame of mind. Less often than other groups did they feel pleased about some achievement or proud because somebody had complimented them.

"They certainly feel less on top of the world than any of the other segments," the survey

reported

"Conversely, many feel depressed, lonely, removed from other people. We remember in this context that a large number of blacks are unemployed."

* Asked about their religious beliefs, the majority of all four groups confirmed that they saw themselves as believers, particularly Asians and Afrikaners. The few who confessed to being atheists were mainly English-speaking whites and blacks.

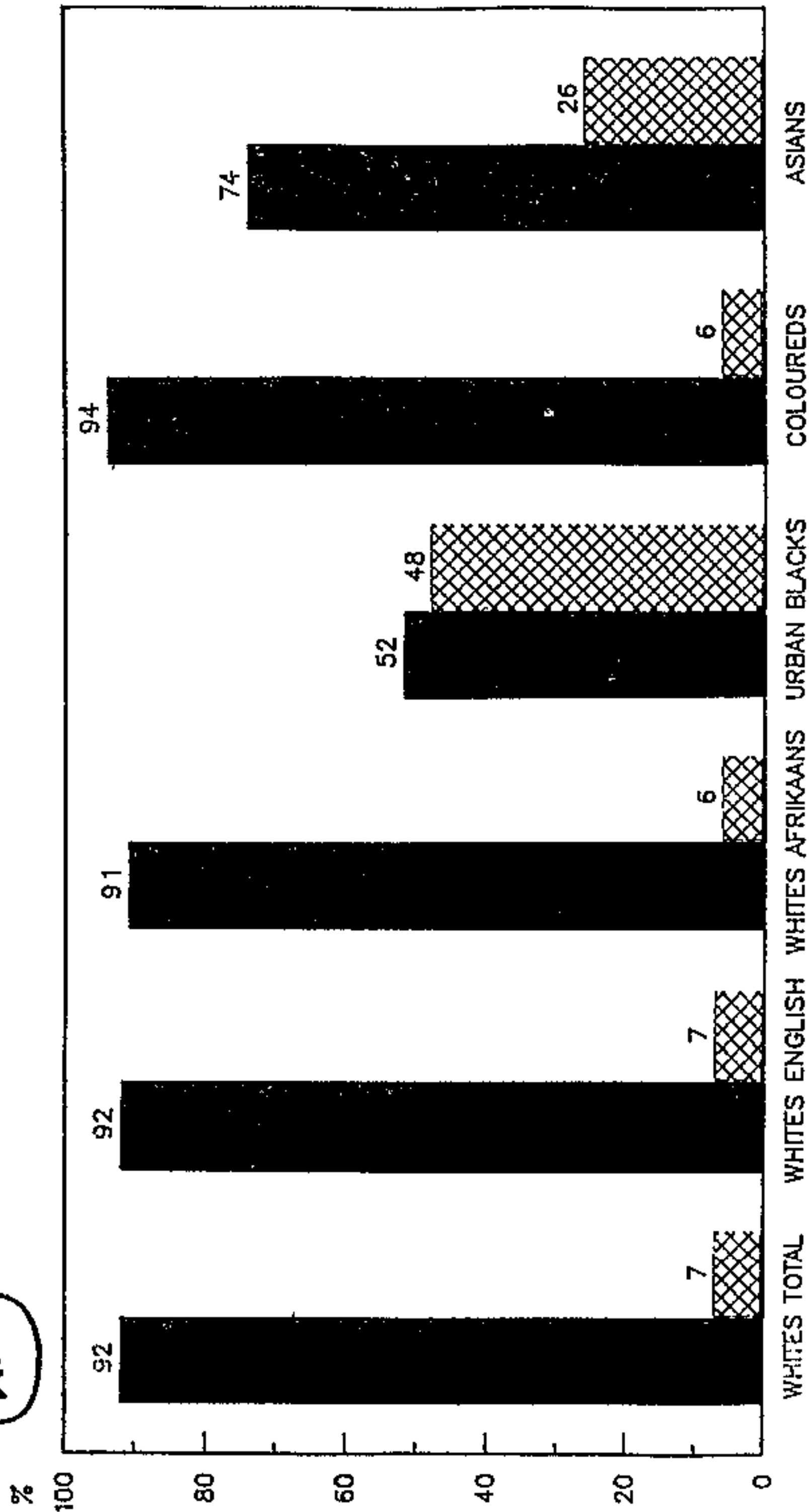
Faith

* Regarding their personal values, most said the family was predominant in their lives.

Work and religion followed second and third, but at a considerable distance. Leisure time and friends are important as well, but not to the same extent.

* As for values to be promoted in children, the respondents said good manners were most important. This is true for all racial groups, but especially for blacks, coloureds and Asians.

Among whites, other important aspects were



A MARKINOR CHART SRO29

tolerance, respect for people, determination, perseverance (an aspect emphasised more today than in the past), religious faith (gaining more points among English-speaking whites) and, to a lesser extent, obedience.

Wife

Among blacks, researchers perceived significant changes from 10 years ago. Tolerance and respect for other people took second place, showing an improvement of some 11 percent since the last survey in 1981.

"This may be a direct reflection of the state of

violence and political intolerance ravaging the country at present, which many people feel does inflict great harm on society," the report said.

* There appears to be widespread acceptance of the working wife, especially among blacks and Asians. Coloureds are the most conservative segment with a third of them opting for the traditional family where the husband works and the wife runs the home.

English-speaking whites are slightly more

progressive than Afrikaners, who favor the wife being the housekeeper and the man earning at most of the money.

* On the question of sexual freedom, we find that the habit is frowned upon in most groups for moral as well as practical considerations.

The advent of Aids has underlined the advantages of a single sexual partner and acted against promiscuity.

We thus find in the survey that very few

South Africans were in favour of complete sexual freedom, with coloureds being the most conservative.

* As far as job satisfaction is concerned, whites and Asians - on a scale of one to 10 - show an identical score of 7,4, indicating a fair amount of decision-making power in their respective companies.

Coloureds follow and blacks show the lowest score, not surprising in view of their relatively low occupational level.

BIDOM 17/4/91.

(235) (199) (867)

Trauma rates rise with urbanisation

TANIA LEVY

INTERPERSONAL violence accounted for more than half the 156 new trauma cases reported daily in the Johannesburg/Soweto region, Medical Research Council Centre for Epidemiological Research director Dr John Seager said yesterday

The high level of interpersonal violence was a particularly South African problem, although trauma rates in general increased with exposure to urban lifestyles and technology, Seager said at a Cost Effective Health Care conference in Johannesburg yesterday

In 1984 trauma accounted for the loss of 2,43-million potential years of life. Of these 36% were attributed to unnatural causes. No diseases accounted for more than 16% of deaths, circulatory diseases were responsible for 9%

Seager said heart disease and lung cancer were the chronic

diseases which increased most with urbanisation. The incidence of chronic diseases increased when people coming into urban areas changed their lifestyles, diet and habit as they were exposed to new advertising and social pressures

A recent study in peri-urban and urban areas of Cape Town showed that by the age of 15 nearly half of black males had become regular smokers, listing their favoured brand as the one most frequently advertised in townships.

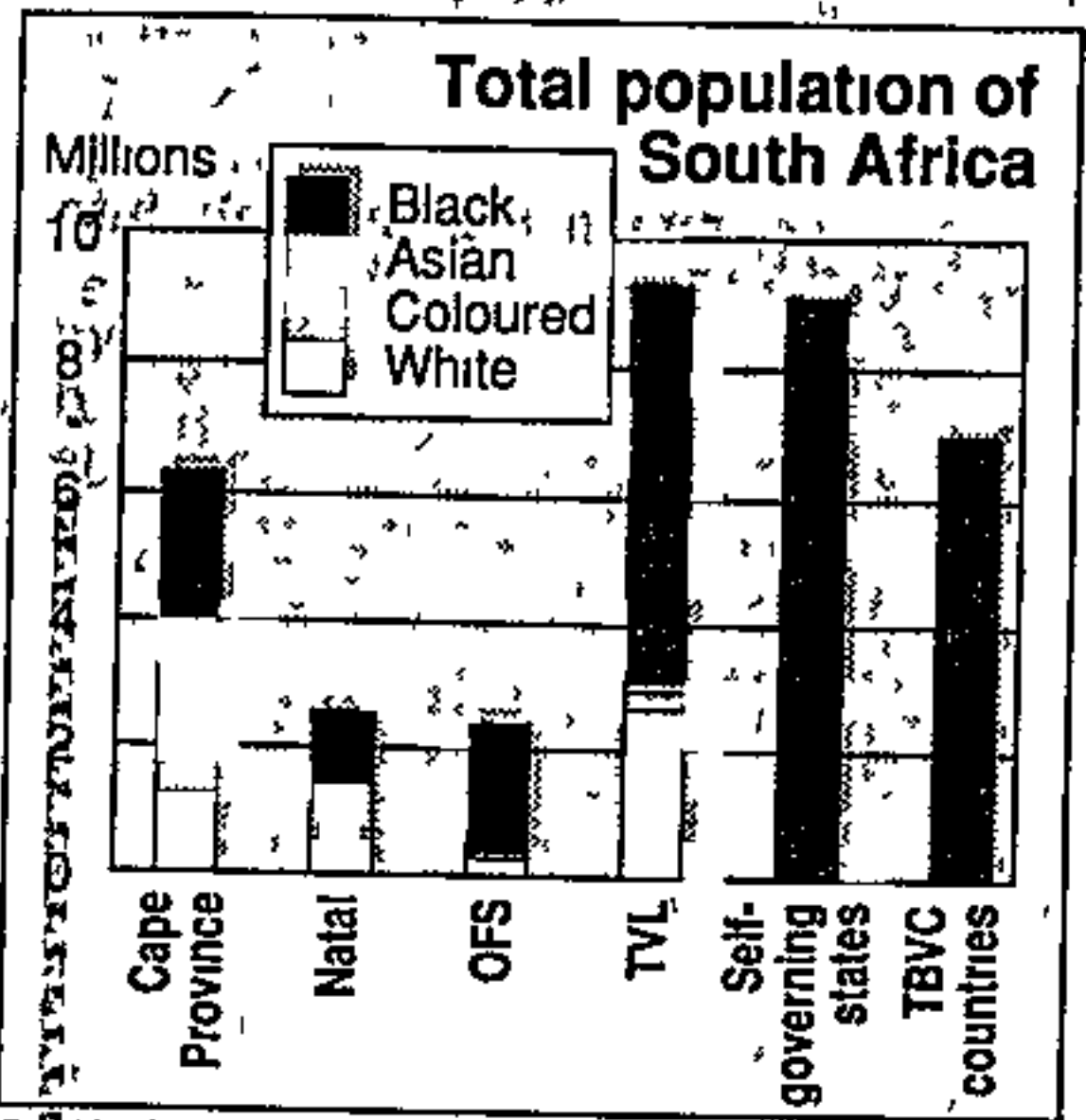
He said urbanisation was linked to changes in mores and norms which resulted in more open attitudes to sex. This often led to an increase in all sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS

SA was in the early stages of the

AIDS epidemic, with just more than 600 cases reported, but there were at least 119 000 people infected with HIV — 20% more than the number of tuberculosis cases treated in SA every year. This represented an enormous burden for SA's overstretched health system and planning would have to take into account the need for hospice-type care for thousands of AIDS patients in the next 10 years

Seager said SA's total black metropolitan population would increase 130% to more than 20-million by the year 2010, placing considerable stress on already vulnerable social, health, educational and transport needs

Instead of trying to prevent urbanisation, action should be taken to improve urban conditions and the provision of services including health care, he said



Graphic: FIONA KRISCH, Source: UNISA

Population estimate

GERALD REILLY (235)

PRETORIA — The population of SA and the TBVC states in March last year was 37.5-million of whom 30.3-million lived in SA. Unisa's Bureau for Market Research has estimated *61 Day 23/4/91*.

The survey, released yesterday, also showed that 42.6% of the white population group lived in the PWV area.

About 1.6-million — or 51% — of coloureds lived in the south-western Cape, while 79.4% of the Indian population lived in Natal. Of the black population, 32.9% lived in the national states and 25.4% in the TBVC countries.

WASHINGTON. — The World Bank said yesterday it will shift from financing low-cost projects in the developing world's cities in favour of large-scale efforts it hopes will better address urban problems.

The international lending institution's policy will focus on fighting poverty and pollution while increasing the productivity of the 1.3 billion people who live in exploding Third World cities.

For too long, government efforts supported by lenders have addressed urban growth and poverty by backing low-cost shelter, water supply, sanitation and transit projects, said a report by Michael A Cohen, chief of the bank's Urban Development Division.

Such projects "have not had major impact on the policies of national and local governments and the broader issues of managing the urban economy," the report said.

It estimated that one-fourth of the urban population in the developing world lives in absolute poverty and says urban poverty is growing faster than rural poverty in many countries.

Under the new policy, the bank expects to back large-scale projects intended to improve housing, develop land, upgrade slums, build transit systems, create jobs, fight pollution and improve city governments.

The report responds to rapid growth in Third World cities and towns, which are expected to account for two-thirds of the world's population increase by the end of the decade.

World Bank set to tackle poverty, pollution

CMK-719P
30/4/91

378
229
212
235

The policy paper noted that 20 of the world's 25 largest cities will be in the developing world by the year 2000.

It outlined bank strategies for increasing productivity, attacking poverty, addressing environmental problems and increasing research on urban development.

The urban share of developing countries' economies is as high as 80%, it said, and yet some governments continue to avoid steps that would help its city dwellers to become more productive. The report cited excessive regulation of housing construction in Malaysia as an example.

The biggest pollution problem in most cities is unsafe drinking water, the report said. Air pollution and exposure to toxic chemicals also cause widespread health problems and increased mortality rates, it said.

The report estimated that motor vehicle traffic and the emissions it causes will grow 5 to 10% a year in developing countries. — Sapa-AP

Urban centres call for state aid to spur growth

BIDC 8/5/91

235

ARNOLD VAN HUYSSTEEN

WITH government's new regional development policy due to be announced by Minister Arme Venter today, SA's major urban centres are now also asking for "special state assistance" to create more jobs and to encourage industrialisation and economic growth in metropolitan areas.

This is a sea change from the past, when urban industrialists, business lobbies and economists united vociferously to protest against government's discrimination in favour of regional industrial development in outlying, rural areas, including the homelands.

Major reasons why urban centres are now also asking for State assistance are the increasing levels of urbanisation and unemployment, as well as the fact that industrialisation is being widely accepted as the best route to job creation and economic growth. The decline of the gold mining industry has also helped to concentrate many minds on the need for industrial growth.

Top spokesmen for the PWV region, greater Cape Town and the so-called Durban Functional Region

are united in the view that rapid urbanisation and mass unemployment have placed an onus on government to support growth in these areas.

Outgoing Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industries president Jonny Frankel says the private sector should be encouraged, by means of tax concessions, to provide housing, health and educational infrastructure for workers.

"This is essential, in view of the tremendous socio-economic needs sparked off by the rapid urbanisation now taking place. It is estimated that by the year 2000 more than 25% of SA's total population (about 12-million people) will be living in the PWV region. By then, only 2% of SA's land area will produce over 50% of the GDP," says Frankel.

As the PWV area already contained 40% of the nation's industrial capacity, government should encourage the strong expansion of the region's industrial power base. "With the gold mining industry rapidly shedding jobs there is an urgent need to create employment," says Frankel. "Managing urban concentra-

tion" is the new catchphrase, he adds.

Wesgro executive director David Bridgeman agrees. "Wesgro, representing about 200 private sector groups in the Western Cape area, has successfully launched a campaign to attract growth and investment. State support would mean that we could broaden our role and also coordinate our initiatives with government policy for the area," he says.

Urban regions, faced with enormous socio-economic challenges, therefore need their own "development corporations" to promote growth. Matching grants could be made by the state, while groups like the Development Bank could also play a funding role, as it has already done in the PWV region.

Director of Durban's regional development advice committee, Chris Proctor, says his committee fully supports the role of metropolitan

areas in economic development. "Industrial development strategies must harmonise with the potential of these urban areas which provide the much needed job opportunities."

Prefcor chairman Terry Rosenberg, who also chairs Durban's Operation Jumpstart, a joint initiative by private and public sector bodies in the Durban Functional Region to promote economic growth and job creation, agrees that institutions and authorities in the area should co-operate to promote growth.

"We are fortunate that representatives from the ANC, Inkatha, the Kwazulu Development Corporation, local and provincial authorities, as well as the private sector, now co-operate in finding and creating jobs. Should the population in the Durban area keep on growing at a rate of 4.5% a year, we will have about 2-million unemployed people by the year 2000 — even with an economic growth rate of 1%-3%," says Rosenberg.

In view of the urgency of the problem, Operation Jumpstart has

launched several initiatives. These include promotion of tourism, creating an export processing zone in the area, removing impediments to land use, co-operating with the Urban Foundation and the Independent Housing Trust to improve housing facilities and launching special development projects.

Johannesburg-based urban affairs consultant Nigel Mandy adds that local government bodies like the Central, Witwatersrand and Regional Services Council now participate in the planning and financing of new residential and industrial property node developments in areas such as Rietfontein, south of Johannesburg.

"Government bodies have to help with the creation of infrastructure. And, with a township like Rietfontein planned to accommodate 600 000 residents, industrial development in the area would be essential in order to create jobs. Fortunately, indications are that government may soon abandon the 1986 guide plan for the central Witwatersrand, which set out to keep industrial land 'scarce' in this area," says Mandy.

Population a 'survival issue'

(235)
of 14/5/91

LONDON. — Bringing the world's population under control is now a matter of global survival, according to the UN State of the World Population report released yesterday.

By mid-1991, world population is expected to reach 5.4 billion — and UN experts forecast a population of 10.2 billion by 2050.

Ninety-five percent of the increase will be in the poorer, developing world which is least able to cope.

The report said that to stabilise world population, fertility must be lowered from the current 3.8 to 3.3 births per woman. To do this, the number of couples practising contraception in the developing world must increase from 381 million in 1990 to 567

million by the year 2000.

The consequences of failure are devastating.

Increasing human demands are damaging the natural resources. In many areas, groundwater is being used faster than it is being replenished, while salinisation or waterlogging affect half the world's irrigated croplands. The amount of arable land is shrinking.

Topsoil is being lost at the rate of 26 billion tons a year. New deserts are appearing and tropical forests are shrinking.

Slower growth and more even distribution of population would help take the pressure off land, energy resources, watersheds and forests, the report said — Sapa-AP.

TPA enlists aid of private sector

610am 24/5/91
THE Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) has called in the services of the private sector in an attempt to address the province's growing urbanisation crisis

Transvaal Administrator Dame Hough warned in a statement yesterday that urbanisation was stretching the TPA's resources to the limit

He said a meeting with private sector groups in February agreed that quick decisions had to be taken to mobilise private sector organisations into six regional development management (RDM) posts

The RDMs would be based on the

GERALD HEILLY

East and West Rand, Pretoria, Pietersburg, Potchefstroom and Witbank They would be extensions of the TPA and would support the TPA's regional directors in their efforts to meet demands flowing from urbanisation

To ensure the RDMs provided the required expertise, it would be necessary to form multi-disciplinary consortiums led by a consulting firm with proved project management experience in the urban development field

The RDMs had to deal with infras-

235 187
structural, institutional, financial, economic, developmental and community participation needs

Hough said the February meeting had been called to inform the private sector of the extreme urgency of the issue and to explore ways of forming a partnership between the state and private sector

Advertisements are currently running in newspapers inviting applications from private sector organisations to act as regional development managers to assist the TPA's Development Branch

The appointments will be effective from July this year

Numsa seeks retraining

■ The National Union of Metalworkers has proposed that 13 000 workers facing retrenchment from the Mosses project be trained to equip them for other jobs. Negotiations around the Numsa proposal continued this week between the contractors and unions in the mechanical sector of the project.

The retrenchments are due to begin in June, and flow from the imminent completion of the project. Only 970 highly skilled employees will keep their jobs.

Numsa's Bimba Mangqabashana

W. mail

24/5 -
29/5/91

235

~~NUMSA~~ ~~NUMSA~~ ~~NUMSA~~ ~~NUMSA~~
said the union had proposed a package including training to equip retrenchees for jobs in the same industry; discussions on job creation with the contractors; job preference for local over foreign workers; an end to overtime; and a union pledge to maintain industrial peace "unless workers are provoked".
"If no resolution has been reached by Thursday, the union will declare a dispute," Mangqabashana said.

First census info awaited

Star 5/6/91
The first census information would be available by approximately the end of August, Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw announced in Parliament yesterday in his introduction to the home affairs budget vote.

The "first" information was based on the summary of enumerators and would reflect the number of persons enumerated according to a magisterial district. The processing of the census forms started in April and was expected to be finalised by the end of the year. It was thought that the results would be released by about the beginning of next year.

The results — adjusted for undercount — would hopefully be finalised towards the middle

of next year

Mr Louw said problems had been experienced during the census, "but these problems were, however, localised to a few stubborn individuals and households as well as particular groups in certain areas where unrest and actions of resistance occurred".

Where co-operation had not been obtained, sufficient information was acquired to facilitate accurate estimates.

The supplementing of census information by way of estimates was not an unfamiliar practice, Mr Louw said.

It had been decided not to take legal action against those who had refused to co-operate.

— Sapa

235

Private aid on urbanisation sought

B1024 5/6/71
PRETORIA — The Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) has called on the private sector to help solve some of the problems associated with accelerating urbanisation

A TPA spokesman said yesterday the recently announced combined TPA-private sector effort to ease the growing financial crisis was expected to be in operation before the year end

Transvaal administrator Dame Hough has said it was urgent that the problems be tackled

The province's resources had been virtually exhausted, Hough said

The structure of the combined effort included the appointment of six regional development managers (RDMs) from the private sector to work with the provincial regional directors

The regions are east and west Rand,

216 235 348
GERALD REILLY
Pretoria, Pietersburg, Potchefstroom and Witbank

The managers will appoint multi-disciplinary consortiums to identify priority projects in the regions

The spokesman said the response to advertisements calling for applications for RDMs had been "better than good".

So far in the Pretoria area alone more than 100 applications had been received and responses were still pouring in.

The spokesman said the RDMs would be paid by the province

It was hoped the private sector would become more involved in financing projects such as the provision of services in squatter areas, the expansion of electricity, sewerage and other basic infrastructural services

happen if the hon the Minister ensures that we have the right people serving on that research council

***The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT** Mr Speaker, I should like to thank hon members for their positive contributions this afternoon. I do not think we disagree about the need and the direction we have to take. I think it is very important that we do investigate, as I said earlier, the existing institutions in order not to duplicate them. When we bring those 13 departments under one umbrella, we must also try to unite the expertise and manpower that already exist. That must be the point of departure.

I think we have very good examples in the sugar industry. There we had an integrated approach and extension services and other services are given from the private sector and department to the communities that need it. We can, therefore, continue on this basis. However, I immediately want to say to hon members that it is very clear, from the White Paper and the Bills which will now be tabled, that we shall also receive important inputs from the Rural Development Council which is to be established and the Department of Agriculture will have to make an important contribution to get these communities going and create the necessary infrastructure.

We on our part are prepared to do this, and we are already looking at ways to adjust our support services to meet this requirement. As far as technical information is concerned, the answer is yes. This should be given in terms of a co-operative approach where one tractor can be used by a number of farmers. It is absolutely necessary to do this.

Finally, I can say that as far as finances are concerned we are, on an agency basis, looking after various communities and giving them the necessary support to gain access to finances. This will also be a very important aspect in the future dispensation.

Debate concluded

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Own Affairs

Closure of schools furniture

*1 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (1) Whether desks and other school furniture used by schools falling under his Department are stored or otherwise disposed of when such schools are closed, if so,
- (2) whether such furniture is made available to Black schools, if not, (a) why not and (b) how is such furniture disposed of?

B1120E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) Yes,
- (2) yes, where it is no longer required it may be supplied to other departments at book value or at a price approved by Treasury in terms of Treasury Instruction N10 6

†Miss M SMUTS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, are there schools that are not closed where old school desks are stored or not used? If so, would the hon the Minister allow parties from the private sector to buy, restore and make such furniture available to Black schools?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, we take no delight in keeping furniture that is no longer being utilised. The normal procedure when furniture becomes redundant varies from province to province. They often use that furniture which is still better than furniture in schools that are being run and then they just exchange it. Eventually there is thus furniture which cannot be utilised any more according to us and then we are quite prepared to pass it on to whoever is interested in it. We are obviously bound to the regulations of the Treasury and must therefore obtain the approval of the Treasury to be able to do it, but personally, from the Department's side, we have no objection to it.

Certain school- recount of votes on Model B
*2 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

- (1) Whether application has been made to his Department for a recount of the votes cast in a referendum on Model B at a certain school, details of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, what is the name of the school,
- (2) whether permission has been granted for a recount, if not, why not,

- (3) whether the applicants have offered to bear the cost of a recount,
- (4) whether his Department has ascertained that the official result of the referendum is above suspicion?

B1123E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) Yes, the name furnished by the hon member,
- (2) no, because application was received from only one parent, without proof of irregularity,
- (3) yes,
- (4) yes

District Six population

*3 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Welfare, Housing and Works

235

- (1) What was the total population of District Six in 1960,
- (2) following the rezoning of District Six for the White population group in or about 1966, (a) how many properties were expropriated and (b) what was the average cost of expropriation per property,
- (3) whether, subsequent to the above rezoning, any (a) property owners or (b) tenants were given any assistance in moving out of the area, if so, (i) what specified assistance and (ii) what was the total cost involved?

B1152E

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE, HOUSING AND WORKS

- (1) 71 426 persons,
- (2) (a) 2 375 properties, and (b) R9 560
- (3) (a) Yes, with the exception of White property owners who constituted 66,4% of the total and of which the majority did not live in District Six, (b) Yes, (i) Assistance was mainly rendered in the transportation of household effects on a continuous ba-

sis since proclamation in 1966, and (ii) Figures are not available but the owners and tenants were provided with alternative accommodation at Mitchell's Plain, Rylands and other projects at low rentals and reasonable purchase prices

Students who are not White financial arrangement

*4 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether there is any form of financial arrangement between his Department and other departments of education and/or the Department of National Education with regard to financing the costs incurred by his Department in connection with pupils or students who are not classified as White but who are studying at institutions falling under his Department, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is this financial arrangement and (b) what additional amount is made available to his Department under this arrangement,
- (2) whether, under the formula-funding system, the Treasury (through the Department of National Education) makes funds available to his Department irrespective of the racial classification of the pupils or students involved, if not, why not, if so,
- (3) whether there has been any curtailment in funds made available to his Department as a result of the falling numbers of pupils or students classified as White and growth in the number of pupils or students not so classified,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B1156E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) No, because the funding of the various education departments is carried out on the basis of a formula which serves as a guideline and generates funds on the basis of the number of actual subsidised pupils enrolled at departmental schools regard-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SABC pirate viewing/annual loss
376 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

- (1) Whether he has been informed that the SABC annually loses an amount of approximately R150 million as a result of pirate viewing, if not, why not, if so, (a) what was the amount of this loss during the latest specified financial year for which figures are available and (b) what percentage did it constitute of the SABC's total revenue from licence fees for that financial year,
(2) whether he intends granting the SABC a further increase of licence fees, if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) by what percentage?

the MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
B969E

- (1) No. The amount the SABC loses annually as a result of pirate viewing is difficult to ascertain, since accurate statistics in respect of television ownership are not available. Television set movements arising from private transactions are also not easily ascertainable. The estimated amount of money lost through pirate viewing may be as high as R100 million. Assuming this amount to be accurate, this would constitute about 28,6% of the estimated potential revenue from licence fees.
(2) No request for a further increase has been received from the SABC.

Public telephones: cost of repairs
406 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister for Economic Co-ordination and Public Enterprises

What was the estimated cost of repairing public telephones in the Republic (a) in 1987 and (b) during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available?
B1071E

the MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

- (a) R12 976 007,64 during the 1987/88 financial year, and
(b) R23 953 734,81 for the period 1 April 1990 until 31 March 1991

Note
The figure against (a) does not include the cost in respect of the Western Cape, as it is not readily available.

Average value of rand: changes

410 Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Finance †
How has the average value of the rand changed on a year-to-year basis over the past 10 years in respect of the basket of currencies of each of the six most important trading partners of South Africa?
B1083E

the MINISTER OF FINANCE

Statistics for 1981 is not readily available. The annual percentage change since 1982 is as follows

Year	Germany	France	Japan	Switzerland	UK	USA
	Mark	Franc	Yen	Franc	Pound	Dollar
82	-13,4	-2,5	-9,1	-17,1	-6,9	-19,6
83	2,4	13,0	-6,9	0,9	12,3	-2,8
84	-14,4	-11,9	-23,1	-14,2	-12,8	-22,6
85	-30,9	-31,3	-33,2	-30,0	-30,6	-34,4
86	-29,4	-26,3	-32,2	-29,9	-16,2	-3,5
87	-7,9	-3,3	-4,7	-7,9	-0,11	11,5
88	-12,3	-11,1	-20,2	-12,0	-17,3	-10,0
89	-7,3	-7,2	-7,1	-3,2	-6,2	-13,6
90	-13,0	-13,6	6,3	-13,9	-6,6	1,2

Foreign currency unit per rand — middle rate index (1979 = 100)

Notifiable diseases
414 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

How many cases of each notifiable disease were notified in respect of each race group in 1990?
B1092E
the MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH
Notified cases of each notifiable medical condition in 1990 RSA (as at 28 May 1991)

Disease	Population Group						Total
	Unknown	Indian	Black	Coloured	White		
Cholera	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Typhoid fever	1	10	1 541	25	19	1 596	
Paratyphoid fever	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Food poisoning	0	0	295	80	127	502	
Tuberculosis	44	575	49 663	19 568	879	70 729	
Brucellosis	0	1	2	0	6	9	
Leprosy	0	0	35	1	0	36	
Diphtheria	0	0	7	3	8	18	
Meningococcal infection	0	4	434	355	56	849	
Tetanus	1	2	96	5	0	101	
Legionellosis	0	1	1	0	0	2	
Poliomylitis	0	0	2	0	1	3	
Measles	5	32	4 828	299	490	5 654	
Crimmean-Congo	0	0	1	0	3	4	
Haemorrhagic fever	3	73	855	406	1 128	2 465	
Viral Hepatitis	0	0	15	1	0	16	
Rabies	0	0	3	0	1	4	
Trachoma	0	0	6 028	7	231	6 271	
Malaria	3	2	2	6	50	59	
Encephalitis	1	0	2	20	2	81	
Acute rheumatic fever	0	15	44	5	1	72	
Rheumatic heart disease	1	0	65	32	16	105	
Pesticidal poisoning	0	2	55	0	0	57	
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Anthrax	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Yellow fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other haemorrhagic fevers	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Typhus fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lead poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	

416 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of National Health †
(1) How much money was spent in her Department on the Population Development Programme in the latest specified financial year for which information is available, B1097E
(2) what total amount was spent on the Population Development Programme in each financial year since the inception of this programme?
(3) what are her Department's future plans regarding this programme?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- (1) The amount of R28,317 million was spent during the 1990/91 financial year,
- (2) 1984/85 R 2 780 000
1985/86 R 4 255 000
1986/87 R 6 430 000
1987/88 R 14 461 000
1988/89 R 18 054 000
1989/90 R 26 539 000
1990/91 R 28 317 000
1991/92 R 31 317 000*

*Since the financial year 1982/83 The Rural Foundation has been subsidised which subsidy during 1991/92 amounts to R10 981 million,

- (3) progress with the Population Development Programme is monitored on an on-going basis with the aid of indicators of progress, the aim being to determine which aspects of the Programme and in which geographical areas priority attention is warranted. Particular attention will be given to the deep rural and squatter areas where fertility is relatively high and the quality of life is poor.

The Department must be seen as the "overall manager" of the Population Development Programme while all government institutions responsible for conducting programmes on especially the areas of primary health care, which includes family planning, education, manpower development, the economy and housing should be regarded as role players in the Population Development Programme. These programmes consequently support the Population Development Programme. Deliberations with these role players take place continually. Similarly there are several role players in the private sector. In the future, however, greater accent will be placed on the co-operation with private organisations such as women's organisations, the business sector, organised agriculture and churches.

The emphasis will not be on socio-economic development only, but also on information, education and communication programmes aimed at changing the perceptions of people in favour of a small family norm.

Co-operation in the field of population development with the TBVC states, the self-governing areas and other African countries, especially in Southern Africa, will be further extended. Such enhanced co-operation will also include contact with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

All endeavours will be made to ensure that the Population Development Programme is not politicised. In any possible new dispensation for South Africa, demographic realities will still have to be treated responsibly, irrespective of which government is in power.

Own Affairs

84 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (a) What was the amount spent by his Department in 1990 in respect of (i) the Republic, (ii) the Orange Free State and (iii) Natal on (aa) salaries of teachers and principals, (bb) salaries of administrative staff, (cc) salaries of inspectorate and executive officials, (dd) salaries of any other specified staff, (ee) capital expenditure, (ff) supplies and services, (gg) equipment and (hh) other items and (b) what percentage of the total education expenditure by his Department in 1990 does each of the above amounts constitute?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (a) (i) (aa) R 2 755,8 million
(bb) R 223,6 million
(cc) included in (aa)
(dd) R 183,2 million
general service assistants (ser-vice workers)
(ee) R 132,3 million
(ff) R 455,6 million
(gg) R 51,0 million
(hh) included in (gg)
(ii) (aa) R 235,5 million
(bb) R 21,2 million

- (cc) included in (aa) (ff) 12,0
(dd) R 16,0 million (gg) 1,3
general service assistants (ser-vice workers) (hh) included in (gg)
(ee) R 30,5 million *(ii) (aa) 8,5
(ff) R 23,7 million (bb) 9,5
(gg) R 4,5 million (cc) included in (aa)
(hh) included in (gg) (dd) 8,7
(ii) (aa) R 305,1 million (ee) 23,1
(bb) R 40,0 million (ff) 5,2
(cc) included in (aa) (gg) 8,8
(dd) R 32,6 million (hh) included in (gg)
general service assistants (ser-vice workers) *(iii) (aa) 11,1
(bb) 17,9
(cc) included in (aa)
(ff) R 43,8 million (dd) 17,8
(gg) R 2,0 million (ee) 10,6
(hh) included in (gg) (ff) 9,6
(b) (i) (aa) 72,4 (gg) 3,9
(bb) 5,9 (hh) included in (gg)
(cc) included in (aa)
(dd) 4,8
(ee) 3,5

*Percentages calculated in terms of the total expenditure for each item in the Republic. Information for Public Ordinary School Education according to the SANEP system.

Urbanisation measure approved

Star 18/6/91
The Less Formal Township Establishment Bill was passed by Parliament yesterday, opposed only by the CP

Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman) said in a declaration of vote that the Bill had become necessary to the Government because it had lost control of the blacks streaming to cities and towns (234) (235)

The Government was powerless against the establishment of squatter camps which resulted from this (306)

Errol Moorcroft (DP Albany) said the DP supported

the Bill as it addressed South Africa's greatest social need — it created living space for those moving to the cities

Urbanisation would be an unstoppable process for years to come and considerable land would have to be found for this and existing backlogs

The Bill was passed with support from all the parties in the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives

In the House of Assembly, 104 voted for the Bill and 38 opposed it. There were no abstentions — Sapa

W Cape population explosion

Political Staff

AN estimated 1 185 000 people are living in five Western Cape townships, 218% more than counted in the 1985 census, according to the South African Townships Annual.

The figures underline the dramatic population increase in townships in the region over the past five years.

In the 1985 census it was estimated that 372 933 people were resident in the five townships.

The Annual estimated 400 000 people were living in Mitchells Plain, 300 000 in Khayelitsha, 260 000 in Guguletu, 80 000 in Atlantis and 72 500

in Langa.

The 1985 census found there were 173 659 people in Mitchells Plain, 3 715 in Khayelitsha, 101 300 in Guguletu, 49 159 in Atlantis and 22 550 in Langa.

The Annual also estimated the population of Soweto to be 2,5 million, compared to the 1985 census figure of 800 255.

Katlehong and Mdantsane, both with 500 000 residents, are the next-biggest black residential areas.

The latest edition of the annual contains 40 township profiles, a cost-of-living survey for each township and a socio-political, economic and industrial relations review.

(235) CT19/6/91

further concessions in respect of greater freedom—in other words, deregulation—for long-distance passenger and freight transportation. I hope to complete this before the end of this year and to encourage tourists and other people who do not have access to train transport to make use of bus services as an alternative for long-distance travel, particularly in cases where Transnet and its affiliate, Spoornet, have decided to cover only certain routes.

In reply to the question of the hon member for Macassar, I say we are specifically engaged in examining the problem which he addressed here by mentioning the name of a specific company as an example. In other words, we are talking about transport from here to Johannesburg or Port Elizabeth, or from Port Elizabeth to Johannesburg etc. [Time expired.]

*Mr N MISAACS Mr Chairman, I want to link up with the hon member for Macassar's question about norms and standards.

I encountered a very interesting thing when I was in America. I saw that every taxi owner and taxi driver had a book of rules. So many people have permits, but in many cases these people do not know what they should do or what they may do. There is nothing wrong with peering over somebody else's shoulder to see what is done in another country. I stood in New York and looked at the many taxis in the streets and I was amazed at the discipline that is maintained there. They might also have their problems, but each one of them—the driver as well as the owner—has a book of rules.

As far as norms and standards are concerned here, one encounters people who have no conception of what they may or may not do. The things that are given in this book of rules are very important and interesting. One should have a look at the definitions that are given in the *Taxicab Drivers' Rules*. It states, for example

A passenger Any individual who has hired or attempted to hire a taxicab for travel or destination

†They talk about a rent card, a renewal application and a medallion, which is actually our permit.

*If every taxi driver had such a book, he would immediately know what his rights were. He would immediately know what he may do and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

what he may not do. Unfortunately we also have the situation—I regret having to say so—that although there has been enough work as far as the taxis in the Black community are concerned [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT Mr Chairman, I am very grateful to the hon member for Bishop Lavis. He dealt with two very important points which I should like to support here.

Hon members should really forget that I wrote certain things 10 years ago that are now true. I undertake to place immediate emphasis on one important point mentioned by the hon member. The hon member is in my opinion correct when he says that we need a manual. I undertake that my department, together with sponsors, will write a manual, specifically with regard to what he asked for. [Interjections.] I want to thank the hon member very sincerely for raising such an important point. I fully support that point.

The second point I should like to mention here is that kombi taxis have never been regulated. They did not want to be regulated. I agree that at the moment—this is the way it looks to me if I interpret the information passed on to me correctly—that at present there are too many vehicles for too little work. This leads to problems.

I shall be holding discussions with the representative bodies of the kombi taxis, to see what we can do to help those people who have invested billions in that industry to survive, because at present they are experiencing a survival crisis. And who is going to suffer as a result of this? The passenger will suffer, because in the long run everything has to be geared towards the commuter. As far as my department and myself are concerned the commuter is the most important person. The second most important party is the person who is going to transport the commuter, whoever he may be, whether he does so by train, taxi or bus. However, the commuter remains the most important person.

At present I am holding discussions with some of the trade unions, representative organisations and political parties with the specific objective of examining how we can ensure the safety and convenience of the commuter, as well as the affordability of his transport. This remains our objective. After that we shall address this issue, but meanwhile I accept the proposal of the hon member for Bishop Lavis that we should take another look at whether we should introduce a certain degree of regulation. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

1991 census: enumerators' salaries

16 Mr S NAIDOO asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether race was used as a criterion to determine the salaries of chief enumerators and enumerators employed during the 1991 census, if so, (a) why and (b) what rates of remuneration applied to (i) chief enumerators and (ii) enumerators of each population group, if not, what rates of remuneration applied to (aa) chief enumerators and (bb) enumerators,
- (2) whether different rates of remuneration applied in respect of (a) chief enumerators and (b) enumerators employed in (i) urban and (ii) rural areas, if so, (aa) why and (bb) what rates applied in each case,
- (3) whether any chief enumerators or enumerators were reimbursed for travelling expenses, if not, why not, if so, what are the details,
- (4) whether maximum or minimum distances were laid down for chief enumerators and enumerators to qualify for reimbursement of travelling expenses, if so, what were the distances involved,
- (5) whether these maximums or minimums had been brought to the notice of enumerators before they commenced their census duties, if not, why not?

D171E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) No
 - (a) and (b) Fall away
 - (aa) R60,00 per day in respect of the number of days allocated
 - (bb) R50,00 per day in respect of the number of days allocated

A number of days was allocated to each enumerator area according to the size of the area, the number of visiting points in the area and whether it is an urban or a rural area

(2) No, the same rates applied

(3) Yes Distances travelled are reimbursed at current rates in respect of the use of private vehicles as prescribed by the Department of Transport in Circular No 2/91 of 7 February 1991

(4) No It was, however, pointed out to the Enumerators/Chief Enumerators that distances travelled should be limited to the essential. In order to prevent possibly unjustified claims together with prudence regarding government expenditure, interim limits of about 100 km (Enumerators in urban areas), about 400 km (Enumerators in rural areas) and about 200 km (Chief Enumerators irrespective of the area) were set. The claims exceeding these limits are being referred to the Census Controllers for accountable confirmation. If the Controller cannot confirm the distance travelled the claim is referred back to the Enumerator/Chief Enumerator to obtain a sworn statement that the distance was indeed travelled for enumeration purposes

(5) Falls away

Attacks by dogs' statistics

21 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

- (1) Whether his Department keeps statistics on the number of attacks that have been made by dogs on human beings, if not, (a) why not and (b) which Government Department has responsibility in this regard, if so, how many such attacks were made during each of the latest specified three years for which statistics are available,
- (2) whether it is his intention to introduce legislation relating to the control or importation of certain breeds of dogs that have been found to have so-called killer instincts, if so, what is envisaged in this regard,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D210E

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Study debunks urbanisation myths

21/6 - 27/6/91
THERE'S a great migration of people from rural Transkei to urban Cape Town, right? Wrong, says a new study by the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town.

By punching holes through that assumption, UPRU's recently published survey of movement patterns among Cape Town's African population also raises important policy issues for the city's planners.

Ever since influx control was abandoned, the prevailing view has been one of a high rate of African urbanisation, backed by soaring estimates of the numbers of new migrants. Accurate figures for the African population are difficult to reach: because influx control denied African people official urban status for so long, there is no accurate baseline.

The UPRU study, by David Dewar, Tevia Rosmarin and Vanessa Watson, pulls together for the first time existing research and information gleaned from interviews with township residents in an attempt to sift facts from a web of supposition.

They found no signs of a general re-location from Transkei, but instead a great movement of people back and forth. As many as 600 000 people are on the move between the two areas at any one time and they cite this as a factor hindering accurate assessments of the population.

"It happens for economically rational reasons," said Watson. "People are spreading their risks. There

A new study of migration patterns between the Transkei and Cape Town has debunked the myth of a flood of people rushing to the city — with important repercussions for urban planners

By GAYE DAVIS

are ways of survival in rural areas which are absent in urban areas and vice versa."

The study also revealed a great deal of movement within Cape Town itself: people arriving from the Transkei first stay with family or friends before securing a temporary base; perhaps a shack in Khayelitsha. When they have established a foothold, they move to more permanent housing.

But unbreakable links with the Transkei remain. Male migrant workers leave behind their wives and children, who might come to Cape Town in time of illness or need. Conversely, children are often sent back to the Transkei by their parents for education away from boycott-ridden urban schools. Many people own land in the Transkei; many plan on retiring there at the end of their working lives, in the care of family members; regular trips are necessary to maintain these ties.

A central conclusion emerging from all of this is that planners and other decision-makers are basing policies on assumptions regarding

the size, stability and priorities of the African population — assumptions which do not hold.

The report's findings make nonsense of population estimates which assume that everyone present at the time of a census count was a permanent urban resident — and similarly of population projections based on assumed rates of natural increase.

The findings also have implications for housing policy, which focuses on site-and-service and upgrade schemes at one end of the spectrum, and home-ownership at the other.

People who are not committed to remaining in the city forever, whose investment priorities may lie elsewhere, are not likely to commit themselves to buying a home.

For the same reasons, site-and-service options and upgrade schemes also present problems. The Urban Foundation, which runs a wholesale building materials depot to assist self-helpers, has found that large quantities of materials get ferried through to the Transkei.

The report stresses the need for a more flexible approach to housing policy and also the need to reduce the amount of movement within the city itself. It is this, says the report, which militates against the sense of permanence necessary to stimulate urgently needed housing initiatives.

People should have the option of renting, rather than buying homes, while site-and-service and upgrade schemes should also be re-thought.

Population 'will double in 19 years'

DURBAN — SA's population would double to about 60-million people by the year 2010, Urban Foundation executive director Ann Bernstein told the annual SA Property Owners' Association (Sapoa) convention yesterday *blom 21/6/91*

Bernstein said the total metropolitan population would almost treble to 32-million from 1980 to 2010 in the eight largest cities

She added that the black metropolitan population would almost quadruple from 6,5-million in 1980 to 23,5-million in 2010

"These cities will equal the largest found in the world today and will need different management. There is no national leadership regarding urban issues and we have fragmented, confused structures throughout our cities," Bernstein said

The recent repeal of the Group Areas and Land Acts allowed, for the first time in a century, SA to build a non-racial union

PETER GALLI

for the future of towns, cities and rural areas, she added *(235)*

"SA can now start tackling seriously six real development issues. There are residential environment informal housing, inner-city redevelopment, economic growth, non-racial government and urban management and rural development," Bernstein said

It was important that political leaders now reached agreement on the kind of process needed to address critical development issues, she added

"Creation of an equitable and efficient post-apartheid city will not just happen"

Success would require a concerted effort by all concerned, including practical partnerships between the communities, government and business, she said

54-m S Africans by year 2005 - expert

SOUTH Africa's population, including that of the TBVC states, could increase from about 39 million at present to just over 54 million in the year 2005.

Transvaal Provincial Administration MEC Mr Olaus van Zyl told a seminar of the SA Institute of Town and Regional Planners yesterday that urbanisation and population growth continued daily, irrespective of the constitutional reform process and other changes taking place in the country.

"The need for planning and development is there. We cannot wait for new constitutions. There are too many backlogs and distortions already."

"In 1950, the United Nations published a report which stated the following. 'The expected increase in population clearly justifies the warning that after the question of world peace, metropolitan planning is probably the most serious single problem to be faced by man in the second half of the 20th century.'"

Sowetan 28/6/91
"Today, 41 years later, there is still a lot of truth in this statement. We, in South Africa, like most developing countries, experience a high rate of urbanisation with especially the metropolitan areas of our country growing very fast."

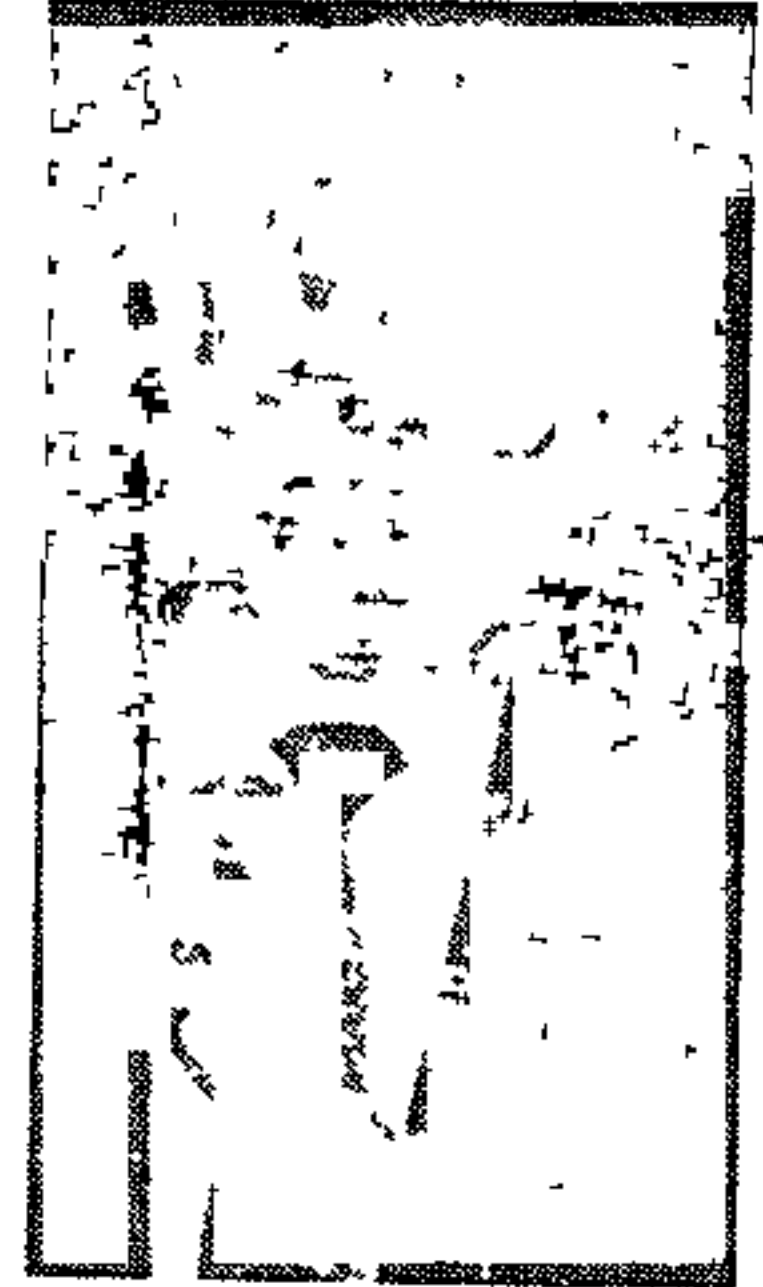
Van Zyl said the population increase in cities and towns in South Africa should not only be attributed to migration.

National growth

The growing city population was to a larger extent the result of the national increase in the population rather than the result of an influx from the rural areas.

"Whereas about 90 percent of the Asians and whites of this country and nearly 80 percent of the coloureds are already urbanised, only just more than 50 percent of the black people are urbanised."

"The major part of the influx portion of population growth in future years would thus come from them," he said. - Sapa



OLAUS VAN ZYL

People will move back to cities

235

The 1990s will see the re-population of the city centres, according to a property economist

This will be in sharp contrast to the 1970s and 1980s, which were characterised by commercial property development moving away from the city centres and creating separate satellite CBDs such as Sandton City

Property consultants are already reporting a noticeable surge of new

property development for refurbishment in the main CBDs throughout the country, and particularly in Johannesburg

The drift back to the cities also indicates that developers are acknowledging the socio-political changes taking place

"The creation of free trading areas and the dismantling of regulatory controls represent tremendous challenges and scope for innovation and flexibility in commercial

property design and development," said a mid-city property consultant

The Syfrets Group has stated that it believes developers will have to consider a somewhat different commercial environment and mix through the 1990s to be able to accommodate the greater urban inflows

Syfrets has thus focused its activities on addressing the particular financial needs of clients with commercial and in-

dustrial interests

The company pioneered the creation of the participation mortgage bond instrument. The group accounts for about 35 percent of all lending by this route in the country

The philosophy expressed by executives of the company is that to keep ahead the merchant banking element of property financing has had to be flexible, dynamic and innovative

Population explosion warning

South Africa's population, including that of the TBVC states, could increase from about 39 million to more than 54 million by the year 2005, according to Transvaal Provincial Administration MEC Olaus van Zyl

In an address to a seminar in Johannesburg of the Institute of Town and Regional Planners yesterday, he said urbanisation and population growth continued, irrespective of the constitutional reform process and other changes taking place in the country

"The need for planning and development is there. We cannot wait for new constitutions

"There are too many backlogs and distortions already

"In 1950 the United Nations published a report which stated 'The expected increase in population clearly justifies the warning that after the question of world peace, metropolitan planning is probably the most serious single problem to be faced by man'

"Today there is still a lot of truth in this statement



Olaus van Zyl

"We in South Africa, like most developing countries, experience a high rate of urbanisation"

He said the population increase in cities and towns in South Africa should not be attributed only to migration

The growing urban population was to a larger extent the result of the national increase in the population, rather than the result of an influx from the rural areas

235

"Whereas about 90 percent of Asians and whites of this country, and nearly 80 percent of the coloureds, are already urbanised, only just more than 50 percent of black people are

"The major part of the influx portion of population growth in future years would thus come from them"

Mr van Zyl said it was debatable whether the problems in South African metropolitan areas had reached the level of those in major cities of South America, Africa and the East

"The rapid metropolitan growth has, inter alia, the following implications

- The need for land for urbanisation and also the need for infrastructure and housing
- The lack of funds to provide much of the land and infrastructure
- The decay of the living environment
- Associated squatter problems
- Urban poverty, also due to an inability to provide shelter and services
- The need for social services as well as educational and

- health services
- The impact on the transportation network
- Pressure on natural resources

He said, however, that urbanisation should not be seen as a threat to the new South Africa

It should be planned for, and the opportunities the big urban complexes provided for the settlement and development of the individual and the family should be utilised

"Our people, and not our mineral and natural resources, are the biggest asset we have"

Referring to the present transitional period in the country, Mr van Zyl said planning was always important

"Now it is even much more important. In fact, it is crucial

"What makes it very challenging is that it is very difficult to predict the future in South Africa today as it will, inter alia, be the outcome of negotiations

"On the other hand, many of the principles and conditions are already known and must be applied in the planning process," he added — Sapa

up

IG CONFERENCE

54-million in SA by 2005 possible

SA's population, including that of the TBVC states, could increase from about 39-million to just over 54-million in the year 2005, TPA MEC Olaus van Zyl said yesterday

In a keynote address to the town planning conference, Van Zyl said urbanisation and population growth continued daily

"The need for planning and development is there. We cannot wait for new constitutions. There are too many backlogs and distortions already."

He said the population increase in SA cities and towns should not be attributed to migration only. The growing city population was to a larger extent the result of the national increase in the population

rather than the result of an influx from the rural areas

"Whereas about 90% of Asians and whites, and nearly 80% of coloureds are already urbanised, only just more than 50% of black people are urbanised

"The major part of the influx portion of population growth in future years would thus come from them," he said

Van Zyl said it was debatable whether the problems in SA cities and metropolitan areas had reached the level of those in major cities of South America, Africa and the East

He said rapid metropolitan growth had the following implica-

tions: the need for land for urbanisation and also the need for infrastructure and housing, lack of funds to provide much of the land and infrastructure, decay of the living environment, squatter problems, urban poverty; the need for social, educational and health services, impact on the transportation network, and pressure on natural resources

He said, however, urbanisation should not be seen as a threat to the new SA. It should be planned for and the opportunities the big urban complexes provided for the settlement and development of the individual and the family should be utilised — Sapa

B10am 28/6/91

235

Focus on world population boom

By PEARL MAJOLA

THURSDAY is United Nations World Population Day.

It commemorates the birth of a child who brought the world population figure to the 5 billion mark on this day in 1987.

South Africa will join the international community to observe the day. Nationwide events have been organised by the Department of National Health and Population Development.

The department has also sponsored TV2's live phone-in programme *Crossover* at 1.35pm tomorrow. It will feature a recorded panel discussion, including four demographic experts from southern Africa, which will explore the issue of population growth and its implications here.

World Population Prospects 1988, a United Nations publication, predicts that southern Africa could be one of the 23 most densely populated areas in the world by the year 2025 if the present population growth rate continues.

The National Health and Population Development Minister Dr Rina Venter said in a statement: "If Africa, and in particular South Africa, does not succeed in curbing its population growth rate soon, all attempts to achieve peace and a reasonable existence for all



Sowetan 5/7/91

Dr Gugulethu Gule and Dr Eugene Campbell.

235

WOMAN

people in this country will be in vain."

The rate of population growth in South Africa, 2.3 percent a year, is one of the highest in the world. Every 26 seconds a baby is born in southern Africa. If this growth rate continues, the South African population will rise to 38 million by the year 2000.

Venter said South Africa initiated a Population Development Programme as early as 1984. The aim of the programme was to establish and maintain a balance between the country's available sub-

sistence resources and the population size.

"I call on all South Africans and organisations like the Church, schools, women's organisations and businesses to reflect on this serious problem and to devise ways of making a contribution."

According to the head of the Demography Department at the University of Swaziland and one of the panelists appearing on *Crossover* tomorrow, Dr Gugulethu Gule, overpopulation has negative implications on the provision of health, education,

and other services. It creates unemployment and crime and reduces resources.

"Governments have recognised this problem of population explosion but they do not really do anything to stop it. The problem is caused partly by the fact that too many people are born and too few are dying," she said.

"This does not mean that people should be dying. But it means that there should be a control of the numbers of those born. The short-term answer is the availability of family planning services to everyone."

She said family planning was still either unavailable or not easily accessible to the people who

need it most. For example, in Swaziland women are unable to use family planning because husbands do not want to use contraception for cultural reasons.

"Even if the service is available, people have to travel long distances to get to them. They should be brought to the people. One of the ways to do that is to have trained people within communities delivering the services to the people in their own communities."

"There is also a need for a vigorous education campaign to create awareness of the problem and its implications," she suggested.

A lecturer in Demography at the University of Botswana, Dr Eugene Campbell, suggested that development in education would help reduce population. If people are educated, fertility is likely to be modified.

He said educated people wanted to give their children the best and the only way they can do that is if they do not have too many children.

Others on the panel will be Professor Chozidwadziwa Mjojo of the University of Malawi and Mr. Eugene Nyathi, an independent consultant economist.

3 000 babies a day: Dire warning for SA

Sowetan 11/7/91.
SOUTH AFRICA's population doubles every 30 years and 3 000 babies are born a day.

Prof JP de Lange, chairman of the Council for Population Development, said if the pattern continued the population could reach the 80 million "limit" as early as the year 2020. He said experts had concluded that 80 mil-

lion was the limit South Africa could meaningfully accommodate.

"If we allow the population to grow at this rate, South Africa will face an unemployment situation with catastrophic results for the

● To Page 2

Baby boom warning

Sowetan 11/7/91.
From Page 1

country," De Lange warned

Certain sectors were concentrating almost exclusively on political and associated social changes.

He said care should be taken, though, that in the search for an acceptable political and economic future, the country did not lose sight of the alarming population growth rate.

He said South Africa's rapid population growth, and the consequences it held, could eventually foil all efforts to bring about peace and prosperity.

"Every responsible South African should find the high population growth rate disturbing," he said.

South Africa's population, he explained, increased by 2,3 percent annually and greatly exceeded the economic growth rate.

Today is World Population Day. - Sapa.

Stopping an explosive situation

235

Charities say that governments have 10 years to stop the effects of world overpopulation. STEVE CONNOR reports.

Star 15/1/91

GOVERNMENTS have less than 10 years to save the world from the dire consequences of overpopulation

Family planning charities calculate that if the number of couples using contraception by 2000 does not increase, then the world's population will more than triple in 50 years

The charities are pressing governments to increase family planning aid to the Third World, which will be responsible for 95 percent of the increase in population size

About one percent of the total development aid of industrialised nations is assigned to family planning. Charities want this increased to between three and four percent — about \$2 billion

(R5.8 billion)

The world's population stands at just over 5 billion people and is increasing by 250 000 a day. Because about one in three people are under 15, demographers expect the population to at least double by the middle of 2000

But this is the most optimistic estimate and assumes that the number of couples using contraceptives will continue to increase, from 50 percent of the total now to about 75 percent by 2000. Family planning charities say this will occur only if the industrialised nations increase the contra-

ceptive aid given to the Third World, otherwise the world's population could easily triple

Timothy Black, chief executive of Marie Stopes International, said that development aid would be better spent if the family planning budget was increased. "I think we're facing a desperate situation. Overpopulation is a major threat to mankind."

In some countries, such as Ethiopia, aid is being eroded because of the lack of family planning, he said. "There was a major famine there in 1984 and despite that the population is increasing by about

1.2 million a year"

Demographers expect the dramatic increase in the world's population over the past 100 years to begin to stabilise at some point in the next century as fertility rates continue to fall. But how soon it will stabilise depends on how fast couples can be persuaded to use contraceptives, he said.

Some aid agencies have refused to accept the need to concentrate more on family planning as part of the development programme of the Third World, Rajaman Rowley, director of Population Concern, who is also car-

paying for an increase in family planning aid, said

"Family planning saves mothers' lives, saves children's lives and improves the quality of life for everyone"

Lynda Chalker, British Minister for Overseas Development, told a meeting last week organised by Population Concern that family planning should become more integrated into the development programmes of the Third World

The budget of the ODA spent directly on supporting population programmes has increased in real terms by 28 percent from last year, and 120 percent since 1981. "I am keen that we should do even more," she said — The Independent News Service □

stay of at least a year to enable him to care for his family — he recently married a SA citizen — and to take steps to relocate

Eddie Botha

FM 16/8/91
URBANISATION

Realism in action

Midrand, possibly the fastest growing town in the country, is also experiencing rapid growth in its squatter population. Many are employed by industrialists in the area.

The Ivory Park area was established in July last year, to house the Midrand homeless on 14 000 residential stands. But experts knew the area was too small to solve the housing crisis. All but 1 100 stands have already been occupied by 70 000 families, according to Jan van der Walt of the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA).

Ivory Park flanks on a former "coloured" group area called Rabie Ridge, where for a year squatters have been negotiating with the House of Representatives for land.

Desperate, the squatter leaders moved closer to Ivory Park. On July 6, according to the TPA, three squatter homes were erected in an area of Ivory Park set aside for clinics, schools and a graveyard. Two days later, there were 2 000 shacks. The next day, the TPA demolished 1 000. Occupants of two of

the structures applied for an urgent interdict against the TPA, and lost.

But the following day, the TPA met the squatters and other interested organisations, including the Midrand Town Council. It was agreed that the original 300 or so squatter families in the area would be allowed to remain for a fortnight. The issue is complicated because there are two main squatter groups.

The first "land invaders," as they call themselves, had been squatting for about three years in the Midrand area. About 90% of the families have someone employed in Midrand, according to a Black Sash survey — and many were born there, to families who originally owned land in the area.

Organised community

It is a strictly organised community which has long been negotiating for access to land in Rabie Ridge and Ivory Park. Their move into Ivory Park was even accepted by TPA officials, to the extent that the TPA is compiling a list of their names which will put them in line for land that becomes available.

The second group is made up primarily of people who have been squatting in the backyards of already overcrowded Tembisa homes. The *FM* has heard allegations from several sources that the land crisis at Ivory Park is partly the fault of a corrupt Tembisa council official, whom the TPA had appar-

ently allowed to allocate land at the official informal settlement.

It is alleged that people were being charged for access to the waiting list. And when the 300 families from Rabie Ridge decided to "invade" the land at Ivory Park, the 1 700 families who then poured on to the land in the next two days were allegedly charged R70 each to move on to that land.

The TPA say they know of "a person who, in breach of agreements, allowed more people to move on to the land."

Some Tembisa town councillors have told the *FM* that there is conflict in the council and little is getting done because of this.

The allocation of more land is being investigated, while emergency measures to accommodate the squatters are taken.

The Midrand Industrialists' Association has told the TPA it is prepared to back employees financially in obtaining sites. All the parties involved meet again this week to discuss the issue.

Says the TPA's Jan van der Walt: "We realise that if we demolish their shacks, these people will not disappear into thin air. While some can't afford formal housing, others can."

"We are negotiating with the Housing Trust and the Midrand people and we hope that this situation can be resolved in a way that best suits the interests of all."

Charlene Smith

Undercount in spite of new system

DAVE LOURENS

THE discrepancy between this year's census count of 26,5-million people and Central Statistical Service's (CSS) population mid-year estimates of 31,3-million occurred despite the use of a revised sampling method *(20/8/91)*

The new method was introduced to eliminate the high levels of undercounting in previous censuses

But CSS head Treurnicht du Toit said "Demographers and other experts have great confidence in this method. In addition, the advertising campaign for Census '91 helped to make people aware of the population census"

Despite these factors, the census produced a probable undercount of 10,5% for whites, 12,7% for coloureds, 11,9% for Asians and 16,9% for blacks. If the results of the 1991 census were compared with 1985's, it appeared blacks were counted better, but the other three population groups were not counted as well as in 1985

The 1985 census had counted 23,4-million people, but a demographic reconstruction indicated a true population count of 27,7-million, which implied an undercount of 4,3-million people

This year, the discrepancy between the CSS estimate of the population on census day (March 7) and the census count was even higher at 4,8-million

Also, 76 batches of returns were lost. CSS sources said the returns had been sent to Pretoria by rail, and had never arrived.

Spoornet senior operations manager Lutz Grimm said he had a signed delivery note proving the returns from Dundee had been delivered, and Spoornet was checking records of the other missing consignment.

Du Toit said 19 area returns from the Dundee district in Natal and a batch of 57 returns from districts in the Free State went missing *(235)*

Tentative estimates had been made for these areas for the purposes of the preliminary result, and arrangements were being made to repeat the surveys in those areas. It was statistically insignificant as there were more than 43 000 enumerator areas.

He said the CSS was concerned about a potential loss of credibility because of the repeated miscalculation of the producer price index (PPI) since January 1990 and because the preliminary census count differed so widely from the CSS population estimates.

"We made a mistake with the PPI and we admitted it. Murphy's Law applies to statisticians as well. But we have taken internal steps to make sure it does not happen again," said Du Toit.

Census surprise: SA missing 4,8-m citizens

Star 25/9/91
By Derek Tommey

The accuracy of the 1991 Census is likely to be a subject of hot debate in Government, political and business circles in the coming months.

The census returns indicate that this country's population could be considerably smaller than was previously estimated -- a fact which could have a marked impact on the country's prospects.

However, it will be some time before the validity of the 1991 Census can be checked as the results have also led to doubts about the accuracy of the 1985 Census, which may also have to be reviewed.

But the general feeling is that the 1991 Census returns overall are probably about as accurate as one can get.

According to the latest figures the population of South Africa (excluding Transkei, Venda, Ciskei and Bophatswana) is 26,5 million. This is

some 4,8 million fewer than Central Statistical Services (CSS) were expecting from their mid-year estimates.

This so-called "undercount" is being investigated against a growing suspicion that many of the "missing" 4,8 million people were never there.

What has emerged is that the 1985 Census figures were inflated for an estimated 4,3 million undercount about which there are now doubts.

Then, on to this shaky base have been added dubious estimates of population growth. As there are no official figures for black birth figures for the growth of the black population, there is a possibility that these could have been wildly inaccurate.

There is also no record of the number of people who may have permanently left the country, either for overseas or the TBVC states. This could also have resulted in a major error in the population estimates.

Dr Treurnicht du Toit, head

of the CSS, admits that the discrepancy is probably the result of the mid-year estimates being too high.

"In a rapidly changing population, where large-scale urbanisation and migration could lead to rapid changes, the possibility exists that over the years an over-estimation has occurred," he admits.

But he is not prepared to say how great this over-estimation has been. That will have to await further research.

If the 1991 Census figures turn out to be reasonably accurate the future of South Africa could be very different from current projections.

The smaller population would mean that several major sociological and economic problems facing this country, such as need to provide housing, education, health facilities and last but not least jobs, would become much more manageable, and the future somewhat brighter than statisticians have been forecasting.

Aid-for-environment deal goal for summit

STOCKHOLM — A deal involving aid in exchange for population control and environmental protection in poor countries would be the best outcome of next year's world environment summit, a population expert says

"The conditions are really set for a very constructive deal," said Nathan Keyfitz of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, an Austrian environmental think-tank.

Mr Keyfitz called for "a great exchange, a bargain, between the more-developed and the less-developed countries by which we can provide appropriate technology and funding and do something about economic debt"

In return, developing countries would tackle environmental and population problems, he told reporters after a four-day conference of international researchers aimed at highlighting links between population, development and the environment.

The conference, sponsored by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and the Swedish Council for Planning and Co-ordination of Research, will offer its findings to the UN-sponsored summit in Brazil next June.

Intensify

Mr Keyfitz and other researchers at the conference said growing population in poor countries was inextricably linked to poverty and environmental degradation.

"Efforts to dampen the population increase must be intensified," the conference participants said.

They also said industrialised nations must hasten development of resource-saving technology that does not harm the environment.

Mr Keyfitz said an aid-for-environment deal was a realistic goal for the summit. "People are in a receptive mood. The Third World is really in trouble. Population control is stalled and the development process is stalled."

But Tatsuro Kunugi, a former UN assistant secretary general for humanitarian aid and population, said a global consensus had not yet developed for such a deal, in part because many nations were still spending heavily on weapons.

SAPA-AP

Regional rundown ²³⁵ ~~404~~

The northern Transvaal region has maintained the highest population growth rate for two decades (nearly 3,8% annually since 1980), says a Development Bank study, *SA: An inter-regional profile*. This is because the large ratio of young people to total popula-

FM 18/10/91

tion produces a high fertility rate

The region has the largest proportion of people under the age of 15 and is the only one to have more children than adults

Health services are dismal. The region has the lowest number of hospital beds and doctors per capita and the second lowest life expectancy.

Population growth

The study analyses the social and economic characteristics of nine development regions (including the TBVC states and self-governing territories). It covers population growth, urbanisation, health, education, labour and employment, production and gross geographic product, income and expenditure and quality of life

The bulk of the population lives in Transkei, Natal and KwaZulu — more than 23%, or 8,6m people — while the region comprising the PWV, KwaNdebele and parts of Bophuthatswana has the highest population density (280/km²)

The eastern Transvaal and KaNgwane region has the lowest unemployment rate (8,7% in 1989) and the eastern Cape/Border and Ciskei region the highest (25%). The survey says the rate of unemployment has increased in all regions because of

- Lack of real growth,
- The tendency of firms to opt for capital-intensive methods to counter rising labour

costs; and

- Low productivity and work stoppages

Jobs are scarce outside major urban areas and this leads to high migration. The concentration around urban areas is more pronounced than in the rest of the world. The survey says that in 1988 about 53% of the urban population lived in cities of more than 500 000 compared with 48% in upper-middle-income countries and 46% in non-communist countries

The results of the survey caused the Development Bank to identify some problems: an unequal spatial distribution of economic activity; a fast-growing population, rapid urbanisation and informal settlements; inadequate preventive health care; a low level of education and economic activity, few or no new jobs in the formal sector, semi-permanent migration, unemployment, a declining standard of living, and a shorter life expectancy.

It suggests a number of ways to “stimulate an integrated development process,” including: more appropriate regional development policies; emphasis on efficient resource allocation in both the private and public sectors, upgrading deprived urban areas and informal settlements, creating an adequate but affordable social and physical infrastructure, land reform, and redirecting public expenditure to basic human needs, such as education, on a nondiscriminatory basis ■

Counting the costs of having children

235 ART 18 | 10 | 91

Does the cost of living stop couples from starting families? CHARLENE CLAYTON spoke to several Cape couples about priorities and procreation.

THE high cost of living in South Africa is not only forcing couples to lower their living standard but is also having a major effect on the size of their families.

According to a study conducted for the Department of National Health and Population Development, 87 percent of women and 81 percent of men canvassed in metropolitan areas indicated that they preferred fewer children and economic considerations were cited as the single most important reason.

In a separate random survey conducted by Today's Woman in the Cape peninsula, most of the participants said that although financial considerations played a role in the number of children they decided to have, it would not deter them from having children at all.

The general trend seems to be that couples postpone having children until their situation is financially sound and even then, many have to lower their living standards to cope with growing families.

The Cape Town director of the Planned Parenthood Association, Erica Greathead said "The cost of living is causing more women, particularly

from higher socio-economic backgrounds, to consider children only in their late thirties."

Career advancement was also a major consideration for women postponing childbirth, she said.

She did not have specific figures on the costs of raising a child but said education and health were the two major crippling costs involved in the raising of a family.

The Director of Famsa, Western Cape, Ms Frieda van der Walt, said due to the high interest rates in South Africa, the purchase of a house was inevitably an enormous financial burden to newlyweds.

The norm today was that many women had to work in order to supplement their husband's income and make ends meet.

"Just the other day, I spoke to a man, who, although he qualified for a housing loan, told me there was no way his wife could stop working.

"They literally had to choose between a baby or a house and I felt sorry for them," she said.

Today's Woman spoke to couples in the Cape Town metropolitan area about their situations.

Dietland, a Sybrandt Park mother of two, said cost was never an issue in her decision to have a family, but admits that having a job has allowed luxuries they would probably

not otherwise have been able to afford.

A flying instructor, Dietland is based at home, and says: "I am fortunate in being able to work from home and choose my hours."

A Camps Bay couple, Dolf and Jeanne, waited almost five years before having their first child because they did not want to drop their standard of living.

They spent their savings on an extended overseas holiday — "something which we probably won't be able to do again now that we have a family," said Jeanne who is expecting her second child.

"We did discuss the expenses involved in having children prior to Rudolf's birth, but it neither was nor is something which will stop me from having three children," she said.

Linda and her husband Nicky, from Oranjezicht, who are both in the fashion industry are planning a baby in the next year.

They have accumulated all the luxury items they wanted before deciding to start their family and are now ready to take the big step.

When asked whether they would be able to survive on one salary Linda said: "We'd probably be able to afford one painting less, but we would still be fairly comfortable."

Journalist Anthony and his wife, Theda, a personal assis-

tant, waited two years before having a child.

Once the baby was born, they had to think twice about buying things.

"We thought it would be expensive, but didn't know how expensive it would be," he said.

"I have a passion for music and had to think twice about buying an LP," he added.

Financial considerations are part of the reason why Theda has decided not to have any more children.

"As children get older, they get more expensive. Our daughter is at a private school and we spend a lot of money on her education and extra mural activities.

"If we have more children, we'd have to compromise and we would rather give Toni the best," she said.

She admitted that they had to lower their standards after their birth of their baby and that her income to the family was a necessity.

A Table View couple who are to be married in the new year, Barry and Tracey, have to wait until their situation is financially sound before starting a family.

"If I had a lot of money in the bank, we would have children right away," he said.

"We'll probably have two children and I doubt whether Tracey would be able to stop working permanently," he added.



Disposable lenses

In Monday's article on disposable contact lenses, we quoted the replacement price as being about R10 per pair. The suppliers advise us that replacement cost is, in fact, between R10 and R16 per lens. Fitting and purchase of such lenses should be discussed with an optometrist and you are, of course, at liberty to shop around for an optician and a price that suits you.

Baby boom 'greatest threat'

Bloom 23/10/91

235

CAPE TOWN — SA's rapidly increasing population is the biggest threat to the environment and all environmental conservation action will be futile unless the excessively high growth rate is drastically reduced in the near future

port, was that SA's population would grow to an estimated 59,7-million by 2010, which represented a virtual doubling in 25 years

growth would occur in the PWV, Durban and Cape Town areas

The growth in black population overshadowed all other macro-demographic trends from 21,1-million in 1980 to 48,5-million in 2010, an increase of 138%

The estimated population of these areas in 2010 was 16-million in the PWV, and six-million and four-million in Durban and Cape Town, respectively

The President's Council report on a National Environmental Management System emphasised that government was deeply aware of the threats to the environment posed by rapid population growth and the associated impacts of urbanisation and industrialisation

"It is clear that every attempt will have to be made to slow down the growth of the population"

The rate of population growth in smaller cities like Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Maritzburg and East London, and in the Free State Goldfields, was expected to be about as high as that of the three metropolitan areas

Pressure

The report expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the Population Development Programme, but appealed to the responsible department to intensify its programmes so as to bring down the population rate in the significant future

The report said evidence in many other countries had shown that family planning programmes not supported by meaningful upliftment of the poor, had little chance of success

Nearly 69% of the black population would be urbanised by 2010

"If this cannot be achieved, SA's most valuable assets — collectively, its environment — face a dismal future, despite whatever positive recommendations are made in this report"

It was not merely the disturbing rate of the population increase which was going to put increasingly serious pressure on the environment.

Biggest factor responsible for this rapid growth would be natural increase, with only one-third of the increase attributable to migration

Evidence heard by the council, which had taken two years to complete its re-

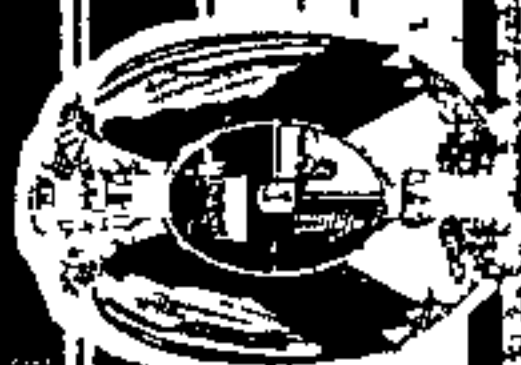
There was also the uneven distribution of the population

Inadequate provision of essential services was a reality already facing the country

It was expected the greatest concentrations of population would be found in the metropolitan areas and the most rapid

Unless there was a drastic revision of urban management and a greater allocation of funds, a chaotic future was predicted with intractable problems for the environment — Sapa

URBANISATION



Man's basic desire

Sowetan

31/10/91

ONE of the main reasons for rapidly increasing urbanisation and, consequently, the squatter problem, may be attributed to man's basic desire to improve his living conditions.

Unplanned urbanisation, or squatting, as it is generally called, is a worldwide phenomenon, and even such highly developed countries as Britain and the United States have been unable to escape it. Orderly urbanisations of the utmost importance

for the sake of, for example, rendering services, planned upgrading, and the protection of property owner's rights and interests.

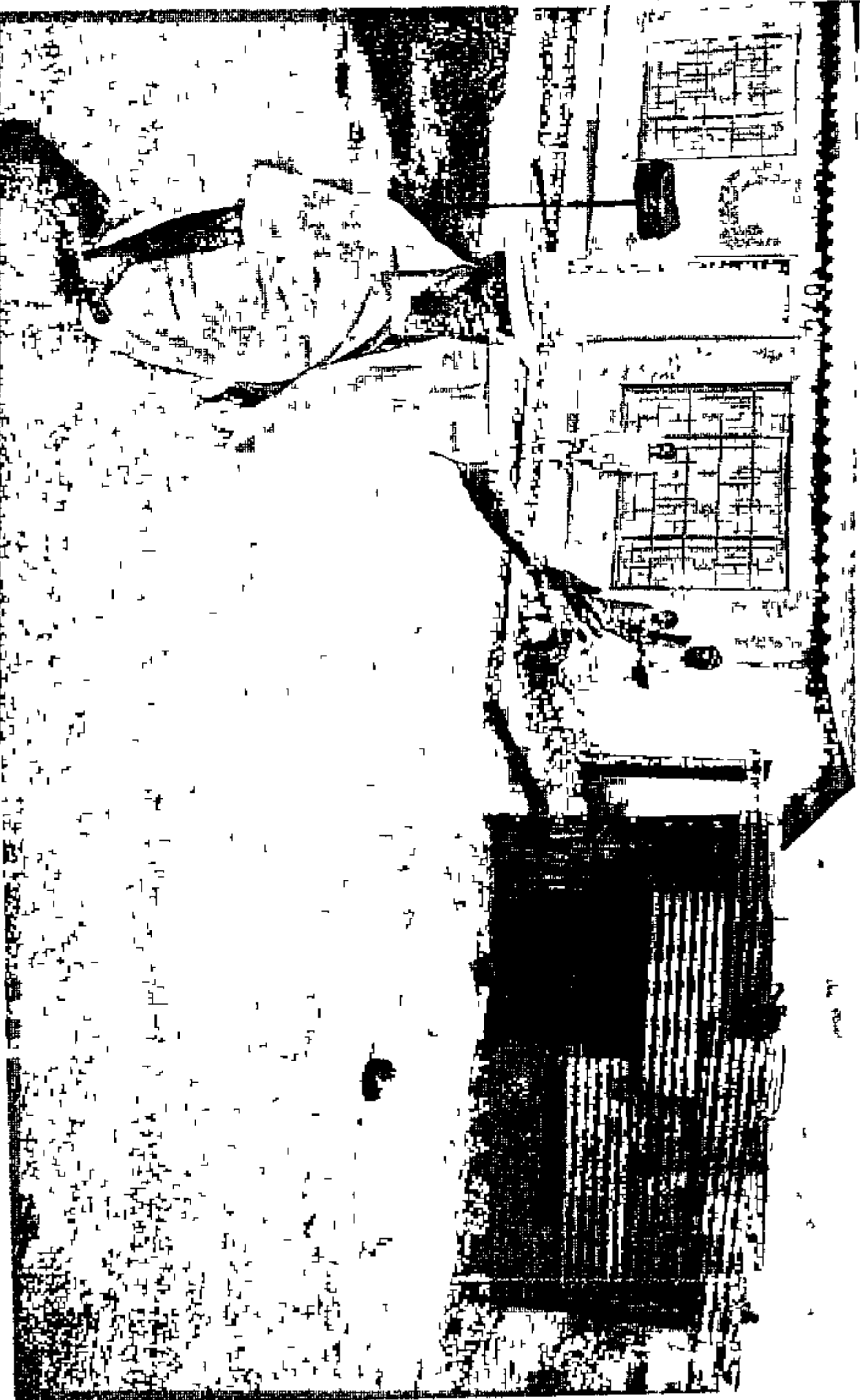
The biggest problem regarding the process of urbanisation, is the fact that simply not enough erven are available to meet the enormous demand for housing.

It should be stated clearly, however, that the so-called squatter is not necessarily a pauper. People should not be judged by the fact that they are squatting. Not

all of them are unemployed or destitute. They may be living in squatter conditions only because no erven are available.

It is interesting to note that about 90 percent of the people living in squatting conditions are found within black residential areas, mainly in the backyards of built-up erven (some 204 000 million).

This can create problems if these people move out of the backyards and to open spaces to make themselves visible in order to acquire stands.



An example of how people can improve their living conditions — after initially living in an informal dwelling, this man proudly stands in front of his new house in a formal town that was developed by the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE FROM THE TOP

Too many mouths for too small a cake

S/Times (Buss) 3/11/91

By JOHANNES JORDAAN, economic consultant, whose latest book is *Population Growth Our Time Bomb*

NO GOVERNMENT in South Africa can survive unless it succeeds in reducing the population growth rate

In this respect, the present Government seems to have no credibility among black leaders and lacks their support for its population development programme

This is another unfortunate legacy of apartheid that one hopes belongs to the past

South Africa has fallen into the same demographic trap as most other Third World countries where population growth is taking place faster than economic development

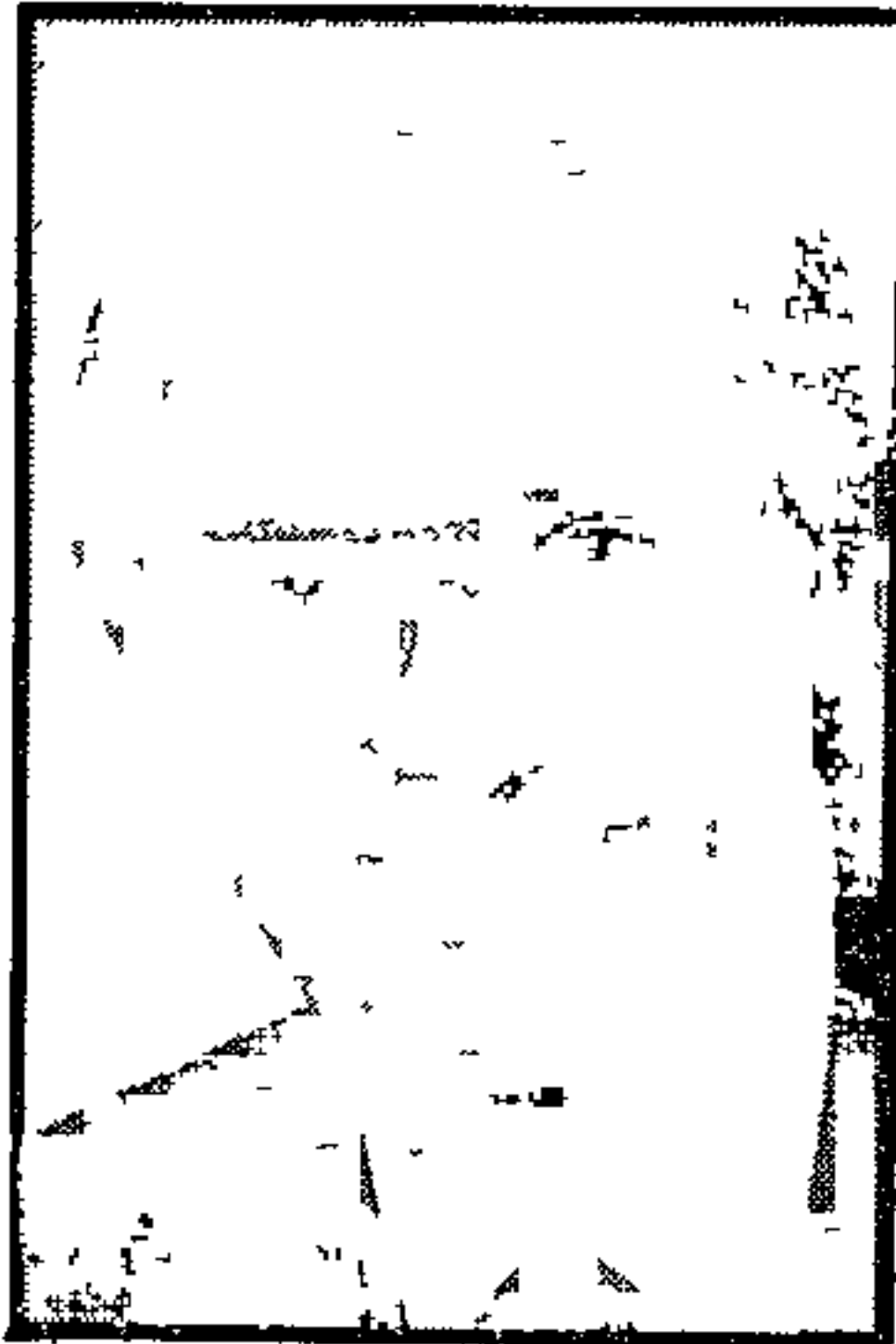
Unless the Government gains the support of leaders in all communities and the private sector, our economic and political endeavours will be in vain. We have only until the end of this decade to reverse the demographic momentum or face a socio-economic disaster.

Awkward

It appears that the Government has failed to communicate the importance of family planning and the advantage of smaller families. A report by the Human Resources Council says 26% of blacks are aware of the Government's population development programme

However, Mandla Tshabalala, senior lecturer in social work at the University of Cape Town and co-author of *Population Growth Our Time Bomb*, says less than 10% of blacks are aware of the programme, let alone support it

Because population control is an awkward and unpopular subject, the Government has taken the line of least resistance. It became so ob-



essed with socio-economic upliftment programmes that the real cause of over-population was neglected

Family planning programmes have not succeeded in reducing the growth rate rapidly enough to avert an increasing backlog in housing, education, medical services and other needs

The Government simply cannot keep on providing infrastructure and jobs for a fast-growing population. In spite of the fact that taxes have increased enormously in the past two decades, the Government is still far behind in providing essential services and infrastructure

The seriousness of the problem is highlighted by unemployment

According to J L Sadie of Stellenbosch University, about 500 000 job-seekers are added to the labour market every year. But in the past five years SA succeeded in creating only 30 000 jobs annually — mostly in the public service

The unemployment figure of nearly 2-million is projected to increase to more than 8-million before the end

of the century

Dr Tshabalala believes that the main reasons for SA's high population growth rate are the cultural values and attitudes among black communities that favour large families

Some politicians openly promoted large families because they believed there was power in numbers. The fact that more than 50% of SA's blacks are younger than 20 and a similar percentage are functionally illiterate, also contributes to the demographic momentum. A vicious circle has developed in which high population growth causes increased poverty, in turn promoting large families

Although there is a fairly widespread awareness of the consequences of overpopulation among leaders, no consensus exists about what needs to be done about it.

Bearing in mind the sensitivity of the problem, the question can be asked "Why are effective measures not being taken to stop our country's uncontrolled population growth?"

The belief that socio-economic upliftment of our poor communities — where the highest birth rate occurs — is the quickest way to decrease population growth may have worked in certain First World countries

But to expect it to succeed in SA at this stage is wishful thinking. SA lacks the economic resources and the time needed to succeed in this way

The fact that the birth rate has increased every year in the past decade and that per capita standards of living have dropped is ample proof of this

The official demographic objective to stabilise SA's population at 80-million by the year 2100 is also unrealistic. The fact that 50% of our people live in abject poverty with 38% unemployed in a population of not even half 80-million, proves this point

What needs to be done?

We need much more drastic mea-

asures. A two-child family norm should be a priority. Contraceptive services, education and counselling available to everybody, a countrywide top-quality sterilisation programme in every hospital and the adoption of more flexible abortion laws should be implemented

Because there will be resistance to measures such as these, the best solution may be to appoint a well-balanced independent task group representing experts from all population groups to investigate the position

They would be able to advise on what needs to be done, when and by whom and at what cost in money and manpower. It should then be delegated to an autonomous body similar to the Independent Development Trust to make sure that it will be accepted by everyone

Lesson

Business and political leaders could perhaps learn from Lord Caradon's experience in Jamaica where he was governor a few decades ago. "I asked myself why we in Jamaica were for so long blind to the danger that rapid population growth would sweep away all our efforts to achieve economic development.

"No sooner had we built a new school than it was too small. It was not mainly a matter of how many children could be crowded in, but how many had to be shut out

"No sooner had we built a hospital, than there were 2,4 people waiting for every bed

"Every agricultural project we started increased the clamour for more land settlement.

"New industries, paying higher wages, showed the gulf between the favoured few and the discontented rest. It finally dawned on us that if dealing with the problem of overpopulation was left too late, then all our economic and political achievements would be swept away like sand castles before the advancing tide"

Star 9/11/91 235

Population growth 'too high'

By Carina le Grange

Zanele Mfono.

Socio-economic upliftment alone is not enough to counter South Africa's "much too high" population growth, consultant economist Johannes Jordaan says in a new book on population growth.

The book, "Population Growth Our Time Bomb", is published in English and Afrikaans by Van Schaik. Co-authors are Dr Mandla Tshabalala (a senior lecturer in social work at the University of Cape Town) and demographic expert

In a foreword, Soweto civic leader Dr Nthato Motlana says the country's high population growth is one of the major obstacles facing a new South Africa.

The escalation of crime, poverty, social unrest and pollution are attributable to the failure of current family planning programmes, say the authors.

Mr Jordaan says a totally independent body consisting of men and woman is needed to address the problem.

Abortion seen as viable solution

Star 12/11/91

(235) (235)

SURELY it must be a greater evil to allow living children to die of hunger than to allow abortion? Johannes Jordaan asks.

In "Population Control — Our Time Bomb" (Van Schaik) this consultant economist reminds readers that abortion has historically been a very common method of birth control in the greater part of the world

However, he offers the sobering fact that even with the advent of modern contraceptives during the past three decades, abortion has remained in second place, together with the Pill, as a method to curb births and that it is exceeded only by voluntary sterilisation.

He makes a plea for voluntary abortion to be permitted as one of the solutions to reverse the population time-bomb, and draws heavily on views put forward by noted Unisa theologian and author Professor Ferdinand Deist on the subject.

Professor Deist, with whom Mr Jordaan held in-depth discussions on the matter for the purposes of the book, offers a number of thoughts in an attempt to allow for the discussion of abortion in a different context from the one in which it has traditionally been discussed — especially in the church.

According to Professor Deist, the "abortion picture" looks completely different against the background of overpopulation and the resultant poverty, retrogression, misery and suffer-



One of the greatest threats facing South Africa is overpopulation, and abortion may be one way of stemming the tide. CARINA LE GRANGE reports on the theories of consultant economist Johannes Jordaan (left) on abortion as explained in a recent publication, "Population Control — Our Time Bomb".

ing — which means that arguments in favour of legalising abortion exist within an ethical context

The theologian believes that according to the Bible, man must fill the Earth, "not foul it", and raises, among others, the following arguments

● Within the context of this book, anti-abortionists who advocate the "preservation of life" are talking about vegetating, not about living. They are not concerned about the quality of life, but with quantity. Whoever creates life has to care for that life, to make it a full life

● What is the good of conserving nature while producing too many people to inhabit the Earth? By definition, ecological responsibility includes people and the quality of human life

● It is true that people have

feelings of guilt about abortion, perhaps rightly so in the case of abortion for the sake of convenience. The point is that the church nurtures those feelings of guilt but does not offer any solution to the problem of uncontrolled population growth. He says the church should be concerned about the welfare of the living and asks what the duty of the church is if people bring children into a world of misery and squalor. Has the church considered abortion from this perspective?

● It is the duty of the medical profession not to help people to vegetate but to help them to live. Doctors cannot voice the traditional objection of the "preservation of life at all costs" argument. Medical ethics (and the law) state that an abortion may be performed if there is a possibility that the child

may be physically and mentally handicapped. He asks what abject poverty is other than a mental and physical handicap

Mr Jordaan sees these points as some of the "possible contours" for the discussion about abortion as a measure to limit population growth, and believes it is vital that churchmen and doctors hold themselves accountable in this regard

On opposition from anti-abortion groups, he writes that they might have resorted to regarding anti-abortion legislation "simply" as a way out of the problem and that they had never given the matter adequate thought

Mr Jordaan cites support from other sources for his plea apart from the guidelines provided by Professor Deist — including that of a Department of Health and Population Development survey undertaken by the Human Sciences Research Council in 1984

In this study Dr Monica Ferreira found that South Africa would not be able to control its population growth without legal abortions and sterilisation

Mr Jordaan holds the view that without the option of abortion, it would be impossible to reduce fertility rates in the shortest possible time to avert the disaster of overpopulation, and makes a plea that abortion be discussed in detail before a decision is made □

Population growth time bomb

Star 16/11/91

235

SOUTH Africa should decree that no couple should have more than two children. Unless such a law is urgently implemented our fight to house people and find them jobs is over before it began.

Even if the move were successful, our population growth has such momentum that we'll still end up with more people than South Africa is capable of carrying

In fact, we may already be overpopulated, says Johannes Jordaan, economist and former academic in Stellenbosch, who has produced a powerful book, "Population growth — our time bomb"

Jordaan's depressing arithmetic shows that even if a programme were launched now and South Africans, from next year, began having 2,1 children per couple (that's population replacement rate) this country's population would continue climbing from the present 38 million to 58 million before flattening out to zero population growth (ZPG)

If it takes six years to persuade young people, the population will reach 72 million before flattening out. If it takes until 2010 (18 years) we will hit 80 million.

Incredibly, this last figure is seen by the Department of National Health and Population Development as the country's "optimum" carrying capacity (should that have been "maximum"?). Either way the notion, in the light of Jordaan's sta-

JAMES CLARKE

tistics, is absurd if not suicidal.

As Jordaan says, we cannot support the 38 million we have now. Millions haven't got decent houses or jobs, millions aren't eating properly; all of us are growing poorer. How on earth can we find the wealth to cope with double our present population?

It will, says Jordaan, take South African 50 years from the time couples start averaging 2,1 births to reach ZPG like the rich countries

What about Aids? Jordaan dismisses it in four pages (in a 154 page book) "(Aids) will have a significant negative effect on our labour force and thus on the economy", and a declining economy is a prescription for more poverty, more illiteracy, more homelessness, more joblessness — and more children to "insure" that the elderly will have at least a few surviving children to look after them.

Spier and others have said we will probably lose to the HIV virus, 10 million sexually active people beginning from the turn of the century. Jordaan argues, reasonably, that births will still far exceed the possible deaths from Aids

He says "it would be irresponsible to use the incidence of Aids as an excuse for not according urgent attention to the expansion of family planning activities along with preventive measures against Aids"

Jordaan also dismisses urbanisation as a way of reducing population. In-

ternational thought is that as a country becomes more urbanised so its population slumps towards zero growth. In a nutshell, Jordaan says that while this may be true there is no time to wait and see

He refutes the argument that most cities grow as a result of influx from rural areas, saying they grow mostly from their own fertility — at least in Africa.

"Unless drastic action is taken immediately, it will not be possible to find a humane and civilised solution"

"We must strive to attain a static growth rate in our population as soon as possible and set our maximum number of people at no more than 60 million. In order to achieve this, after 1995 no woman should have more than two children, as a general rule"

How? By using incentives and disincentives. Small families should get tax rebates — as should firms which institute family planning programmes for workers. Big families should be penalised, abortion condoned and contraception available to all

"Family planning should be accorded the same high priority as the defence of this country". In the 1990-91 budget, defence received R10 billion — family planning received R130 million

This book represents vital input into the debate about the future. Send one to your political representative and then ring him till you are sure he's read it

● (Dr Mandla Tshabalala and Zanele Mfono made valuable contributions to the text)



GROWING FAST (left) - And unless we bring the rocketing population situation under control nature will wipe out the surplus

ONE MORE MOUTH (right) ... But add them all up and the result is a recipe for disaster. Two-child families should be the norm.

SA's growing pains

ANY new political or economic dispensation is doomed to fail unless South Africa's leaders urgently back a scheme to drastically halt the runaway population growth and introduce a two-child family norm

According to a recently published book, it is no use waiting for a new government, because the country's rapid population growth is at a critical stage and any delay now could permanently jeopardise future attempts to resolve the highly-sensitive issue.

This startling new book was released this week by Johannes Jordaan, a consulting economist, and co-authors Mandla Tshabalala, a senior lecturer in social work at the University of Cape Town, and Zanele Mfono, a demographic specialist

"To put it bluntly, it's either a humane method of birth control or nature wiping out the surplus. Or the Chinese option - very harsh measures, forced abortions, one-child family norms," said Jordaan. "We need drastic measures now and the longer we wait the more drastic and unacceptable they will become"

He called for the issue to be discussed at the All-Party summit. The book, "Population Growth - Our Time Bomb", attacks the assumption that a demographic transition can be created by socio-economic upliftment

"This will be far too



JOIN THE QUEUE ... If these people had been lining up for family-planning advice, our population problem would not be so pressing.

- Two-child families (235)
- Early sex education
- Condoms for kids (20)
- Easier abortion

slow and South Africa simply does not have the economic means to turn around the vicious circle of unemployment, escalating poverty and high birth rates"

It advocates the creation of a two-child family norm, sex education in primary schools, contraceptives made freely available to schoolchildren, more liberal abortion legislation, a national voluntary sterilisation programme and counselling on a much wider scale

It urges South Africa's political leaders across the spectrum to appoint a "well-balanced and independent" commission of inquiry or task group to study the issue and come up with solutions

At the same time, an

independent body, possibly along the lines of the Independent Development Trust, should be established to deal with the problem - starting immediately

"We've got to get going now, and to wait for economic growth is unrealistic, idealistic and wishful thinking."

Currently, South Africa has a population growth rate of 2,4 percent a year, "which will lead to a doubling of our population in about 30 years", said Jordaan

Economic growth "is nothing at the moment", and averages about one per cent over the past 10 years

"The period until the end of this decade will be decisive," he warns

"If we get a national

voluntary sterilisation programme going soon we can make a big difference within six years

"Voluntary sterilisation is a guaranteed successful way, and if handled correctly, can prove very popular"

Writing the book's foreword, Soweto community leader Nthato Motlana adds his concern "This is an urgent matter which can no longer be delayed

"Along with the social injustices of the past, our high population growth as one of the major obstacles towards nation-building in a new South Africa cannot be overlooked

"Unfortunately, population growth has been a highly politicised issue in the past

"However, the time has

come for all the leaders of our country - in the Church, the business sphere, education, politics, and the community - to express themselves openly on the democratic realities of South Africa, so that meaningful debate on what needs to be done about the present rate of population growth can start"

The situation is so serious that spontaneous family planning programmes don't work, says Jordaan

"I don't say that we need coercion at this point, but what we need are incentives. Coercion programmes at this stage are doomed to fail

"We need basic incentives that make immediate sense to people to have smaller families

"There are many creative ways in which this

can be done, first of all to create a norm of smaller families - ideally two-child family norms

"If you leave it to the individual to decide on family size, then you are guaranteed to fail," he said

Tshabalala points out in the book that the government's population development programme has very little credibility within South Africa's black population

"This is perhaps a problem which should be de-politicised," adds Jordaan

Whoever is in government in the next five to 10 years, and beyond, will have to deal with the consequences

Mfono argues in the book that young people, who are more receptive to new ideas and change,

must be taught that family planning is a basic human right

"Women should have the assurance from an early age that preventing pregnancy is their right," she adds "There should be no misgivings or doubt in this regard"

Sex education could be introduced from about Std 3 reckons Jordaan

The growing AIDS problem and rapid population growth should be linked in sex education at schools, he said "They both emanate from sexual behaviour and it is no use solving one side of the problem only to be overcome by the other

"I would say 'yes' to contraceptives being made freely available to schoolchildren on a national basis," he added

"If schoolchildren are going to be sexually active anyway, why complicate the problem further with teenage pregnancies?"

And, says Tshabalala, "An effective population programme should acknowledge the mistakes of the past and shy away from any practices which African women consider degrading, such as forced contraceptive injections and sterilisations without proper consultation with the parties concerned"

"In other words if the focus of a programme is, among other things, to reduce fertility, then it must be devised in the idiom best understood by, and acceptable to, the largest group concerned" - Sapa

No Aids depopulation

Star 18/11/91
The Aids epidemic is a big enough problem without being compounded by the nonsense that Dr Claude Newbury is reported as saying in "Aids could depopulate SA says report" (The Star, October 31)

The Centre for Health Policy has published what we believe to be the most thorough exploration of the likely course of the epidemic and its economic impact. It shows Dr Newbury to be incorrect in every respect.

He says that the doubling time of the epidemic is eight months, and uses that figure to project 12,5 million infected South Africans by 1995. Any self-respecting public health administrator will know that

the doubling time increases as an epidemic progresses. By 1995 the doubling time will probably be 36 months. We predict 1,6 million South Africans will be HIV-positive in that year.

He claims "overwhelming evidence" that Aids will "depopulate" the country, and reduce our population to less than one quarter of its size by 2010. We predict that (even if there is no change in sexual behaviour) by the year 2005 there will have been about 3 000 000 Aids deaths and the population will continue to grow at 1 percent per annum instead of the 3 percent expected in the absence of the epidemic.

In that year (2005) the South

235
African population will be 50 percent greater than it was in 1985. Thus the claims that South Africa faces dramatic depopulation is hysterical and inaccurate.

We expect the epidemic to reach a "steady state" with a maximum of 27 percent of the adult population infected by the year 2005. This figure can be substantially reduced with effective intervention programmes which must begin now, before the epidemic really takes off.

Cedric de Beer
Director,
Centre for Health Policy,
University of the Witwaters-
rand
Parktown, Johannesburg

30 years ago Sao Paulo was the same size as the PWV region is today, writes James

Clarke

Lessons from a Brazilian

city

Star 18/11/91.

235

THE Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Verreenging region will probably reach a population of 18 million by 2010. In just 18 years it will be as big as the world's biggest city is today.

What is life going to be like? More specifically, is there a metropolis which has gone the same way and which might have some lessons for us?

Yes — Sao Paulo, Brazil. That's where In the 1960s Sao Paulo was about the size the PWV is today — getting on for eight million. Now it has 18 million people.

Anybody who has been to Sao Paulo, a huge, hot, slightly scruffy metropolis spread over an undulating landscape — on the same parallel as Pietersburg — will have been struck by its similarity to Johannesburg, except for its enormous size.

Its general fabric is low-to-medium-rise but the scene is punctuated by enormous eruptions of highrise buildings, some much grander than any we have. From the air one sees *favelas*

— squatter camps — sprinkled like brown sugar along the periphery and occasionally huddled in tight little enclaves nearer the centre.

It is a modern city, most of its buildings are well under 100 years old though there's a chapel built in 1554. Car exhaust gases cook in the sun and burn the eyes, but not as badly as in Mexico City or Athens.

Town planner Alan Mabin, of the University of the Witwatersrand, in an unpublished paper says that although Sao Paulo is not the perfect comparison for the PWV it is probably the best there is.

His paper coincides with a vital conference at The Carlton Hotel next week to which experts and ordinary citizens have been invited to exchange views on the future of Johannesburg's rapidly changing CBD.

Mr Mabin says that "for a compelling image of the results of processes similar to those now taking place in the PWV region, Sao Paulo provides something quite extraordinary and well

worth examining"

For example, only 55 percent of the people have "reasonable services".

The PWV has certain advantages it is much bigger in area and currently much lower in density than greater Sao Paulo.

"Sao Paulo has historically demonstrated the unsurprising truth that most of the poor in Third World cities live in poorly serviced peripheral localities, and have to take long and expensive journeys on usually inadequate public transport to get to jobs. They also live far from recreational and cultural facilities.

What Mr Mabin finds significant is the way the poor are moving inwards nearer the city core. He says four types of accommodation have predominated for the poor.

● *Favelas*. About 1 million people live in the *favelas* within Sao Paulo municipal area which accommodates 11 million of the metropolis's 18 million people. *Favelas* are squatter settlements much like our own Significantly, squatter numbers are declining.

● Irregular subdivision. The authorities are turning a blind eye to irregular (and mostly illegal) sub-divisions knowing that this at least gives former squatters a sense of tenure. Most of the *favelas* have existed more than 10 years and "most are now fairly secure if still often strictly illegal." Result: two thirds of *favela* housing are nowadays brick-built.

● New highrise buildings for middle class. Highrise blocks — "each grouping seemingly on the scale of the whole Berea-Hill-brow-Bramfontein complex" — are sold on sectional or condominium title at prices similar to those in South Africa. Under Sao Paulo's policy Lone Hill would probably have been highrise.

● *Cortico* development. *Cortico* development describes the tenements and "shinnards" which have recently developed in and near inner city areas where property values slumped as the middle class moved out.

Mr Mabin says free standing houses are affordable only for the very rich.

"Sao Paulo's pollution levels, its middle class scurrying from high-rise apartment to highrise office, its crime rate, and undrinkable water may make an unhappy prospect for most PWV residents who presently enjoy decent urban services and facilities."

Mr Mabin describes how the rise of "social movements" and labour unions brought pressure to bear on the planning authorities. This also persuaded the authorities to involve the population in planning.

"More importantly, the populace not only inventing but in defining nature of the problem... fore planning began.

There developed, he said, "a gigantic public conversation" on present problems and future needs.

Out of it arose a progressive policy called *mutirao* — "mutual help — this was more than self-help. It involved collective involvement in labour on the part of the direct beneficiaries, supported by materials grants and skilled la-

bour hired by the city. Mr Mabin sees some specific lessons for the PWV. "For example, the emphasis in Sao Paulo is on accommodating growth and improving conditions for the poor. This is unlike the PWV where the only really major recent transport planning initiative has come up with 'light rail transit' which seems more appropriate to a slow-growing, wealthy city like Edmonton (Canada)."

"Sao Paulo's crisis and changes may not be the exact image of our future but they provide plenty of food for thought (they) demonstrate that policies significantly different from some current orthodoxes may be worth examination. Certainly the political pressures which democratisation brings will push that way (the way Sao Paulo has gone) and it would be foolish to dismiss programmes which may actually be more appropriate to our conditions than programmes proposed by agencies such as Masstran and the World Bank." □

'Rural stability needed to halt flood to cities'

S/Times (cm) 24/11/91 (235) ~~235~~

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN

STABILITY and financial incentives aimed at encouraging rural development need to be implemented in South Africa to halt the flood of people to urban areas in search of work

And, according to Mr Ockie Bosman, Chief Executive Officer of the Rural Foundation, "the less spent

on creating stability in rural areas the more the move towards urbanisation is stimulated"

Mr Bosman was interviewed during a conference titled "The Role of Rural Development in a Changing South Africa, organised by the Rural Foundation and funded by the The Konrad

Adenauer Foundation of Germany in Stellenbosch last week.

He said the Foundation had to create opportunities for people to help themselves

"We cannot rely on the politicians. People need to be encouraged to take their fate in their hands and work

towards a better future for themselves"

Mr Bosman also called for closer co-operation between organisations geared to aiding development, including the Small Business Development Corporation, the Independent Development Trust and the Urban Foundation

Closing the conference, Dr P Haasbroek, Group Economist of Barlow Rand, said the revised long term econo-

mic strategy of the Economic Advisory Council (EAC) was to improve the quality of life of people in rural communities

"It is envisaged that this will take place by means of programmes of action initiated by the community and directed by the people themselves"

He said South Africa's development problem was a problem of "socio-economic dualism

"The core of the economy is modern, developed and prosperous while its periphery is backward, underdeveloped and poor"

This, he said, was due to the policy of separate development which failed to bring about sufficient development in the periphery

Focus

He said during the 1980s, the capacity of the economy to absorb labour decreased

"In the five years from 1985 to 1990 it was only 8,3 percent. That left more than 900 of the 1 000 work-seekers who enter the labour market every day without gainful employment."

Chairman of the Independent Development Trust, Mr Jan Steyn, told delegates that rural development was not getting the same attention as urban growth

"The public sector cannot provide for all needs of rural communities, so focus should be brought on helping the communities bring about a transformation themselves," he said

Representatives of the Democratic Party, the National Party, the Labour Party, the Inkatha Freedom Party and Solidarity also spoke at the conference

The African National Congress, the Conservative Party, Azapo and PAC were invited but did not attend

POPULATION — GENERAL
1992 — 1993

There is hope yet for deserted small towns

MASS migration from the platteland to the cities has left small towns like Wolmaransstad and Swartruggens with empty schools and closed shops, and uneasy townspeople who see the death of their communities in every departing white face

Ontvolking (depopulation) is an oft-used word in these towns, especially among older people

"There is nothing for the young — no work, no opportunities," says Wolmaransstad shop owner Piet Venter

However, the situation may not always be as bad as it seems. The inhabitants of mining town Stilfontein thought their town would die with the closing of the Stilfontein gold mine. But while the town is quiet, it is far from dead. Rents and real estate prices are low, but there are few houses for sale.

"Business is quiet but that's just the recession," one shopkeeper said, adding that although about 5 000 workers had been dismissed from the mine, there were other mines in the area.

When people fret over dwindling numbers, they think of whites, not blacks, says Groot Marico's Santa van Bart. With backing from the Manpower Department and some local farmers, she has started upliftment programmes for farmworkers and their families.

The region is totally dependent on farmers, and the locals have suffered as a result of the tough times, Van Bart says.

Farmer Koos Swart says about 32 000 black people depend on the survival of the farming community.

The local primary school has only 54 pupils. There is no high school and

children must go to boarding school in Rustenburg or Zeerust.

Opportunities for black children in the Marico region are even more limited. Most attend farm schools, but the highest grade they can achieve is Std 4. A few make it to the school at Swartruggens, which teaches up to Std 7.

"Most of the population in the region are illiterate and backward as a result," says Van Bart.

While she received "a bit of a cold shoulder at first", Van Bart's programme has been fairly successful. A number of farmers have provided facilities for various training courses, including needlework and first aid.

The courses are open to everyone. A racially mixed group is learning needlework, showing that integration is starting to happen, she says.

There are four training centres spread out among the farms and Van Bart is considering refurbishing the town's Saamwerk Hall for use as a large training facility.

Van Bart hopes to generate income to support upliftment projects and she has linked a tourist initiative to the development programme.

Van Bart and husband Egbert have started Marico Bosveld Tours, which operates every second Saturday. Visitors can tour the tobacco route or the Mampoer Trail. Both routes take visitors into the community, where they meet the locals. Farmers provide accommodation and food, and so benefit directly from the tourism.

PAUL ASH

Day 14/1/92

235

South Africa only has eight years to defuse its timebomb

Since more than half of South Africa's population is functionally illiterate and younger than 20, only a gigantic effort on the Government's part with the support of leaders at all levels can succeed in solving the problem of South Africa's alarming population growth

Stoep Talk
MICHAEL SHAFITO

In a new book on the problem, author Johannes Jordaan goes straight to the heart of the matter in the title. He calls his book "Population Growth — Our Time Bomb".

A solution must be found, he contends, before the end of the decade. This gives us just on eight years.

Jordaan, a Stellenbosch University-trained MSc consulting economist, wrote the book in conjunction with co-researchers Dr Mandla Tshabalala, senior lecturer in social work at UCT, and demographic expert Zanele Mfono.

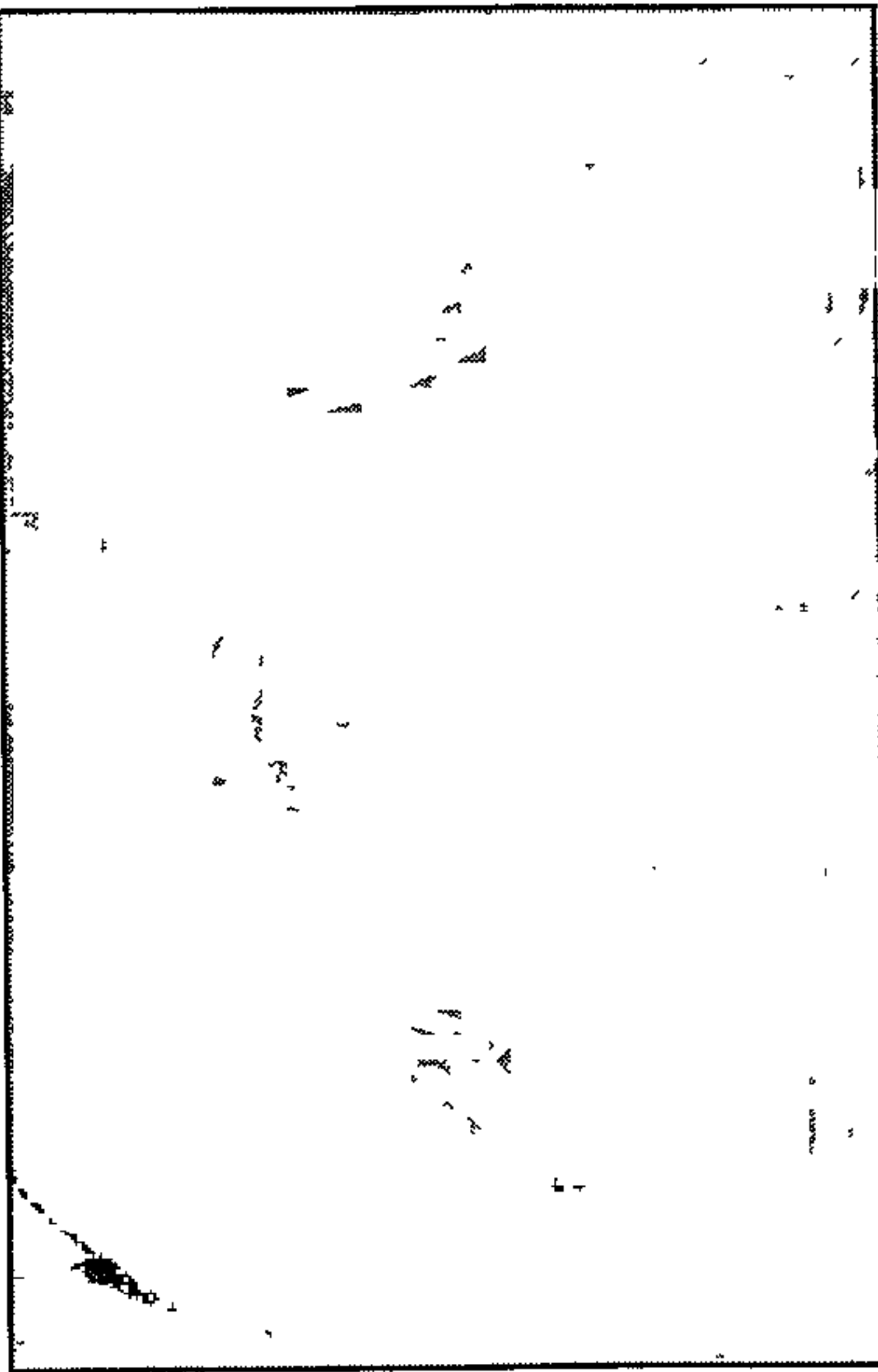
The population nightmare is spelled out in easily understandable, hard-hitting terms.

The Government, through the Department of Health and Population Development's population and family planning programme, (PDP), is largely to blame.

The PDP has erred, say the authors, in concentrating chiefly on socio-economic upliftment, and avoiding a direct attack on over-population. The emphasis should have been on birth control rather than a round-about population development programme.

The PDP was wrong not to warn mothers before the birth of their fifth child of the dangers and disadvantages attached to large families, and in not advising them to allow longer intervals between births.

Finally, the PPD must take the blame for continued use of the figure 80 million as a sort of target size for the country's population, instead of emphasising that such a figure, in fact, represents a population of disastrous proportions.



Time bomb author Johannes Jordaan presents a copy of his new book on population growth to Dr Nthato Motlana

How can the Government possibly assume an 80 million population figure is anything like ideal.

It is in fact totally unrealistic, in the light of the scale of poverty and backlogs already existing with a population that has not even reached half that amount.

The Government, furthermore, focuses mainly on symptomatic treatment of the problem.

Only R160 million (a mere 2,3 percent) of the Department of Health and Population Development's budget of R7 billion is spent on direct family planning measures.

Dr Nthato Motlana puts it in a nutshell in his foreword to the work "Unfortunately, population growth has been a highly politicised issue in the past. However, the time has come for all leaders of our country — in the Church, business sphere, education, politics, and the community — to express themselves openly on the democratic realities in South Africa, so that meaningful debate about what needs to be done about the present rate of population growth can start".

(The book, R29,95, is published by Schalk)

A One-Way Ticket to the City

STAR 28/1/92.

(235)

South Africa's population shift from rural to urban areas benefits neither region, reports Agricultural Correspondent **GEORGE NICHOLAS**

TEN years ago, about 72 000 people lived in the rural area of the Rustenburg district. Since then the number has dropped to 50 000.

In the same 10-year period, the rural areas of Witbank lost about 22 600 inhabitants, and the four districts of Ventersdorp, Phalaborwa, Pilgrim's Rest and Harrismith each lost 11 000 people.

These are just a few districts taken at random to indicate the alarming continuing drain of manpower from the Transvaal and Free State farming areas to the towns and cities — a problem that is causing increasing concern, not only to the farming community, but also to many urban authorities.

People are simply leaving the countryside in droves as the traditional farming practices, wages and way of life falter under the weight of competition from the rest of the economy.

Attracted

So many are deserting the land that depopulation is no longer a threat, but a chilling reality.

Those leaving the farms are almost exclusively black workers and their families. They are attracted to the bright lights and entertainment facilities of the urban areas, and by the exciting prospect of job opportunities with wages far higher than those farmers can afford.

Many are disillusioned, when it is too late, by the reality. Huge numbers fail to find work or suitable accommodation and, when all their efforts come to nought, they do not return to the farm but tend to congregate in squatter camps

on land in the urban and peri-urban areas, where many of them sink deep into poverty and want.

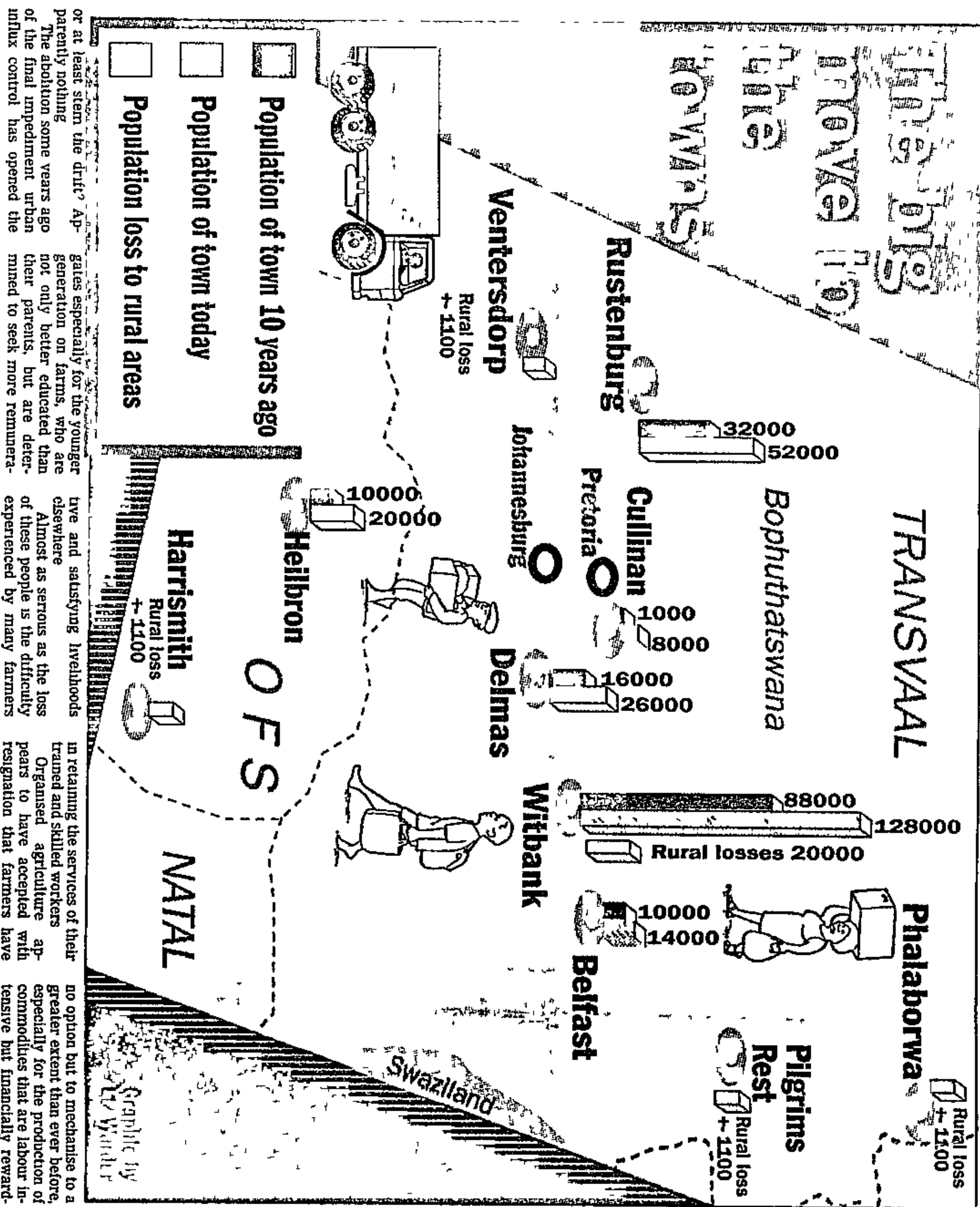
Those fortunate enough to find work are also often severely disillusioned by unforeseen costs, such as expensive food, clothing, schooling, accommodation, medical and other services that reduce their effective income to levels lower than they had earned or received free on the farm.

Squatter camps those from blesome informal settlements that sometimes arise literally overnight, are already a feature of many towns and cities. Thus what in the past has been largely a rural problem has now also turned into a serious urban one.

In the past 10 years, for instance, the urban population of Rustenburg increased in round numbers from 32 000 to 52 000, Belfast from 10 000 to 14 000, Heilbron from 10 000 to 20 000, Witbank from 68 000 to 128 000, Cullinan from 1 000 to 8 000 and Delmas from 16 000 to 26 000.

About 10 percent of South Africa's whites and 60 percent of blacks still live and work in the rural towns and districts. The experts estimate however that by the turn of the century more than half of the country's black population will be urbanised.

The concern of the farming community is understandable. In the depopulation process schools on farms and in country towns are emptying. State transport services by rail and bus are reduced, roads are becoming neglected, doctors are leaving and country hospitals and maternity homes are closing. What can be done to reverse



ing and that lend themselves to mechanisation.

According to South African Agricultural Union training manager Machele van Niekerk effective mechanisation in most cases requires expertise and skills which, he adds, means that both the farmer and his worker will have to undergo specialised training.

It is generally recognised that the farming industry is more important to the country's population and economy than most other sectors. It cannot on its own finance extensive and costly mechanisation. It needs help. Much as the world rebels against subsidisation today, this may become one way of coping with the vacuum that is being created by the migration from the plateau.

Emphasised

In representations it has made on the subject to the Government, the SAAU has emphasised that this migration could be attributed to the fact that the rural infrastructure is underdeveloped and that it shows an alarming degree of deterioration.

It has pointed out that in the process the rural areas are becoming increasingly isolated and unattractive to work and live in.

The SAAU considers it essential that a strategy for rural development should be formulated and implemented without delay to make it more attractive to live and work in, and it feels strongly that the State must accept responsibility for maintaining a basic infrastructure in the rural areas.

Be that as it may, no country, least of all South Africa, can permit the survival of its agricultural industry to be imperilled. Either a solution to the depopulation problem must be found or effective measures must be taken to counter its disruptive aftermath. □

Urban death of apartheid

STAR 29/11/92

CAPE TOWN — The dynamics of urbanisation had simply overtaken the ideology of apartheid, Minister of Local Government Leon Wessels told a press briefing in Cape Town yesterday.

He said the Government was waiting for two reports to be released soon which would look at arriving at a comprehensive housing policy for the whole country. (23) (23)

These were the President's Council report on urbanisation and the South African Housing Commission investigation into all aspects of housing in South Africa.

Mr Wessels said that the final negotiations for future structures of local government would be conducted nationally, though the Government still encouraged local talks — Sapa (235)

16,000 born

every hour

235
STAR 6/2/92
The population of the world has increased rapidly in the past 100 years, and is still rising. In 1989 almost 16,000 births were recorded every hour throughout the world.

This added about 385,000 people to our planet every day leading to a population growth of almost 93 million in that year alone.

As the population rises, the demand for food, land and energy increases. This in turn leads to more pollution and other major environmental problems.

From *People Trap*
published by Heinemann

The many black faces of the new South Africa

STAR 1512492

DEREK TOMMEY

SOUTH AFRICA will have to wait some time before it has a substantial black middle class

This fact emerges clearly from a survey of black metropolitan inhabitants by the Vision market research organisation, a division of Information Trust Corporation, the successor to Dunn and Bradstreet

South Africa has the nucleus of a black middle class But the survey found that people in this segment, named the "New South Africa" accounted for only 6,7 percent of the total black metropolitan population and only 5,0 percent of the total non-white metropolitan population

This fact will come as a disappointment to merchandisers, especially of up-market products who were looking for growth in what they termed the "emerging black market"

Vision's findings could have important implications for politicians as well when South Africa moves to a universal franchise

Better news for business is that the majority of coloured and Indian people in the metropolitan areas can overwhelmingly be described as either middle class or "elite"

Some 72,6 percent of the combined coloured and Indian metropolitan population is in this market segment However, together these segments account for only 18,1 percent of the total non-white metropolitan population

As a result of its findings Vision has divided the non-white population in the metropolitan areas into eight major segments, based on the areas where the people live

Brown Elite areas

"People usually live in areas where they feel most comfortable," says Colette Tulley, a consultant with Vision

"We also find that there is a high level of similarity in the life styles and living standards of people in the same areas"

Using this as a starting point for a major investigation, Vision has segmented the non-whites in the metropolitan areas as follows

These are the most affluent of the eight groups There is a high degree of home ownership, houses are neat, well-furnished and well kept, with attractive gardens Almost all the homes are electrified and have telephones and TV sets

The areas in which the Brown Elite live are relatively quiet and stable There are usually sports, shopping and schooling facilities, good roads and postal services The people are generally well-educated and well read

Brown middle class

They are mainly in white collar occupations and many own their own businesses They do not like to buy on credit and are able to save and buy for cash Most households have their own car and are not so reliant on public transport Most are religious and drink very little

This group comprises 31,1 percent of the coloured and Asian population and 7,8 percent of the total non-white population

These people are to be found in middle income areas, generally located further from cities than the Elite Group They work in white and blue collar jobs They are less well educated than the Elite Group and earn less

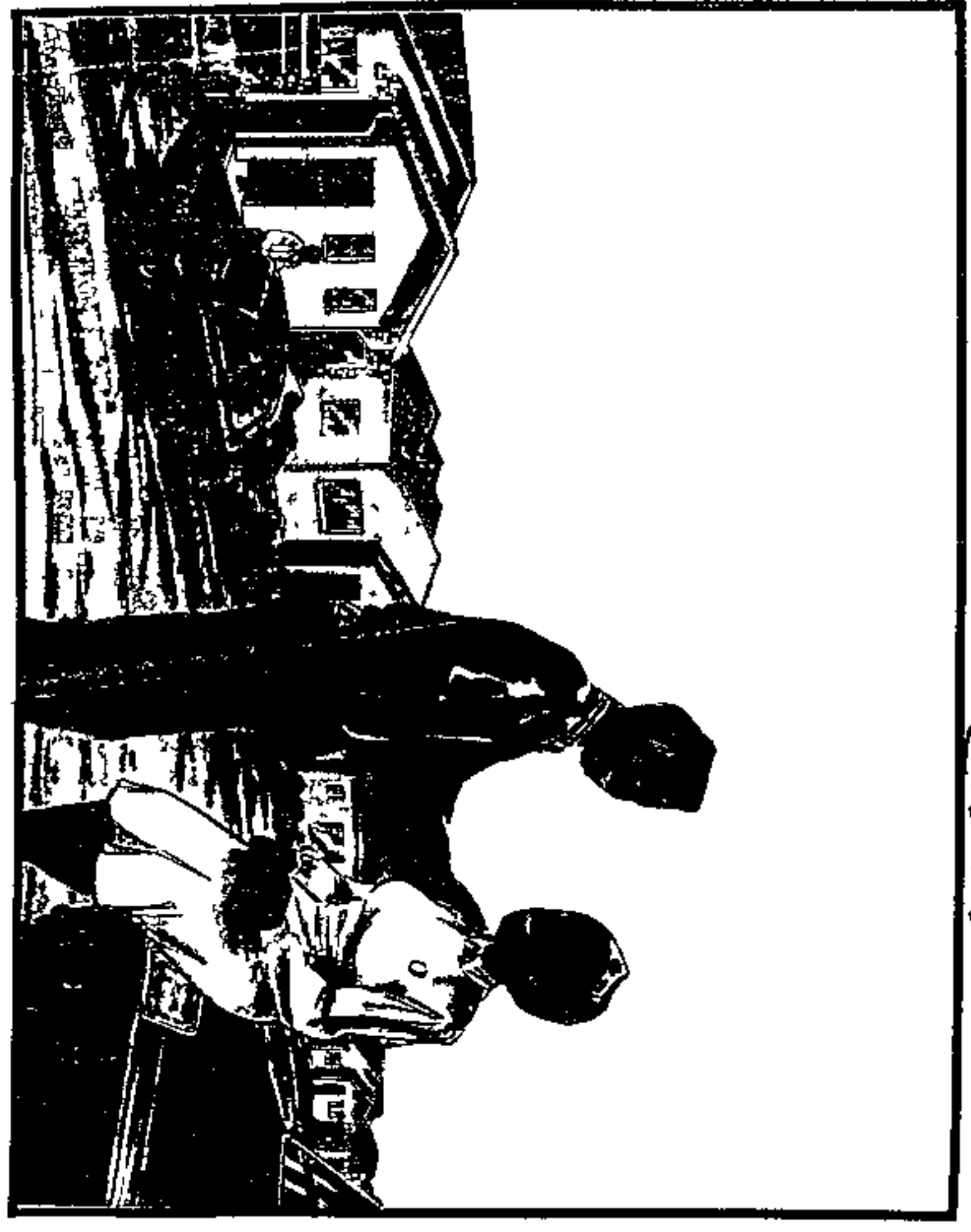
However, there is still a fair degree of home ownership and also ownership of goods such as TVs, cars and smart furniture Homes are electrified, and most have phones

There are shopping, educational and recreational facilities and relatively good roads and postal services

Most people are religious with moderate alcohol usage

While there is a good home/family orientation, there does not appear to be any great community affinity and they are politically moderate

They account for 41,5 percent of the coloured/Asian population and 10,3 percent of the non-white population



The poorest of the coloured and Indian groups They live mainly in old houses and basic flats, with little new building activity Residents are poorly educated, mainly labourers and those with jobs live far from their employment, travelling great distances by train or bus

Although their basic living facilities are not bad, residents have a high degree of dissatisfaction with their lot The areas are dangerous and there is a relatively high incidence of smoking, drinking and gambling

They comprise 18,4 percent of the coloured/Asian population and 4,6 percent of the total non-white population

The New South Africa

This is where the elite black live, mainly in new housing developments Most homes in their areas are brand new and new houses are being built

Almost all residents are home owners with bonds, some of which have been provided by their employers These people are usually well educated and reasonably well-off

Employment is generally in white collar occupations with many working as nurses and teachers They have

the lowest average household size and a young age profile They are modern in outlook and values and are fashion conscious

They tend to be politically moderate and are optimistic about the country's prospects

Shacks and Shiffs

People have been drawn to these areas by the work prospects They work principally in industry and mining The areas are growing with new houses Much of the accommodation is provided by employers

Unemployment is not high so there is a reasonable income level People like to be modern and have a younger age profile Local and community facilities tend to be inadequate This group accounts for 27,4 percent of the black population and 20,5 percent of the total non-white metropolitan population

Matchbox Houses

The people in these areas live in typically old "matchbox houses" Many people live on each property and most people have lived in the area for a long time Local facilities, including mail,

are usually adequate There is some penetration of electric power and phones

People work in blue collar jobs but as unemployment is high general income levels are low Ownership of goods such as TVs and furniture is reasonable

They make up 24,9 percent of the black population and 18,7 percent of the total non-white population

Shanty Town

People in this category live in a mix of dwellings ranging from "matchbox" houses to shacks, shanties and hostels These areas are noisy, busy and dangerous The houses are generally run down, and the residents are poor Unemployment is high and people have to struggle to survive

Local facilities are poor and most people rely on spaza shops for provisions Many people drink a lot, usually in shebeens They also smoke a lot and gamble on horses They are quite traditional, but relatively highly politicised

People in the "Shanty Towns" comprise 21,9 percent of the black population and 16,4 percent of the total non-white population

Migrants

These are areas in which migrants, many on contract, live for a short time They either return home themselves or send money to the rural areas Unemployment is high and income levels are low

Being poorly educated, they are the real strugglers People usually can afford only second-hand goods Homes are poorly kept and local facilities are bad The inhabitants will smoke and drink a lot, usually in shebeens

They are very traditional and many families have older people living with them They also have extra rooms and rent space on their property

"Migrants" account for 3,5 percent of the total metropolitan blacks and 2,6 percent of the total non-white population

Survey of Jo'burg's inner city completed

(235) (128) ADRIAN HADLAND (128) (128)

A MAJOR survey of the inner city areas of Johannesburg, with significant implications for the framing of urban policy, was completed by the Human Sciences Research Council this week.

The findings of the survey, in which 1 400 respondents were questioned on household income, family size and residents' opinions about high-density living conditions, will be passed on to the Johannesburg City Council's committee on urbanisation for consideration next week. *BIDAN 24/2/92*

All council directorates concerned with housing and urbanisation would be using the results of the survey to set short-, medium- and long-term priorities, said a statement issued by the council's urban strategies division

The areas covered by the survey include Yeoville, Berea, Newtown, Bellevue, Bertrams and nine other sectors of Johannesburg's inner city region.

"The inner city areas of any major metropolitan area are renowned for displaying a wide range of physical, social and economic problems," said the statement.

However, the same areas "also offer the greatest potential in terms of access to jobs, affordable housing, social and welfare amenities", it said.

Urban strategies division spokesman Bonnie Rosen said the information on community organisations gathered in the survey would be used to set up forums for discussion and negotiation.

The involvement of the community in the planning process, from the identification of problems to the formulation of policy proposals, was considered fundamental to decision making, she said.

Plans to upgrade parts of Joubert Park, subject to council approval, were announced by the inner city working group this week.

The plans cover provision of extra parking for businesses and residents, play areas and equipment for children, as well as a road and pavement resurfacing programme.



SA population put at 26-million

PRELIMINARY results for the 1991 population census indicate that SA's population as of March last year was 26 505 191 — and 24,8% of those lived in Natal/KwaZulu. The figures, which exclude the TBVC states, were disclosed in Parliament yesterday by Home Affairs Minister Gene Louw

8/Dec/91
26/2/92

(235)

**SA's total population
just more than 26,5-m**

26/2/92
CAPE TOWN — The official total population of South Africa was 26 504 191 on March 7 last year, Minister of Home Affairs Gene Louw said in the House of Assembly yesterday. (235)

5 T A R
In a written reply to a question by Mike Ellis (DP Durban North), he said the population of Natal/KwaZulu on the same date was 6 581 172

These figures were from the 1991 population census, which had not yet been adjusted for "undercount". — Sapa.

Growth gone out of control

SOUTH AFRICA'S population time bomb is rapidly ticking away — and when it explodes the country's medical services, education and housing systems will be the casualties. No aspect of our society will be left untouched.

This book paints a grim picture of the next 10 years if the present population growth

W/M cut 6/3-12/3/92
POPULATION GROWTH — OUR TIME BOMB
by Johannes Jordaan, Mandla Shabalala and
Zanele Mfoino
(JL van Schaik, R28,95) (235)

rate maintains its pace. Among the book's startling projections for the next decade are: the housing backlog increasing from 1,8 million to 2,6 million; the number of school pupils without classroom space increasing from 5,5 million to 11 million, and the number of unemployed adults increasing from five million to seven million. All this against the backdrop of a lacklustre economy. And not even the Aids epidemic will assist in averting this scenario.

The message of *Population Growth — Our Time Bomb* is clear: religious and political leadership must begin grappling with the population problem.

A radical alteration of attitudes is necessary. Cultural values which encourage large families need to be discouraged; repugnance of contraception, abortion and sterilisation — on whatever grounds — must be done away with and a sound population development plan to which everybody subscribes needs to be developed.

The point is driven home by a quote from the Women's Bureau's Margaret Lessing: "The average man and woman will only have a small family if it makes sense to them — we must find ways to make it make sense."

Mondli Makhanya

MARCH 7 last year was Census Day. For 24 hours the country stood in freeze-frame as the Central Statistical Service did its head count. This weekend the raw statistics were released. **BRIAN POTTINGER** discovers a nation literally on the march

STIMES 8/3/92 235
MILLIONS of South Africans have left the countryside and crowd into the bigger cities.

They have deserted places like Calvina in the Cape and Kirkwood in the Eastern Cape, Bergville in the Drakensberg, Ellisras in the Bushveld and Lichtenburg in the Eastern Transvaal

They have packed instead the peripheries of cities like Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, George, Kimberley and Bloemfontein, and crowded the mining towns of Welkom and Virginia and new industrial growth areas like Botshabelo and Mossel Bay

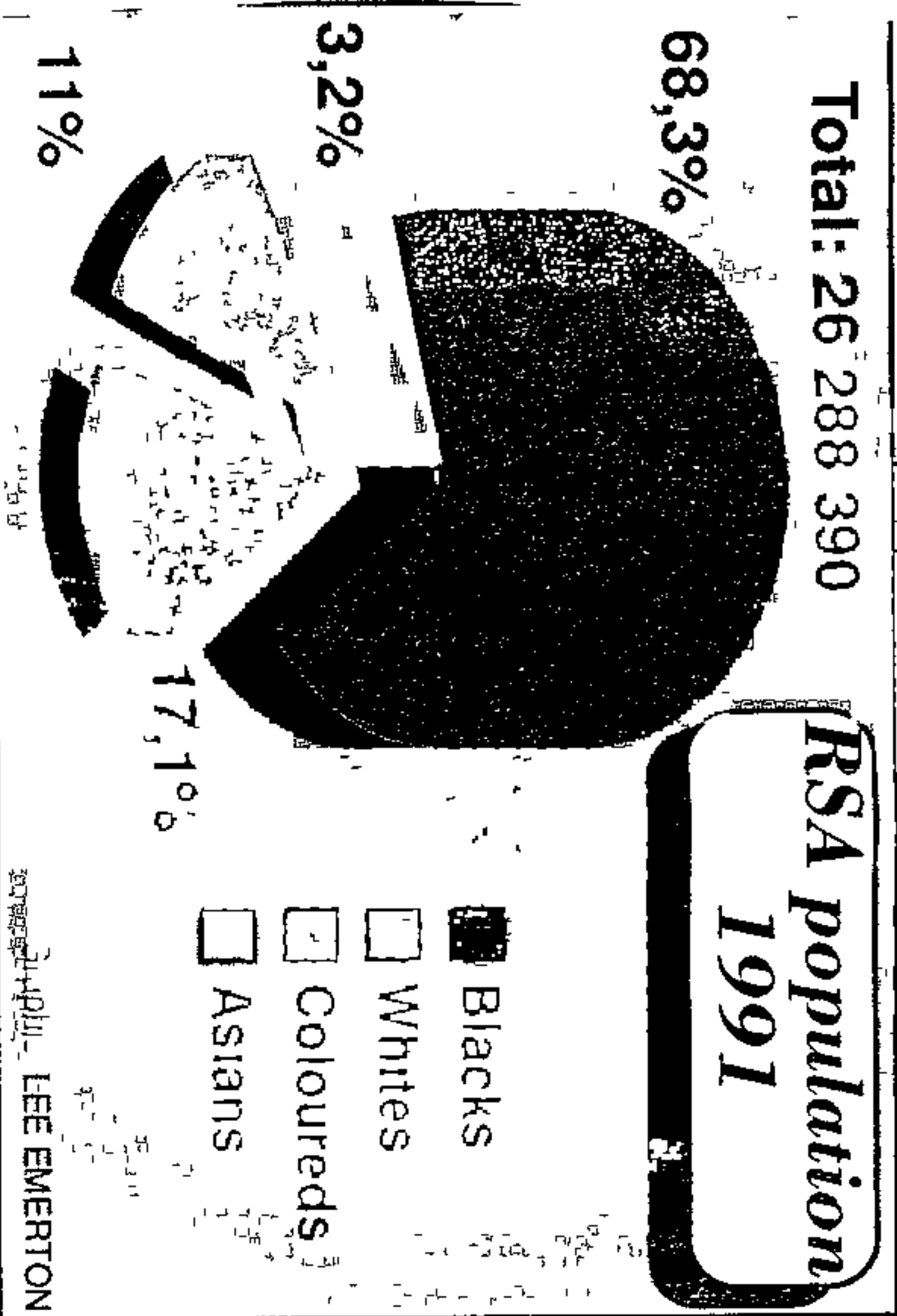
Of the 110 magisterial districts in the Cape, a third have lost population in the past six years. In Natal it was three-quarters, in the Transvaal a half and in the Free State four-fifths. In some cases the losses were small. In others, Maclear in the Cape, for example, the population halved in six years

Collapsed

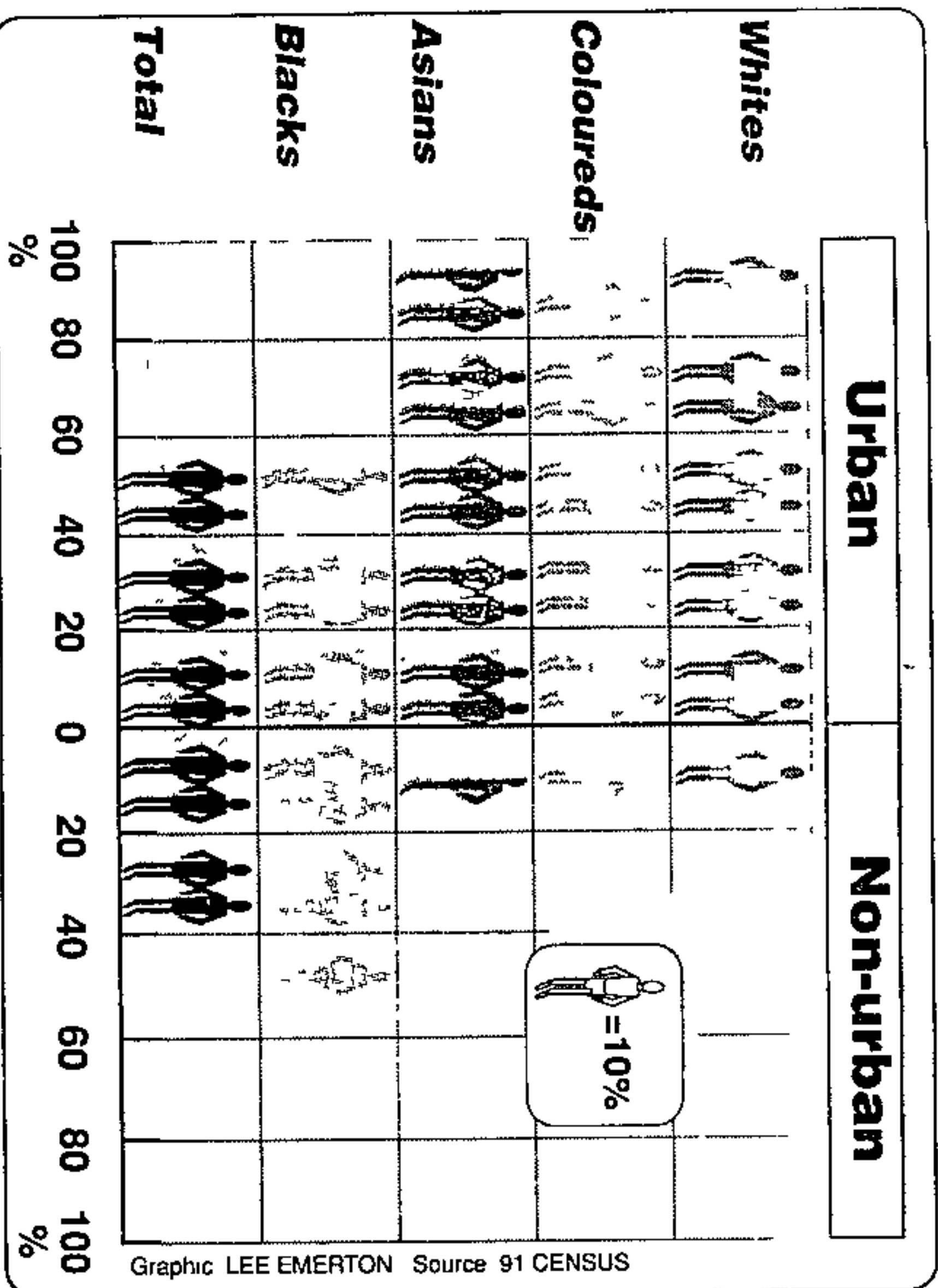
It is the rural whites who have gone in the largest numbers. In 70 percent of the magisterial districts in the country there has been a decrease in their presence. They have, for example, departed Marico, home of Her-mann Charles Bosman's Oom Schalk Lourens, and deserted Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal, heartland of the white ultra-right

But they have not been alone. The Indian merchants, the coloured artists and, finally, the African peasants have followed. Jobs and security have collapsed on parched farms and in recession-hit villages

Tens of thousands of peasants have swapped traditional huts for squatter shacks. Six years ago three percent of Africans



FRIGHTENED TO THE CHIMES



lived in shacks and 40 percent in traditional huts. Now it is nearer 17 percent in shacks and a third in huts

Those that were too old, poor or frightened to move to the big city encampments flowed back to the impoverished homeland areas. Most of the magisterial districts in KwaZulu, KwaZulu, Qwaqwa, Gankulu, Lehova and KwaNdebele show an increase in population. There has been a huge leap in the number of peo-

ple living in the urban areas. Three in five South Africans now live in the cities or towns. Half of all Africans are in urban areas — tribesmen turned to townsmen

The scale of that citywards movement has been most dramatic in the Cape. Six years ago seven in 10 people in the province lived in the urban areas. Now it is eight in 10. In the Free State two-thirds of the population lived in the urban areas in 1986. On March 7 last year

it was four-fifths. The greatest migrations have taken place from Natal, the Eastern Transvaal and parts of the Eastern Cape

What else did the census find on March 7 last year? To begin, there are more of us. About three million more. That means, according to the census, there are 26 288 390 people south of the Limpopo and between the Atlantic and Indian oceans, excluding about another five-million living in the four "independ-

In terms of language and religion, the Zulus and the Zonists have it. Two in five blacks speak Zulu (seven-million in all). The Zionist and Independent Churches between them have nearly six-million adherents

We are not, as a nation, that well educated. Only one in 10 has a matric and only another six percent have a post-matric qualification. There are, however, 266 000 bachelor of arts degrees in the country and 10 000 PhDs, held almost

THE 1991 Census statistics released by the Central Statistical Service at the weekend are "as enumerated". This means they have not been corrected for possible under-counting.

The statistics also do not include Transkei, Giskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

the "economically active" population. But fewer are in formal employment. About a quarter of black South Africans are unemployed, the census estimates. But South Africans are nothing if not resourceful. The number of "self-employed" has doubled since 1980

AGGREGATED DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Province	Year	Total	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks
RSA	1991	26 288 390	4 521 873	2 929 323	863 874	17 973 320
	1985	23 385 845	4 568 739	2 832 705	821 361	15 162 840
Cape	1991	17 886 198	4 515 457	2 924 564	861 927	9 584 250
	1985	16 495 237	4 563 139	2 826 800	817 946	8 287 552
Natal	1991	5 015 965	1 214 952	2 488 523	39 729	1 772 761
	1985	5 041 137	1 209 417	2 397 424	31 989	1 402 307
Transvaal	1991	2 066 442	536 189	91 802	673 504	764 967
	1985	2 145 018	560 031	95 743	659 703	829 541
Free State	1991	8 417 624	2 439 869	280 286	147 909	5 549 560
	1985	7 532 179	2 461 364	270 324	126 201	4 674 290
Other Provinces	1991	1 886 167	324 467	63 953	785	1 496 962
	1985	1 776 903	332 327	63 109	53	1 381 414
Self-governing Territories	1991	8 402 192	6 416	4 759	1 947	8 389 070
	1985	6 890 408	5 600	6 105	3 415	6 875 288
KwaZulu	1991	4 522 637	2 005	2 330	1 428	4 516 874
	1985	3 747 015	2 076	3 412	3 193	3 738 334
KwaZulu-Natal	1991	4 45 533	568	810	125	444 030
	1985	392 782	475	1 075	27	391 205
Qwaqwa	1991	352 360	371	159	82	351 936
	1985	181 559	459	159	17	180 924
Gazankulu	1991	686 685	1 113	380	42	685 150
	1985	497 213	839	144	30	496 200
Lehova	1991	2 096 372	2 092	1 016	228	2 093 036
	1985	1 835 984	1 722	1 036	112	1 833 114
KwaNdebele	1991	298 575	267	222	42	298 044
	1985	285 855	29	279	36	235 511

Young

Three in four whites lived in a house, two in three coloureds did, five in eight Indians did and one in two African did.

Census reveals upheaval

~~3/15/92~~ By BRIAN POTTINGER ~~2/24~~

SOUTH Africa is a nation in turmoil, a people in the midst of a historic upheaval. Blacks in hundreds of thousands, in millions perhaps, migrate from farm to city; whites flee from city to suburb, from Natal and the Transvaal to the Cape. Everything is in flux, nothing certain.

This is the picture drawn by the first, raw results of the 1991 census, released last night.

These first figures show that the principal reality of South African life is change. Change in numbers, in lifestyles, in housing, in educational standards, and in the basic impulses of love and marriage.

The embattled white population has shrunk, and aged. In 1991 there were

50 000 fewer whites than five years earlier, living longer but having fewer children. The black population was up by 1.5 million — not counting the so-called independent states — and 40 percent of them are under the age of 20, but maybe the pace of their growth is slowing.

The population of South Africa was 26 288 390, again not counting the four independent homelands, but that was probably an undercount. The figures have still to be refined and adjusted.

Meanwhile, however, even the raw data show a country in the throes of upheaval, caught up in an industrial, political and demographic revolution that will leave nothing the same as it was.

● See Flight to the Cities: Page 10

5/Times 8/15/92

8/31/92

235

AGEING WHITES

Sunday Times 8/3/92
SOUTH AFRICA is a young nation — but its white population is ageing.

Census 1991 shows that while half the black population is younger than 20, only a third of whites are. The national average is 40 per cent. (235)

But the steep rise in population growth might, at last, be slowing down. There are more children aged between five and nine than any other age group in the country — on March 7 last year there were nearly three million of them. There were, however, 200 000 less children aged five and under.

Not only do whites comprise the smallest proportion of under-20s, but also the biggest proportion of over-60s. Thirteen per cent were older than 60 on March 7 last year, compared with only six per cent of blacks.

MORE SHY OF VOWS

STimes 8/3/92
WHITE South Africans are choosing in increasing numbers to live together rather than marry ~~210~~ 235

Those living together have increased by 60 percent in the past six years. This is a 600 percent increase on the 1970 figure. Economic reasons, double taxation and a more liberal social climate all account for the change.

Still, white South Africans do marry — and divorce — in considerable numbers. Half of the white population in March last year was married.

Census reveals upheaval

By BRIAN POTTINGER

SOUTH Africa is a nation in turmoil, a people in the midst of a historic upheaval. Blacks in hundreds of thousands, in millions perhaps, migrate from farm to city; whites flee from city to suburb, from Natal and the Transvaal to the Cape. Everything is in flux, nothing certain.

This is the picture drawn by the first, raw results of the 1991 census, released last night

These first figures show that the principal reality of South African life is change in numbers, in lifestyles, in housing, in educational standards, and in the basic impulses of love and marriage

The embattled white population has shrunk, and aged In 1991 there were

50 000 fewer whites than five years earlier, living longer but having fewer children. The black population was up by 1.5 million — not counting the so-called independent states — and 40 percent of them are under the age of 20, but maybe the pace of their growth is slowing.

The population of South Africa was 26 288 390, again not counting the four independent homelands, but that was probably an undercount. The figures have still to be refined and adjusted.

Meanwhile, however, even the raw data show a country in the throes of upheaval, caught up in an industrial, political and demographic revolution that will leave nothing the same as it was.

● See Flight to the Cities: Page 10

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

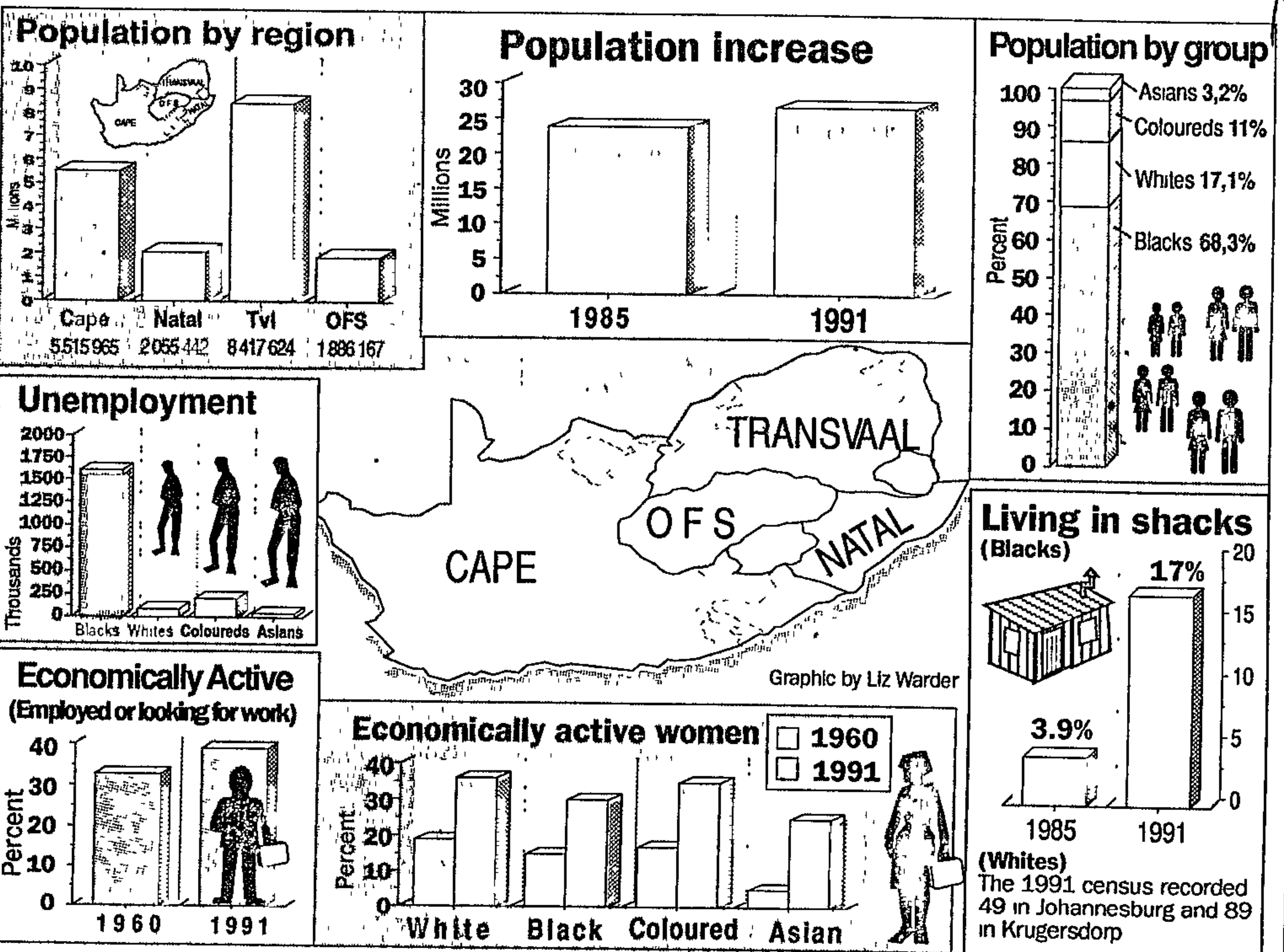
8/3/92

5/7/92

235

gr
hi
wi
pe
to
of
of
A
ra
w
su
s
b
h
v
sv
he
fe
ba
ru





Years of hardship take their toll

STAR 11/3/92 (235) ~~232~~

THE 1991 census reveals, in cold statistics, the increasingly bleak scenarios painted by economists and urban planners over the past few turbulent years

Unemployment figures are alarming, the population spiral is worrying and cities are overburdened with poverty-stricken rural migrants

The need for foreign investment is that much more real when considering the fact that only 39 percent of the total population was economically active in 1991 — and knowing that 1992 has already seen thousands more industry lay-offs

Predictably, blacks are most severely affected by unemployment. There were 1 612 000 earning no income last year. Jobless whites numbered 83 000 while 202 000 coloureds and 43 000 Asians were out of work

The stunting of commerce and industry through international isolation and economic recession has forced people into the informal sector

More than double the number of blacks and coloureds were

Recent hard times in South Africa have resulted in a great deal of flux and change in the lifestyles of South Africans. This is starkly apparent in the 1991 census released last week by Central Statistical Services. HELEN GRANGE reports.

self-employed in 1991 compared to 1980, while the figure rose by 67 percent for whites and 96 percent for Asians

The services sector still remains the most important employer in the country, with one out of every five economically active people involved in it last year. The manufacturing industry and commercial sector followed respectively

Agriculture, which in 1985 was the third biggest employer, was in 1991 only fourth

The largest concentration of people was in the Transvaal (8 417 624), but urbanisation was most pronounced in the Cape, where 80 percent of people were living in urban areas compared to 70 percent in 1985

On a national scale, 17 per-

cent of blacks lived in shacks compared to 3,9 percent in 1985

The census recorded 49 whites living in shacks in Johannesburg and 89 white shack-dwellers in Krugersdorp

The population has increased by more than 2,9 million since 1985, standing at 26,28 million on census day (including self-governing territories)

While whites are ageing and having fewer children, blacks are continuing a strong reproductive pattern indicated in the fact that 40 percent were under the age of 20 last year

But there are signs that the general population growth is slowing. The largest age group in the census was between five and nine, 200 000 more than the group aged five and under

From 1960 to 1991, the num-

bers of economically active women rose substantially

Working white women increased from 19 percent to 36 percent, coloured women working increased by half in the same period, while their black counterparts also doubled in the workplace. Asian women fitted the same pattern

On the education front, there was also progress, even if painfully slow. In 1991 a larger percentage of blacks had degrees, the figure having almost trebled since 1985. For the population as a whole, the proportion of people with a Std 6 or higher increased by 7 percent

One interesting trend is that of the English language. It is the Asian community, not the white community, which is most responsible for it. Upkeep. Some 95 percent of Asians spoke English at home. Only 39 percent of whites, 15 percent of coloureds and 0,2 percent of blacks spoke English at home

Most blacks spoke Zulu (38 percent), followed by Northern Sotho (15 percent) and Xhosa (12 percent)

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

Our crowded earth

235

POPULATION GROWTH — OUR TIME BOMB: The Solution to South Africa's Population Problem by Johannes Jordaan, Mandla Tshabalala and Zanele Mfono (*Van Schaik, 152pp, R54*). **THE POPULATION EXPLOSION** by Paul and Anne Ehrlich (*Arrow, 261pp, R65,60*) FM 20/3/92

We have become, in Descartes' phrase, "the lords and possessors of nature" For our lordship and possession to last, we must pay nature what we owe her

The Ehrlichs show that mankind, for want of understanding this, is destroying itself by over-exploiting earth's resources as a result of population growth Jordaan, who accepts the conclusions of the Ehrlichs, tells us what we in SA can and should be doing about this.

Let's start nearest to home with Jordaan His first table shows that as population has risen, five crucial percentage indicators of prosperity have changed employment, economic growth and growth in per capita income have fallen, government spending and taxation have risen

He rejects the well-known scenario of prosperity rising ahead of population "The time has come for people to realise that economic development alone will not solve all the country's over-population problems"

Tshabalala and Mfono deal with the problem of people whose means are inadequate for raising the large families favoured by their culture Both writers stress the need for family planning

General upliftment and specific educational programmes are also needed to challenge values that favour large families Such programmes demand humane treatment of the people they deal with

The Ehrlichs devote two chapters to techniques for ramming the ecological message home These include letters to prominent people A Catholic professor of botany asks the Pope to stop his bishops from making totally unfounded claims that the earth can support 40bn people

Unhappily, people are not designed to pay attention to the factors that are linked with population growth, or to that growth itself, since "population growth, climate change, faltering food security, the loss of stratospheric ozone, increased acidity of rain, the extermination of populations and species of plants and animals and various other signposts collectively pointing towards global collapse, are all trends too gradual for human beings to perceive easily and are not obviously connected to one another.

"Worse yet, most of them are difficult or impossible to perceive directly, even when attention is called to them"

The Ehrlichs' earlier book *The Population Bomb* (1968) appeared "before depletion of the ozone layer had been discovered, before acid precipitation had been recognised as a major problem, before the current rate of

tropical forest destruction."

Other nasty surprises may be in store Every new degradation of the environment, every additional species extinguished with loss of biological diversity implies a threat to the survival of mankind, whose growing numbers, in turn, intensify this threat

The Ehrlichs give a low mark to those economists who argue that a substitute can always be found for any exhausted resource But they do not reject economists as such — indeed, they point to one of them, Thomas Malthus, as the man who first identified the key role of population growth

What is more, "a few economists have united with biologists to form the International Society of Ecological Economics And it is already recognised by many economists that graduate education in the discipline focuses too little on important issues of policy and too much on learning to manipulate



esoteric mathematical theory based on preposterous assumptions. Those being trained in ecological economics should first be given the baseline understanding that society's priority must be to keep nature's house in order They would learn that the key to doing this is to reduce the number of

people to a quantity that can be properly sheltered without destroying the house"

John Locke's theory of value gave pride of place to labour at the expense of nature For his successors, labour alone could overcome nature's niggardliness, to talk about nature's bounty made no economic sense Later, economists who discarded the labour theory of value did not give nature back her place in economic thought Now at last she bids fair to resume it

Radford Jordan

retrograde step
"In the present unsatisfactory economic climate, many smaller businesses, which

ment "The time has finally arrived after this referendum for military service to be placed on a voluntary basis."

no
m.
ge
ca
M
F
fa
sit
an
St
ac
in
M

Home Affairs 'flooded'

PRETORIA — The Home Affairs department had to cope with a flood of applications from foreigners with residential permits for registration as SA citizens in the three weeks before the referendum. (235)

Home Affairs director-general Piet Colyn said yesterday the number processed in time for voting totalled 24 487 "which was a tremendous effort on the part of Home Affairs staff".

The department was still processing the overflow.

Colyn said many of the department's staff of nearly 6 000 worked more than

39 000 hours overtime — some of it voluntary overtime — to complete the preparation for the referendum. (235)

The number involved on referendum day and the following day, when votes were counted, totalled 40 000 with staff seconded from other departments.

Colyn also said the demand for identity documents was 10 times greater than normal.

The total issued was 46 535 with most going to the Witwatersrand, followed by Natal.

Japanese trade group to visit

TOKYO — The Japanese foreign ministry said yesterday Tokyo would send an economic mission of business leaders and government officials to SA, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana from May 9-23

SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha met Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe yesterday to discuss a possible visit to Tokyo by President FW de Klerk, but failed to come up with a timetable.

The official said De Klerk could visit in June. — Sapa-Reuter (235)

R 100 penalty for noster tardiness

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Citizenship certificates

132 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs ~~How many citizenship certificates (a) (i) had been issued and (ii) remained to be issued as at 31 December 1991, and (b) were issued in 1991, to citizens of each self-governing territory?~~

	(a) (i)	(a) (ii)	(b)
KwaZulu	1 611 543	2 009 960	312
Lebowa	278 321	1 362 363	0
OwaOwa	173 250	1 007 079	1 428
Gazankulu	98 444	487 198	0
KaNgwane	4 574	610 945	0
KwaNdebele	47 430	374 772	240

The figures furnished under (a) (ii) are projections based on the latest adjusted 1985 Census figures as supplied by the Central Statistical Service. The results of the 1991 Census Survey, adjusted for undercount, are not yet available.

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

B333E

137 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

(a) How many Black home-owners are there in the Republic, (i) including and (ii) excluding the self-governing territories, and (b) how many such home-owners have mortgages?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL HOUSING

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Electricity supply PE metropole

166 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Local Government and National Housing

(a) How many houses are supplied with electricity in (i) the metropole comprising Port Elizabeth, Ibhayi, Uitenhage and Kwanobuhle and (ii) each of these four areas and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

	(i)	(ii)
Port Elizabeth	88 496	65 366
Ibhayi		7 698
Uitenhage		12 800
Kwanobuhle		2 632

(b) 16 March 1992

Health amount budgeted

170 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health

(a) What total amount has been budgeted for health in South Africa in respect of the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available and (b) how much of this amount has been earmarked for (i) primary health care, (ii) secondary health care, (iii) tertiary health care and (iv) any other specified division?

B400E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

Department of National Health and Population Development

(a) 1991/92 financial year R714 464 000 and (b) (i) R197 059 000, (ii) not applicable, (iii) not applicable and (iv) Health R517 405 000

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope

(a) 1992/93 financial year R2 065 342 000 and (b) (i) and (ii) separate amounts not available. A total amount of R1 062 441 000 has been provisionally voted,

(iii) R813 120 000 and

(iv) Head Office Administration R189 781 000

Provincial Administration of Natal

(a) 1991/92 financial year R1 014 063 000 and

(b) (i) R326 923 000,

(ii) R345 141 000,

(iii) R175 221 000 and

(iv) Administration and auxiliary services R13 436 000

Ambulance and emergency services R45 541 000

Supporting and specially controlled services R91 805 000

Central medical stock account R1 000 000

Government motor transport R655 000

Capital works R14 341 000

Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State

(a) 1991/92 financial year R659 346 000 and (b) (i) R70 712 000,

(ii) R184 650 000

(iii) R320 900 000 and

(iv) R83 084 000 for Management, Capital and minor works, Emergency medical services, Auxiliary and specially controlled services

Provincial Administration of Transvaal

(a) 1991/92 financial year R2 388 161 000 and

(b) (i) R308 073 000,

(ii) R773 764 000,

(iii) R1 306 324 000 and

(iv) not available

Administration House of Assembly

(a) 1991/92 financial year R623 630 000 and

(b) (i) R83 143 200,

(ii) R537 364 800,

(iii) R3 122 000 and

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



scene from the SABC's popular Ke Nnyala Ntanga. and double bass

take over control of the faculty

SA to have 83 million people by 2020

235

represent Olympic
Brazil in
Havel
and India
Africa
ball Associ
he could be
to non-raci
gave him all
Confedera
The Afri
of Fifa-in 19
favour for th
tipped the s
It was the
two fond mem
day, no doubt
South Africa
velange, Africa
who

THERE will be nearly 83 million in SA by the year 2020, says the latest issue of World Population Profile, published by the US Bureau of Census in Washington

In 1991, the report says, SA was home to 40 601 000 people; in 1950, 13 575 000, by the turn of the century the population is expected to be 51 375 000, and in 2010 more than 66 million

The report projects a rapid growth rate for Africa's entire sub-Saharan region

Sub-Saharan Africa has a population of 558 377 000. By 2020, it will be 1 279 014 000 - the world's fastest-growing region

In 1950, Sub-Saharan Africa had 200 million inhabitants less than Europe. By 1991 it had 56 million more than Europe and is

South Africa
Soweto
MOTATA
PROMINENT
of associate

Student

THE AZANIAN Student Correspondent

By MOKGADI PELA

HOW true are the results of surveys which the community have to live with?

The truth in surveys

Sowetan 23/4/92

235

Sowetan

The director of the Centre for Labour and Community Research, Mr Oupa Ngwenya, said most surveys were commissioned by groups with a vested interest.

British politician Benjamin Diraoui agreed and said there were three

types of untruths lies, damned lies and statistics. "You do not have to be an academic to know that statistics can be made to lie," said Ngwenya.

"Statistics can be distorted to suit an end. Put differently, it can be said that very often the piper calls the tune in surveys."

Marknor deputy managing director Ms Christine Woessner said their surveys enjoyed the confidence of the community. "In our socio-political surveys the interviewer has no influence on the interviewee. We take strong exception to allegations that our surveys are not objective," she added.

Asked about the procedure of selecting respondents and the validity of the results, Woessner said they used a random selection.

"This means neither the interviewer nor the respondent decides who will be interviewed, but statistical probability. This is crucial because interviewer bias cannot creep in," Woessner said.

Ngwenya said the credibility of most surveys on black politics was suspect. "They are being conducted by white institutes which have a vested interest in the status quo. They will naturally promote those people who least threaten the establishment."

He said opinion polls can give an indication of trends but they can never be a substitute for a true test of opinion.

Population-growth warning 235

STAR 23/4/92

The population growth experienced by South Africa is far too rapid, says the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association

In its annual report released yesterday, the PMA says the current generation "is indeed the last one that can do something about the struggle for survival."

Soar

It says the growth rate is "dangerously high" at 2,3 percent per annum

This in turn means that the country's current population of 28,5 million could soar to "an unmanageable

138 million" by the year 2000.

"Scientific research indicates that, in view of socio-economic factors and the availability of natural sources of subsistence, South Africa cannot provide meaningful housing, education, employment and medical care for more than approximately 80 million people," the report adds

Education alone, it has been calculated on the 1982 cost index, would cost R1,7 billion a year.

It was vital for South Africa to maintain a growth rate of 5 percent per annum, just to accommodate newcomers to the labour market

The report says:

"Taking South Africa's growth rate over the past couple of years into consideration, we have fallen short — and indeed, miserably short — of achieving this target"

Referring to statements made by extra-parliamentary groups such as the African National Congress (ANC) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), the PMA adds that if South Africa elected for socialism "the chances of a growth rate of the magnitude indicated will never be achieved"

It also warns that failure to control population

growth could result in South Africa facing conditions similar to those in Ethiopia, the Sudan, Kenya and other African countries

"Famine, poverty, unemployment and total degeneration will be the legacy that the current generation will leave to the future," says the PMA

Already in the Southern African region, unemployment and underemployment had reached what the PMA describes as "horrific proportions, particularly if consideration is given to the positions that pertain in the independent and self-governing states"

Too many, too poor

C (MNS) 3/5/97

235

THE world's resources are adequate for the sustained development of the planet, if they are carefully used, says the United Nations Population Fund report

But certain measures must be undertaken.

"The requirements will be to improve conditions for the world's 1.1 billion poorest people; to meet the legitimate aspirations of the three billion who are neither rich nor very poor; to cut the environmental cost of development and distribute its benefits more equitably," suggests the report.

Progress towards these goals calls, among other things, for slower population growth.

Currently, the world's

Population growth is compounded by widespread poverty. This week the United Nations Population Fund released its *The State of World Population, 1992* which highlights the population explosion. ZB MOLEFE looks at some figures published in the report.

population is 5.48 billion and will reach six billion in 1998

"Nearly all this of this population growth will be in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Over half will be in Africa and south Asia," the report says.

Much depends upon action to reduce family size during the next decade.

Part of this action hinges on access to information and the means of deciding the size and spacing of the family

The solution to this population time-bomb could lie in two areas - development of human and natural resources

"Ending absolute poverty, improving health and education and raising the status of women" could be a solution that would contribute to slower, more balanced population growth

Special attention should be given to Africa and south Asia "where more than half of the increase in population and the majority of the world's absolute poor are found".



235
Population growth fear

THE problem of unplanned and uncontrolled population growth had become one of the most threatening problems in the modern world, Cape MEC Tembani Nyati told the conference. SA was no exception, situated as it was at the southern tip of the "problem area" Africa.

While drought, unwise economic policies, worldwide recession, poor commodity prices and a precarious balance of payments were causative, the biggest single factor in Africa's survival crisis had been identified as high population growth.

"If nothing is done about this time bomb, the golden dream of a politically stable SA will become a nightmare of unmanageable urban sprawl, unemployment, unprecedented levels of poverty and juvenile delinquency," Nyati said.

Education, training and research, constantly sensitive to the needs of the corporate world, were the only proven processes of effective self-empowerment, Nyati told the conference.

Sapa

By ARTHUR GOLDSTUCK

NOW we know why the government needs a census. It forces us to reveal embarrassing statistics about our entire society, from our moral decline to our disregard for our mother tongues.

For instance, analysis of the 1991 Population Census has revealed that the number of white South Africans living together out of wedlock has increased by 60 percent during the past six years.

This is just one of the startling shifts in South Africa's vital statistics revealed by the census, according to a report in the latest edition of *RSA Policy Review*.

The "statistical archaeologists" whose task it was to dig up significant facts and figures also made the following findings:

- Nineteen percent of the economically active population consider themselves unemployed.

- Rapid urbanisation has resulted in three out of every five South Africans now living in cities or towns.

- The proportion of people over the age of 60 is highest for whites.

- The home language spoken by most blacks is Zulu, namely seven million or 38,7 percent.

The language issue will probably be one of the most thorny in a future decision on official usage. Where respondents gave their racial origin, 95 percent of the Asian population indicated their

Facts behind the stats

235
w/many
8/5-14/5/92

home language as English, compared with 85 percent in the 1980 Population Census. Thirty-nine percent of whites, 15 percent of coloureds and 0,2 percent of the black population reported English as their home language.

Afrikaans, on the other hand, was reported as the home language by most coloureds (83 percent) and whites (57,6 percent). The home language spoken by most blacks is Zulu (38,7 percent), followed by Northern Sotho (15,1 percent) and Xhosa (12,7 percent).

The number of whites living together as husband and wife without being "lawfully married" has increased by 60 percent since 1985 and by more than 600 percent since 1970. At present, two percent of the white population live together, as opposed to 46 percent who are married.

The number of divorced whites increased from one percent of the population in 1970 to four percent

of the population in 1991.

The Central Statistical Services (CSS) includes itself in the new statistics, with a pat on the back for the "record-breaking time" it took to compile a report containing the raw results of the census, first released in March this year.

The results reveal various significant trends, particularly in terms of the spread of the population.

The proportion of the population which lives in traditional dwellings shows a decrease from 40 percent to 31 percent. Urbanisation has resulted in 17,3 percent of blacks living in squatter camps and informal dwellings, compared to 3,9 percent in 1985.

The majority of unemployed people is black — 24,5 percent — while whites represent the smallest figure, at four percent.

There has been a huge increase in the number of women employed. The number of working white women has increased from 19 percent in 1960 to 36 percent last year, while the number of black women (30 percent) who are employed has doubled since 1960.

The proportion of the population which is self-employed has almost doubled since 1980.

The statistics show that 80 percent of farm workers reported earnings of less than R400 a month and that the only category with a lower income is domestic workers.

Population growth - a threat

THE problem of unplanned and uncontrolled population growth has become one of the most threatening in the modern world, Cape Provincial Administration MEC Mr Temba Nyati said yesterday

Addressing a national housing conference at the Sandton Holiday Inn, he said South Africa was no exception, situated as it was, at the southern tip of the "problem area" which is Africa

While drought, unwise economic policies, world-wide recession, poor commodity prices and a precarious balance of payments are causative, the biggest single factor in Africa's survival crisis has been identified as high population growth

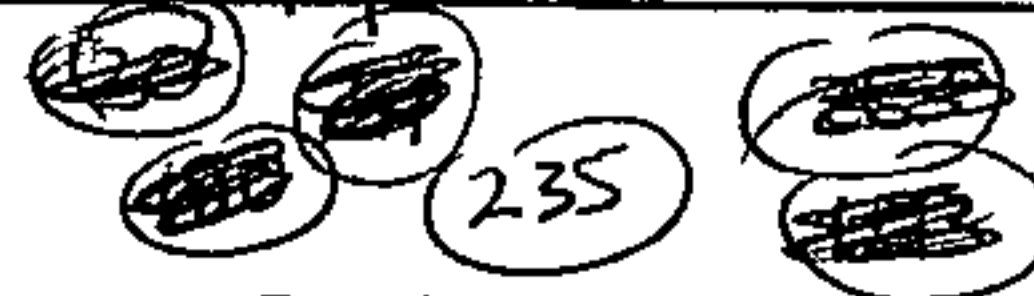
"If nothing is done about this time-bomb, the golden dream of a politically stable South Africa will become a nightmare of unmanageable urban sprawl, unemployment, unprecedented levels of poverty and juvenile delinquency," Nyati said

Nyati said there was an urgent need to reject the ideological claptrap and offensive politicisation process now, rather than to postpone action for 25 years as Ethiopia, Zambia and Zaire did to their detriment

He said "Education, training and research, are the only proven processes of effective self-empowerment - Sapa

The Cape's cutting edge

FM 15/5/92



The western Cape economy has shaken off its Cinderella image and is performing consistently better in most sectors than the rest of the country

A detailed socio-economic study of the region by Wesgro, a private sector-funded development promotion organisation, has been published in a book, *South Africa's Leading Edge, A Guide to the Western Cape Economy*. It shows that, while the Witwatersrand leads in some respects, the western Cape is ahead of the rest of SA in development. Unemployment is lower, education and health standards are higher, urbanisation has progressed further and per capita personal income levels are "considerably" higher.

Policies that hobbled the region's growth in the Sixties and Seventies — industrial decentralisation, high import tariffs, lack of systematic support for smaller enterprises and coloured labour preference — have largely been abandoned. Restructuring in the Eighties opened the way to an average economic growth rate of around 3%, compared with a national average of only 1%.

Though the region lacks a mining sector, it compensates with relatively higher contributions from other sectors than is the norm in the rest of SA. This means the western Cape has a broader based and better balanced economic structure than any other region and is shielded from violent cyclical fluctuations prevalent in regions with a dominant sector, such as mining on the Witwatersrand and the motor industry in the eastern Cape.

The absence of a dominant base minerals sector has discouraged the establishment of heavy industry complexes and encouraged the manufacture of "high value-low mass" consumer goods and given the small business sector scope for development. The region has not suffered the worldwide decline in traditional growth sectors such as mining, base metals, iron and steel, electricity generation and staple food export production.

On the contrary, virtually all the newer growth sectors, like hi-tech, upmarket clothing, tourism, education, printing and publishing, light industrial consumer goods, processed high-value agricultural products, financial and professional services and the informal sector are either already established or well suited to the region.

Though the population in the greater western Cape is large enough to support

existing local industries, industrial expansion is "vitaly dependent" on inter-regional and international markets. A surplus in inter-regional trade now covers the deficit in foreign trade and ensures the maintenance of a positive trade balance.

Tourism is one of the region's best bets. Direct spending in this sector in 1990 was estimated at R535m with another R1bn added through the multiplier effect.

Financial services are also important. They currently contribute a greater percentage of the region's Gross Geographic Product (GGP) than is the case on the Witwatersrand 15,1% compared with 12,2%.

The contribution to the national figure is growing — and will probably continue to do so — while the Witwatersrand's is declining. The western Cape's contribution of 15,8% in 1970 grew to 18,6% in 1990, while the Witwatersrand's declined from 60,8% to 44% over the same period.)

The western Cape produces more business and management trainees than the region can absorb, due to the reputation of local educational institutions. But there is an urgent need for more training facilities for black managers/entrepreneurs.

Younger managers/entrepreneurs (in the 25-45 age group) tend to move out of the region to accept better offers — but expect to return at some stage — while older people aged 40-60 who value the Cape lifestyle are less willing to move even for good offers.

Land area

The region covers 4% of SA's land area, has just over 9% of the country's population and produces 13% of GDP. Its 3,7m population is largely urbanised. Only 11% was classified rural in 1990 compared with 48% for SA. More than 85% of the people live in metropolitan Cape Town.

An average annual growth rate of 1,8% is expected to push the population to 5,2m by 2010, which will be just under 9% of SA's total compared with just over 9% at present.

The rapid inflow of migrants from the eastern Cape is reshaping the development process and poses a formidable challenge to the region. But it has the land, water and basic agricultural resources to absorb a significantly larger population.

Based on 1989 data from the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the sectors contribution of Region A (of which the western

Cape forms 90%) to SA's GGP was agriculture 19,9%, manufacturing 11,9%, construction 11,7%, trade and accommodation 16,3%, transport and communication 16,2%, finance and business services 18,6%.

The region's contributions are consistently higher than its population share and, with the exception of manufacturing and construction, remained stable or increased in the 14 years to 1989.

Manufacturing is the region's most important sector, contributing 24,6% of GDP in 1990, according to Wesgro estimates, followed by community and social services at 19,8%, trade and accommodation 15,7%, finance, insurance and related fields 15,1%, transport and communication 9,9%, agriculture 7,8%, construction 4,2%, electricity, gas and water 2,7%, and mining 0,2%.

Of the 1,3m-plus economically active people, about 850 000 are employed in the formal sector and 165 000 each in the informal, "survival self-employment" and unemployed sectors. The annual increase in the size of the labour force is estimated at 30 000-44 000.

Towns on the fringe of the metropolis — with the exception of Atlantis, a relatively unsuccessful industrial decentralisation development — are considered well poised for major growth during the Nineties. They include Paarl, Stellenbosch, Somerset West, Strand and Wellington. Growth in these towns will centre on agriculture and agri-industries, services, tourism and light and hi-tech industry.

Wesgro executive director David Bridgman says the western Cape needs a strong "regional economic lobby" to ensure equitable treatment under national economic policy. For example, he says, the new emphasis on beneficiation neglects the needs and potential of the region, forcing it to subsidise massive capital-intensive beneficiation projects being promoted in the PWV.

He believes tourism can gain from beneficiation through initiatives such as tax breaks for new hotels. But he is concerned about the relative lack of support for manufacturers of exports and would like to see help in the form of customs privileges within an export processing unit.

He attributes the authorities' inability to formulate clear policy on such issues to "vacillation at senior level" and says it indicates the difficulty in shifting from import substitution to export competitiveness.

Aids and population growth

THE spread of Aids in the developing world could send population growth into reverse in countries where the virus HIV infects about one in three women of child-bearing age

Estimates of population growth should take the effects of Aids into account because the disease will begin to make a significant impact in some African countries within the next couple of decades, Professor Roy Anderson, a leading epidemiologist at Imperial College, London, said recently

An assessment by Professor Anderson and colleagues of how Aids will influence population growth has found that if HIV infects about 30 percent of women aged between 15 and 40, the virus could kill more people than are born in countries with some of the highest population growth rates

Professor Anderson told a conference at the Royal Society of Physicians in London that in some central African countries HIV was found to have infected 30 percent of pregnant women at antenatal clinics

He said HIV possesses four characteristics necessary for a virus to bring about a serious long-term decline in population

- It is sexually transmitted and therefore its spread does not rely on population density, unlike respiratory infections
- It causes close to 100 percent mortality
- It has a long period of latency between infection and the appearance of symptoms.
- It can be transmitted from mother to child, as well as between sexually active adults

Professor Anderson dismissed suggestions that the spread of HIV in Africa was patchy and would therefore not affect population growth rates "It will be patchy between countries and areas, but not as patchy as people imagine," he said

David Nabarro, chief health and population adviser at the British Overseas Development Administration, said there was no need to change the government's policy on advice to developing countries concerning Aids and population control

He said "Professor Anderson's predictions are not shared by everyone involved in policy on HIV in developing countries We are not in a position yet to believe in what he is saying"

THE INDEPENDENT

LEISURE

A Population Plan

235

THE news out of Rio de Janeiro is that world population problems are not being seriously discussed. At the main United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, a compromise statement has been agreed upon that is so sensitive to religious and cultural differences on this question that it avoids even the use of the word "contraception." At an alternative gathering of nongovernmental organizations, called Global Forum, the issue is being addressed in intensely political terms, and the debate is rife with charges of racism, colonialist interventionism, and profound greed on the part of the developed world.

Perhaps none of this should be surprising given the decades-long debate and the diversity of views on matters so personal and so ethically charged as birth control and abortion. Add to this the acute sense of injustice in the poorer nations of the world and the understandable belief among them that children are not only a family's joy but its wealth and future as well, and the North-South conflict was predictable. Nevertheless, it would be wrong to give in either to those who believe the problem does not exist or to those who vent their anger by accusing officials of industrialized countries of planning genocide. *Guardien/W(m W/mail) 12/6-18/6/92.*

There is no doubt that population growth is inextricably linked to development. International efforts to help countries out of poverty founder when very high rates of population growth outstrip progress. But this truth, so obvious to economists and other planners, cannot be presented as a demand or used as a threat. Language matters. They exaggerate, of course, but some of the angry speakers, at the Global Forum believe the term "population control" is coercive and say that impoverished women are being blamed for having too many children and creating environmental problems. In fact, the debate should be framed in terms of "family planning," and women, and those purporting to speak for them, must be convinced that the object is broader options, not assigning blame.

Providing education and technical assistance in the form of contraceptive devices must be continued, but that is only part of what the North can do. Raising a family's standard of living by improving health care and reducing infant mortality is a prerequisite to any exhortation to limit family size. In many parts of the developing world, the AIDS crisis and its threat of population depletion cannot be ignored. Perhaps the most effective way to create a receptive audience for the family planning message, though, is to improve educational opportunities for women. Such efforts on the part of the wealthier nations are indispensable to a complete population program and far less likely to draw the fire of those who want to put the worst light on good intentions.

Give women status and watch the birth rate drop

S/Times 14/6/92

231

235

NEITHER in the heady atmosphere of the Earth Summit, nor down in the pub, is there a subject more likely to stir wrathful discussion than population control in the Third World

The figures are big, alarming and not hard to remember. It is a subject made for bigots

As Paul Harrison, an authority on population and environment, said "Population, like politics or religion, is not a subject for polite conversation"

Indeed, until Baroness Linda Chalker, Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, plunged into the subject at a meeting in Rio this week, population control was in danger of becoming too controversial a subject for public discussion

It is not hard to see why. For one thing, it implies that guilt for outstripping the world's resources lies with the Third World, simply because it is producing more children

The Third World, on the other hand, insists that blame for squandering the earth's resources lies squarely with the north

The subject digs into the most controversial question of the day: is it right to bring the creation of human life under artificial controls?

In reality, neither the Third World's susceptibilities nor the Vatican's doctrines are going to halt the main thrust of prevailing policies which are designed to show the Third World what the industrialised nations have learnt about eugenics

The temperature around this subject of fertility would be lowered if we saw it in better

WILLIAM DEEDES believes that what is needed to control the Third World's population explosion is not sterilisation but education

proportion. Population pressures are only one factor in environmental degradation. They are not the ultimate cause or even the most important cause

It needs to be emphasised that reducing the fertility rate can be no more than a long-term contribution to easing Third World poverty

Ahead lie four decades of the fastest human growth in all history. The rate of increase will average 97-million a year until the end of the century, then 90 million until 2025

Some 97 percent of the increase will be in today's developing countries, a third of it in Africa. At 10-billion, the world's population in 2050 will be almost double that now

Half the global population today is below reproductive age — up to 45 percent of it is under 15. The projection for 2000 is around 6,26-billion people in the world

MEANWHILE, in most developed countries, and in six developing countries, fertility has already fallen to replacement level, and even below it

If low fertility persists, the world's population will reach a peak in 2050, and start to fall thereafter

What we know for certain is that the factor most likely to influence these projections is the status and education of women. Those who regard Vati-

can doctrine as a block to family planning in the Third World betray ignorance of what is going on

It is not so much of a block as a brake on family planning. The expression "population control" is drawn from a bigot's vocabulary

IT conjures visions of compulsory sterilisation, such as India disastrously attempted in 1975, and condoms issued off the back of trucks delivering food relief from overseas

Access to guidance and means of deciding the size and spacing of the family has been accepted as a human right for a generation. Yet, as lately as 1990, this was denied to about 300-million women in developing countries. Those developing countries which have had most success in reducing fertility rates have laid emphasis on education and health care, especially for women

In this contentious field, nobody disputes that the status of women is the key

Thailand's experience illustrates this. The average number of children per woman there has fallen from just over six in 1965-70 to just over two in 1987 — primarily the outcome of increasing use of contraceptives

There have been similar population falls in China, Cuba, Korea, Indonesia and Tunisia

There can be no development for anyone, the United Nations Population Fund has declared,

without development for women. "Economic growth has been fastest in countries where women have higher status and slowest where they face disadvantages" — *Telegraph*

country, 39 million, but it is estimated that, at current growth rates, by the year 2025 South Africa will have a population of 80 million people, and by 2100 that figure will have increased to a horrifying 464 million.

There is evidence, however, that there may have been a decline in the fertility rate in South Africa and if this continues to drop the estimated population of the country will only reach 110 million by the year 2100.

This is still an unacceptable figure and it has been calculated that the maximum number of people that can be supported on the resources available is 80 million. It has been calculated that the 80 million mark will be reached within the lifespan of the present generation. It is up to this generation to prevent the crisis of overpopulation in the future.

figures, the O.A.S.E. states that underdeveloped countries are now at about 3.8 percent and 51 percent of couples in these regions now use contraception on a regular basis.

However to maintain a drop in the fertility rate to a UN projection of 3.3 percent, the target figure for contraceptive use must rise to 59 percent — an increase of 186 million users.

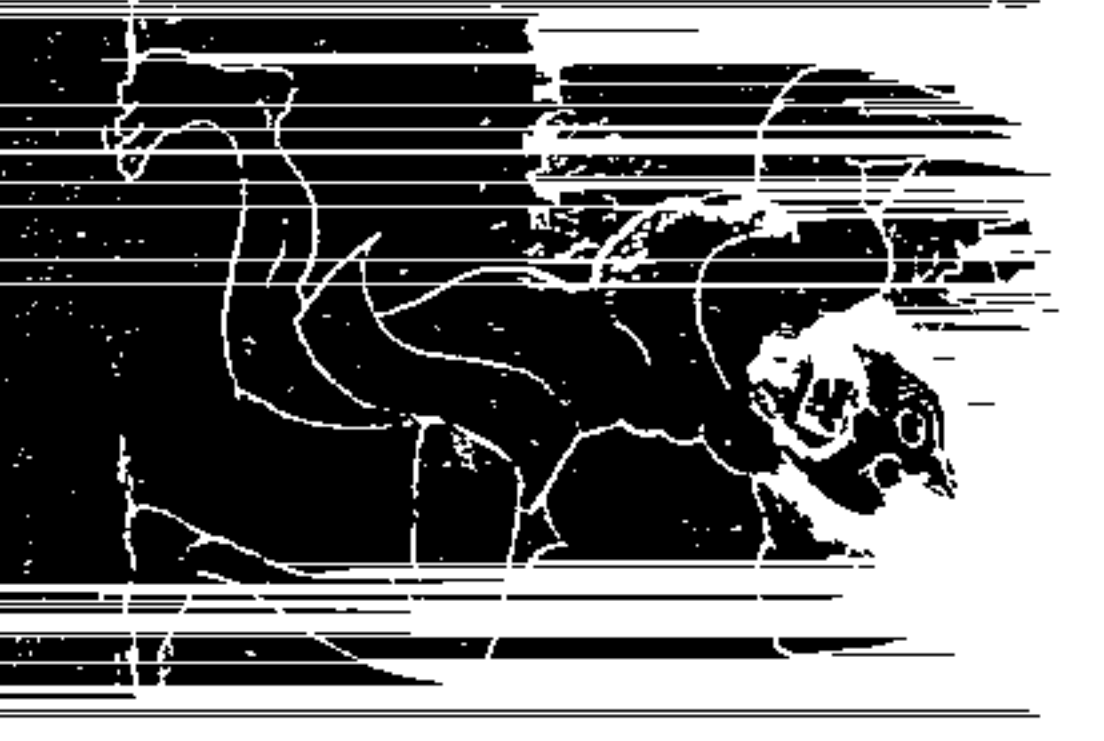
The emphasis in any family-planning programme must be on voluntary birth control, and thus education in the benefits of limiting the number of children in a family is essential.

Parents will only be willing to limit the number of children they bring into the world if it makes good sense to them.

The key to effective family planning lies in a better understanding of life.

In South Africa, the birth control issue has been a somewhat contentious issue and has been seen by some as a ploy by the Government to control the black population.

A great deal of resistance was found in implementing or encouraging birth control. However, there has recently been a change of attitude and in



grow, the U.S. State Dept. has seen a highly politicised issue. "However," he says, "the time has come for all leaders in our country — in the church, business sphere, education, politics and in the community — to express themselves openly in the democratic realities in South Africa so that the meaningful debate about what needs to be done about the present rate of population growth can start."

In many cultures large families has been the norm, based on

than to have many children who will suffer from the limitations of poverty.

Women should play a vital role in choosing the size and spacing of a family, but too often they have little or no say in the matter.

This is particularly the case in rural areas where very few women have had sufficient education to play a meaningful role in the development of the families.

Dr Moflana says the change in attitudes is significant in that family planning is not merely a matter of providing contraceptive services.

"The ability to take advantage of family planning is part of an attitude to life, created by an environment in which everyone has opportunities and choices.

"Opportunities include such factors as equality for women and education and health facilities.

"Choices in family planning are a private matter, but the individual decision needs the support of all levels of the community."

WHO'S shock statistics

The World Health Organisation (WHO) revealed in a report published in Geneva recently that daily sexual acts worldwide cause about 910 000 conceptions of which 50 percent are unplanned and 25 percent are "definitely unwanted".

About 150 000 abortions are performed every day worldwide and every year there are between 15 and 22 million illegal abortions, the report says. About 500 women die every

die through back-street abortions.

The WHO report — *Reproductive Health, a Key to a Brighter Future* — stressed the importance of family planning in containing the world population explosion, saying that about 300 million couples worldwide still did not have access to contraception.

It said sub-Saharan Africans have the least access to family-planning services.

SPLENDIDLY ALIVE PEOPLE WITHIN LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

OURS IS A NON-GOVERNMENTAL, NON-POLITICAL ORGANISATION WHOSE AIM IS TO PROMOTE THE CAUSE OF POPULATION LIMITATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

DO YOU KNOW?

1. Who was Global Statesman for population in 1989?
 2. Where did population limitation lead to socio-economic upliftment?
 3. Where have people with fewer children got richer?
 4. Where has better education led to larger families?
 5. Is there such a thing as free, safe sex?
- Phone Julian for answers: 640-7180
(Mon - Fri: 9 am - 12.30 pm)

Dr Moflana and Ann Cluver Weinberg have started a petition for the two-child family, which is intended for all South Africans.

From what point of view?

From every point of view. To help uplift the disadvantaged millions who were dumped in inhospitable places — and the labourers on the drought-stricken farms — and the new squatters. All the 16 million people who live below the breadline and who lack the education to move to better jobs.

From those people through the new fossil-fuel polluters in the towns, right up to the rich.

"People can have as many people as they can afford"

Oh yeah?
WELL THE EARTH CANNOT AFFORD IT.
The rich use up seven times as much of our non-renewable resources as the poor

PAARL

There is nothing — absolutely nothing — more cost-effective than limiting the population.

We are not only talking about money. We are talking about infant health, maternal health, literacy, employability.

In Paarl, Dr Pohl de Villiers has achieved what the rest of the South African caring community has only dreamt of: ZERO POPULATION GROWTH (or somewhere near it).

Double teaching sessions in the schools are no longer necessary. The infant mortality rate is exceptionally low. There is no lack of social services or housing. Too good to be true? There must be a lot of bullying?

No. "Patients must receive adequate guidance, counselling and motivation. Advice should not be given in a prescriptive or paternalistic way, and the human dignity of those concerned must be respected." (Jordan)

MEMBERSHIP AND SUPPORT

I would like to join SAPLER and receive their material. If you support the 2-child family, but don't want to join SAPLER, please tick and return to:

SAPLER (Population Trust)
PO Box 51446
Raedene 2124

Tel: 640-7180
Fax: 640-7180

NAME:

ADDRESS:

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP R30 • ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP R5

In rural areas this climbs to an average of nearly six per woman.

Clearly part of the solution to the population crisis is to work at improving the living standard of all the people, but particular emphasis must be placed on rural development for it is here that the greatest poverty and lowest living standards are experienced.

Lack of development in rural areas in most African countries has led to increased movement of people to the cities, which creates its own problems — lack of housing and unemployment.

Those left behind on the land are caught up in a web of poverty exacerbated by malnutrition, low productivity, and a decrease in agricultural production, of which high birth and death rates are a feature.

It is imperative that living standards in rural areas are urgently improved and that support is given to programmes for rural development.

There are nearly 6 million people living on farms in South Africa in a largely Third World environment. These people, mostly farm labourers and their families are in most cases totally dependent on the farmers. An estimated 80 percent of farm workers can neither read nor write and there is limited access to schools, clinics and training centres. Compounding the problem is the high birth rate of an average of 5.2 children per woman.

With its aim being to improve the standard of living of farm labourers and their dependants, the SA Agricultural Union established the Rural Foundation, which concentrates on practical programmes to improve the quality of life of the workers and aid them in becoming more self-sufficient.

With the co-operation of farmers and their wives, a wide variety of courses can be initiated on farms. These include literacy courses, health counselling and family planning.

The status of women is a determining factor in any population-development programme, and the influence a woman can exert on the family is largely determined by her level of education.

In Africa, and in many developing countries around the world, the status of women and recognition for the role they play in the community, is so low that they form part of the syndrome labelled the "feminisation of poverty".

It is a sad fact that instead of becoming part of the solution, women still remain part of the problem, often through no fault of their own.

This will continue until attitudes towards women, particularly in rural areas, change.

The international conference on "Population Development in the 21st Century", held in Amsterdam in Holland in 1989, issued a declaration which called for the recognition of women as central to the development process.

It stated that the improvement of "their status and the extent to which they are free to make decisions affecting their lives and that of their families will be crucial in determining the future population-growth rates".

According to The State of the World Population 1992, a report issued by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in April, economic growth and improvement in the quality of life have been faster in those areas of the world where women enjoy a higher status.

Women's health and nutri-

tional state during pregnancy and breastfeeding affect the health of the child, and their education and degree of control over family resources affects the child's mental and physical development.

Discrimination against women is still common in many societies, but more particularly in traditional communities. Women are still often regarded as "poor investments" when it comes to education and this is highlighted by statistics.

In Africa the figures show that at primary school level there are 80 girls for every 100 boys. At secondary school level this drops to only 47 girls to 100 boys.

Female literacy in Africa is put at about 38 percent and out of the world's 949 million illiterates in 1985, nearly two thirds, or 582 million, are women.

In South Africa there are about 3 million women who cannot read or write.

In its booklet "Population Growth — a Critical Decade", the Department of Population Development suggests that certain factors are necessary to improve the status of women. Their prime needs, it says, are:

- The opportunity to attend school
- The opportunity to receive non-formal education through which they can acquire skills in areas such as nutrition, child care, domestic budget control and home industry
- Job opportunities
- Services and facilities such as child day-care facilities, access to clinics and family planning services

SMALL FAMILIES HAVE BIG PLANS FOR THE FUTURE



AVSSA
ASSOCIATION FOR VOLUNTARY
STERILIZATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1st Floor Northpark Centre Parktown North
PO Box 41636 Craighall 2024
Tel: (011) 880 2643

Promoting 2-child family

Unusual as the title of the organisation sounds — Splendidly Alive People Within Limited Environmental Resources (Sapler) — its aims are very down to earth and very serious.

Its mission is to spread the word about the dire consequences to the world if we continue along the present trend of soaring population growth.

Sapler's aims are to show the gains to limiting population, highlight the likely final tragedy if we fail to do so, and promote the two-child family for the new SA.

For more information contact Sapler at (011) 640-7180 fax 640-7180 or write to Box 51446, Raedene 2124

Population crisis

Sowetan 25/9/92

235

■ There are more than 200 problems related to transport alone:

GIVEN the anticipated population growth rate, the PWV area may have to cope with up to 12,8 million people by the year 2000

Apart from obvious socio-economic problems, the huge increase would also require an efficient and well-managed transportation system, said Mr Ahmed Arbee, MEC for Road and General Provincial Services of the Transvaal

He was speaking at a report-back meeting of the PWV Public Transportation Study in Pretoria yesterday

Mr Arbee said a host of meetings, involv-

ing all relevant parties, had already identified more than 200 problems related to public transport - but these could be solved or bridged if sufficient planning was done

Current urbanisation trends pointed to the PWV population increasing from its present 9 million to about 12,8m by 2000

"This means we will have to cater to transport for an additional 3,8m people. However, it will offer unprecedented opportunities for economic growth if well-managed

Population growth rate 'serious'

BIDAM 30/9/72 (235)

DURBAN — SA faced the doubling of its population every 25 years unless the rate of population growth was sharply reduced, according to Human Sciences Research Council demographer Johan van Zyl

Addressing a Council for Population Development conference on population growth yesterday, Van Zyl said if present population growth trends were maintained, the country's population would number 100-million in 50 years

It was imperative to focus on the country's natural resources, especially water, in an attempt to accommodate such a large population, he said

Even more serious was the question of the economy and whether job opportunities could be provided

Van Zyl said population policies in SA had to be designed and implemented in the context of political instability, burgeoning labour forces,

malnutrition, mass illiteracy and low life expectancy "It is important to take note of what is happening in the continent," he said

Council for Population Development chairman Prof JP de Lange told the conference four decades of the fastest growth in human numbers lay ahead and a dramatic change in perceptions of fertility had become a matter of survival

De Lange warned that drastic changes in human fertility behaviour were needed in light of a UN Population Fund report on world population.

The report stated that Africa and southern Asia were the areas where more than half the growth in world population was likely to occur

In SA, 1-million people were added to the population annually. If the country continued to allow its population to grow at this rate, unpre-

cedented social decay would be unavoidable, said De Lange

On the fund's concern at diminishing space for agricultural production because of population growth, De Lange said at the current population growth rate only 0,2ha of agricultural land would be available for each person in as little as eight years

In the TBVC states, where the population growth was even higher, only 100m² of land will be available for agriculture for each person.

"This is particularly alarming if one considers that, according to international standards, approximately double this surface is accepted as the norm per capita," he said

The shortage of water in SA was also of great concern with the increasing population placing a heavier burden on the already scarce resource, De Lange said — Sapa

Urbanisation trends may be changing – study

By Anita Allen
Science Writer

(235)

The commonly held perception of urbanisation, where people come into the city and stay in one place, may not be correct, according to Professor Noel Cameron of Wits University's department of anatomy and human biology

Professor Cameron heads up Birth to Ten, a study which is looking at factors in urbanisation that affect child health and growth. It is following the history from birth to the age 10 of a sample of children in Soweto and Johannesburg.

Having just completed the second year of the study, one of the main trends that has emerged is a high mobility among black urban families

Of a total of 5 451 babies born in Soweto and Johannesburg between April 23 and June 8 1990, the study was able to sign on 3 800, or 69 percent, at birth. After one year, 2 500 children remained with the study. Of those lost, 6 percent of the original families had moved out of Soweto or Johannesburg.

"In these rapidly developing urban environments, people are shift-



5 MAR 5/10/92

Birth to Ten . . . Professor Noel Cameron heads a 10-year study of growth of black children in urban South Africa.

Picture Peter Mogaki

ing all the time," said Professor Cameron. He noted that this had

important implications for government and town planners and for the type of community services provided in these areas

Birth to Ten is a joint study between Wits Medical School, Unisa, Johannesburg and Soweto City Health, and the Medical Research Council

(235) (235)

According to Central Statistical Services, 6,5 million blacks, or 40 percent of all SA blacks, lived in urban areas in 1985. This was expected to double by 2000, representing an influx of some 20 million people

Principals leave DET offices after sit-in

By YVETTE VAN BRED
MORE than 50 principals from schools under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education and Training in the Western Cape left the department's offices about 11am yesterday, ending a 24-hour sit-in.

Western Cape DET director, Dr Johan Brand, had stayed with them all night. The principals, all members of the Western Cape Black Principals' Forum, said their sit-in

followed the DET's failure to address their grievances in September.

The forum has been campaigning for blacks schools to be given clerks, night watchmen, labourers, and "decent" recreational and cultural facilities.

The principals called for Dr Brand's resignation.

Police HQ exam centre

Crime Reporter

THE police Internal Stability Unit (ISU) is to make its new headquarters available as an examination centre for trainee teachers at the Good Hope College of Education at the end of the year.

It was reported earlier that more than 900 trainees had no place to sit for their exams because the Eluxoweni Primary School they had been using was re-occupied by pupils.

The Western Cape head of the ISU, Brigadier Frik Kellerman, said he had made available the old Cape Corps base at Faure — soon to become the Regional ISU headquarters.

Dr Brand said "To them I represent the system which they don't recognise. It's part of our problem that the DET has no legitimacy in the eyes of its members."

The principals wanted a meeting with the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, earlier than November 1.

Plan now for huge urban influx, PC report urges

CAPE TOWN — A 155% increase in the number of urbanised black people has been projected for the period 1985 to 2010 and a proactive approach has been recommended by the President's Council to cope with the influx

The council's report on a revised urbanisation strategy for SA recommends the formation of a single development corporation to undertake large-scale township development for the estimated 20-million new urban dwellers

The fastest growing metropolitan population was forecast to be the Durban-Pinetown-Maritzburg area where population was expected to expand from 3,4-million in 1990 to 5,4-million in 2005

The Cape Peninsula's metropolitan population would grow from 2,5-million to 3,4-million in this period, the PWV from 7,4-million to 10,2-million and Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage from 885 534 to 1,1-million

The urban black population in 2010 was estimated at 33,2-million and the rural black population at 15,2-million

The report, compiled by the council's economic affairs committee under the chairmanship of Andries Scholtz, said land for urban settlement should be identified in advance. Infrastructures should be developed and structure plans prepared for every town or city where expansion was expected. This would serve to limit further growth of squatter areas and prevent ad hoc development

"It is apparent that much of SA's urbanisation in the

foreseeable future will take the form of informal settlements with site and service schemes," the committee said

The infrastructure to cope with the urbanisation process could be developed by a special, nationwide organisation manned voluntarily by jobless, untrained blacks who had left school prematurely from 1967 onwards for political reasons. This would give them on-the-job training while addressing urbanisation needs

The committee's report updated the government's 1986 White Paper on urbanisation found by the committee to have had not much success in achieving balanced towns in black areas

The report said there had been a lack of community participation in the development process, as the approach advocated by the White Paper had been top-down, bureaucratic and had left little scope for local community initiatives

Town planners and city managements would have to aim to establish viable communities in informal settlements, replan and upgrade existing black townships, and incorporate both types of townships into nodal white urban areas on the basis of integrated local authorities

The report urged protection of the urban hierarchy from the larger metropolitan areas to the smallest rural towns, as well as encouragement of middle-order towns which would link big cities and towns

"The SA urban system exhibits signs of an abnormal imbalance. There are too many small towns accommodating too few people, set against a few large metropolitan areas with too many people in them. This trend underscores the decaying process of the majority of small towns on the platteland"

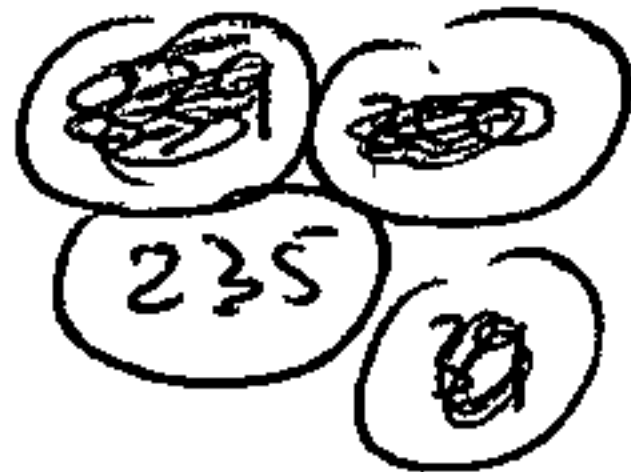
Attempts should be made to ensure the survival of small rural towns and consideration should be given to the establishment of small towns for farm workers who presently lacked fixed property rights. Township development on tribal land in the self-governing areas should also be looked into

The committee felt that improving rural circumstances could decrease the flow to the cities

LINDA ENSOR

President's Council plans for flood to the cities

STimes [Cape Metro]



29/11/92

EIGHT in 10 black people — 26 million — are likely to be living in urban areas by early next century, according to a report by the President's Council.

This would be a massive increase from the present 56 percent.

The report, tabled this week in Cape Town during a debate on urbanisation strategy, acknowledges that squatting and related problems are by far the most pressing matters in devising urbanisation strategy.

It says squatter settlements are here to stay and should be planned in an orderly way.

Demands

President's Council chairman Dr Willie van Niekerk described the report as a "source document" that could be used for further discussion, like the De Loor Report on housing strategy.

The report is to be referred to President FW de Klerk.

The ANC, PAC and Azapo were invited to contribute to the report but did not respond.

The report, by the President's Council Committee for Economic Affairs, says a large percentage of the expected 26-million migrants will move to towns and cities from rural areas.

It emphasises that migrants must be helped to come to terms with urban life and its demands.

The committee's recommendations include that:

- Because of large-scale unemployment, the labour movement's co-operation should be gained in creating work opportunities and guarding against such impediments as excessive wage demands.

- Mixed land use should be allowed in buildings along middle and higher-order streets of suitable new residential townships. This would enable families to run acceptable small businesses at street level while they used the floors above as living quarters.

- Formal and informal small business development should be stimulated to enable large numbers of people to enter the free market system.

- Ways must be found to help newcomers improve their economic situation with dignity and the report recommends that every effort be made to supply small businesses, whether formal or informal, with the facilities they need

By NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter

to ply their trade — such as space, water and electricity

- Ways must be found to help newcomers improve their economic position with dignity.

- Deregulation should be continued

- A competent authority such as the department of Mineral and Energy Affairs should encourage the development of affordable wind and solar power for households

- Because urban housing needs exceed formal financial resources, the potential of "stokvels" or savings clubs should be investigated

- Mini-gardens with a water source should be made available to households that want to grow vegetables and fruit.

- Special areas should be demarcated in towns and cities for unfettered use by informal traders

The report also recommends that attention be given to

- The possibility of launching a countrywide organisation that would train unemployed urban youths and use them in urban development projects, preferably in their own communities

- Training programmes for urban government councillors and staff

- The survival of rural towns that are becoming depopulated

- The possibility of establishing small towns for farm workers

Case focuses on SA's secret links with UK

By Garner Thomson
Star Bureau

LONDON — The shadowy world of co-operation between Britain and South Africa — countries which have no extradition agreement in common — seems about to be penetrated amid allegations here of officially sanctioned kidnap and fraud

A case which has focused the attention of MPs, civil liberties organisations and unions involves a New Zealand pilot Paul Bennett, arrested in South Africa for alleged theft of a helicopter, detained there for nearly a month, then brought to Britain to be held without trial for nearly 22 months

The allegations made by

Bennett and his legal advisors involve kidnap, the issue of phoney travel documents, deception of immigration officials, and connivance between British and South African authorities

It also draws attention to a public interest immunity certificate — essentially a gagging order — personally signed by Home Secretary Kenneth Clarke

The lack of an extradition agreement with South Africa is often publicly bemoaned by British police and government agents. Privately, however, they acknowledge certain "agreements" which sometimes seem to achieve the same ends — an exchange of intelligence and bringing criminals to justice in whichever of the two countries they are sought.

However, the Bennett case has graver implications

First, the 29-year-old pilot says, he is not an international criminal. The helicopter he was accused of taking has been recovered, and he has been in jail for a longer period than any sentence for deception would have imposed.

More disquietingly, he claims he was brought against his will via Taiwan to Britain where he is now being held in top-security Belmarsh Prison in south London

He has disclosed an emergency British passport which he claims he neither requested nor signed. It states — incorrectly, he insists — that it was issued because his own passport was lost

But most worrying of all is the public interest immunity certificate signed by the Home Secretary.

In reply to a letter from

Labour home affairs spokesman Alun Michael, Clarke claims the gagging order was issued to prevent information about co-operation between national police forces from aiding criminals

But both Michael and the Association of Probation Officers (APO) — which backs Bennett — remain unconvinced

Harry Fletcher, spokesman for the APO, says "If there are national security implications they should be revealed to Mr Bennett and his advisers"

Michael says the details of the case appear "so extraordinary as to encourage flights of fantasy that would be more appropriate to a novel about international intrigue," and has pledged to continue pressing Clarke for an acceptable explanation

Economically active people on increase, census shows

By Louise Marsland

South Africa's population topped 30,9 million in 1991 and is more economically active, despite the fact that 2,1 million people are unemployed, latest census figures reveal

The Central Statistical Service (CSS) yesterday released the first results of the 1991 census. By March 7 last year, the figures for the various population groups were whites 5,06 million, coloureds 3,28 million, Asians 986 620 and blacks 21,64 million. The population for the TBVC states was 6,7 million, bringing the SA/TBVC population to 37,7 million.

The census showed that a strong increase in the number of working women in all population groups resulted in 37,5 percent of the total population being economically active during 1991, compared to one in three in 1960, and less than 34 percent 12 years ago.

In 1991, as in 1985, the services sector remained

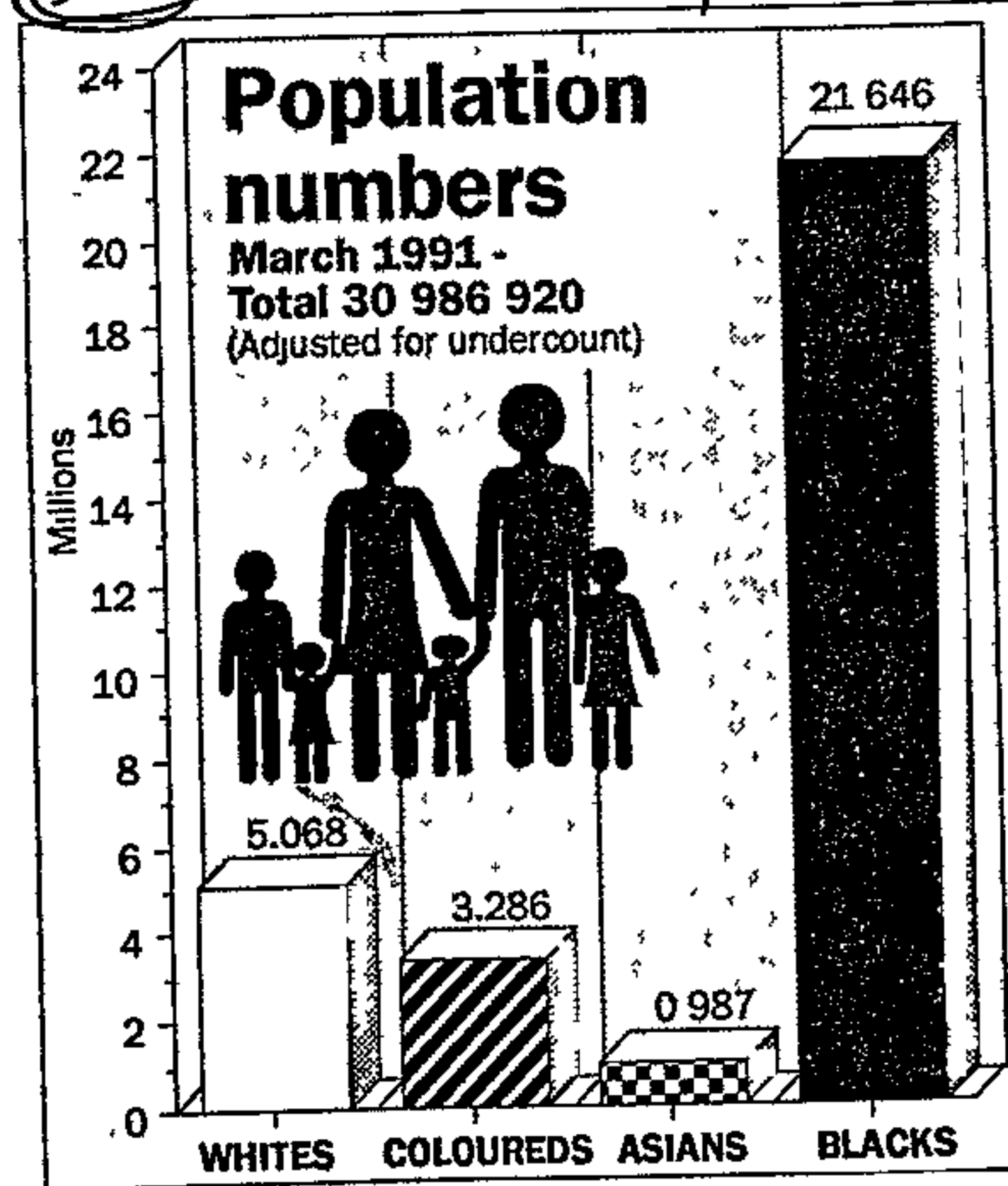
the most important employer, employing one out of every five economically active people. There was a decrease in the number of people employed by the manufacturing and agricultural sectors.

In 1985, the agricultural sector was the third most important employer, but since then has employed 33 percent fewer people. In particular, the number of farm workers decreased by 1,1 million (11,7 percent).

The number of people self-employed has almost doubled since 1980. There was also an increase in the number of domestic workers and teachers.

Of the economically active population, 2,1 million — one out of every five — considered themselves unemployed: 95 000 whites, 229 000 coloureds, 48 000 Asians and 1,7 million blacks.

Up to 40 percent of whites and Asians fell into the income bracket of R10 000 to R29 999 a year, whereas most coloureds and blacks earned R1 000 to R2 999. Less



than one out of every 200 people earned more than R100 000 a year.

The population is generally better educated, with 49,1 percent of youngsters seven years and older indicating they can speak, read and write English. The number of people in possession of a Standard 6 or higher level of education

increased from 32,6 percent in 1985 to 37,4 percent last year.

Regarding the state of marriage, the number of unmarried white couples living together increased by 87,4 percent from 1985 and by 700 percent from 1970. The divorce rate among whites increased from 1 percent in 1985 to 4 percent in 1991.

SA has 37,5 million people

(235)
(127)

Sowetan 14/12/92

■ Only 37,5 percent is employed:

SOUTH Africa's burgeoning population, including the TBVC states, exceeded the 37,5 million mark in 1991, according to a census conducted in March last year

Census findings

The Central Statistical Service, which released the findings of its population census last week, said 37 737 620 people resided in the five regions comprising South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei

In a racial breakdown of the population, the census found there were 5 068 110 whites, 3 285 718 so-called coloureds, 21 646 471 blacks and 986 620 Asians in South Africa

The TBVC states had an approximate population of 6 750 620

Economically active

It estimated that 37,5 percent of the total population was economically active in 1991. The census defines as "economically active" anyone working or unemployed but looking for work

Of the economically active population, 18,25 percent were unemployed

Millions unemployed

The census put the unemployment figure at 2,1 million, the breakdown showing 95 000 whites, 229 000 coloureds, 48 000 Asians and 1,746 million blacks to be out of work

Of the people who stated their income, it was found that most whites (38,6 percent) and Asians (40,1 percent) fell in the income group of R10 000 to R29 999 a year

Against this, most coloureds (28,4 percent) and blacks (32,8 percent) fell in the annual income group of R1 000 to R2 999 a year

Speak English

A surprisingly high figure of 49,1 percent of all people of seven years of age or older indicated they could speak, read and write English

For the population as a whole the proportion of people in possession of a Standard Six or higher level of education increased from 32,6 percent in 1985 to 37,4 in 1991

The proportion of black people in possession of a degree had almost trebled since 1985, while the proportion for coloureds doubled, for Asians increased by half and for whites by a quarter

It was found 48 percent of South Africans lived in houses, 24 percent in huts and nine percent in shacks

- Sapa

Standard warns of demographic trap

B/DAY 18/12/92

235
HILARY GUSH

SA COULD fall into a dire socio-economic trap as its sluggish economy failed to support an ever increasing population, the Standard Bank warned yesterday.

In its latest Economic Review it said the average growth rate in the GDP over the past seven years had been 0,9% a year, while the population had been growing at a yearly average of 2,5%.

This created the Malthusian trap where an increasing population implied greater needs, higher government spending, increased taxes, depleted savings, rising interest rates, less economic growth, greater poverty, more crime, emigration of skilled people, falling productivity, persistent inflation and continuing civil strife.

"When comparisons are made between SA's high population growth and low economic growth, it becomes apparent that SA faces a demographic trap, where human needs so exceed current resources that policy interventions appear largely impotent," the bank said.

However, the demographic trap could be overcome if effective policies to manage it were adopted.

The report suggested that the Budget would be the most important instrument by which to support an integrated population policy. As a priority fiscal policy should be targeted towards economic growth which, the report said, "would preclude a 'soft' budget constraint, however politically unpalatable.

"Where possible, public services

must be privatised and public services open to tender by private companies. In this way government savings could be targeted to meet the needs of society's poorest."

At the same time this would contain the tax burden and, "without undue penalty to the productive sector, yield the eventual return of a sustainable tax base".

The report stressed the need for labour-intensive social investment in infrastructure — particularly on shelter, roads and community centres "where local government would be accountable to the electorate for the delivery of most public goods and services".

It added that literacy — especially that of women — was the most important area of expenditure which could help slow population growth. As it permitted individuals much more choice, by means of exposure to information and greater ability to use new information, literacy allowed individuals more choice.

"Almost certainly, much of the internecine conflict in SA, characterised as political, amounts to violent competition for increasingly scarce resources. Thus, the question of how to allocate resources is crucial to controlling population growth in SA."

"If urbanisation were managed, literacy promoted, family planning encouraged and sustainable job creation facilitated", SA should be able to overcome the doomsday scenarios.

FM 18/12/92
235

The adjusted data shows 37,5% of the population is economically active. This compares with one out of every three in 1960 — mainly the result of increases in the proportion of economically active women in all population groups.

Says Rosenstrauch "People were defined as such by their answers to a set of questions on occupation, work status and economic sector in which they were employed. The crucial question was 'Are you unemployed and looking for work or unemployed and not looking for work?' If they gave an affirmative answer to the last question, it was taken that they were not economically active. The description would include pensioners, schoolchildren and housewives."

To overcome language problems, translators were used (black in the black community) and responses were made through them.

"Of the economically active population," says CSS, "18,2% identified themselves as unemployed." Here the question of definition arises again — for the survey, it was based on answers to a set of questions. The parameters of unemployment were left to the respondent and, where there were language problems, possibly the interpreter.

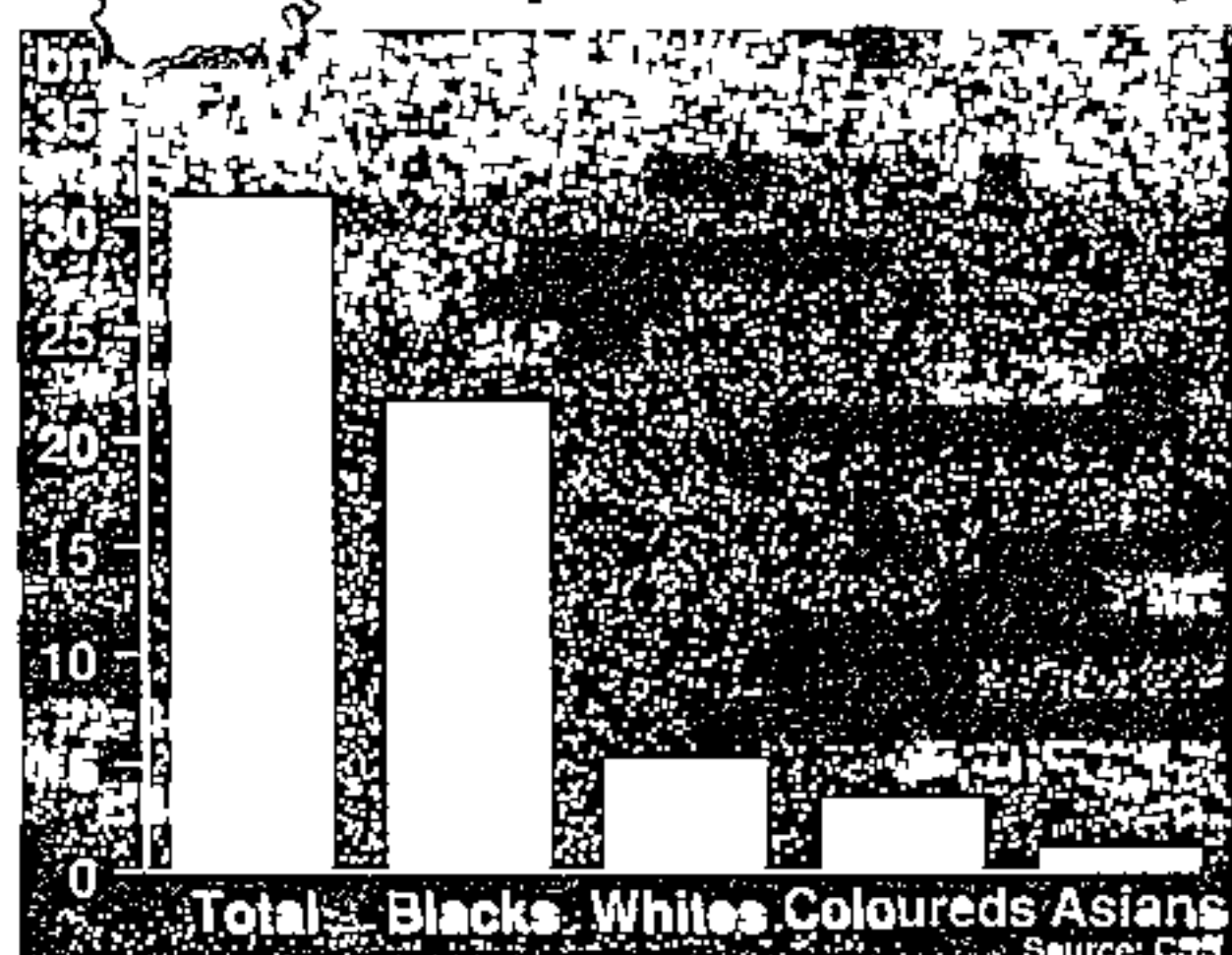
A population breakdown shows the unemployment rate of

- Blacks was 23,3%,
- Coloureds 16,9%,
- Asians 12,7%, and
- Whites 4%

The unadjusted census information published earlier this year put the economically active population at 39% in 1991 and unemployment at 19%.

The proportion of the total population that is self-employed has almost doubled since 1980. "For the coloured and black population, this proportion has more than doubled since 1980, while for whites and Asians it

Census 1991 Population breakdown (excl TBVC countries)



FM 18/12/92 235
increased by 71,9% and 97,2% respectively

Adjustments to the population figures published earlier this year show that SA's total population excluding the TBVC states is nearly 31m. And "the total population count that was assumed for the TBVC states for the purposes of the adjustment" amounted to nearly 6,8m. The total population including the TBVC states thus amounts to 37,8m.

The adjustment shows the initial information on total population (excluding TBVC) was 15,1% too low. A breakdown into population groups shows an undercount of 16,8% among blacks. This is lower than the undercounts in the population surveys of 1985 and 1980, which were 20,4% and 22,5%.

For other groups, the undercount was up at

- 10,8% among whites compared with 5,5% and 8,5%,
- 10,8% coloureds (3,5% and 3,2%),
- 12,4% Asians (6,5% and 4,4%)

As the Population Registration Act was already defunct, classification was based on respondents' own identification of the population group to which they belonged.

CSS says the adjustment followed a demographic reconstruction by Jan Sadie, demographer and economist at the University of Stellenbosch, and sample surveys by the University of SA's Bureau for Market Research.

Information on the adjustment process appears in the final report which has been released out of order. CSS says all 26 reports, amounting to about 16 000 pages, will be available by the end of the year. ■

POPULATION CENSUS

Checkpoint

SA's unemployment rate has always been a controversial issue. Registered unemployment figures, provided by the Department of Manpower, relate only to whites, coloureds and Asians.

Though attempts have been made, by Central Statistical Service, to measure black unemployment, the figures have not included the TBVC states, so they present an incomplete picture. And, in 1990, the surveys were discontinued because demographic changes made the sample unreliable.

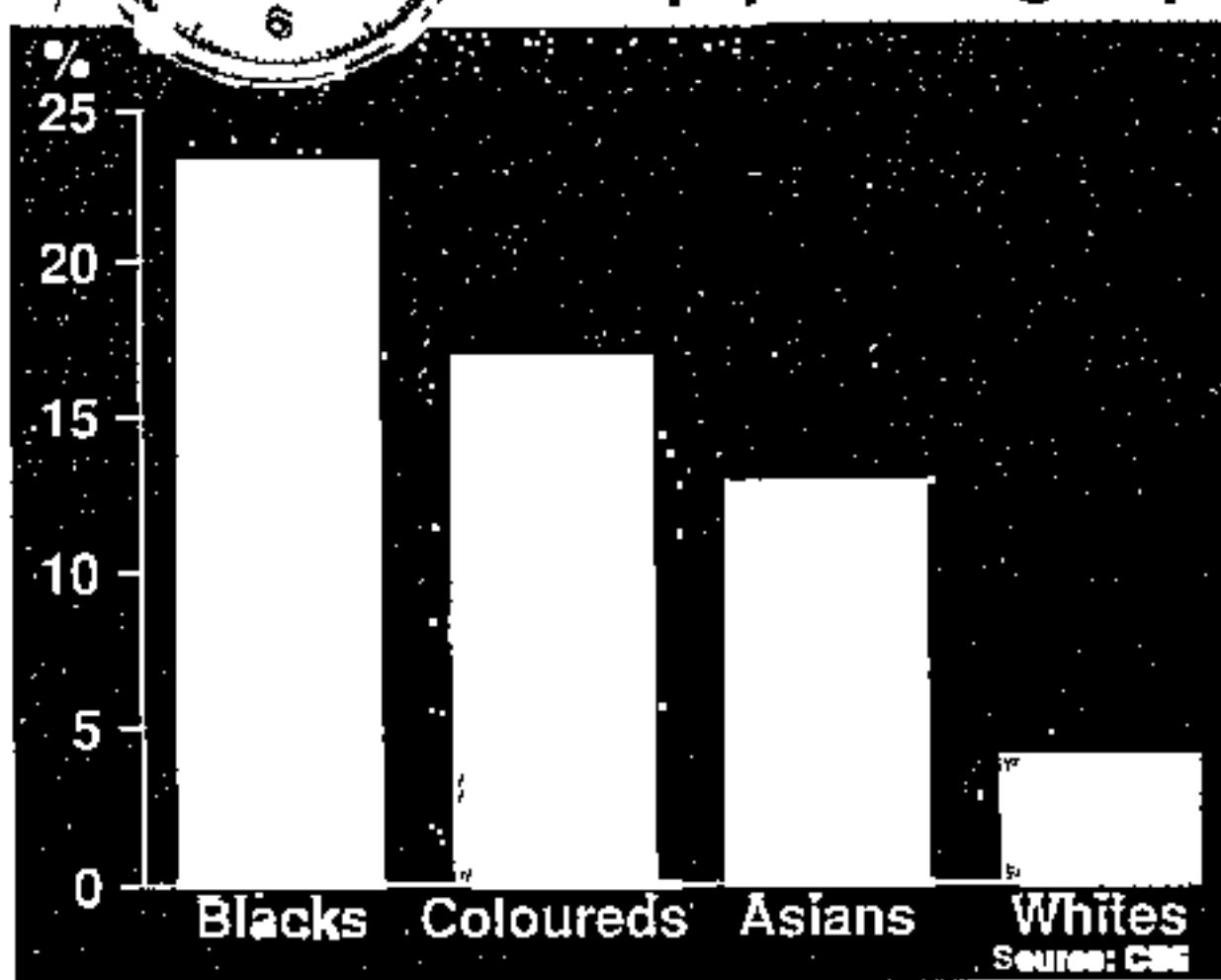
Even more problematic, however, is that employment figures must be presented as a ratio of the economically active population and the definition of economically active is a controversial one. The first of 26 final reports on the 1991 census raises the issue again.

Says CSS's Johann Rosenstrauch "For this purpose, it is defined by the International Labour Organisation and accepted for the presentation of labour statistics as 'working or unemployed and looking for work'."



Countdown

Unemployment rate for each population group



Bank warns of population growth trap

Star 19/12/92
SOUTH Africa could fall into a dire socio-economic trap as its sluggish economy fails to support an ever escalating population, the Standard Bank has warned.

The average growth rate since 1985 in the

country's gross domestic product had been 0,9 percent a year while the population had been expanding on average at 2,5 percent yearly.

(235)
 This had created the Malthusian trap where-

by an increasing population implied greater needs, higher government spending, increased taxes, depleted savings, rising interest rates, less economic growth, greater poverty; more crime, emigration of skilled

people, falling productivity, persistent inflation and ongoing civil strife.

"When comparisons are made between South Africa's high population growth and low economic growth, it becomes apparent that South Africa faces a demographic trap," the bank said in its latest Economic Review.

It was however optimistic that the demographic trap could be overcome by the adoption of effective policies - Sapa.

ing o
 tions
 each,
 suran
 times
 The m
 share
 R122 0
 Each
 option
 you th
 100 De
 the ma
 until M
 fixed p
 Since
 "cash-s
 not actu
 to deliv
 share
 will sim

CTION SALE

ERY CO (PTY) LTD

**ERSIAN CARPET SPECIALIST
 RTERS OF FINE SILK AND**



reduces your potential
 by the amount of the op-
 tion premium. This is a
 service to pay for

Leppin Holk

Govt invites opinion on urbanisation

SOUTH Africans are being invited to participate in government's new urbanisation strategy and the search for a successful urbanisation process

THEO RAWANA

Regional and Land Affairs Department physical planning and urbanisation chief director Pieter Rossouw said yesterday practical suggestions were needed on the "implementation and management of a process of consultation" on urbanisation

He appealed to interested parties to provide him with their views before February 28. (235)

A new strategy could not be formulated unilaterally, he said

Government was committed to negotiation and had accepted the proposal by the President's Council for consultation with all interested parties, Rossouw said

"In the interests of successful urbanisation it is vital that regional and local authorities, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, interest groups and the public contribute, Rossouw said (239) (240)

"In the process of rapid urbanisation it is the responsibility of government to accommodate the needs and aspirations of the people, while considering the rights of settled communities," he said

23/12/79
L
M
S

Large-scale urbanisation of green belt 'inevitable'

BIOAry
13/1/93
LARGE-scale urbanisation in the green belt northwest of Johannesburg was inevitable, and the question before the Demarcation Board was which structure would be best equipped to handle the flood, TPA deputy director of community development Len Dekker said yesterday

In his opening address to the Demarcation Board hearing in Krugersdorp, Dekker said a balance had to be struck between protecting the rights of residents already living in the area, and creating new rights for those communities which had been deprived for so long

The TPA had suggested that the six municipalities administer the area between them as it was better for local authorities to decide how the urbanisation would go ahead rather than for the decision to be made in Pretoria, Dekker said. He added that the councils had been discussing the plan for several years

The six municipalities — Verwoerdburg, Midrand, Randburg, Sandton, Roodepoort and Krugersdorp — have submitted applications to the Board to divide between them the 80km² northwest of the borders up

KATHRYN STRACHAN

to the Hartebeespoort Dam

The Greenbelt Action Group, which represents residents in the area, has proposed an alternative to the carve-up — a self-funding rural municipality which will protect the green belt area against forced urbanisation. They fear squatters will be placed on site-and-service stands rather than in low-cost housing schemes which they are proposing

The municipalities believe their skills and resources would allow them to handle urbanisation in the area in a more controlled way, and would ensure that nature reserves and environmentally sensitive areas were preserved

Dekker told the board the problem of urbanisation was so vast that developing the areas within existing municipal boundaries would only satisfy a small percentage of the need — and it was therefore imperative that the greater area be considered

He stressed that the question before the board was to decide whether the flood of urbanisation would best be administered through the institution of a new local authority, through smaller viable local management

235
committees, or through the extension of the existing municipal boundaries

"The TPA has already adopted the standpoint that as far as informal towns for the low income group are concerned, it will take the initiative to address the urgent need in two new towns, namely Diepsloot and Nietgedacht," he said

Further identification of land for informal towns would be done by the local authorities themselves

Provision would also have to be made for commercial and industrial areas that would create work opportunities in the region

The conservation of agricultural and natural reserves, especially north of the Krugersdorp highway (R28), would be central to the plan, Dekker said, and the TPA believed a local authority could provide better protection for the area than individuals or organised interest groups

He said factors that could inhibit development of low-cost settlements in the area included the traditional perception that the entire area be preserved as an open "green" area, the relative lack of a physical infrastructure and the lack of mass transportation in the region

Zaireans put Jo'burg back on world map

SOUTH 16/1 - 20/11 93

Proof that South Africa is once again part of the African continent can be found in the number of Zaireans flocking to Johannesburg, reports **Justin Pearce:**

DEEP in the underground shopping centre in Hillbrow, a vociferous argument is going on — in French

The angry voices are echoing out of a tiny shop, where the woman behind the counter is debating a point with a visitor

The argument continues at full throttle as a customer walks in to browse around the richly-coloured printed fabrics. The cloth, some of it priced at R100 for two metres, has been brought by the shopkeepers from their homeland, Zaire

The sound of French voices on the streets of central Johannesburg is becoming more and more common as Zaireans flock to the city to escape from political instability at home — make some money.

The irony in seeking political stability in a country like South Africa is not apparent to the new immigrants. However bad things may be here, they are much worse in Zaire.

There has been no census of the Zairean community in Johannesburg, but they are estimated to

number several thousand

Bertum Shamamba came to complete his masters degree in mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand after President Mobuto Sese Seku closed the university where Bertum had been studying in Zaire

Moreover, the Zaireans seem isolated from the realities of life as they are experienced by most black South Africans

Bertum and his brother Philippe have never been to Soweto. Like most of their compatriots in Johannesburg, the Shamamba brothers live in the inner-city flatland of Hillbrow and Berea, where the Group Areas Act is already a distant memory

They say they have made contact with black and white South Africans, and have not encountered any racism. Nevertheless, the Zairean community remains a close one, linguistically isolated from the rest of Johannesburg life. Newcomers fresh off the plane from Kinshasa can find a home and support from other Zaireans until they have established themselves and learned some English

The brothers agree that they are better off in South Africa than in Zaire. They make about R200 a day at their stall in the fleamarket outside the Market Theatre. Their wares include masks, musical instruments, traditional weapons (not the Inkatha variety), and wooden carvings. Most prices are in the region of R70

Philippe says most of the articles are between 40 and 100 years old. Boldly carved and unpolished, the wooden items are continents away



MADE IN ZAIRE: Philippe Shamamba with the masks he imports

from the glossy curios normally sold in souvenir shops. More ornamental are the knives which look as if they once had a ceremonial function, the blades delicately engraved and the handles decorated with animal fur

Philippe, who hopes to enrol at Wits to study business management, imports the goods himself, buying them in the villages of Zaire and

bringing them by air to Johannesburg

South Africa's borders and laws were once this continent's own iron curtain. Now the activities of the Zairean traders are one way in which Johannesburg is slowly establishing itself as a city of international significance. In this sense at least, Africa has come back.

ARGE and growing cities have clearly been a prominent feature of countries in the developing world in the past, and will undoubtedly become an even more important factor in the future.

Initially, many countries, when faced by expanding cities, attempted to halt their growth using spatial control strategies. These policies proved largely unsuccessful, and have mostly been replaced as countries realised the importance of managing expanding cities.

Traditionally, urban planning in most developing countries mainly involved "master planning" which, in essence, entailed producing a plan of how a city might look at some point (normally 20 years) in the future.

But often the plan's main objective was to limit urban growth. And because most developing world cities have only a small pool of planning skills, preparing master plans was often the responsibility of a central government ministry. Producing a plan usually took several years, and the authorities then often took even longer deciding whether it should be approved, revised or rejected.

Almost inevitably, by the time a master plan was approved, the size and layout of the city had already changed considerably. And the city authorities which had called for the plan were frequently no longer in power by the time it was completed, and it was left to a new city government to implement.

There is growing concern internationally that urban planners and managers should transcend the outmoded practices of master planning. Urban planning should move away from the traditional role of prevention and control and instead promote and guide urban economic development, and beyond the outmoded role of master planning are several new roles for planners and city managers, at the base of which is the need to adapt to specific local conditions.

The institutions through which cities in the developing world are planned and managed are also being transformed. In the past a typical response was to create a separate

Grassroots input is crucial to good city management

Blom 10/21/93. (235)

There are many lessons in urban management we can learn from the rest of the world, says the Urban Foundation.

city authority or agency to focus on each urban problem area, such as services, water provision, refuse removal, or housing and shelter. But as the problems of co-ordinating the activities of such a wide range of agencies grew, the need for a new approach emerged.

The new "multisectoral" approach to city management involved establishing development authorities or special metropolitan governments to address all major problems across a city. In the '60s, such development authorities were created in Calcutta, Manila, Karachi and Colombo, and metropolitan governments in Jakarta and Bangkok.

Over time, however, these authorities experienced difficulties in tackling the full range of urban problems adequately in all parts of the metropolis. Moreover, because they were very centralised and often undermined local governments, they reduced the access that people had to citywide decision-making.

In the '90s there are three broad positions about what kinds of institutions and processes can best manage a city.

□ Citywide administrative systems, including city councils, parastatals, and urban development corporations — similar to the multisectoral metropolitan authorities — are the most

appropriate institutions for urban management. While they have generally performed poorly, it is argued they would perform better if they were adequately strengthened.

□ Many city administrations and development authorities are often unresponsive to the needs of city dwellers, especially the poor. Promoting the organisation of neighbourhoods, and self-help activities among their residents, is seen as a way for people to be involved in decision-making and improving their environment. However, it is important that community organisations are not simply co-opted by the city government — as occurred in Mexico City, and

poorest people are met. There is no magic formula for the best institutions to manage a city. But a mixture of these institutions seems most appropriate, with recognition of the weaknesses and strengths of each.

The most important starting point for managing cities successfully is for national decision-makers to get a sound policy framework in place. That policy should be sensitive to the effect of two different categories of politics — explicit spatial policies, such as those aimed at boosting the growth of specific cities, and implicit spatial policies, such as trade policies, which have a strong indirect effect on where economic activity is located in a country and on how cities grow.

It has proved very important to make sure that these two sets of policies do not contradict each other. Almost all national policies will have some effect on where and how urban development occurs but most important are trade and industrial incentive policies, a bias in sectoral priorities against rural areas, the impact of state regulations, and concentration of decision-making authorities in major urban centres.

In many developing countries, the indirect spatial effect of implicit policies are far stronger than what

can be achieved through explicit policies, such as those which try to control migration or city growth. A crucial component of a national urban policy is an appropriate strategy for managing the largest cities in a country. What emerges strikingly from the experiences of developing countries is the close link between the overall condition of a country's economy and its ability to deal successfully with the growth of particularly its largest cities.

Developing countries which have shown the best performance in managing urban growth — Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Colombia (in the '70s and early '80s) — all experienced healthy economic growth rates. This suggests that the single best policy solution to assist in managing cities is to encourage high rates of national economic growth.

But, as Lagos shows, economic growth does not guarantee good urban management. Despite Nigeria's sudden injection of oil wealth in the '70s, the opportunity to improve its cities was squandered and Lagos remained a prime example of "urbanisation without development".

Ironically, while problems in cities are more difficult to handle when a country is experiencing an economic recession, this situation may provide a stimulus to create better programmes for urban management. When world copper prices collapsed in the '70s and Zambia faced considerable economic decline, policy-makers in Lusaka were pressed to abandon the last remnants of colonial policies based on unrealistically high urban standards. Instead, they developed a far more pragmatic and ultimately effective policy based on more appropriate standards for housing and urban infrastructure.

The overall experience of developing countries suggests that effectively managing cities requires strategies at both the city levels and at the national level. The new roles and institutions for city managers should be part of a balanced set of national urban policies and a national vision for the cities.

□ This is an edited extract from *Managing Urban Growth. The International Experience*, published today by the Urban Foundation.

Star 10/2/93

(235)

Steer, don't fear, a megacity

The population explosion in Johannesburg and other South African cities and larger towns has until now been viewed as a headache. But studies by the Urban Foundation find better management could turn threatening chaos into the key to a faster economic tempo, reports MICHAEL CHESTER

DARK predictions until now have viewed the dramatic population explosion in our cities — Johannesburg in particular — as the fuse to a socio-economic time-bomb.

A relentless migration from rural areas has added to the nightmares of those forecasting nothing but gloom.

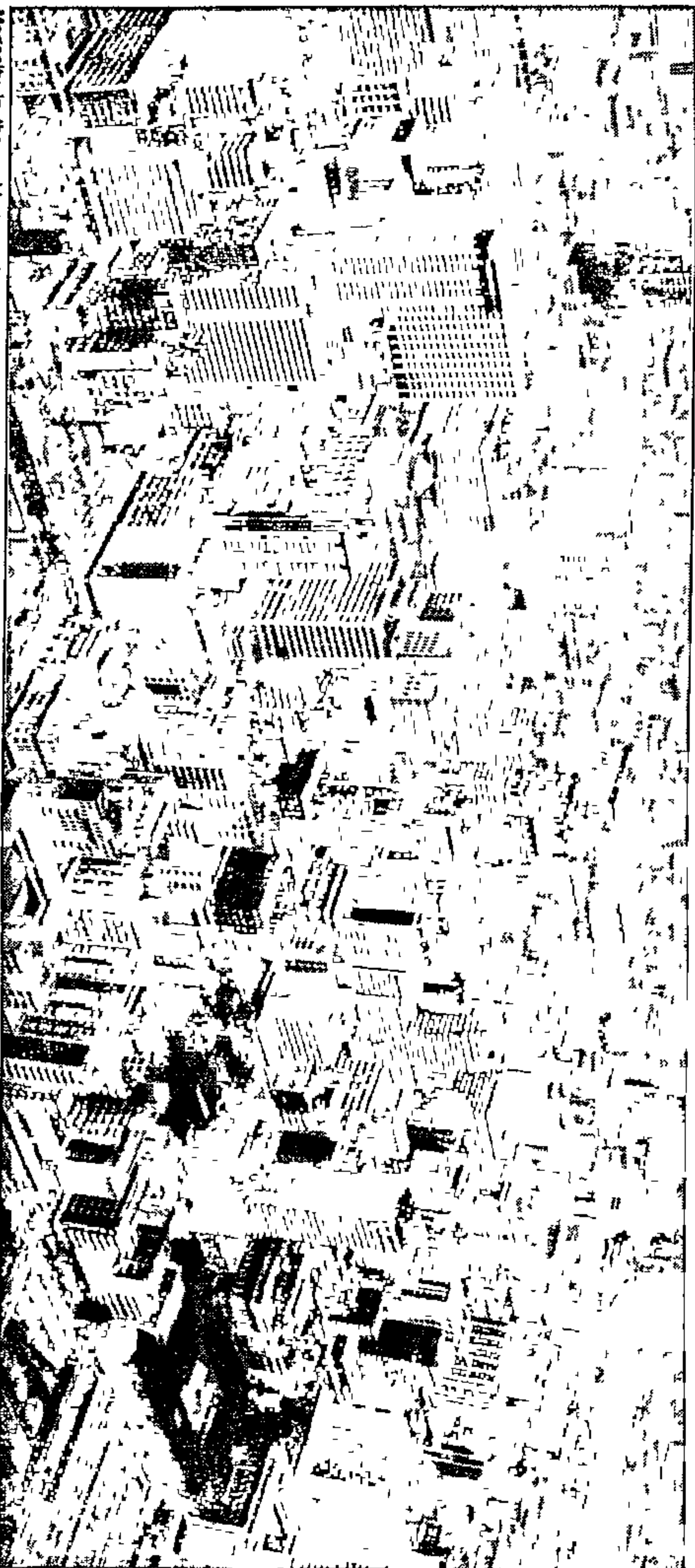
All doom and gloom? Not so, according to new studies by the Development Strategy and Policy Unit of the Urban Foundation.

Researchers from the unit have emerged from an exhaustive global review with the conclusion that the threat of chaos can be turned into the chance to start a chain reaction of economic miracles.

The worst error, they argue, was found out the hard way elsewhere around the world, was attempts to curb urban growth and halt rural-urban migration. The vital key was an overall national policy that allowed and encouraged the new metropolitan areas to unleash their full potential as economic powerhouses — with key roles for not only city managers but also private institutions and communities themselves.

The first move should be to examine United Nations studies that show world-wide trends of rural populations being overshadowed by growing urban populations. Closer analysis shows significant variations in the pattern.

In countries listed as "developed" — leading industrial nations as found in West Europe, North America and Japan — the number of cities with populations of a million stood at 103



Megacity in the making

in 1980 and looks set to grow to 153 by the year 2025. The total of "megacities" with populations above four million would grow from 13 to 21.

Urbanisation was running far faster in countries listed as "developing" — in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Projections showed cities with one-million populations were likely to mushroom from 119 in 1980 to as many as 486. And their megacities were on course to multiply from 22 to 114.

But was "expanding urbanisation" automatically such a dreadful problem — in South Africa and elsewhere?

On the contrary, argues the Urban Foundation. In fact, the trend towards larger and still growing cities should be made a national priority in harnessing the pace of economic growth. The World Bank had estimat-

ed that growing cities would account for no less than 80 percent of the national economies of developing countries in the future. The performance of a city is now seen to be linked less to how fast it grows than to how effectively it is managed," say the researchers.

Investigations undertaken by the Urban Foundation and the Private Sector Council on Urbanisation had put under the microscope the case studies of how scores of countries and cities around the world have worked out specific policy themes — under both capitalist and socialist strategies.

They advise local decision-makers to consider the "best and worst" practices that have been followed elsewhere to find the ideal situation.

It was crucial, though, to recognise the vital role that bigger and bigger cities could — with

the correct management formula — become the major engines for national economic growth by serving as the key hubs of development.

The main targets should be improving the productivity of cities — and the alleviation of urban poverty.

"It involves important new roles for city managers and institutions and a new way of thinking about the city," says the research report.

"The key to managing urban growth successfully is to have a sound policy framework in place."

"This must include a coherent body of national urban policies consistent with policies for the country as a whole — and tied to the overall vision and goals of that society."

Once an overall national approach had been agreed, there were crucial roles to be played

not only by city governments but also the private sector and communities themselves.

The report adds: "There is a common myth in some policy circles that large and growing cities are inevitably chaotic and disordered."

"But there is clear evidence from a number of international experiences that large cities can perform well."

"The economic future of a developing country lies in the productivity of its cities. Thus growing international consensus indicates that making cities more productive has become a necessary part of developing countries in the 1990s."

But the researchers have brickbats as well as bouquets. "There are many international examples of cities where neglect, mismanagement and corruption have had disastrous consequences," they write.

A whole range of cities would be in close competition for the title of "the world's worst managed city" — among them Calcutta, Lagos, Teheran, Kinshasa and Bangkok.

In contrast, the research globe-trotters have found an extraordinary mix of strategies that have been used to crack problems of urban poverty among the successes.

Mauritius, which used to depend almost entirely on sugar crops and tourism to support a fragile economy, is now a major exporter of industrial products.

The key was the launch of special Export Processing Zones on the island — areas reserved for new business ventures that concentrated on overseas trade. Foreign investors had snatched at the incentives that were dangled. The number of export companies in operation had soared from nine to

570, boosting the number of jobs they offered from under 650 to 90,000 or more.

Hong Kong has based its vibrant economy on networks of small-scale firms and run businesses to prove the potential clout of the informal sector in urban economic growth.

"Importantly," note the researchers, "the State did not simply tolerate the informal economy as a way for people to survive. Instead, it actively supported and promoted entrepreneurial ventures as a way of expanding the overall economy."

Colombia, in South America, turned urbanisation from a problem into an economic dynamo by using its construction sector to give a whole new kick-start to the economy when it launched into a massive housing programme. Almost a million jobs were created in four years.

"Colombia's capital city Bogotá achieved spectacular improvements in living conditions," say the researchers. "Bogotá has shown that a rapidly growing city can be effectively managed without collapsing into crisis and chaos."

In Bogota, providing services and infrastructure was considered not only a social need but a basic requirement for economic growth and general stability.

East Asia has encouraged cities themselves to provide the food demands of growing urban populations.

In Manila, in the Philippines, home gardens have been cultivated everywhere. Balconies and rooftops have been turned into kitchen gardens and crops are growing everywhere — even on patches at roadsides.

Shanghai is among a number of cities on mainland China that now supplies all the vegetables needed — and a good share of grain and meat requirements.

South Korea has triggered numerous initiatives to help provide essential services to the poorest sections of urban populations. The Saemaul Undong movement, first set in motion to encourage self-reliance in improving living conditions on farms, has now turned to the cities.

Bangkok has won world acclaim for a Magic Eyes campaign, which uses TV broad-casts to beam out cartoons and posters and jingles to teach children about litter problems and persuade them to take better care of their local environment. Litter has been reduced by a stunning 80 percent.

And Jamaica has spotted the key role of women in lacking urbanisation problems.

The capital city, Kingston, started a Women's Construction Collective — and their first target was invasion of the male-dominated building industry. Basic training courses were devised in jobs such as masonry and carpentry.

More and more women are now being employed by contractors, who report that women workers have not only reduced violence among construction crews but also brought big increases in productivity. □

- (3) It is our intention to wait for the outcome of the court case in the USA which will dictate our future actions. The GSM (Group Special Mobile) Organisation will also keep us informed of any new developments
- (4) Any further information in this regard will be made available to interested parties

Olympic Games in Barcelona

*21. Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of National Education †

- (1) Whether the State appropriated and/or made available an amount of money in order to make South Africa's participation in the Olympic Games in Barcelona possible, if so, what amount,
- (2) whether this amount was made available subject to (a) the condition that the official South African flag be displayed and (b) other conditions, if so, what conditions were set,
- (3) whether a request was addressed to Nosesa to apologise for the fact that the majority of athletes in the South African team were Whites,
- (4) whether any representatives of the South African Government were invited by the International Olympic Committee to attend the official opening of the 25th Olympiad together with Mr Nelson Mandela, if so, who was so invited? B94E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) Yes, R1,5 million was allocated of which an amount of R500 000 has already been paid out
- (2) (a) No
- (b) Yes, the following conditions applied

The funds could only be used to the advantage of the official team members and administrators in respect of the following items

- Air fares
- Official uniform

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Education departments: equal funding

*23 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

- (1) Whether his Department will guarantee equal funding for specific non-salary areas in all education departments for the 1993-94 budget year, if not, why not,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B99E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) No. Although the financing formula has already been drafted, no general policy has yet been tabled under section 2(1)(a) of the National Policy for Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No 76 of 1984). The formula is, however, used as a distribution guideline to divide the education budget between the various education departments but each education department decides according to its own needs and priorities how its budget should be divided between the different expenditure categories (including those categories other than salaries)
- (2) No

*24 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health

- Whether all the money voted for poverty relief programmes in respect of the current financial year has been spent: if so, (a) what total amount is involved and (b) on what was it spent, if not, (i) what total amount was voted, (ii) how much of it had been spent as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (iii) on what was the money spent and (iv) which organizations received financial assistance and/or grants? B100E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH

- No,
- (i) R440 million,
- (ii) R420 million till 31 January 1993,

(iii) on nutritional and social development programmes and

(iv) 1 264 non-governmental organisations consisting of different formal and informal welfare organisations, schools, churches and religious organisations, crèches, civic organisations, community committees, farmers and committees, development organisations, local authorities, centres for job creation, the Rural Foundation and health related organisations

Population figures of RSA/Natal

*25 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (a) What are the official population figures for the (i) Republic of South Africa and (ii) Natal/KwaZulu region and (b) in respect of what date are these figures furnished? B102E

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) (i) 30 986 920
- (ii) 7 955 527
- (b) 7 March 1991

General Export Incentive Scheme: fraud

*26 Mr L FUCHS to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry

- (1) Whether there have been any cases of fraud in regard to the General Export Incentive Scheme (GEIS), if so, what total amount is involved,
- (2) whether these cases are being investigated, if not, why not,
- (3) what action does he intend taking in regard to cases of fraud that have been proven? B103E

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- (1) Thirty-six alleged cases of fraud, involving a potential amount of R136 million in regard to the General Export Incentive Scheme (GEIS), have so far

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

1992/93 financial year
Cape Province
OFS
Natal
Transvaal

13,94%
4,18%
4,46%
14,57%

Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage: population numbers

209 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) male and (b) female (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Asians and (iv) Blacks were there in the magisterial districts of (aa) Port Elizabeth and (bb) Uitenhage or the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropole as at the latest specified date for which information is available? B467E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS	
(aa)	(b)
(i) 70 983	73 318
(ii) 76 963	82 415
(iii) 4 286	4 211
(iv) 182 517	175 960
(bb)	(b)
(i) 19 746	19 854
(ii) 21 937	23 189
(iii) 506	545
(iv) 48 614	48 160

1991 Population Census, 7 March 1991 Final data after having been adjusted for over- and undercount

Mortality figure

215 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) What was the mortality figure in each province for the 1991 calendar year and (b) what percentage of the total population in each province does each such figure represent? B451E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS	
(a)*	(b)
Cape Province	50 610
Natal	26 330
Transvaal	62 958
Orange Free State	14 484

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

* Mortality figure not available. Figures represent death registrations

Public telephones: cost of repairs

219 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications

What was the estimated cost of repairing public telephones in the Republic during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available? B465E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Managing Director of Telkom SA Limited replied as follows to the hon member's question

The estimated cost of repairing public telephones in the Republic during the 12-month period ending 28 February 1993 is R35 245 000,00

SAA cabin crew members:

225 Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister for Public Enterprises

(1) Whether the South African Airways are currently retrenching any cabin crew members if so, (a) how many have been retrenched, (b) at what total cost and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished.

(2) whether any (a) gratuity and/or (b) other lump sum payments were made to any of the crew members so retrenched, if so, (i) what was the total amount so paid, (ii) how many crew members were involved, (iii) how many such gratuity and/or other lump sum payments amounted to between (aa) R100 000 and R150 000 and (bb) R150 001 and R200 000 and (iv) in respect of how many years of service was each such pay-

ment made in each of the two categories referred to in subparagraph (ii) above? B495E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Managing Director of Transnet Limited has furnished the following reply to the hon member's question

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

Bophuthatswana: guarantees/sureties given by State

227. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether any guarantees or sureties were given directly or indirectly by the Government or any Department or agency of the Government to any person or organization for (a) loans granted, (b) lines of credit granted and (c) other specified financial services rendered to (i) the Government of, (ii) any Government Department of, (iii) a development corporation in and (iv) any other specified person or organization in Bophuthatswana in the 1991-92 financial year, if so,

- (2) (a) what amounts were involved in each case and (b) what was the total amount outstanding in terms of such guarantees or sureties as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (3) whether foreign currencies are involved in any of these guarantees or sureties, if so, (a) what currencies, (b) how much is involved and (c) who is responsible for bearing the potential cost of exchange rate fluctuations? B515E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) No
- (2) and (3) Fall away

Transnet: office accommodation

232. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister for Public Enterprises

(a) What proportion of the office accommodation owned or leased by Transnet in cer-

tain buildings, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, is currently utilized by Transnet in respect of each such building and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? B528E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Managing Director of Transnet Limited has furnished the following reply to the hon member's question

(a)	Paul Kruger Building, Johannesburg	Percent
(a)	Paul Kruger Building, Johannesburg	100
(a)	South Station Building, Johannesburg	100
(a)	Park Chambers Building, Johannesburg	100
(a)	Union Square Building, Johannesburg	61
(a)	NZASM Building, Pretoria	91
(a)	Station Building, Pretoria	100
(b)	23 March 1993	

Children in Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage

242 Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black children of school-going age in the (i) pre-school, (ii) primary school, (iii) secondary school and (iv) 18 to 22 years age categories were there in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropole as at the latest specified date for which statistics are available? B548E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(i) 7 342	13 844	585	24 287
(ii) 18 776	32 564	1 391	62 000
(iii) 15 166	22 795	936	44 288
(iv) 16 973	23 691	867	50 661

Notes
The age categories are compiled as follows

- (i) 3 to 5 years
- (ii) 6 to 12 years
- (iii) 13 to 17 years
- (iv) 18 to 22 years

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Cities' have vital role in creating urban growth

Sowetem 18/3/93
235
New management role the key:

By Mzimkulu Malunga

GROWING cities could play a vital role as engines for development in developing countries

Coherent national urban policies, consistent with the macro-economic planning of the country as a whole, accompanied by the overall vision and goals of the society, can transform urban growth into a catalyst for development

These are the discoveries of a recently published report on urban growth, following seven years of international research conducted jointly by the Urban Foundation and Private Sector Council on Urbanisation

"The performance of a city is now seen to be linked less to how fast it grows than how effectively it is managed," says the report

The investigation centred on about 50 African, Asian and Latin-American countries

Firing teachers proves costly

VUYO BAVUMA
Weekend Argus Reporter

TEACHERS "fired" by community organisations in the past year were paid out R1,4 million in salaries by the Department of Education and Training

About 30 teachers, employed by the Cape Region of the Department of Education and Training (DET), are now doing administrative work at department offices after being declared *persona non grata* during internal squabbles at their schools.

The Cape wage bill for teachers who are still recognised by the DET is part of a national payout of R7,9 million announced in Parliament last month by DET director-general Dr Bernard Louw for teachers who are not at school for reasons ranging from industrial

action to political unrest and dismissals such as those by community committees.

Weekend Argus has learned that where teachers were suspended by community bodies, pupils sometimes went without tuition for several weeks. Once pupils were absorbed into other classes, they added to already chronic overcrowding in township schools.

Ruling committees responsible for putting teachers out of work have refused to discuss their policies with Weekend Argus.

This year 40 teachers have been dismissed at schools in Cape Town and the Boland. At the same time teacher bodies and political organisations have complained about staff shortages at black schools.

Weekend Argus has been told that in most instances teachers

were fired as a result of conferences involving hostile colleagues and pupils.

Ironically, some of the victims belong to the South African Democratic Teachers Union, the largest union in the profession.

Dismissals in the past 12 months include:

- Three teachers, including the principal and deputy principal, of Inlanganso Finishing School who were dismissed over alleged dictatorial attitudes.

- At Mkhangel Primary in Crossroads 29 teachers were told to go after being accused of personally insulting pupils and their parents. The teachers said they were simply highlighting a report dealing with the spread of tuberculosis at the school and among the local community.

- A teacher at Joe Slovo High was disciplined for alleged incompetence. She was later reinstated.

- Two white teachers, one from Desmond Tutu High school in Paarl and the former principal of Sebenza, now known as Mandela High, were dismissed.

- Three Thandokhulu Higher Primary School teachers were barred from their school from March last year until January this year.

Mr Jeff Makwaka, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training head office in Pretoria, said the proper utilisation of staff could save authorities a great deal of money.

"The community is denying its staff who could be of value. This is really a waste of labour," he said.



W...
S...
m...
T...
reg...
ari...
We...

about who are supposed to be our leaders," said businessman Moloantoa Ntshere

Seventeen parties are contesting the poll in which some 700 000

In the absence of public opinion polls, local analysts expected Mokhehe, who spent 20 years in exile, to win largely on the basis of his opposition record

who toppled Jonathan in 1986 and was himself overthrown in April last year

One of more than 100 foreign observers monitoring the election said

Expert warns of SA birth rate time bomb

Star 27/3/93 (235)

THE spectre of famine, plague, horrific unemployment and eventually civil war are among the awful choices South Africa faces if its current rapid population growth rate is not brought under control speedily.

This grim scenario is contained in a new book, *Population Growth — Our Time Bomb*, by Stellenbosch economist Johannes Jordaan, who warns that South Africa is falling further behind in controlling its birth rate

Choices

The country's total population, including that of the TBVC states, is about 39 million and is expected to reach 50 million by the year 2000. Jordaan says the number of unemployed could be a frightening nine million within a decade.

"South Africa has only one of two choices," he says. "Either to follow programmes which will result in a rapid and drastic decrease in population growth, or to let

nature take its course, so that the population will eventually be reduced through famine, plague and civil war"

Jordaan warns that although the "Chinese option" — in which the Chinese promote one child per family as the ideal norm — might be in conflict with traditional policies, such drastic measures might be the only escape out of the demographic trap. In China there are heavy penalties imposed on families that do not adhere to the one child per family norm. But parents of one-child families receive a monthly subsidy for the child's education.

In contrast, says Jordaan, in South Africa and many other countries, governments allow a tax deduction for each child in the family. The more children, the more tax deductions. This will have to change, and soon, he warns.

To test how South Africans would react if such drastic changes became law, the Markinor

research group conducted a survey among urban blacks and whites in various metropolitan areas in November.

A questionnaire was circulated among 1 000 whites and 1 300 blacks asking a range of questions — from whether a problem existed to what course of action was required, with South Africa heading "for disaster with mass starvation and destruction of the environment"

According to Christine Woessner, deputy managing director of Markinor, there is wide recognition of the problem, and blacks and whites generally favour birth control.

The highest score among both race groups was the call for sex education nationwide and the lowest for the suggestion that women have an abortion if they fall pregnant after their second child.

A higher percentage of whites than blacks favoured sterilisation, although more black women than black men supported the measure.

JOE LOUW

Star 8/4/93

Urbanisation breakthrough

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

More than 200 farms in two known right-wing areas near Pretoria are to be developed into an urban area accommodating 370 000 people of all races.

The Transvaal Provincial Administration announced yesterday that Klipfontein and Kruisfontein, near Soshanguve township, north of Pretoria, would provide 65 000 residential sites.

Addressing a media conference, MEC for physical planning and development John Mavu-

so said the two communities were faced with huge urbanisation pressure and had agreed to make the land available.

Mavuso added: "This is the first time a community in the Transvaal has shown such a positive attitude towards urbanisation."

Joint effort

The availability of an estimated 3 575 hectares of land south of and adjoining Soshanguve was made possible by the release of a marketing document drawn up as a joint effort by the TPA

and the Klipfontein and Kruisfontein communities. (235)

The development project is expected to create job opportunities for many people in the area. Provision has been made for 130 primary and 46 secondary schools, as well as for primary health centres, community centres, churches and a central business area.

Among the people who played a major role in the negotiations for the urbanisation of the two communities is former Conservative Party MP Koos Botha.

Star 12/4/93

Motlana grasps population nettle

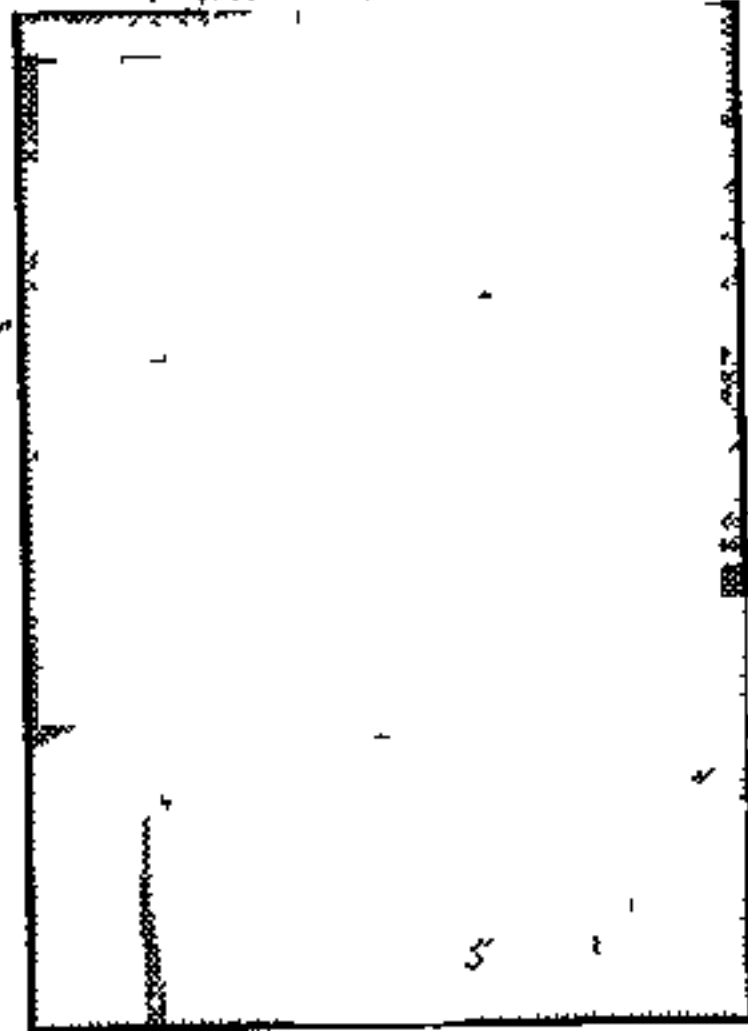
Medical Reporter

ANC member and Sowetan community leader Dr. Nthato Motlana is gearing up for one of his most difficult challenges yet as he takes up a Government position in the traditionally politicised sphere of family planning.

Health Minister Dr Rina Venter announced last week that Motlana was appointed chairman of the Council for Population Development

But, the outspoken doctor has no illusions about the task that awaits him or the popularity of his decision

"It was a surprise! I didn't expect this kind of thing, being almost a Government appointment," said Motlana, not-



Motlana chairman of the Council for Population Development

ing that the Government was still regarded by many as illegitimate

However, he said, in view of the pending transitional interim government, "I could square my conscience", and soon be working with the next

government

"Population development is very close to my heart," said Motlana who added that the concept needed to be looked at in the fullest sense — not just in terms of limiting the number of children but also at developing the population

First up is an interview with the Department of Health and Population Development director-general Coen Slabber, and an assessment of the impact his predecessors have made

What Motlana is aiming for is the limiting of families to "college products" "How many children we can afford to bring up, we can afford to educate and we can afford to feed," he said

His appointment to

head, the council may be a strategic move on the Government's part, he said, as it would be difficult for a non-African person to stand up in front of an African audience and try and persuade them to limit their families "Not everyone is happy with the idea of limiting the number of their children"

However, Motlana believes that if population development is tackled in the fullest sense, this can be done

"But, if we want to persuade people to limit their family, we must provide quality health care for those children they do have," he added, pointing to the dismal child mortality rates in South Africa, especially in rural areas

Why rural poor have

Star 17/4/93

many kids

235

THE population explosion is threatening our resources and must be addressed immediately, says the new chairman of the Health Ministry's Population Development Council, Dr Nthato Motlana.

Motlana, one of the most prominent black community leaders to have been appointed to a government post, is passionate about his cause. Throughout his years as a medical doctor he has seen many unwanted pregnancies and counselled thousands on family planning.

He said statistics showed that SA's population had already reached crisis proportions, and that something meaningful had to be done now to prevent drastic steps later.

Speaking of his childhood, Motlana believes that the only reason he got to high school was because his widowed domestic worker mother could afford to be an only child. "If there had been three or four of us, I would not have made high school."

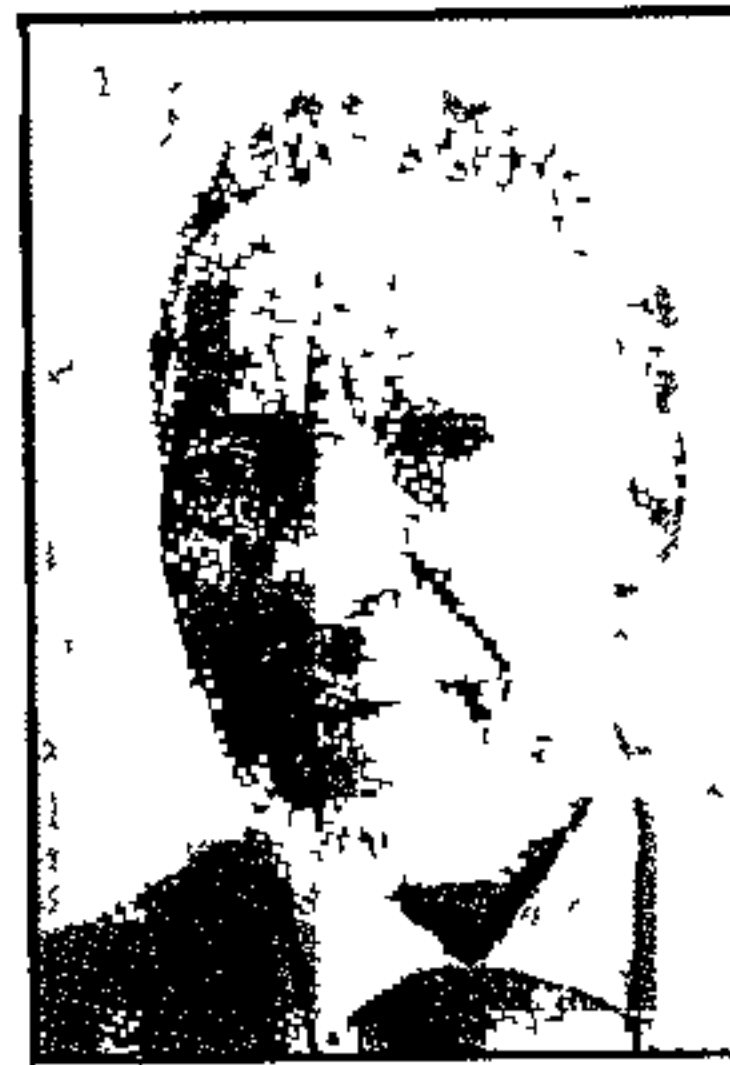
Although Motlana still has to meet officials to determine his exact designation, he has some very strong ideas on the issues to be addressed.

"Population development to me means more than the restriction of families. Many of my patients to whom I talk about the need to limit their families will always say to me 'I have four, five children, because two or three of them will die.'

"And when I tell them about Harry Oppenheimer, who has two children, their answer is always 'Yes, because Harry Oppenheimer is sure that those two will reach maturity'.

"Therefore, population development must mean the provision of effective child and maternal health care. It must mean the availability of

THE population explosion is one of South Africa's most daunting problems, and a noted doctor and ANC supporter is in charge of trying to solve it, reports LOUISE MARSLAND.



NTHATO MOTLANA: more to it than just birth control.

immunisation for young children, the availability of housing, adequate education, and especially the supply of clean drinking water in the rural areas.

"It is after all in the rural areas where the population explosion is threatening the nation's resources."

**See Greenpiece
Page 9**

He emphasised that population development had to include the provision of clean drinking water and primary health care facilities "so that those two or three children that I insist Mrs Dlamini may have will be assured of reaching maturity in the same way the children of a magnate like Harry Oppenheimer have".

Motlana said relatives of his living only 60 km outside Pretoria were forced to share a water pan with their livestock. "I was appalled to see the kind of water that my people, in this 20th century, use for drinking, cooking and washing. Even in rural Kenya there is tap water."

South Africa had one

of the highest infant mortality rates due to the absence of primary health care facilities, Motlana added. "Children are dying because immunisation is not available, because they have no homes, and because the Government stopped school feeding schemes. I have never been able to forgive them for that one evil act.

"Unless we reintroduce schemes like school feeding, Mrs Dlamini out there in the boondocks will not agree to have only two children."

When his organisation, the ANC, comes to power, one of its major thrusts would be the establishment of an effective primary health care system, Motlana said. "Population development is one of the central issues to be addressed by a new government — it is all tied to the importance of economic development — the provision of jobs, housing, health care, schools."

One of the most challenging aspects of his new portfolio will be to address perceptions within communities. He cites the example of a woman who had 10 children and wanted to fall pregnant again because her husband had two younger wives who were still "breeding" and she was afraid her husband would leave her.

"He had 20 children altogether and earned R800 a month. Population development is a daunting task," he said with a sigh. "It's also so damn politicised."

When asked whether his high profile as a member of the ANC and standing in the community were not in conflict with his appointment to a government department, Motlana explained. "My position is this: we are in a transitional phase and the ANC is in fact campaigning for a government of national unity. Clearly over the next few months we are going to be seeing blacks moving into government."

3 000 babies are born a day in South Africa

(235)

Sowetan 28/4/93
MORE than 3 000 babies are born in South Africa every day, according to the latest edition of the Department of Health's magazine, *Salus*

This is a rate of increase that would double the country's population every 32 years. The magazine also said there was no reason to believe Aids would have any marked impact on the population of Africa as a whole in the near future.

It said experts had calculated that SA, in

■ **Aids will not affect growth rate yet:**

terms of its natural resources and socio-economic capabilities, could only accommodate about 80 million people.

Given the present growth rate, SA would reach this figure in this generation's lifespan. If the trend continued, SA would have 94 million people by the year 2040. - *Sapa*

New housing strategy urged

Let poor live in city centres

Savefam (235)
30/4/93

■ Race Relations Institute report backs viewpoint of civics:

By Joshua Raboroko

SOUTH Africa's cities should be re-structured to enable poor people to live close to their centres, the Institute of Race Relations says

In its 1992-93 survey on housing and urbanisation, the institute points out that civic associations are also urging that land for the poor be found close to city centres

The survey reports on a number of innovative initiatives which concentrate on existing housing stock in the inner city areas of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

Turning to housing delivery, the survey emphasises the need for a clearly articulated housing policy, a single housing department, community participation, access to credit and building advice, and investment in public infrastructure

According to one estimate recorded in the survey, 550 houses at an average price of R20 000 for a house and stand need to be built every day to eradicate the 1,8 million backlog by the year 2020. This would involve an investment of R11 million in low-cost housing each day

Against this, the survey reports that the Government has provided only about 3 000 houses in the last two years,

while a sample 101 builders surveyed in 1991 built fewer than 25 houses in that year. Some 75 percent of the builders surveyed had built fewer than 100 houses

Builders interviewed believe that the factors inhibiting the provision of low-cost housing were current interest rates, political uncertainty, political unrest, bond boycotts, and the limited availability of mortgage bonds

The survey records a certain amount of progress during 1991-92 in the provision of formal and informal housing by non-profit utility companies, for example

- The Independent Development Trust financed more than 100 site-and-service schemes, providing serviced sites for some 700 000 people countrywide,

- The South African Housing Trust provided finance for more than 100 housing projects, including the provision of some 10 000 formal houses and as many serviced sites, and

- The New Housing Group — initiated by the Urban Foundation — provided more than 200 residential stands, 3 000 serviced sites and 5 000 starter homes

According to official estimates, some 3,6 million people are living in informal settlements countrywide, but the



THE MEANING OF LIFE . This child looks out of an apartment window in Joubert Park.



TOP The paint is peeling off in this flat. When white people occupied these places, landlords maintained them.
BELOW Tshilwelo flats provide shelter for thousands of township residents

Johannesburg - a city that needs rebuilding

Sowetan 21/5/93

By Musa Zondi

JOHANNESBURG is a city that desperately needs rebuilding. There are at least 2.5 million people in and around the city who do not have a place to live. Thousands more do not have jobs.

Squatter camps encircle the city like a web. The city centre is decaying. The flats, while charging exorbitant fees, are rundown.

In many flats, electricity has been cut off as residents refuse to pay for neglected apartments.

Most of these areas are infested with cockroaches, roofs are leaking and refuse greets you as you enter.

In some blocks of flats, more than five families share one apartment. The roofs are leaking. Conditions are, in fact, worse than in some squatter camps in the black townships.

This is despite the fact that Johannesburg is the heart of South Africa's economy — up to 60 percent of the country's economy is generated in or around the city.

Violence and crime that have made this city one of the most dangerous in the world are the direct result of this decay.

What is being done about this? Who is to blame?

These are the questions posed in today's ISS programme called *People*

■ SITUATION VACANT *The heart of South Africa's economy desperately needs people with vision to stop the decay.*

235 *233* *123*

While looking at the problem, the programme also looks at the solutions and what has been done or is being done to improve the conditions.

The decay is the result of apartheid laws which decreed that black people were just temporary sojourners in the cities of this country.

Influx laws

What has since happened is that people have flocked to the city after the influx laws were repealed and settled anywhere as long as they could raise a shelter. A number of people do not have any shelter at all.

Various groups realise the need to address the problem. One of these groups is the Central Johannesburg Partnership.

The group is made up of the city council, the business community and other communities who live in the flats in the city centre.

CJP raises money from the business community with the aim of rebuilding the dilapidated flats.

This is done with the residents who

eventually buy the flats. One of the shining examples of this project is Navarone Court, which has been repaired and made into healthy living quarters.

Mr Cas Coovadia, publicity secretary of Actstop, says landlords should bear the biggest blame for the decay in the city centre.

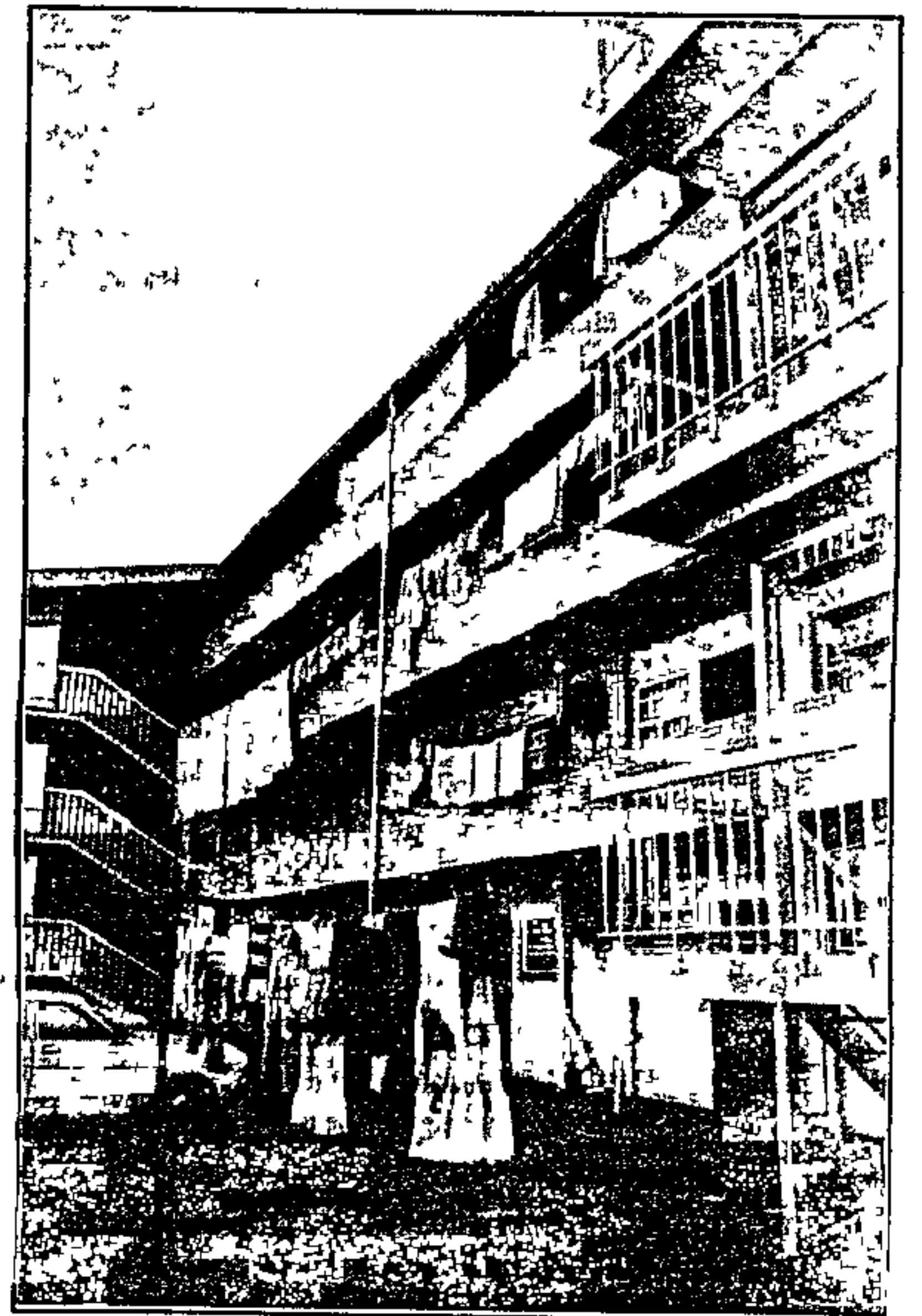
'Apartheid created conditions for unscrupulous landlords to exploit people who needed accommodation,' he says.

The programme tonight also looks at the Usindiso Christian Centre, a 'stop-over point for people who want to get on their feet again and get on with life.'

The home provides a hot meal, a shower and a bed for the city's unemployed.

By providing a shower for these people, organisers say they want to give them a chance to be presentable when they go out looking for jobs.

Throngs of unemployed people of all colours and persuasions start queuing for a meal that is served at 5.30pm. It may not be much, but it is a godsend for the destitute.



Development

post for top *Soweto* 10/15/93 Soweto man

■ Dr Motlana rewarded for promoting small sized families:

TOP Soweto medical practitioner Dr Nthato Motlana has been appointed chairman of the Council for Population Development.

The announcement was made on Friday by Population Development Minister Mr Jac Rabie in Pretoria.

According to the Department of Population Development, Motlana is an ardent advocate of the establishment of small families as a norm in South Africa to curb the rapid population growth and to improve the quality of family life

There are around 38 million people in South Africa, and the population is growing at more than 2 percent a year. By next May there'll be roughly 39 million of us, by the turn of the century 45 million, by 2020 more than 70 million, and so on. What we need is a population policy — or at least a revamped one — to curtail this growth.

Health Writer DAVID ROBBINS reports

POPULATION development, birth control, family planning — call it what you like — is a political issue for the majority of South Africans. Not really surprising, since politics here has been so essentially bound up in the numbers game.

In the 1960s, a Cabinet minister won notoriety by urging every white family to have another baby to bolster the Republic. Those were the days of the "swart gevaar", with the extent of the danger being, of course, in direct relation to the size of the black population.

But times have changed. Most people accept that a planned population is essential for development. The country's expanding numbers exacerbate the crises we are experiencing in education, unemployment, housing and health.

It also plays havoc with resources. How long can South Africa remain one of the few countries on the continent to produce all its own food? And it's been estimated that the country's water resources — including regional schemes like the Lesotho Highlands project and another planned for the Zambesi — can support only around 80 million people.

That's the figure at which the Department of National Health and Population Development hopes to stabilise the population by the end of the 21st century. The department's Population Development Programme (PDP) has as its other major objectives the acceleration of social and economic development and parity among all population groups as soon as possible: the reduction of the fertility rate to 2.1 children per woman by 2010 (this would leave us with a population of 80 million by 2089); a basic level of good health for all; and the orderly distribution and development of the rural population.

As can be seen from these objectives, a good population policy consists of a lot more than merely doling out free condoms and advice. It's a part of general social development and primary health care.

As Dr Nkato Motlana, recently appointed chairman of the Health Department's Population Development Council, spells out: "Population development means more to me than the restriction of families. High infant mortality rates militate against family planning. Therefore, population development must mean the provision of effective child and maternal health care. It must mean the availability of immunisation for young children, the availability of housing, adequate education and especially the supply of clean drinking water in the rural areas."

How good is South Africa's PDP? It costs a lot of money (R146 million in 1989) and it



More arriving all the time: there are about 38 million people in South Africa. Unless there is a change in the rate of population growth, this figure will have almost doubled within 30 years.

Defusing the people bomb

Provides an extensive service. There are 3 800 family planning clinics, 23 percent of them mobile, so in all there are more than 60 000 service points throughout the country.

The programme, which was launched in 1984, is described by Wits University demography lecturer Dr Orleif Chimere-Dan as "one of the better-funded national population programmes in the world, and certainly the best in Africa."

Writing in a recent issue of the American periodical, *Children in Family Planning*, Chimere-Dan points out that South Africa's PDP has faced major criticisms and obstacles.

Criticism has tended to be of the racial/political kind, while a major obstacle was that under apartheid the programme had no real power to make radical changes to existing racial, socio-economic and gender inequalities.

"The PDP could be described as a good programme in an inappropriate socio-political context," writes Chimere-Dan. "Until a nonracial, nondiscriminatory democracy is established in South Africa, the principal human rights expressed in the PDP — and the organisation and delivery of family planning services they require — will be hard to achieve."

Nevertheless, there have been achievements. Our PDP is almost certainly responsible for the use of contraceptives among 50 percent of blacks, 66 percent of coloureds, 70 percent of Indians and 80 percent of whites. The national fertility rate has also dropped from 4.6 children per woman to 4.1 since 1988.

What of the future? Would a new government introduce a different strategy to the one currently being pursued by the Department of National Health and Population Development?

The ANC has little specific to say about the subject. But this does not mean the organisation is not thinking about it.

An ANC health spokesman said that commissions were currently studying women's health and maternal and child health, both of which impacted on the population question.

"A population policy is obviously important and the commission on women's health in particular is looking very carefully at this. But the approach will be to consult widely with people rather than simply to write an ex cathedra policy document."

In his article, Chimere-Dan pinpoints several areas in the ANC's economic manifesto which indicate the organisation is interested in "integrated social and economic programmes in which women's development and family planning issues are subsumed."

Women's education and general status are also areas being closely examined by the ANC.

"The ANC would be taking an innovative step," says Chimere-Dan. "If it supported systematic measures aimed at removing the obstacles that have hindered women's development in South Africa. Such measures would have implications for population policy, since the status of women is related to their reproductive behaviour."

It seems likely, says Chimere-Dan, that the best of the existing PDP will be combined with the best of the ANC's ideas, but he stresses that the success or failure of any future family planning programme will depend on the sensitivity with which it addresses certain major issues.

For example, should there be direct intervention to reduce the fertility rate, when it has been falling steadily since the middle of the century?

Will it be fair to target a specific group (black people) when that group is also the one which has suffered most deprivation and oppression in the past?

However logical it might be to do this, Chimere-Dan believes that by doing it too soon, "the wounds of apartheid could be opened up rather than healed", and the racial stigma attaching to the current PDP would not be eradicated even under a new government.

The challenge of the future, then, is to devise a population policy which people will see as free from hidden political agendas, and which will consequently be accepted for what it is — a strategy for limiting population growth and thus enhancing the quality of life of all South Africans. □

Star 05/193 (226)

South African realities:

- Every 26 seconds a new baby is born. At this rate the country's population will double every 30 years.
- The population is growing by 3 323 babies a day.
- By the year 2000, the population will grow to 48 million, to 80 million by 2038, and to a staggering 272 million by the year 2100.
- The population growth is 2 percent while our economic growth is at an alarmingly low rate of 1,8 percent.
- The United Nations publication World Population Prospect 1988 predicts that South Africa could be one of the 23 most densely populated areas in the world by the year 2025 if the present growth rate continues.
- There is only one doctor for every 2 000, compared to Australia and America where there is a doctor for every 500.
- One in three people cannot find work in the present population. More than 1 000 people join those without work every day. And this does not even include the 10 million children under the age of 15 who will have to find jobs in the near future.
- One in three people in Africa suffers from hunger, poverty and poor health, and tens of thousands of children die before they are one year old.

STAN 10/5/93

Research has proved that population growth can be controlled successfully only if the standard of living of that portion of the population with high growth rate can be improved by social and economic development programmes.

To achieve this, the Population Development Programme which was launched in 1984, does the following:

- Offers literacy classes for adults to learn how to read and write
- Encourages women to motivate their children to stay at school as long as possible.
- Educates women on the causes, implications and prevention of teenage pregnancies.
- Educates women on parental responsibility by stressing the importance of planning their lives and their children's careers.
- Motivates women to attend family planning and health education as well as educating them on child spacing.
- Educates women on income generating activities such as small businesses, self-help projects and home industries.
- Offers courses in leadership, budgeting and self-image improvement to equip women to be involved in their family's and the community's decision-making processes.
- Encourages the creation of jobs for women and employment of women.

Star 10/5/93

Poor, powerless, pregnant

235

CAPPING EXPLOSION

If the woman of the '90s is not going to be disadvantaged, she must help curb the rocketing population. Promotion of literacy is one way of capping the explosion, **Mpine Qakisa reports.**

If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman, you educate a nation. This Ghanaian adage clearly spells out the dire need for South African women to stand up and take action now.

If the woman of the Ninties is not going to be poor, powerless and pregnant, it is her responsibility to curb the population growth.

And promoting literacy is one mechanism for counteracting the population explosion in South Africa, according to the Population Development Programme *Women of the '90s* booklet.

Seven years of successful schooling for women is an international threshold for fertility decline, says the booklet.

More than three million adult women in South Africa are illiterate. Very few rural women have ever been to school or remained in school long enough.

When women are poor and illiterate, the children in their care also grow up in an atmosphere of chronic want, a continuous spiral of poverty and overpopulation.

In rural areas, where 60 percent of South Africa's black population reside, there is a tendency to educate boys rather than girls.

In certain religious men say daily prayers thanking God for not having made them women. These attitudes reinforce the exclusion of girls, the future mothers, from education and better jobs.

Women are thus dragged into the vicious circle of poverty, poor health, illiteracy and multiple pregnancies. When the hand that rocks the cradle is without the advantages of education and improved lifestyle, women are trapped into being even more dependent, depressed, degraded and discarded.

Women have been described as the world's "wasted asset"

by the UN in its *World Population 1992* report.

The improvement of the role and the status of women is a prerequisite for development. There will be no sustainable development if women are left behind.

The report states that South Africa's population is growing too fast and this could disturb the important balance between available resources and the number of people.

"Unless (wo)man halts population growth, population growth will halt (wo)man."

These words by the former president of America, John F. Kennedy, spell out the dire

consequences that South Africa could face.

In Africa, the role women play and their standard of living is so low that they form part of the syndrome which has been labelled "the feminisation of poverty".

Economic growth (and the quality of life) has been the fastest in those areas of the world where women enjoy higher status and the slowest where they face the greatest disadvantages.

Clearly, there is a direct correlation between a higher standard of living and the size of the family

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

General Affairs

Low fertility rate among Whites

* 1 Dr F H PAUW asked the Minister of Population Development

235

- (1) Whether his Department has conducted an investigation into the alleged low fertility rate among Whites to determine whether it has any negative implications and/or poses any problems as far as the Afrikaner people is concerned, if not, why not, if so, what are the findings,
- (2) whether he or his Department intends taking steps in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

B791E INT

*The MINISTER OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT Mr Charman, the answer is no The hon member raised this question during the debate on the Budget By raising this question once again he is making it clear that he is being fed racism through an umbilical cord

The Department of National Health and Population Development is responsible for the implementation of the population development programme which represents the demographic policy of the Government The objectives of the PDP are to achieve a balance between the size of the country's population on the one hand, and its socio-economic and natural resources on the other There is a serious imbalance at present, and the present population growth rate in the RSA of 2,1 per annum—that is for 1992-93—is too high The aim is to reduce this growth rate as rapidly as possible

It is not the responsibility of the State to prescribe to any individual or community what the size of his or their families should be The State does have a responsibility to bring the relation-

ship between the demographic realities and a meaningful continued existence to the attention of all The Government acknowledges, therefore, that all parents have the right to make an informed choice themselves in regard to the number of children they want to have The implication of this is that Whites or Afrikaners or any other population group have the right to decide to have fewer children

The decline in the fertility of Whites has very little to do with any measures introduced by the Government When the PDP was introduced in 1984 the declining fertility rate among Whites was already at replacement level, which is the objective of the PDP

introduce measures that will curb population growth when it threatens limited vital resources and hence the survival of man It is not the responsibility of the department to be concerned with the implications of low fertility in a specific population group

If a programme were to be developed, for example, to increase the low fertility of the Whites, with the accompanying publicity and incentive measures, together with a programme to reduce the high level of fertility among Blacks using the same methods and penalty measures, this would lead to conflict between the various population groups in the country

A differentiated policy would result in population development becoming politicised and would thwart the programme aimed at checking the population explosion

*Dr F H PAUW Mr Charman, the hon the Minister does not understand his job

The total fertility rate for Whites has for several years been lower than the figure at which the total population stabilises It is considerably lower, and this means that the White people are becoming fewer in number If the same applies to Afrikaners, I believe we have a problem If one is not part of a people, and one does not understand the implications of the existence of a people, one would not regard this as a problem The fact that one is not a member of a people, does not mean that there is no such thing as a people

I recently asked whether the hon the Minister of Population Development would investigate the causes of the low birthrate and whether his department would consider measures to combat it. He refused point-blank. One can conclude from his attitude that he is highly satisfied that Whites are having fewer children.

(235) It is clear that the hon the Minister does not understand his job. He should not think that one should simply encourage smaller families. A healthy family is a basic requirement for keeping a community happy. This does not mean that one should regard every baby that is born as a frustration of one's efforts. Sound family development dictates that there should be nothing preventing parents from having children.

What is happening to the Afrikaner people here is that young people who are considering having a baby are literally being fined by an amount of between R3 000 and R5 000 before they have bought a single nappy or bottle, because this is what the confinement expenses alone amount to. They also know that when the child goes to school they will be subjected to the child tax at State-aided schools. They know that when their children go to school they will have to pay, whereas millions of children receive free education simply because they are not White.

If the hon the Minister wants to do his job, he should receive professional guidance to enable him to understand that the only objective is not a fertility rate of 2,1, but a healthy family development programme. This is why his department is going to participate next year in the "Year of the Family" project. Up to now his attitude has been of no benefit to Afrikaner families. Therefore we can ask whether he is at all suitable or equipped to adopt any standpoint in regard to Afrikaner births.

*Miss M SMUTS Mr Chairman, I am speaking today in my capacity as a typical South African mother. [Interjections]

*Mr H J COETZEE How many children do you have? [Interjections]

*Miss M SMUTS I will be pleased to answer the hon member's question. [Interjections]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! Hon members must please give that hon typical South African mother an opportunity to make her speech. [Interjections] The hon member may proceed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*Miss M SMUTS I am the mother of two children and as the mother of two children I am a good example of the White fertility profile of 1,7. As far as that hon member is concerned, I am therefore part of the problem.

I should answer the hon member succinctly and seriously by saying that the answer to his problem does not lie in fertility, but in federalism. If he joins the AVU and comes to the Western Cape and becomes non-racial, he will no longer have a problem.

However, as a typical South African mother, I take pity on the hon member. I did some of the research which the department is unable to do, namely research into the hon member's alleged low fertility, and I made use of the document "Vroue Ons stille vegters". It is an NP publication, but it was drawn up in 1979 when the hon CP members were still NP members. That was also the year in which my son was born. My daughter was born in 1982 when the CP was founded. [Interjections] Therefore while I was engaged in propagating my line, the hon members were engaged in the following:

As vroue moet ons onself beskikbaar stel.

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Hear, hear! [Interjections]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I am sorry, but we will never know for what purpose the ladies should make themselves available. [Interjections]

*Dr F HARTZENBERG Mr Chairman, on a point of order. Is it not reasonable to ask that the Chair compensate the hon member for the time that we have taken up? [Interjections]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I have already been very accommodating towards the hon member.

*The MINISTER OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT Mr Chairman, I cannot go into detail with regard to the snide remarks which the hon member made in respect of my incompetence. It is precisely because I know what population growth means that I am telling him these things.

He will know that there were times in the history of the Afrikaner when the children who were born from mixed marriages were given away and dumped with the Coloureds.

*Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Don't talk nonsense, man.

(235) *The MINISTER Two of my uncles are sitting there in the ranks of the CP. [Interjections] Let me state for the hon member's information that the one uncle has five children and the other, four. Therefore I know what the needs of that people are.

His assumptions of how the Whites are going to be economically destroyed and how it will be impossible for there to be economic growth.

*Mr C H PIENAAR Mr Chairman, on a point of order. Does the hon the Minister not think that if one was his uncle one would also have given him away? [Interjections]

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon the Minister may proceed.

*The MINISTER I shall leave the issue relating to that hon member at that. [Interjections]

It has been proved throughout the world that it is precisely where there is a decrease in the population growth that the economy grows. We cannot support more people with the limited means at our disposal. I think that is what the hon member should try to understand when we talk about adopting a population development policy in this country. Race is not at issue here, but rather every population group living in this part of the world. Furthermore, we must make every population group aware of the fact that our resources are running out and that we simply cannot continue in this way.

I would appreciate it if the hon member would stop being so insulting. [Time expired]

*Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Chairman, I find it regrettable that the hon the Minister is trying to make a joke of this whole issue, because it is a very serious issue. The total fertility index of 1,7 of the people, or the power base of this House, means that it is actually a dying people in number terms. This will ultimately result in a disaster for South Africa.

What are the most important reasons for this? [Interjections] Yes, it is true that favourable socio-economic conditions do have a lowering effect on population growth, but there are also many other important reasons. For example there is the heavy economic pressure on many of

our people who do not qualify for free hospitalisation, the medical costs related to confinement, and the costs of educating children, or as my colleague said, providing them with education.

These are some of the other reasons, but the important one, and one that is becoming increasingly prominent, is the fatalistic attitude in regard to the future of the self-determination and freedom of our people in their own fatherland. Many people are asking, and it preys on their subconscious, because this is a burning question, whether there is still a future for their children in this country. Furthermore, we should not lose sight of the effect which this act of terrorism—yesterday's murder of a farmer and his wife—which was so provocatively directed at the farming community, is going to have on the farmers. The farmers are now being forced to take active measures to protect hearth and home.

The hon member for Barberton, whose voters and friends were victims of this callous deed, said the following in a statement, and I quote:

Ná die vergadering op Potchefstroom is die teëling nou deur die terroriste en moordendes gewerp en hierdie mense moet nou weet dat daar nou aktiewe selfverdedigingsaksies in aksie gestel gaan word.

This is not war talk to be taken lightly, but our people must now enforce law and order with determination in order to create a new vision for the future. Only then will we be able to expect a positive view of the future to have a favourable effect on the population growth of our people. [Time expired]

*Dr F H PAUW Mr Chairman, the Afrikaner people, as the hon member for Pieterburg said, are vital to this country. The Afrikaners ran this country when this country was experiencing an economic boom. [Interjections] If the number of Afrikaners and other Whites in this country were to dwindle, this country would suffer damage.

The question is, what are the causes of this problem? The hon the Minister does not regard it as a problem, but there can be no doubt that it is in fact a problem. I emphasised the cost aspect. Something I did not touch on is the confidence in the future and hopes for the future.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

This Government is clearly not competent to rectify this situation. The solution lies in providing assistance with confinement expenses and school fees, and in replacing the Government so that Afrikaner parents may once again have the hope and confidence to have children and hence be able to make their contribution to the continued existence of the people.

*The MINISTER OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT Mr Charman, I am not making a joke of this serious issue. These hon gentlemen want to politicise the issue. Let me give an indication of what I mean.

When the Government introduced family planning, it had a racial base and they were not able to check the population growth of the other sectors of the population. Now they are saying a disaster will hit the country if the numbers of Afrikaners were to dwindle. This is quite clearly nonsense.

In Europe, for example, where the total average fertility rate is 1.7, the number of children under 15 years of age dropped to 20% of the population, and although the figure for those above 65 increased to 14% as against South Africa's 4%, the total dependency burden is only 34%, as against South Africa's 50%.

The percentage of South Africa's population under the age of 15 years is 46%, and if we continue to grow at 2.3% per annum while we have a negative economic growth, then it is a disaster! What are the hon members talking about? If we cannot support the people in the country, that is a disaster, not the reduction of one section of the population.

If those rugged Boere leaders want to launch such a programme, they should rather motivate their own people. In that case they should not expect the Government to launch a programme to motivate them. They referred to confinement expenses. Who in this country does not have confinement expenses? Do those hon members think we are exempted from confinement expenses or that our maternity cases are dealt with free of charge?

This is the crux of the matter. If we do not check the population growth in this country, then we will be facing disaster.

Debate concluded

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

SAP: multi-party control

2 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether the Government has given consideration to introducing multi-party control over the South African Police during the run-up period to any general elections, including election day, if not, why not, if so, (a) what form of multi-party control is being envisaged and (b) through what structures will such control be exercised?

B795E INT

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER Mr Charman, the hon the State President, in a statement issued on 8 May 1993, said the following, and I quote:

The Government controls the full power of the State and will continue to do so until power can be transferred in an orderly fashion to a new and safeguarded constitutional dispensation.

In the same statement he said, and I quote again

In particular I reject the false impression which was created to the effect that the Government is considering to give up control of the security forces. All that is under consideration is the acceptance of mechanisms which will eliminate beyond all doubt the misuse of the security forces for party-political purposes.

It is the primary responsibility of the Government to maintain law and order. This is also the viewpoint of Inkatha, the ANC, the CP, the AVU and, I believe, the DP. This viewpoint is also supported by the United Nations.

At Codesa the following decisions were taken by Working Group 3 in respect of the subcouncil for law and order. I quote

The subcouncil will acquaint itself with developments in law and order, stability and security at all levels of government—central, regional or local and concerning all other participants in the TEC.

It will take steps to identify and to promote all developments in this field which, in its opinion, may impact favourably upon the levelling

of the playing fields, free political participation and the creation, as far as possible, of a climate of peace and stability.

It will take steps to identify and prevent within its powers, all developments in this field which, in its opinion, will impact adversely upon peace and stability, the levelling of the playing fields, free political participation or the transition to democracy.

It is the Government's view that we are committed to giving substance to the above-mentioned structures and their powers and duties by means of negotiation and by means of participation in the structures, ensuring that the objectives, as spelt out, do come to fruition.

The Government is, however, prepared to perform its task in consultation with various parties.

*The essence of the answer lies in the fact that a subcouncil must ensure that the security forces of the Government, the self-governing territories and other participants in the negotiation process, as well as MK, Apla and the AWB do not misuse the powers at their disposal in the period leading up to the election, or during the election campaign. [Time expired.]

Mr P H P GASTROW Mr Charman, as I interpret the hon the Minister's answer to this question, he is saying "no" to joint multi-party control and "yes" to joint supervision.

There is a big difference between those two joint control implies joint responsibility and joint accountability. In the event of joint control, if the police have to act against elements who are disrupting meetings during the election campaign, for example, and someone is injured by gunshot, then it is not this hon Minister alone or the SA Police who are responsible. The multi-party representatives take responsibility for that act. If there is joint supervision only, and someone is shot with gunshot, the others who act as joint supervisors are not responsible. They are not accountable. Only this hon Minister and the SA Police are. If the Government persists in sole control of the SA Police to the bitter end, every single incident in which the police are involved during the election campaign, and which can be exploited by all the Government's political opponents, will be blamed on this Government and on the police. Every single incident will be laid at the door of this hon Minister.

Joint supervision is weak. It is a step forward, but it is weak. It does not impose joint responsibility. Why does the hon the Minister insist on clinging to sole control of the police to the bitter end of this Government's term? No one is suggesting that he should throw control out of the window. We are talking about joint control—joint control just before an election, after which he will no longer be in sole control.

I would suggest that unless there is a form of joint control, the chances of the police acting with a degree of legitimacy, and with the support of the other actors are very, very slim, and that therefore the chances of the SA Police Force being able to control the situation with a degree of legitimacy are very slim. The SA Police Force will be seen as a private army of this Government acting on behalf of the Government during an election campaign.

That is how it will be painted, because he refuses to allow others to have joint responsibility. He does not want the others to have joint accountability because he wants to cling to it to the very last. This Government is going to lose votes. [Time expired.]

*Mr D S PIENAR Mr Charman, I want to tell the hon member for Durban Central that every incident in the situations he sketched here in which the police were involved, will in any case be exploited by the revolutionaries in that election climate in an effort to make maximum capital out of the situation against the authorities which have to maintain law and order. [Interjections.]

The DP is just the party one could have expected to make such a proposal. They have a tradition of attacks on the police and of casting suspicion on the police. Even the most recent and more moderate attitude of the hon member in respect of the police is qualified by his repeated statements that the Government and the police do not have legitimacy, in other words credibility, to maintain law and order in this country with confidence. We reject this.

The proposal for multi-party control means in effect joint control of our security forces by the ANC. It is as simple as that, and the hon member cannot deny it. Therefore what the hon member is suggesting, is that our security forces, and specifically the SA Police, should be placed under the control of that organisation whose

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Hamish McRae suggests how the shrinking West can help the burgeoning Rest

Bracing the tail to wag the dog

25/4/93

235

EVERY year the world adds 90 million people to its population — equivalent, say, to another Mexico. People in the West are not particularly aware of this because the additional people are not born in the industrial world.

Some 95 percent of the population growth is in the developing countries, with the result that the world is splitting into two entities: an old rich world and a young poor one, with the former accounting for an ever smaller proportion of world population.

As recently as 1950 a third of humankind, then numbering 2.5 billion, lived in the industrial world. Now, with a total of 5.5 billion, it is below a quarter. By 2025, when world population will be around 8.5 billion, it will be less than one fifth.

New estimates of the world population in 2025, published last week by the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, show how the pecking order of countries will change. The big two, China and India, remain in those positions, but Japan and Germany slip, and the UK, Italy and France, at present 18, 19, and 20, go down to 25, 30, and 27. By contrast Ethiopia, which at present has fewer people than Britain, becomes a giant with 141 million and Nigeria an awesome 250 million.

Faced with this population explosion in places where the diet is already inadequate, the inevitable question is: Can the world feed these numbers? The vast amount of work done on this issue suggests it can, though only just. There really is only one way

forward. It is for the industrial countries to move some of their more labour-intensive activities to the developing world. This means buying more goods with a high labour content, such as textiles, from these countries. It means investing in assembly plants for goods designed and marketed in the West. It means using the fact that telecommunications time is incredibly cheap to have clerical jobs done abroad.

Where there is an economic rationale, the market system can be expected to respond, and in merchandise trade it has. Our garments often come from places such as Sri Lanka, our trainers from South Korea and our phones from China. But the possibilities of telecommunications will help to extend the trade to services.

Two of the world's airline computer reservation systems are run from Barbados. There is no reason why they shouldn't, the country has well-educated people with English as their mother tongue. A London law firm needing a complex set of documents typeset overnight could employ Bombay.

Using the developing countries' cheaper labour does not solve the population explosion. But by transferring both money and knowhow, the industrial world can show that it is on the right side, helping developing countries to avoid some of the West's errors.

The burghers of Bournemouth should then sleep a little more soundly, and the millions in the shanty towns have a slightly higher quality of life — The Independent News Service.

focus on black growth

IT IS NOT TOO EARLY for blacks to accept appointments to senior civil service positions, argues the new chairman of the Population Development Council, Dr Nthato Motlana

"If a young black is offered a position as superintendent of the Baragwanath Hospital and comes to me for advice, I will say take it," he says

Ironically, these words come from a man who once regarded those serving in government structures as "sellouts"

The eloquent doctor scoffs at criticism that he has accepted a senior position from a regime he had energetically fought over the years

Motlana firmly believes his comrades in the African National Congress are not angered by his decision to accept the post

"What do you think all those groups at Kempton Park are doing? They are talking about power and bringing about changes and it is time black people start preparing themselves for the future"

Some of the critics of Motlana's decision to serve on the PDC suggest he accepted an appointment from a person who once called black people "kaffirs" But, as usual, he refuses to be battered into submission "Almost every white in this country called black people 'kaffirs' at one time or another"

Although most of the population programmes in this country have failed, Motlana believes he can put an end to this syndrome

His strategy to bring about the changes will centre on thorough research accompanied by careful implementation

"I first want to see what programmes are on the ground, which ones have succeeded and why There must also be a reason why some were unsuccessful," he argues

However, it appears as though the legitimacy of such population programmes remain a major problem

As a first step in a quest to cultivate trustworthiness in population programmes, Motlana says he intends visiting the rural areas to spread the gospel of smaller families

Population development activists are worried about the booming numbers of South African people in the midst of an ailing economy

For years now the 68-year-old doctor has been engaged in what many believe are two irreconcilable activities — activism and business

As a participant in the structures of a liberation movement dominated by people who regarded owning your own business and succeeding as selling out, Motlana admits it has not been easy

But the realisation is steadily taking shape among a broad section of activists in the broad liberation movement that economic empower-

Entrepreneur and political activist Dr Nthato Motlana, the man who once regarded those serving in government structures as 'sellouts',

explains to Mzimkulu Malunga why he has accepted a senior government post:

Sowetan 27/5/93



Dr Nthato Motlana ... sits on many corporate boards.

ment is necessary for political power to thrive "I get angry every time I see a skilled young black going to a white man for a job For goodness' sake, why can't he create his own job?"

While some activists still believe it is shameful to be rich, these days even hardline communists like Chinese leader Den Xiaoping say "It is glorious to be rich", argues Motlana

To him, China has strengthened the arguments of the champions of black economic empowerment by combining their socialistic political approach with a wealth-creating economic formula

"You have to create wealth before distributing it," says the man who believes in "capitalism with a human face"

Of course, some of those companies collapsed but Motlana never stopped trying as he

What d'you think those groups at Kempton Park are doing? They are talking about power and bringing about changes and black people must start preparing themselves for the future



saw such a strategy as the eventual salvation of black people in this country

His day begins in the early hours of the morning, ending deep into the heart of the night

Motlana serves on the boards of more than a dozen institutions, with many others trying to lay their hands on him

"I don't know how I manage Sometimes I find meetings of these institutions clashing with one another," argues a figure who has engineered the formation of many black companies

In such cases priority plays an decisive role Meetings in which his presence is crucial get preference

Two weeks ago, Motlana and five other activists-cum-businessmen made history when they acquired effective control of Metropolitan Life in a deal amounting to R137 million

This move has been hailed as the second-biggest coup in black business history after National Sorghum Breweries landed in black hands

As a result, the chairmanship of the board of Metropolitan Life is the latest to be added to Motlana's long list of responsibilities

Though some people about love to hate him, one thing is certain with Motlana he is a mover

g

- 5 Adv W Seeales (Advocate of the Pretoria Bar)
- 6 Mr P Botjijl (Attorney)
- 7 Mr M G Sims (European Economic Community (EEC) representative of Britain)
- 8 Mr C Koomans (EEC representative of the Netherlands)

Natal Investigating Unit

- 1 Maj F Dutton
- 2 D/Sgt Z Sibisi
- 3 D/Sgt C B Nxumalo
- 4 Lt B Nandu
- 5 D/W/O Vilakazi
- 6 D/Sgt B R Mhlongo
- 7 D/Sgt B P Mhlongo
- 8 Mr O D Hart (Attorney)
- 9 Mr K C Hojem (Attorney)
- 10 Mr D Pistorius (Attorney)
- 11 Mr V M H Antunes (EEC representative of Portugal)
- 12 Mr P Blehl (EEC representative of Denmark)

Port Elizabeth/East London Investigating Unit

- 1 Maj J F Haynes
 - 2 Mr D Geard (Attorney)
- Cape Town Investigating Unit*
- 1 Maj A G Campher
 - 2 Mr J F van Niekerk (Attorney)
 - 3 Mr N Tunbridge (Attorney)
 - 4 Mr M Hales (Attorney)
 - 5 Mr D Otto Bönke (EEC representative of Germany)

(2) No, according to the Commission it does not make use of sub-committees, but does use committees, members of its personnel and the investigating units of the Commission

(3) (a) and (b) I am further informed by the Goldstone Commission that no members of a

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

committee participated in the search of the Directorate Covert Information on 11 November 1992. According to the Commission the following members of the Witwatersrand Investigating Unit, participated in the search

- 1 Lt-Col H Heslinga of the South African Police, who was in command of the investigation and is a South African Citizen
- 2 D/Sgt P M van der Merwe of the South African Police and a South African Citizen
- 3 Adv W Seeales, of the Pretoria Bar and a South African Citizen
- 4 Mr P Botjijl, an attorney in private practice and a South African Citizen
- 5 Mr Tom Landlaw, an EEC representative and a British Citizen
- 6 Mr Floris Bouma, an EEC representative and a Citizen of the Netherlands

According to the Commission, both Brigadier Botha and General Erasmus in command of the Directorate Covert Information were present when the files were seized. At a certain stage the legal adviser of the Defence Force was summoned by the Directorate Covert Information and a representative of the State Attorney's Office arrived. Adv J P Pretorius, advocate for the Commission, was summoned by Lt-Col Heslinga and reinforcements were requested from the South African Police. General Le Roux of the South African Police arranged that members of the South African Police employed by Military Intelligence give their assistance to ensure that no files were removed from the premises. The Directorate was given instructions by the South African Defence Force to give its complete co-operation.

According to the Commission, Lieutenant-Colonel Heslinga and the members of the Witwatersrand Investigating Unit thus acted in their capacity as members of the personnel of the Commission.

Further according to the Commission, Mr Landlaw, when he discovered that it was the Directorate Covert Information which was being searched, voluntarily and before a dispute arose, offered to withdraw himself as he

felt that it would be inappropriate for him to be present. Mr Bouma also withdrew. The Commission emphasizes that the foreign representatives in the employ of the Commission did not inspect any document, file, etc. They were also not present when interviews were held with the sources of informants of the Directorate Covert Information.

Number of persons on death row

365 Mr J H MOMBEBERG asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) (a) How many persons who had been sentenced to death were on death row as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) when was each of these persons sentenced to death;
- (2) whether he will publish the names of these persons, if not, why not, if so, what are their names? B855E

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) On 25 May 1993 296 persons were on death row

(b) and (2) Since a number of the persons are still awaiting the outcome of either Appeals or an Executive Decision

I consider the matter too sensitive and will not supply names.

Black local authorities/townships: population

377 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

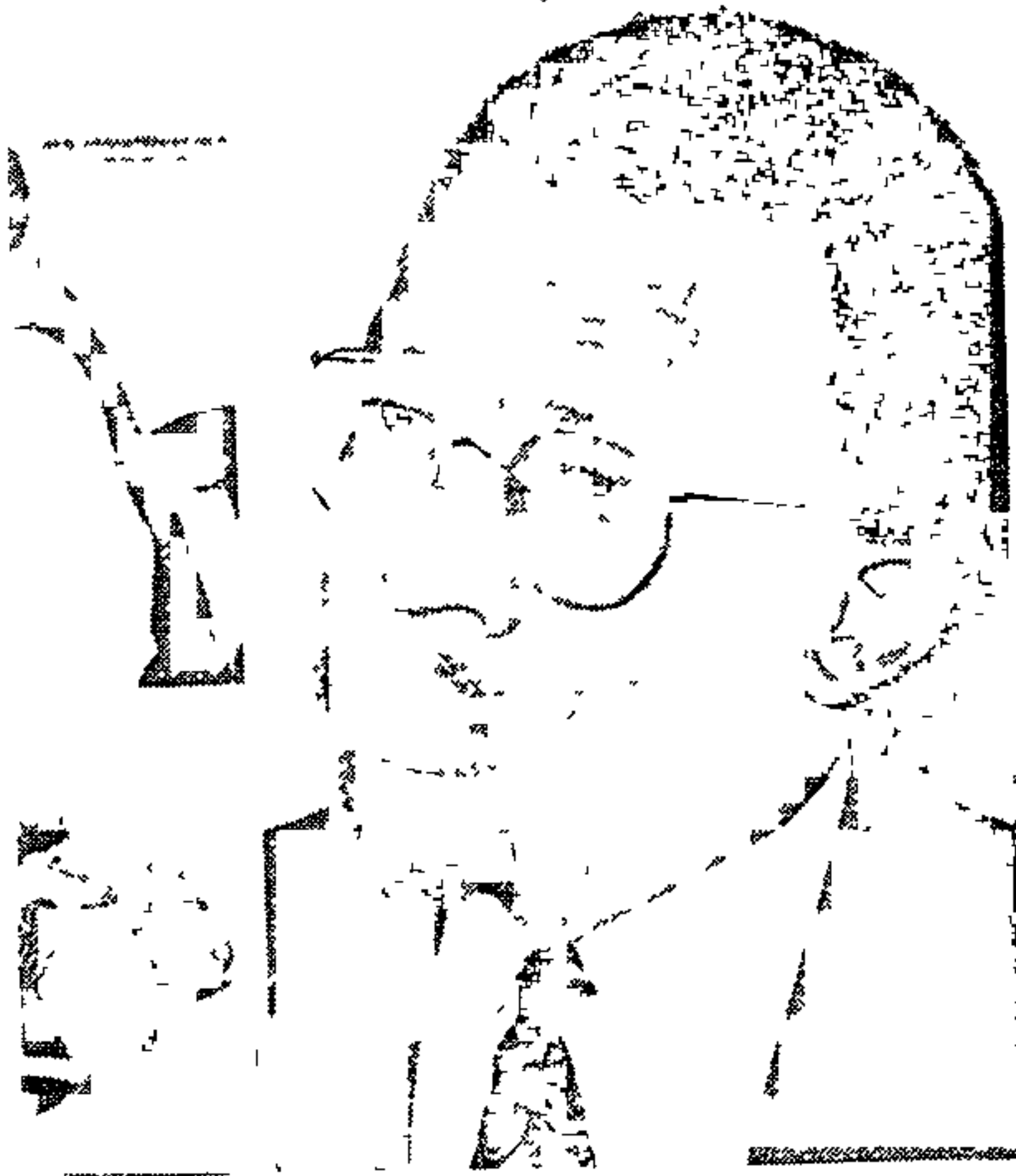
What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of each of the Black local authorities and townships in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available? B873E

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The number of adults and children by sex in each of the Black local authorities and townships is not available from the tabulations that have been prepared for the 1991 Population Census. The total population by population group and sex has, however, been published in Table 2 of Report No 03-01-02 (1991) titled "Geographical distribution of the population, with a review for 1970-1991".

A further breakdown of adults and children for the areas concerned will require special programming for a tabulation from the basic census data with considerable time and cost implications.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



nded a Community Development Foundation seminar at the of the armed struggle in the transitional period and post- MP Johan Vilonel, left, Philip Powell of Inkatha and Phil na is on the right. Picture ROBERT BOTHA

Biday 2/17/93

Rising unemployment 'strains fund's resources'

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Increasing unemployment and the consequent unprecedented payout volumes from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) has placed an enormous strain on the fund's resources

It is understood that, at a meeting of the UIF Board last week, recommendations to bolster its finances and slow the drain were made to Manpower Minister Leon Wessels.

Sources said the fund was draining away at a rate of about R45m a month. In May, payouts totalled R162m from R119m in the same month last year, while income declined to R109m from R112m.

At this time last year, the fund's resources amounted to just over R1bn. Since the beginning of the year, this had been reduced by more

than R200m.

The sources said the options available to strengthen the fund included raising worker and employer subscriptions, currently 0,9% of a worker's earnings, and scaling down benefits.

Other options included raising the threshold at which payments were compulsory to above the current income level of R55 000 and greater government support.

Currently 6,8-million employees and 180 000 employers subscribe.

The number of applications for benefits in May totalled 71 000, up 6 000 from last May, while the number of beneficiaries totalled 233 000 (210 000).

Subscription income now failed to cover payouts

Biday 2/17/93

Population predictions

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — SA's population would increase by more than 40% within 20 years, Unisa's Bureau of Market Research has predicted.

In a report released yesterday, it estimated that the total population of SA, including the TBVC states, would rise from 38-million currently to more than 54-million by 2011.

The growth would have a major impact on the composition of the population and could signal an appreciable improvement in black living standards, the report said.

While the proportion of the economically active population (between 15 and 64 years) was expected to expand considerably, the number of dependents would drop.

In 1991 there were 80 economically dependent blacks for every 100 eco-

nomically active. This figure would fall to 58 dependents per 100 by 2011.

"Provided the jobs are available, this decline in the dependency ratio will bring about an appreciable improvement in black living standards," the report said.

All population groups would experience a decline in fertility and mortality and would age accordingly.

Up to 90% of the population increase would occur in the black sector, with annual increases in the total population peaking in 1996-2001 before beginning to taper off.

In all population groups, the growth rate would decelerate over the 20-year period, the report said.

Biday 2/17/93

Inkatha complains about SADF

DURBAN — The Inkatha Freedom Party has called on the Goldstone commission to investigate alleged assaults by security force members of its supporters at Mpushini, in the Umbumbulu district outside Durban.

Inkatha said yesterday it had received widespread complaints of assaults and harassment — allegedly by SADF soldiers carrying out weapons searches — from residents in Mpushini.

The Natal/KwaZulu regional dis-

pute resolution committee said it would look into the allegations immediately.

A Goldstone commission spokesman said he had not received an official complaint by Inkatha or a request for the assaults to be investigated by yesterday afternoon.

A Durban SADF liaison officer said she had become aware of the complaints only yesterday and would respond later — Sapa.

Biday 2/17/93

Week's toll in SA is 67 lives

JONATHAN DAVIS

POLITICAL violence nationwide claimed 67 lives and left 20 people injured in the week ending Tuesday, the Human Rights Commission said in its weekly report released yesterday.

The death toll was lower than the previous week's, when 78 deaths and 55 injuries were reported.

Most of the past week's violence occurred in the PWV region, with 29 deaths, and included massacres in Sebokeng, where 12 people were killed, and in Evaton, where six people were shot dead.

Violence-related deaths in Natal were down to 26 from the previous week's 46. The report said the focus of violence had shifted from the Midlands to the south coast, and 13 people were killed at Murchison on June 20.

Eight people died in the western Cape, one was killed in the eastern Cape, and two people died in an attack at Khutsong in the western Transvaal.

Two members of the SAP were killed during the period, the report said. A member of the crime intelligence service was shot dead in Katlehong, and another policeman died in Crossroads.

Population of 54-m by 2011

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

The population of South Africa and the TBVC states is expected to rise to at least 54 million by the year 2011 and then begin to fall

According to a study undertaken by Unisa, this represents an increase of 42.3 percent over the 1991 population figure

The university's Bureau of Market Research says in a report compiled by Professor J. Sadie that the growth of the country's white population will approach zero by 2011 (235)

The annual increase in the total population is expected to peak between 1996 and 2001, before the tapering-off process begins

Projections indicate that the average annual rise in population, peaking at 843 800, almost exclusively black, will begin to drop in the first decade of the 21st century.

In the five years to 1996, 88 in every 100 people added to the country's population was black and by the year 2011 this will reach 93

Star 30/8/93

Population soars (235) to nearly 40 million

South Africa's population has increased by more than 1,5 million in the two years since the last census in March 1991, according to estimates by the University of South Africa's Bureau of Market Research.

The bureau said in a statement yesterday that the total estimated population was now 39,3 million with an average annual growth rate of 2 percent in the past two years.

Of the total increase of 1 557 181 since 1991, the Transvaal showed the highest growth rate (332 981) and Natal the lowest (73 377).

A breakdown of estimates for 1993 showed that 20,9 million people lived in the Republic of South Africa, 11,3 million in the

self-governing homelands and 7,1 million in the TBVC states.

The highest geographic concentration of blacks was in the self-governing territories (37,9 percent), followed by the TBVC states (23,8), Transvaal (22), Cape (6,8), Free State (6,2) and Natal (3,4).

The bureau said coloureds were mainly concentrated in the Cape (85 percent). Almost 78 percent of Asians were living in Natal and about 17 percent in the Transvaal.

"The report fills a major gap in population statistics and meets an urgent need, especially in the business sector, for up-to-date population figures for the smaller geographic units," the statement said. — Sapa.

'Quality of life central to curbing population growth'

LOWER population growth is more likely to come from a raised standard of living than sophisticated family planning programmes, Sacob director-general Raymond Parsons said yesterday at a conference on population in Johannesburg.

He said experience suggested population growth decreased when a country's quality of life improved.

"Widespread success can occur only within the context of positive growth-oriented development strategies."

However, to adequately tackle the socio-economic problems, the economy needed to grow by at least 7% over the next few years. Research undertaken by Sacob suggested the economy would have to grow by 5% a year over the next five years to avoid any increase in unemployment.

If SA was to become a "winning nation", a future government had to be perceived to be as committed to growth as it was to justice and equity. Parsons said high levels of investment would occur only if policies were not just market-tolerant but market-friendly to (235)

Sapa reports government's population development programme chief director CA van der Merwe pleaded with SA's leaders to take a stand on population issues. Political commitment was essential for the successful implementation of these policies.

"Population policy must be formally and explicitly stated in the form of (political) legislation," Van der Merwe said. Wits University family medicine lectur-

KELVIN BROWN

er Dr Helen Rees said family planning was not a tool of suppression but a tool of liberation.

She said people would not accept family planning if it was forced on them by government.

Unisa systematic theology department head Prof Len Hulley said clerics who argued against family planning were highly irresponsible.

"To say that everything is in the hands of God and that we must merely accept everything He sends us is morally simplistic and intellectually dishonest."

National Parks Board public relations manager Fanyana Shiburi said the rapid population growth was indisputably the biggest threat to the environment in SA.

"We have become so human-centred that we have forgotten where the water comes from, the food we need every day and the air we breathe."

Humankind could be seen as either the climax of evolution's course, or its greatest error, Shiburi said.

"No other creature is a fraction so precocious. No other can think about the world, plan to make it better, and dream of the best possible, yet no other creature reveals such capacity for gross misuse of its habitat."

"Unless the excessive high growth in population is reduced significantly soon, all environmental conservation actions will be futile," he said.