Population - General

1975 - 1978
Population increase

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS replied to Question 41 by Mr. G. B. D. McIntosh

Question:

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

Reply:

(a) Estimated increase in the total population of the RSA, mid-year 1970 to mid-year 1974: 2,451,000

(b) Projected increase in the total population of the RSA, mid-year 1970 to mid-year 1980: 6,685,000

(Includes a net migration of 30,000 per year)
Dr. A. L. BORAIN asked the Minister of Statistics:

1. What were the mid-year estimates of the (a) total population and (b) numbers of each race group in the Republic in 1973 and 1974, respectively?

2. What was the (a) natural increase and (b) percentage increase in each race group in each year since 1971.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

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<td>1973/74</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>2.67</td>
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</table>
Estimated number of Bantu children

The MINISTRY OF STATISTICS replied to Question 21, by Dr A I Borane

Question:

(1) What was the estimated number of Bantu children aged (a) under one year, (b) one year, (c) two years, (d) three years and (e) four years on the latest date for which figures are available,

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

Reply:

(1) (a) 525,453
     (b) 468,914
     (c) 474,308
     (d) 479,919
     (e) 457,143

(2) 6 May 1970
Town Blacks lose in numbers game

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE percentage of Africans living in the homelands was nearly double that of the 9 million living in white South Africa, according to the 1966 and 1970 censuses, according to the University of South Africa.

Professor Smith, who has conducted his research in the homelands, said that the population in the homelands increased by 70 per cent between 1966 and 1970. He calculated that the African population in white-controlled South Africa increased by only 20 per cent.

The more rapid increase of the homeland population compared to the population of the African population in white-controlled South Africa was, he said, because the homeland population density has increased in 20 years.

"We need to add more land because the homeland population density has increased in 20 years," said Professor Smith.

Further, Professor Smith, professor of geography at Umsa, quoted figures for the Transkei and Bophuthatswana. While the population density of more than 50 people per square km the per capita income for the Transkei was more than R70 a year, equivalent figures for Bophuthatswana were two people per square km and R50.

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

EASIER

From the "geo-political" viewpoint there was a case for better consolidation that was contained in the proposal, he said. It would make the homelands easier to administer and give them a better chance of becoming viable political units.

Dr. Cyril Mabuza, professor of the University of Natal, agreed with Professor Smith that an increasing population and rising population density did not necessarily mean more land should be given to the homelands. But he said what was needed was detailed studies of particular homelands to determine their population, growth trends, resources and so on. And only then could every homeland be made of whether the land resources were adequate.
Mr. Brian Copeland analysing a fascinating technical problem.
NEARLY 25 m NOW LIVE IN REPUBLIC

PRETORIA — South Africa’s total population last year was 24 936 000, an increase of 2.08 percent over the 1970 census figure, the University of South Africa says in a report published here.

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

The White population recorded the smallest growth rate in 1970, the university reports. It increased by 1 185 000, a rise of 2.04 percent.

The other populations, with percentage increases, were Bantu 7 461 000 (2.77); Coloureds 2 907 000 (2.69); and Asians 719 000 (2.30).

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

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

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

The White population of Newcastle increased by 7.33 percent from 1970, when the last official census was taken, to 1974, the report says. The population of Richard’s Bay increased by 7.02 percent in the same period.

The report estimates the population of Johannesburg at 1 528 000, an increase of 1.44 percent over the 1970 census figure. The White population increased by 1.1 percent to 510 000.

The area in the Transvaal, including the two rapidly expanding towns of Rustenburg and Brits, had the third highest growth rate.
The Indian S. African

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

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

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

In spite of this definition, we are saying something about us, when South Africa elected to leave the British Commonwealth of Nations in 1931. However,history will record that the Nationalist Government of South Africa was the first government of this land to accept the Indian community as a permanent part of the population of South Africa and to give them internal administration. This step was heralded by the creation of a new State Department, the Department of Indian Affairs.

Marais Steyn

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

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

The Mercury describing the first shipload declared that the first arrivals were not so much field labourers as mechanics, household servants, domestics, gardeners and tradespeople, no doubt. Among them (quoted by Bishop Verwoerd in his book "The SS"

On page 75 of New Syllabus History for Standard IV by four teachers of the Pretoria College of Education, Peace, Cronje, Loots and Vlinder, the Indians are listed as "untouchables" and are retold to little children of 10 or 11.

The tragedy is that these books are read by all children in South African schools, even the Indians. In the face of the Government's standpoints since 1911, one wonders what the motive is behind the persecution of this type of Indians by the White rulers.

We have seen how the Pretoria Agreement, a white man's agreement intended to find a solution to the problem of Indian in South Africa, was ignored by both sides. Now we have seen that the Indian has been shipwrecked as a result of a display of White intolerance.

We make a great plea. Can we not have a new era of understanding, an objective presentation of our past, and our contribution to the common weal in South Africa?

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

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

Greatest fears

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

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

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free:
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary realm of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by Thak into ever widening thought and action—
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake!"
ROTER GEVAAR BEDRENG
UID-AFRIKA VAN BINNEN

Voorval: Marikana, Soweto, Pretoria.

Het is de gevaarlijke situatie in Suid-Afrika die de afgelopen tijd de wereld heeft getroffen. De onenigheid en de spanningen in de maatschappij zijn hoog. De toestand in Marikana, Soweto en Pretoria heeft wereldwijd aandacht gekregen.

De verdeling van de natuurrichthoudende gebieden en de economische ontwikkeling van Suid-Afrika zijn thans van prijzige belang. De economische groei is afhankelijk van de exploitatie van de natuurlijke hulpbronnen.

Het is duidelijk dat de toestand in Suid-Afrika drastisch moet veranderen. Het is tijd om actievere maatregelen te nemen voor een standaardiserende toestand in de maatschappij.
SIX BLACKS TO ONE WHITE IN S.A.

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

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

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

Of a total population of 1.5 million in the Johannesburg area, Whites total only 510,000.

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

Pretoria's White population is set at 263,000 and Blacks at slightly more than 300,000.

The country's two most important growth points are Newcastle — site of the country's third iscor — and Richards Bay in Newcastle the White population increased by 7.33 percent between 1970 and 1974, and in Richards Bay the percentage increase was 7.32.

Total population of South Africa at the end of 1974 is put at 24,863,000, of which more than 70 percent are Africans.

Blacks at that stage made up 17,761,000 of the population, Whites 4,139,000, Coloureds 2,307,000 and Indians 710,000.

The White growth rate is the lowest of all four population groups, at 2.04 percent, compared with 2.57 percent for Africans, 2.16 percent for Coloureds and 2.56 percent for Indians.

White percentage total of the overall population is 15.66.

In only 15 economic regions the White population totals more than 100,000 and six of these regions lie in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand Vereeniging complex.

The other four are Durban — Pinetown-Pondoland-Isimangaliso, Cape Peninsula and the North West.

The most densely populated homeland is KwaZulu with 1,638,000 people, followed by the Transvaal with 1,520,000.
Population of Republic/homelands/S.W.A.

163 Dr G F JACOBS asked the Minister of Statistics:

(1) What was the estimated number of persons in each of the population groups in (a) the Republic, including the homelands, and (b) South-West Africa as at 30 June 1975?

(2) What was the natural increase rate per 100 of population for (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Asians and (d) Bantu in the Republic in 1973 and 1974?

(3) What was the life expectancy at birth in years for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Asians (i) males and (ii) females during the most recent period for which statistics are available?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(1) (a) Whites 4,240,000
    Coloureds 2,668,000
    Asians 727,000
    Xhosa 4,762,000
    Zulu 4,890,000
    Swazi 574,000
    Pedi's 1,955,000
    Tswana 2,045,000
    Shuswape 1,651,000
    Shangaan 791,000
    Venda 437,000
    S.A. Bantu 598,000
    Foreign Bantu 433,000

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

(2) (a) 1.39
(b) 2.97
(c) 2.52
(d) 2.80.

Figures for 1974 not yet available.

(3) (i) (ii)

(a) 64.50 72.28
(b) 48.84 56.09
(c) 59.31 63.87
Population density

Mr. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Statistics:

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

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

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(1) (a) Qwaqwa
Lebowa
Gazankulu
Swazi
Bophuthatswana
Venda
Ciskei
Transkei
cwaZulu
50.7
50.1
40.8
56.7
24.1
45.1
66.4
47.2
84.5

(b) 13.7

(2) Population census May 1970
Coloured population

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

Professor Strauss, delivering his inaugural lecture, referred to research on population growth by Professor J. L. Sadie, according to whom the White population would form a definite minority group of the total population of the country after the year 2000. — Sapa
Whites will double in 40 years

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

The department estimated that the White population in 2010 would be 8.7 million, and two years later there would be 54.8 million Bantu, and 7.3 million Coloureds.

The Department was at present preparing a report entitled "Population Projections for the U.S.A.: 1970 to 2050." Pending publication of the report, a summary was released yesterday.

The summary estimated that if the observed trends of mortality and fertility continued for all the population groups, and if the net migration gain for Whites stayed at a level of 25,000 per year, the population of the Whites would increase from 3,821,040 in 1970 to 6,641,200 by the year 2000, and 8,739,870 in the year 2020.

The numbers of Coloureds for the same years would be: 2,087,080, 4,698,870 and 7,289,880; for the Asians: 642,350, 1,270,090 and 1,726,020; and for the Bantu: 15,827,880, 34,747,610, and 54,859,880.

— (Sapa)
Nat concern over growth of Black populations in cities

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

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

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

WHITE MAN

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

Mr Rossouw said he wanted to put in a word for the White man of Southern Africa. In no country in the world had so much been done for under-privileged people as the White man in South Africa had done for its non-White people.

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

WESTERN CAPE

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

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

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

GROWING SHADOW

Mr Grobler said the presence of so many Blacks in White South Africa was creating an imbalance of population numbers, No country should have more people of other cultures than its own population. Such a situation could only lead to tension.

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

DRASTICALLY

An even greater imbalance of numbers would develop in White South Africa if present trends were not drastically curbed.

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

MR M. S. F. Grobler... an imbalance of population numbers.
Twice as many in S.A. soon

Mercury Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

In the 20th century, he said, that by the year 2000, water use would have doubled. Without any increase in supply, conservation and re-use was essential.

Oft minerals, he said, "without oil or other alternative energy sources South Africa had sufficient coal to last for another 90 years."

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

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

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

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

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

Unfortunately there was little evidence of long-term planning in these towns.
on growth may face food

increase, the greatest food shortages were experienced in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, relatively undeveloped areas, had population growth rates of 2.4 percent and 2.9 percent a year.

The developed countries, in contrast, produced 93 percent of the world's goods and services, but comprised only 26 percent of the earth's population.

Their rate of population increase was 0.8 percent a year on average. In two of the most advanced countries, the United States and Australia, the rate had fallen to 0.6 percent and 0.1 percent respectively.

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

In terms of man hours, the efficiency of seed production increased by 13 percent between 1948 and 1980. For milk the figure was 42 percent and poultry 117 percent.

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

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

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

Senator L. E. D. Winchester asked the Minister of Statistics:
What is the present estimated population of each race group in the municipal area of Harding, Natal.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS.

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<th>Race</th>
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<td>Coloureds</td>
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<td>Asians</td>
<td>160</td>
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<td>Bantu</td>
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The Minister of Statistics

1970 Population Census

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<th>(e)</th>
<th>(f)</th>
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<td>4,817</td>
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<td>138,787</td>
<td>115,712</td>
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<td>416</td>
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1975 Estimates

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<th>(e)</th>
<th>(f)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>121,240</td>
<td>13,901</td>
<td>4,750</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>113,760</td>
<td>151,851</td>
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<tr>
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<td>135,216</td>
<td>121,241</td>
<td>13,902</td>
<td>4,751</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>113,761</td>
<td>151,852</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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

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

Visuals

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

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

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

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:
Now Black babies lose citizenship

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"In the year 2000, according to demographers, there will be about 43 million people in South Africa outside the homeland.

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

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

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

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

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

More than 3-million people will be affected.

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

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

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

A specimen of the new certificate is in Government Gazette No 4058, which contains several new regulations under the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act of 1963.
Blacks in S-W Cape double in 5 years

Staff Reporter

The number of blacks living in the South-Western Cape has almost doubled over the past five years, according to a survey published by the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa.

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

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

Not reversed

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

He said the area fell within the Eislelen line, which he felt had been breached. The Eislelen line is an imaginary line between Hopefield and Colesberg East established when a Coloured Labour Preference Policy was instigated by the Government in December 1966.

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

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

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

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

Serious implications

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

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

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

Heavily reliant

"It must also be remembered that many Coloured people are migrating to the cities, and the Railways, for instance, have to rely heavily on Black labour. In the crayfish industry, many Blacks are employed also. Although I can tell you now that great strides have been made in..."
Blacks rise by 4.4 m

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

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

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

Of the total population 28 129 000, whites — with 1986 figures in brackets — totalled 4 329 000 (3 493 000), Coloureds 2 434 000 (1 844 000), Asians 748 000 (568 000), and blacks 18 629 000 (14 259 000).

The white population in the ten years increased by 827 000, Coloureds by 590 000, Asians by 190 000, and blacks by 4 370 000.

Two black groups — Zulus and Xhosas — outnumber the whites. The Zulus have risen to 5 020 000 compared with 4 262 000 in 1970; and Xhosas totalled 4 897 000, 4 130 000 in 1970.

DDC
### Principal Urban Areas

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### Population

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<tr>
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<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<td>9.8</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>47.4</td>
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*Incl. Transkei which in 1972 had a resident pop. of 1,551 m (incl. 18,700 non-Blacks)
SA population tops
the 26-million mark

LATEST estimates of the Department of Statistics put South Africa's population at 26,120,000 at the middle of this year. This is an increase of 628,000 or 2.5 percent in the 12 months to June.

In this 12-month period the number of Whites living in South Africa is estimated to have risen by 87,000 or 2.1 percent to 4,326,000.

The number of Coloured people increased by 66,000 or 2.8 percent to 2,434,000, while the number of people of Asian origin rose by 19,000 or 2.5 percent to 740,000.

The number of African people rose by 450,000 or 2.5 percent to 13,629,000.

Since 1960 South Africa's total population has risen by 9,007,000 or 52.6 percent, the bureau's figures show.

The number of Whites has risen by 1,251,000 (40.8 percent), that of Coloured people by 924,000 (62.3 percent), that of Asians by 270,000 (36.7 percent) and that of Africans by 6,653,000 (54.2 percent).
White areas blacker

Pretoria Bureau

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

Indications that the government’s efforts to grade people of different races into different geographical areas are failing are provided by the latest population figures released by the Department of Statistics.

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

NOT REVERSED

In 1948 two years before the National Party came to power, there were 2.5 blacks for every white in the “white areas.” At the time of the 1970 census the ratio had increased to 2.9 blacks for every one white.

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

In 1948 there were 5.9 million blacks in white areas, compared with 2.8 million whites. Figures resulting from the 1970 census and now released by the Department of Statistics show that by 1970 the total of blacks in white areas had almost doubled to 10.9 million. Whites had increased to 8.2 million.
Too many people - too little food

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

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

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

Opening the Cape Town Show on March 9th, the State President, Dr. D. N. J. de Klerk, said the same warning: "By 1988 South Africa will be short of two million tons of grain and there will be considerable shortages of legumes, roots and vegetable oils. At the end of the century the shortage of grain will be 2.75 million tons and two million tons of fruit and vegetables will have to be imported."

Although the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hendrik Schoeman, is more guarded in his warning, he nevertheless told delegates at a Food Expo held in Pretoria earlier this year that there will be a serious shortage of all crops except sugar.

Mr. Schoeman admitted that there has been "remarkable increases in maize and wheat production and output, but the crop could be quickly qualified by saying that we could only maintain progress in the near future by a record increase in subsistence production."

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

Earlier this year the Department of Statistics released figures showing that by the year 2000, South Africa's White population would double their 1979 numbers and the Coloured and Asian populations would treble their 1979 levels.

The department estimated that the White population in 2010 would be 7.1 million, the Coloured would be 5.69 million, and the Black 13.1 million. The 1979 figure for Asians was given at 62,000 which by the year 2000 will have increased to 1.7 million.

Vital point

A vital point to remember is that there is not a serious relationship between population growth and food consumption. The standard of being, attained by any country is the all-important factor.

For, even if a population rises tenfold with a doubling of the standard of living food requirements will double as well. As an example, the number of men on a 200-acre farm in the Transvaal with a family of six will require an extra 200 bushels of wheat or 500 bushels of maize. This is the situation, of course, for the agricultural sector.

Drought

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

Dr. D. M. Jacob, director of the Transvaal region of the Department of Agriculture, recently analyzed the phenomenon generally described rainfall in the Transvaal, and showed that if a drought is imminent the rainfall would have dropped by 50 percent, below the average rainfall.

All figures of food needs are statistical averages based on man's emotional concepts and mental processes, influencing the predictions. The population increases faster steadily, and is predictable, and the food production which is needed is a factor in the total population. It is, however, a factor, and the problem solves itself if we understand that the forecast is not an exact prediction but a possibility which may come to pass.

Failed

Thus, the reason for the country's negligible attitude to our deteriorating agricultural performance, the 2.7 percent yield on maize, is possibly the result of the farmers' failure to produce more maize. The farmers have been quoted as saying that they are not in possession of a sufficient quantity of maize to feed the population so that they failed to utilize the available land.

The Press has not been stimulated to respond to the urgent national issue."
Hansard 2nd 79 12/11

Number of Persons in Republic

98 Mr G H WADDELL asked the
Minister of Statistics

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

(2) how many of the persons over 18
years of age in each race group were
economically active

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(1) Estimated 1976 mid-year population

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<tr>
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<td>Coloureds</td>
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<td>1 223</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asians</td>
<td>408</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bantu</td>
<td>9 637</td>
<td>8 992</td>
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(2) Not available as requested
However, the estimated economically
active population 15 years and older
for 30 June 1976 is

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<td>Bantu</td>
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The size of the job: South Africa 1977–2000

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

— Arnold Toynbee in a Study of History

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

Unless one of three things happens: the living standards among blacks increase dramatically and thus induce the rigorous, across-the-board adoption of effective birth control methods. Or other methods are used to encourage birth control. Or, as one computer model projects, a decline in the resource-base from the mid-Eighties retards capital investment growth to the extent that essential services are reduced, the material standard of living declines and the associated decline of the quality of life causes the death rate to increase sharply. Based on the last prognostications, authors Forsyth, Thorby and Hunt (writing in the November 1976 SA Journal of Science) project a total population of only 38m by 2000, with a black component of only 57%. All other projections put total population by 2000 at around 50m, with the total black component at about 92%.

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

Financial Mail April 8, 1977
The first is unlikely, though we must try for it. But even if we succeed there’d still be a time-lag of some 15 years. The second, combined with the first, is our only long-term survival chance. The third is a terrible possibility.

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

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

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

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

Depending on the technology involved a new job costs between R1,000 and R10,000. The lower figure is for established industrial centres, the higher one for most decentralised areas. David Dewar of UCT’s Department for Urban and Regional Planning cites an investment of R500m (R300m and R200m respectively from the public and private sectors) for the creation of 135,000 decentralised jobs over a 15-year period to 1974.

Consultant Andrew Spier has calculated a cost of R545 bn at 1977 prices to create 8.5m plus jobs. He took into account education and pre-service training, recruitment, selection, placement and induction, remuneration including overheads, and investment in fixed assets. Spread over the next 25 years, the amount represents 4% of the cumulative GDP over the same period — assumed to grow at an average rate of 5%.
SPECIAL REPORT: SA 2000

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

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

To fill this high-skills gap would need a five-fold increase in the black university population immediately. Even if we had the facilities, there aren't anywhere near that number of matriculants. Only 80 000 blacks (Africans, coloureds and Asians) out of a total economically active population of 6.5m had matric in 1975, less than 60 000 had vocational diplomas and less than 6 000 university degrees.

Clearly SA hasn't a moment to lose on the education front. In the meantime, the economically inactive university trained reservoir among white women may have to be drafted into the economy.

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

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

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

For primary schools, the education burden in developing countries, relative to the productive age group 20-64, is 111% greater than in developed countries. It is 64% greater in the secondary education system, and 47% greater in the university sector. A devastating skills deficit of at least 500 000 already in the early Eighties. A massive education programme must be a top priority, says General Mining's de Vilhers.
Bid to better black women's legal status

A move to reach out to, and educate as many black women as possible in South Africa in their rights, was made at the recent Conference on the Legal Status of Black Women. More than 100 black women from all over South Africa attended the conference held in Johannesburg and organized by the women's section of the South African Council of Christian Women.

They set up a commuter for the Legal Status of Black Women. Its task is to call a national conference on the legal status of black women within the next two years.

Its primary purpose is to urge more women to come to conferences to make such a conference possible.

Its primary purpose is to undertake a broad educational programme by holding meetings through the country to explain all aspects of the new legislation, and to include as many people as possible.

In an interview with the Star, one of the organizers, said "We want our women to understand their legal rights and responsibilities as citizens." He also said that the women's section of the South African Council of Christian Women "will do everything possible to ensure that black women are aware of their rights and how to exercise them."
...the native should only be allowed to enter the urban areas, which are essentially the white man's creation, when he is willing to enter and to submit to the needs of the white man and should depart therefrom when he ceases to do so.” — Transvaal Local Government (Stallard) Commission, 1922

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

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

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

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

The first dates from the discovery of minerals until 1923 when movement of Africans to towns and cities was relatively free. Phase two, the Natives (Urban Areas) Act of 1923, envisaged segregation of Africans in the white areas and provided for stricter influx control.

Phase three was ushered in by the Group Areas Act of 1950, which aimed at intensified segregation, necessitating extensive relocation of the black population, often in the guise of a minimum clearance. Phase four, the Sixties — saw increasing emphasis on development in the Bantustans and stringent controls on the creation of African housing, particularly family housing, in the “white” urban areas. In 1967, the Department of Bantu Administration & Development also made it clear that “non-productive” Africans (the elderly, physically handicapped, widows etc.) living in the “white” urban areas would be resettled in the Bantustans.

Last phase in the urbanisation process is the re-introduction of limited leasehold “home-ownership” for Africans in the cities.

Smit points out that the development of urbanisation and especially its current rapid increase in the Bantustans seen by many in government as the answer to the urban black “problem” — has been effected more by government policy than by natural socio-economic and demographic factors. In 1970 fewer than 9% of the Bantustans’ 7.1m population lived in urban areas in the Bantustans. By 1975 this figure had grown by 6% to just under 1m.

There are a number of reasons for this rapid growth — including under-enumeration in the 1970 census, the inclusion of black townships like Umzimvubu in the Bantustans, and, of course, population “resettlement.” Between 1960 and 1975 some 68,000 Africans were removed from “black” spots into the “white” rural areas. Since 1970 another 275,000 Africans, most of them from “white” urban areas, have been resettled, primarily in towns in the Bantustans.

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

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

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

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**URBAN POPULATION: WHITES AND AFRICANS 1904-1970**

![Graph showing urban population growth](Graph1.png)

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**MAP:**

- Western Transvaal: The Directorate of Census, Survey 1 and Resources Division undertook a survey in 1973. The Landsloos - Elenurus and Wolkenhoek - Elenurus were surveyed. The dominant species in the surrounding areas is Eragrostis lehmanniana.
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More whites than blacks

By PATRICK LAURENCE

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

In 1970, at the time of the last census, the ratio between the races was nearly an even one-to-one, while in 1980, at the time of census of that year, whites were outnumbered by blacks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

— Editorial comment
— Page 10
By CAROLINE CLARK

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

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

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

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

Professor Sadie said: "If we do not change our ways, we are going to have serious water shortages by 1995, and with better technology maybe 2000."

The country would probably make up on food until the end of the century. But by then, because of population increases, the ratio of land to people would be smaller that it should be in terms of international standards.

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

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

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

Poverty

Mrs Trollip called the population explosion frightening. "Especially because of malnutrition. Overcrowding of land was forcing more people of all races to the urban areas, which were already saturated. The resulting poverty, overcrowding and frustration inevitably led to violence, crime and illegitimacy."

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

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

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

Expert

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

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

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

South Africa had not yet achieved its food production potential.

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

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

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

Territorial partition as a solution to SA’s dilemma of black aspirations and white fears has been around since the 1920s, at least, and has even been considered by liberals like Alfred Hoernle. Against the background of continuing unrest in soweto and elsewhere, and with slow but steady increasing international pressures for change, recent months have seen a spate of new partition proposals.

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

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

There is some evidence that partition is even being considered seriously by the government, at least as a “solution of last resort.” The total rejection by the West of the present Bantustan policy on the one hand, and the fear of one-man-one-vote on the other, has prompted the search for alternatives.

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

Though government has all along

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PLANNING FOR PARTITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Republic of South Africa</th>
<th>Homelands</th>
<th>Consolidated homelands</th>
<th>White &quot;homelands&quot;</th>
<th>Eastern zone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population %</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>32.78</td>
<td>69.71</td>
<td>17.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>21 448 000</td>
<td>7 030 000</td>
<td>10 682 000</td>
<td>3 348 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>White %</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>6.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>3 750 000</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>750 000</td>
<td>84.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured %</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>61.53</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2 018 000</td>
<td>13 000</td>
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<td>Indian %</td>
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<td>Number</td>
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<td>3 000</td>
<td>17 000</td>
<td>17 000</td>
</tr>
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<td>14 069 000</td>
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<td>Surface area %</td>
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<td>25.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic product</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>21.40</td>
<td>25.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Financial Mail August 19, 1977
realm of present-day practical politics? It would seem so.

Thandisizwe Mazibuko, general secretary of the Black Peoples Convention and a member of the Soweto Committee of Ten, comments "Azania (BPC's term for SA) is one country, total and indivisible, where both black and white live and shall continue living together. No group has a right to partition our country to serve their own motives."

He raises an important point. For partition to work it would have to be based on genuine negotiation between black and white. And before that can happen someone must produce a map and suggest how partition could be implemented.

Until then, partition will remain so much pie-in-the-sky, the refuge of those who refuse to face the fact that SA is indeed one country with a single destiny.
reasted any increase in that land allocation. There is considerable debate in Nationalist circles about the need to expand the Bantustans' territory if they are to be made economically and demographically viable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In short, partition is still a very woolly concept, with its protagonists refusing to be drawn on specifics — unless the ancient idea of a whitenation — a Voortrekker nation in the south west can be regarded as a specific.

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

The rationale of the S-K-B-P line is clear. The region to the west has three deepwater ports, enormous mineral reserves (estimated at R20000m) and a fully developed rail and road infrastructure. The area includes the new nuclear reactor at Koeberg and the automobile industry at PE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Does that mean partition is not in the
9 million Blacks in White areas

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

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

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

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

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

The Department of Statistics estimates the growth of the African population at about 2.8 percent a year.

This is more than double the increase rate for Whites, which in 1975 was found to be 1.06 percent. In the same year the Coloured rate was 1.89 and the Asian 2.1.

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

Last year's estimate put the White population at 4,320,000, the Coloured population at 2,434,000 and the Asian population at 746,000. The African population was estimated at 18,629,000 — a total population of more than 26 million.
any workers who, upon presenting themselves at the Associations' desired to work in Southern Rhodesia. In addition, the W.N.L.A. with Agricultural Native Labour Limited (originally entered into Rhodesian National Farmers' Union in 1943), whereby W.N.L.A. would Southern Rhodesia farms those workers recruited for the mines but regarded as 'unfit', remained undisturbed. This agreement to function until 1965 when the A.N.L.L. folded up and ceased and 'duopsonistic competition' between the two bureaux worked favour of W.N.L.A., the higher wages stipulated on the latter's being the all important determinant of the distribution of labour between them. Only Nyasaland government limitations on permissible recruitment levels enabled the R.N.L.S.C. to secure a growing supplies as its permit maximum was periodically re-negotiated. In northern Bechuanaland a similar pattern of W.N.L.A. super- aided, the supply of R.N.L.S.C. recruits from this country being South of latitude 22° S. the N.R.C. operated for the Chamber the establishment of the Federation in 1953, whereby Nyasaland firmly under the political power of Southern Rhodesian employers, continued to dominate the Nyasaland foreign contract labour market. Southern Rhodesia continued to place most of its reliance on the system though the R.N.L.S.C. did build up annual recruitment very high level. The peak was reached in 1956 with a total of 16 234 workers. After 1958, with the onset of economic Federation, the growth of a substantial labour surplus Rhodesia and the adoption of a new foreign labour policy by Rhodesian government, the R.N.L.S.C. contract system faced increasing supply constraints. Its annual throughput began systematically to be run down. This occurred as W.N.L.A. hegemony in Nyasaland became more easily asserted and as farm wages fell seriously in real terms in Rhodesia after 1963. By 1960 the Chamber of Mines (S.A.) had recruited 83 000 'Tropicals' (20.9 per cent of all their African mine-workers in South Africa). By 1973, as may be seen in the table below, the figure for Malawian workers alone had reached 106 630 or 27.7 per cent of the total complement. Table 1 ......
Black population is growing faster

PRETORIA — South Africa's black population is becoming blacker, as the white population appears frozen at just over one percent and the black increase approaches three percent.

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

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

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

According to figures released through Benbo — an economic research bureau associated with...
Group's birth rate drops

Sue Garbett

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

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

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

Norms have changed in the community. In 1969 the coloured family on an average wanted 4.8 children. In 1974 this had dropped to four.

Their fertility has declined in the period 1969 to 1974 from 46 births per 1,000 to 30

Still high

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

The birth rate in the coloured community varied according to the socio-economic conditions, improved standard of living and improved standards of education.

And 33.8 percent of the blue-collar workers (clerks) had only one child.

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

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

Children

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

According to a study done then, those in the 15 to 19 age group had 1.6, those in the 20 to 24 age group had 1.9, those in the 25 to 29 age group had 3.6 and those in the 30 to 44 age group had 5.1.

In the latest research it was found the same groups had dropped to 1.7 for the youngest age group, to 3.5 for the middle age group and to 4.6 for the oldest group.

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

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

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

By ELIZABETH ROUSE

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

The wage bill of blacks will grow at an average of 15% a year in real terms, which amounts to an increase of 223%, according to a survey done by a Johannesburg broking firm.

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

Thus, blacks will form 73.5% of a population of 48,825,700 by the year 2000, 6,765,000 whites will represent 13.9% (16.5% at present); coloureds at 4,794,300 will comprise 9.8% and Indians at 1,242,500 only 2.5%.

See Page 14
Brokers see foundation for growth

Black spur to SA economy

By ELIZABETH ROUSE

The total wage bill of blacks will grow at an average annual rate of 15% over the next 25 years while the black population will double to 26 million by the year 2000.

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

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

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

This potential should be realised because of various favourable contributory factors: a wealth of exploitable mineral and agricultural resources, access to world markets through a modern transport network, and development of secondary and tertiary industry to smooth and enhance expansion of the mining sector.

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

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

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

“Progress on these ideals could see the population group adopt a Western life-style which will bring economic advantage to all,” the report says.

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

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

Blacks will make up 73.8% of South Africa’s population by 2000, equal to 30,020,000 people out of a total of 41,922,700.

The survey says that if whites are wondering why the economic shoe is pounding their real earnings in 1976 were down 1.5% on 1975. The shoe will get tighter, it predicts, as taxes will rise on higher incomes.

Real earnings of coloureds fell by 0.8% while Asians earned 4.4% more and blacks 5.1% more in 1976.

The analysts pinpoint the growth areas in black spending. These were education, up 12.2%; cosmetics and patent medicines, up 10%; medical and dental services, up 15.5%; furniture and household appliances, up 15.5%; and alcoholic beverages, up 17.4% at the top of the spending growth scale.

The comparative poverty of the black population is reflected in the high percentage of income spent on food, 30.1% in 1970 of a black’s total income.

Spending growth in this sector was 38.4% between 1968 and 1970. Clothing and footwear, accounting for 13.59% of the total, black household budget, increased by 21%.—

Spending on transport advanced comparatively rapidly at 43.3% and accounted for 7.86% of total expenditure in 1970.

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

Spending on food, clothing, furniture, transport, liquor, cosmetics, and patent medicines amounted to R658-million against the R623-million of the 1970 under survey.

In 1970, food accounted for 53.3% of total spending and clothing for 17.6%, both increases on percentages of the total budget of 1970. Transport was up a little, and spending on furniture, in particular, liquor and cosmectics and patent medicines were down.

The six main areas of tremendous potential growth are food, clothing, furniture, transportation, liquor, cosmetics, and patent medicines, says the survey.
Muslim hope on visas

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

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

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

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

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

"No diplomatic relations exist between South Africa and Egypt."

However, South African Muslims have been flying to Egypt regardless. Some have been turned back at Cairo airport — or detained as suspected spies.

People who have succeeded in getting "into" Egypt have either had good contacts or letters of introduction.
### Number of persons in Republic

Dr. Z. J. De Beer asked the Minister of Statistics:

1. What was the estimated number of persons (a) over and (b) under 18 years of age in each race group in the Republic as at 30 June 1977?

2. What is the estimated number of persons in each race group who were economically active at that date?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Group</th>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>2,834,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloureds</td>
<td>1,227,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asians</td>
<td>1,531,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantu</td>
<td>1,205,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>344,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,919,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

(a) These estimates are based on mid-year estimates of the population and ratios derived from the 1970 population census.

(b) Excluding de facto population of the Republic of Transkei.

(c) The estimated number of economically active Bantu was 5,110,000 in October 1977 according to the Department's current population survey. The difference of approximately 1,8 million is due to the exclusion of Bophuthatswana and the stricter criteria used in this survey.
The sign which prevents other races from taking a shortcut at Johannesburg station.

Jo'burg station a 'conflict area'

Apartheid signs are staying at Johannesburg station because their removal could lead to a "conflict situation" according to South African Railways. But when two Star newsmen took a photograph of an apartheid sign at the station yesterday they found themselves in a conflict situation with the Railway Police.

The Star photographed the notice following a complaint from an Indian reader that the notice had been recently installed and countered SAR's slated policy of phasing out apartheid in stations. After taking the picture, the Star men were detained and questioned by Railways security police for taking the photograph without permission. They were released without charge, after 20 minutes.

APOLGY

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

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

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

Political Staff

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

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

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

Johannesburg would have a population of five million and the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area would be about as big as London. Other cities in the country would be the size of Birmingham, Hamburg, Munich and Philadelphia.

A new appreciation of the responsibility of planning and designing was needed. Aesthetics and compatibility of projects should be given even more attention, he said.
1980 census will be biggest

Six years in planning and five years in execution, the 1980 census will involve more than 250,000 people doing fieldwork in the United States.

In an unprecedented show of cooperation, the government, private industry, and the academic community will work together to collect data on the population of this nation.

The census, which will take place over the span of a month, is expected to provide a wealth of information about America's population.

Questions to be included in the census will cover a wide range of topics, from age and gender to occupation and education.

The data collected will be used to inform policy decisions, allocate resources, and understand the demographics of the U.S. population.

In order to ensure accuracy, the census will rely on both traditional methods and modern technology.

The census will be conducted through a variety of means, including mail surveys, telephone interviews, and in-person visits.

The data will be analyzed and made available to the public, providing a comprehensive snapshot of the nation's population at a specific point in time.

This is an opportunity to take part in shaping the future of the United States, by being counted in the 1980 census.
POPUL. - General
28-2-79 - 31-12-80
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**Number of persons over/under 18 years of age in Republic**

291 Dr Z L DE JAGER asks the Minister of Statistics:

1. What was the estimated number of persons (a) over and (b) under 18 years of age in each race group in the Republic as at 30 June 1978?

2. What is the estimated number of persons in each race group who were economically active at that date?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The MINISTER OF STATISTICS</th>
<th>Whites</th>
<th>Coloureds</th>
<th>Asians</th>
<th>Blacks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>(1) (a)</td>
<td>2 883 000</td>
<td>1 286 000</td>
<td>438 000</td>
<td>8 363 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>1 525 000</td>
<td>1 208 000</td>
<td>340 000</td>
<td>7 851 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1 861 000</td>
<td>236 000</td>
<td>244 000</td>
<td>8 353 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
return to the Boer lines. Allenby told me to write a pass for them and let them go. The doctor then asked for brandy, arrowroot, surgical instruments and bandages for the Boer wounded. I refused to give any medical comforts or anything that would enable him to keep his patients away from us. He then offered to buy all these things which of course was absurd. We did give him 100 bandages, some surgical needles and a few other instruments, some pounds of antiseptic wool and a few pounds of soap. He wanted towels but we had none to spare. When going away he me and said, 'I thank you in the 235 I said I hoped he wounded well. Our intends the transport er, was our interpreter. portable by asking him lamation forbidding the Boers in any

\[\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Year} & \text{Population} \\
\hline
1977 & 8.9 \\
1978 & 8.7 \\
\hline
\end{array}\]

\[\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Race} & \text{Population} \\
\hline
Whites & 16.3 \\
Coloureds & 18.7 \\
Asians & 18.7 \\
\hline
\end{array}\]

The Boers Ông and help from Germany. ... apart from the arms which they bought and which were shipped out in piano cases, they received no help, except for a few doctors as mentioned.
figure than Arnold. He was certainly one of the greatest Christians of the nineteenth century, and no man in that troubled age made a greater contribution to sanity in religion and to true freedom of thought. Justice has hardly been done him by later generations, perhaps because his best writing is hidden away in the eleven comprehensive charges which he delivered to the clergy of the diocese of St. David's. Thurlwall's attention had been directed to German thought and literature by his friend Julius Hare (1795–1855), himself a man of considerable learning though little originality. As a young fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Thurlwall had not very much to do, so threw himself with avidity into the task of assisting his friend in the translation of Niebuhr's Roman History (1828–32).

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

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

1 Hare was the only Anglican in more than a century to write anything on Luther that is worth reading. His Fundamenta Loci (1853) is scientifically objective, and for its date a remarkably perceptive piece of work. Hare at the age of ten had first learnt to throw mud into the devil at the Wartburg in 1805.


3 Quoted in J. C. Thurlwall, op. cit., p. 47.
Population tops 23m

Mercury Reporter

Africans in South Africa, Transkei and Bophuthatswana outnumber Whites 4.5 to 1, Coloureds 8 to 1, and Indians 24 to 1 according to population estimates released by the Bureau of Market Research.

South Africa's population reached 23.6 million in 1978 or 27.4 million including Transkei and Bophuthatswana, the report said.

Johannesburg now has 1.5 million inhabitants, followed by Pretoria with 728,000 and Wynberg with 697,000.

Pretoria - Vereeniging area accommodates 1.4 million or 31 percent of the White population.

Newcastle district has shown the biggest percentage increase in its White population rising by 19.4 percent annually from 7,800 in 1970 to 32,000 in 1978.

KwaZulu is the biggest homeland with 3.1 million inhabitants followed by the Republic of Transkei with 2 million.
Fewer people, less poverty

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

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

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

The baby boom in the United States has resulted in the price of a new single-family home soaring from R18 700 in 1970 to R33 900 today. Who can doubt that soaring populations are a vital element in the curse of inflation, pollution, unemployment and deterioration of living standards?

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

This is strikingly shown in a survey done in New York City where the number of live births per hundred families was about double in those of poor education and on the dole compared to the affluent and well educated.

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

Overcrowding

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

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

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

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

G. M.
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**By 2000, may hit zero.**

**White Growth**

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**GENERAL NEWS**
Now for the apocalypse?

Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, puts the threat in a nutshell:

"We might think that the '70s put us under more pressure than any period since the Great Depression and World War 2."

But in 1970, he says we may well look back on these years as a decade of extraordinary price and product revolution.

McNamara's nightmare is that in the '80s, the world will finally run out of time. It will no longer be able to ignore a host of new and escalating problems. Even if they are tackled with current policies, life will be uncomfortable for a considerable time ahead. If they are not, it will be unbearable. The nightmare has four more elements:

1. Food: Most of the world's food no longer need be imported. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization reports that airship about 26 million tons of wheat annually in a year from more than 20 countries, which produces 60 percent of world grain exports today. Yet to provide a "minimal" staple of human food supplies, the people need to be able to afford and grow enough food to feed their own production.

2. Energy: Price increases for natural gas and other commodities have caused a serious problem of energy shortages, which is critical for basic life support. The world's energy needs will have to be met through increased production in the West and in the newly industrialized countries.

3. People: In the Third World, the population is growing at an alarming rate. This brings new social and economic problems that require immediate solutions.

4. Environment: The environmental problems, such as pollution and deforestation, will have to be addressed to ensure the sustainability of the planet.

In an increasingly protectionist atmosphere, the West continues to support a European economic system, which has resulted in a stronger dollar and a weaker currency. This, together with the high cost of energy, is causing a major restructuring of the world economy.

As a result, the West may have to face the possibility of a serious economic downturn. The West needs to be prepared for the possibility of a major recession, which could lead to a reduction in world trade and a decrease in the value of the dollar.

The West should be prepared to adjust to the new economic reality and to find ways to stimulate the economy. The West must be prepared to face the challenges of the future.
The temptation is to patch up the existing arrangements. Yet the central weakness of hard-bitten Western economics as well as stagnation of Brandt's 'luxury' is that patching up is a recipe for hardship among the rich, and starvation elsewhere, in an increasingly polarised world.

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

While planning the format of the form, the compilers ran three practice runs, each time testing questions designed as well as the advice of the advisory panel. But it was nevertheless realistic to expect problems.

Earnings secret

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

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

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

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

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

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

CENSUS "More than heads"

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

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

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

Main aim of the R20 million census, it is the twelfth, is, of course, to count how many people are within the borders of the country on May 6. But use is being made of the opportunity, which comes only every 10 years, to collate a lot more information in particular will be of aid to service industries and businessmen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The information will be published in a...
Earnings secret

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

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to service industries and businessmen. Headed “amenities,” it asks how many persons use them on a scale ranging from 1 to 4.

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

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

CENSUS

More than heads

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One section in particular will be of aid
Births

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

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

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(1) (a) 74 585
(b) 65 260
(c) 18 862

(2) (a) 3 194
(b) 30 956
(c) 2 155
Increase rate of population

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

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

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

<table>
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<td>Blacks</td>
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White persons resident in Republic who are not South African citizens

182 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Statistics:

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

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

17 to 24 years group

43 600
10-million blacks outside homelands

Pretoria Bureau

More than half of South Africa's black population of 13 million live outside the homelands.

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

The published figures of black development for 1964 stated that homes presented by the various administration boards that over 10 million of the estimated 19.6 million blacks still live in board areas.

Soweto — the biggest town — has an official population of 680,000 followed by Tembisa near Kempton Park, with 133,000. Then follow Vosloorus with 125,000 and Mamelodi near Pretoria with 115,000 residents.

There are 10 towns with more than 100,000 residents, and a further 1.7 million blacks living in white towns.

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

It is the first time that such extensive statistics on the distribution and development of the black population in the board areas and the homelands has been made available.
South Africa is preparing itself for its biggest population census since its first one was taken in 1904. The census, a population count, starts on May 6. It is expected to last 12 days. Everyone is urged to supply correct information.

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

Census 80 will be the biggest population census ever to be held in South Africa since the first national census was taken in 1904.

The census of the total population of South Africa takes place every ten years and this year's census, as was the case with those of 1960 and 1970, will coincide with the call by the United Nations that countries should conduct their population census on each year ending with an "0". The United States of America for instance will have a census in April 1980.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Smalberger pointed out that there was a need at all for persons to refrain from completing all the questions on the census forms.

"The Census Act makes it clear," Mr. Smalberger added, that all personal information provided to the Department of Statistics or any of its enumerators will be kept a secret. There is no way in which any private person or organization including Government Departments, will be supplied with or informed of any of these personal details—nor even a person's address.

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

FORMS

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

These questions will be with information on the following: the disabled, transport, sporting activities and amenities.

Mr. Smalberger said that, when the census was planned, some 170 experts from the...
Census will enroach on privacy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Salary

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

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

Surely it would be better

The Normal Group Technique was developed by Dr. B. A. T. Doe, not as a Technology Forecasting method and is not considered to be one. It is, in many respects, however, similar to technology forecasting and corporate planning.

The nominal group technique has been used in South Africa by the Bureau of Business Research of the Cape Town University. This technique involves the use of a group of experts, historians, and other knowledgeable individuals to brainstorm ideas and opinions about future events and select the best ideas for implementation.
Debt decentralisation
will assist all citizens

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Schlebusch, has announced the government's intention to decentralize certain functions to bring them closer to the doorstep of every citizen. From July 1, a reorganization will start towards the ideal of putting an office or a representative of the department in every city and town, no matter how small.

Citizen identification and the keeping up to date of details, such as addresses in the population register will be handled on the spot where people live and work. All schools will become involved in arranging for pupils to amend or register documents when they reach the age of 18.

Notification of births, marriages, and deaths will continue to be taken at police stations and in regional offices in small centers where there are no regional offices.

In conclusion, these changes will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of government services, helping to make the government more responsive to the needs of the people.

2.12
Census forms

(1) Whether the South African Police were given access to census forms in their efforts to trace the son of a former Appeal Court judge, if so,

(2) Whether it is the practice for information obtained in a national census to be made available to the Police, if so,

(3) Whether any other bodies have such access, if so, which bodies,

(4) Whether any steps are taken to ensure that information of a personal nature which is obtained from citizens during a census is kept confidential, if so, what steps?

† The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(1) No

(2) No

(3) No other bodies have access

(4) Yes By giving effect to the secrecy provision of the Statistics Act. All employees of the Department are on appointment sworn to secrecy.
THE Department of Statistics is due to conduct a nationwide census on May 6. The census is undertaken every 10 years, the last one having been in 1970.

Past experience has revealed that blacks — for understandable reasons — are always suspicious of the census. Many in urban areas, caught up in the fray of various laws like influx control, shy away for fear that the information they give about themselves will later be used by the authorities to demand them.

Others, who have illegal tenants, also refuse to give information for fear they will be raided by local authorities.

These fears have in the past, unfortunately, worked directly against the interests of our communities. For example, on the basis of information received in the 1970 census, the authorities went ahead to plan for an official population of about 600,000 people in Soweto.

As it turned out, this planning was pathetically inadequate because the true population of Soweto was far in excess of that. In fact, unofficial figures put it around 1.5 million people. That means in effect, that a staggering 400,000 people did not exist as far as the authorities were concerned! This experience was repeated again and again in other areas.

We sincerely hope that the same mistakes are not committed again. The thing to remember is that census are confidential and the information you supply is protected by law and nobody has the right to use it for any other purposes.

As soon as it is collected, it is fed into a computer and when it is recorded the information is destroyed along with your name and you become faceless.

But at least the authorities have a pretty good idea in terms of planning for an organised community. The true facts about our unemployment situation become known. The true position of our health needs are properly analysed. Education facilities, pre-school resources, housing shortages, specialised training facilities. All these things come out in the public and help both Government and the private sector to plan intelligently.

So the next time the enumerators come around, don't be shy. Tell them like it is and tell it straight. It's for your own good.
I have been most disturbed by Press reports that the returns for the 1980 census are to be destroyed once the statistical information has been abstracted.

Why should I waste an hour or more filling in a form, only to have it torn up?

I should imagine it will cost the taxpayers a considerable sum for all this information to be collected, only to have it destroyed afterwards.

In most countries, census returns are preserved as a valuable resource for family and local history — and they are particularly valuable in a country like South Africa, where most preserved records, such as those of the Master of the Supreme Court, are only those of people who had property.

The census returns are, in a sense, the ‘annals of the poor’ and should be kept for future generations.

In most countries, census returns are made available to the public after a closed period, usually 80 or 100 years, after which it is assumed that most of those concerned will have died.

The 1981 census returns for England, for example, are in so much demand that even quite small libraries are acquiring microfilm copies, so that others may be preserved and useful long after those who took it have died.

Let us not be so shortsighted in South Africa that we preserve no record of individuals for future generations.

STW Hayes
Melmoth
Shocks in store as census adds up races

By MARTIN WELZ

Professor Sade's estimate is that there are now 2.50-million white Afrikaners, and 2.2-million black.

Some of the brown Afrikaners are drifting across to the English camp but an overwhelming 85 per cent are still Afrikaans.

Dramatic

However, Professor Sade believes that the census will show a dramatic drop in the coloured birthrate -- from 47 births per 1,000 in 1960 to 31 this year.

If so, the coloured community can now be described as typically middle-class and demographically mature.

These figures, in any event, suggest that while Afrikaners are on the verge of an entirely new relationship with the coloured community which will soon be producing almost half the Afrikaans writers, intellectuals, playwrights, and thinkers -- possibly with an enormous impact on Afrikaans university and intellectual life.

And that would be only one aspect of a broader cultural revolution as an increasingly prosperous coloured community develops new ambitions and captures new roles for itself.

As for the English, says Professor Sade, he expects them to make up 39 per cent of the whites.

Afrikaners will be about 50 per cent, and the remaining five per cent will be speaking European languages, predominantly Portuguese.

His figures cast great doubt on the estimates of recent years that the Portuguese-speaking population numbers 500,000 to 600,000. Who is right will be established on Tuesday night.

Grand apartheid will be knocked sideways by the census if Professor Sade is right in his belief that at least half the black population growth is now taking place in urban rather than rural areas and that the black population in 'white' areas is growing faster than in the homelands.

Some of the questions are:

Has turmoil in the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk affected its membership among black, coloured and Indian members?

Are Indians and coloured people flocking to the Transvaal in search of jobs and housing which they cannot find in Natal and the Cape?

Is the Free State still a fast diminishing proportion of white South Africa, and is the province still turning "black" at the same fast rate as in the past?

Are blacks becoming urbanised as fast as coloured people, and coloured, people as fast as whites, and Indians (who are almost completely urbanised)?

South Africa's health, wealth, its education and its work habits, its past and its future -- only the census can give the answers.
Census will provide valuable traffic data

Staff Reporter

Valuable information on traffic patterns and vehicle dispersions will be derived from questions included in the national population census this year, the Director-General of the Automobile Association, Mr. E. R. Turk, said yesterday.

Respondents will be required to state the locality of their workplace, school, and so on, their main mode of transport to travel there and the time of departure to and from that activity.

Mr. R. Turk said that the information obtained would aid those concerned to ensure the smooth flow of commuting traffic by establishing travel patterns and providing for the varying levels of traffic density throughout the day.

It would also serve to indicate the need to relieve traffic congestion by means such as staggered working hours, efficient public transport and road developments.

Mr. Turk also welcomed the inclusion of a section on the number of vehicles per household, sub-divided into motor cars, kombis, bakkens, motorcycles and caravans.

He said "This information will enhance the impressive volume of statistics of the Department of Statistics on the South African vehicle population and will be of considerable value to road traffic planners, the motor industry and organisations which provide services to motorists."
Voters rolled 10/5/80

There were 2,331,130 voters registered in South Africa, of whom almost half (1,172,981) were registered in the Transvaal when the supplementary voters' list closed at the end of March. This was revealed yesterday in a reply to a question by Mr. Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), who asked the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Alwyn Schlebusch, for the total number of voters. The Cape Province had 694,452 voters, Natal 255,661, and the Free State 191,062.
The numbers game

WITH its immediate acceptance of the Schlebusch Commission's interim proposals, the Government has demonstrated again its refusal to recognize the hard realities of South Africa.

The most important reality is contained in the official population statistics. At the last census in 1970 there were 15,340,000 Africans out of a total population of 21,794,000. Whites numbered 3,773,000 and the rest were Asians and coloured people.

You can deduct a few million Africans for the 1980 census (those who live in Transkei, Bophuthatswana and so on) but you will still end up with some 16,000,000 Africans. According to the 1977 estimates, South Africa's trimmed-back African population had grown to 15,789,000 and the whites to 4,363,000. Today, three years later, the gap is wider still as this week's census will show.

When it comes to the realities of power, the numbers game counts heavily — but you would never guess it from the Schlebusch proposals. White Rhodesians were never beaten — they were outnumbered.

The State President's Advisory Council will not have a single African member. Instead, it will be made up of whites, Indians, coloured — and Chinese who represent a mere handful of the population.

As for Africans, the most numerous of all South Africans, they will have their own council which 'may' be consulted by the State President's council. Or may not, presumably.
Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Resignations of census enumerators in Johannesburg are slowing the population count down to a crawl.

A spokesman for the Department of Statistics said that 37 enumerators of a total of 1000 working in the Johannesburg area had resigned because of the "unfriendly and uncooperative attitude of people living in Johannesburg."

The problem areas seem to be the high-density living suburbs like Hillbrow.

All over the country people were co-operating very well with no incidents except for the accidental dog bite.

In rural areas like Springsbok, farmers were driving up to 100 km to collect their census forms because the census man had not yet arrived at his farm.

CO-OPERATION

The co-operation has been fantastic all over the country except in Johannesburg," he said.

The enumerators have resigned because of despair.

They have been sworn at, been insulted, some have even been threatened with physical assault, others have had dogs set on them and doors slammed in their faces.

The resignations are causing a delay of a "few days" in getting census forms out to everybody.

To remedy the situation new enumerators have been trained to take over.

BACKLOG

But because of the loss of enumerators a backlog has built up which has led to an erratic distribution of forms in suburbs like Parkhurst.

The spokesman said that steps had been taken to make sure that all the forms in the Johannesburg area would be distributed by Monday.

He could not say what percentage had already been sent out.

In Pretoria the distribution has reached nearly 100 percent.

What makes the behaviour of people living in Johannesburg even more disturbing is that most of the enumerators are retired people who have been trained to do the census and are augmenting their pensions.

More than one-third of them are women.

The spokesman said the reception enumerators were getting from blacks was good.

"They seem to realise the importance of the census and are eager to help. This is especially so in Soweto."

Trouble is to double

Bloemfontein — It was estimated that 30 years from now South Africa would have to house double its current population, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday.

Addressing a congress of municipal engineers he said if 80% of this population increase lived in the cities in the year 2010, it would mean that between now and then five million new living units would have to be built in South Africa’s urban areas.

If the population increased by 25-million and 80% lived in urban areas, provision would have to be made for 20-million additional units.

"Urban growth is not an evil in itself, but rules for urban growth must be drawn up and adhered to," Sapa
FIGURES TELL THE STORY

EVERY year a huge mass of statistics is released by the Government in reply to questions tabled in Parliament, State department reports and statements by Government spokesmen.

These statistics—which range from the trivial to the important—reflect the state of our nation and problems in South African society.

From information released during this year’s session of Parliament, the following figures were compiled. Where it has been possible to obtain comparable figures for the previous year, these have been supplied in brackets.

Estimated total population of South Africa as at June 30, 1979: 24,099,000.

The number of people employed by the central government, provincial administrations, homeland governments, the South African railways and harbours, the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, local authorities, public statutory corporations, control boards and other statutory bodies: 1,389,229.

The number of people who successfully applied to have their race classification changed during 1979: 132.

Applications turned down: 81.

The number of prisoners on Robben Island: 114.

The number of people under the age of 18 who were detained in terms of security laws during 1979: 43 males and 6 females.

Seventeen were detained in terms of the General Law Amendment Act, 1966. 31 were held in terms of the Terrorism Act, 1967: 227 males and 25 females under the age of 18 were detained in terms of the Terrorism and Internal Security Acts during 1978.

The number of people hanged under the internal security Act: The position at February 8 was 152, 33 of whom have left the country. (A year ago there were 166, of whom 23 had left the country.)

The number of actions for damages pending against the State by people detained in terms of section 6 of the Terrorism Act or by their next of kin during 1979: 32.

South African citizens who had their passports withdrawn or were refused passports or passport renewals during 1979: 91 (386).

The number of people charged with offences under the Internal Security Act during 1979: 34.

The number of people detained as at March 3: 20,900.

Number of vehicles recovered: 26,500 (20,876).

People convicted of offences in connection with drugs and dependence-producing substances in the year ending June 30, 1979: 1,259 (1,953).

The number of people killed and wounded by the police during the execution of their duties in 1979: Adults killed, 233 (192); juveniles killed, 10 (12); adults wounded, 461 (448); juveniles wounded, 33 (47).


Applications refused, 3,300 (5,244).

Reports of firearms stolen: 4,725 (4,705).

(To be continued)

Compiled by TOM DUFF
Breach of census secrecy, a mystery

By CHRISS MARAIS

A JOHANNESBURG family has been told that information they gave in their census form has been passed on to the West Rand Administration Board for investigation.

But after a thorough check by both the Department of Statistics and Wrab officials have come to the conclusion that the family, who may not be named, were potential victims of a suspected blackmail attempt.

Early last week the family submitted a signed statement to the Rand Daily Mail on the matter. They said they had an unregistered Rhodesian black living on their premises.

On May 29, three weeks after submitting their census form containing this information, three men claiming to be Wrab inspectors visited their premises.

The men, according to the statement, beligerently questioned the family maid about the "garden boy".

"During the course of the raid one of the men asked our maid where the "garden boy" was who had been included in our census form," the statement said.

That night a black man calling himself as "Inspector Hlonwane" telephoned the family and said he and two white inspectors had visited their home after gleaning information from their census form.

"He said he was just trying to save us from paying a fine and put the phone down," the statement said.

The Mail approached the Department of Statistics and told them about the matter.

Mr. Andreas van der Walt, a spokesman for the department, said all personal information given on a census form was covered by a secrecy clause in the Census Act.

"Some people have filled in that they are professional thieves. Even information like that we cannot pass on to the authorities," he said.

He said if the incident was true as reported, it would be the first case of a breach of census secrecy since 1901.

He referred the Mail to the department's chief statistician, Mr Neville Gouws.

"Mr. Gouws after being told about the matter, then discussed it with Wrab.

"I was told they simply did not operate like that and that they had not been given any census information," he said.

The Department of Statistics investigated further. They questioned the enumerator for the area as well as his area superintendent.

"The enumerator is an immigrant student who has only been in South Africa for two years. It appears he did not even know that Wrab existed. I am satisfied that the information did not come from him," Mr. Gouws said.

"Wrab also checked their staff lists and could find nobody called Hlonwane on them.

"It seems someone might have been trying to blackmail the family. Perhaps later charging them a sum of money to have the case forgotten. The three men who visited them must have been impersonating Wrab inspectors."
Chinese lukewarm on new system

By Drew Forrest

South Africa's "most vulnerable minority" — its 40,000 Chinese — will soon have parliamentary representation in terms of the Constitution Bill. But there is little enthusiasm for the scheme among Chinese, and uncertainty as to how representatives will be chosen.

According to Mr Steven Ho, an accountant with the Argus Group in Johannesburg, there is no coherent Chinese "community" in South Africa with a clear-cut political character.

"What we have instead," he said, "are communities in different towns, all of which operate independently."

This was confirmed by a Chinese businesswoman who asked to be identified only as Carol. "The Cape Town and Pretoria Chinese are particularly close and self-reliant," she said, "and everybody there is active in the Chinese association in Johannesburg, that is not so."

There is no recognized "community leadership" and no machinery for the election of leaders. "I cannot see how representatives to the President's Council will be elected," she said.

"If we move, people will start to take an interest in us," that is the fear," said Carol. "The basic worry is that the laws affecting us will be more strictly enforced."

The Group Areas Act, which compels Chinese wishing to buy property or run businesses in white areas to obtain permits from the Department of Community Development, was regarded as especially irksome.

With increasing contact between whites and Chinese, the Mixed Marriages Act had come to be respected.

There is anger also at the refusal of some headmasters in white Government schools to enrol Chinese pupils.

"But I know," said Carol, "that it is a good thing. It is a sign of progress."

On the subject of the new system, Mr Ho commented:

"There could be no question of boycotting the proposed council in spite of their political disabilities, the Chinese did not identify with blacks. But because of their small numbers and uncertain legal position, they preferred to remain invisible."

The consult general, Mr Lo Ming Yu, after the recent visit by the Taiwanese President, had raised many people's expectations, said Mr Ho.

The consult had made it known that he had "high hopes" of a new legal dispensation for South Africa's Chinese. But continuing government inaction was causing widespread dissension.

Resentment at restrictive legislation was running higher among Chinese than professional and executive groups.
Whites' head towards zero growth rate

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa's white population growth rate is plunging towards zero, according to figures provided by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria.

A senior officer said the decline in the growth rate had been dramatic over the past 20 years - and it appeared the trend was continuing.

These figures were released in the wake of a call by a Nederduitsche Gereformeerde Kerk dominee this week urging whites to have more children if they wished to make a meaningful cultural 'impact' in Africa.

De Piet Strauss said at the Afrikaanse Studentebond congress in Potchefstroom that he feared whites would make up only 12% of South Africa's population by the year 2000.

Another dominee Dr H F Verwoerd - son of the late Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd - also suggested this week that whites should have more children to prepare to populate the 'white homeland' suggested by the SA Bureau for Racial Affairs.

He wants to see couples planning to have five children.

However, the statistics underline that for whites, and to a lesser extent other race groups, excluding blacks, the days of big families are virtually over.

The curve of white births per thousand people began to fall fast from 1960 when it was 21.9. In 1970 it was 19.5, in 1975 18.5, in 1976 16.5 and in 1979 15.6.

The amount by which births exceed deaths has also dwindled. In 1960 it was 1.47%, in 1970 1.32%, in 1971 0.89%, in 1972 0.87% and last year 0.85%.

The Department of Statistics believes the steep decline in white births is due mainly to the social changes in economic circumstances in the past 20 years.

Inflation has forced many women into the labour market necessitating a curtailment of family sizes. Society has become more tolerant of unmarried childless couples.

The active family planning programme of the Department of Health has also contributed.

Sociologists reckon the chances of a reversal of the trend for tight control of family sizes are virtually non-existent.

The high cost of living for large families is the primary reason.

And if couples want to maintain a fairly high standard of living - and most young couples do - the wife has to contribute to income.

Families of four or five children would frustrate this goal.

The same tendency, but not to such a dramatic extent, is apparent in population statistics for other races.

Births per thousand for coloureds in 1960 were 48.7, but last year the rate had fallen to 25.7. The Asian figure for 1960 was 33.3 and for last year 22.7.

The figure for blacks is estimated at 40 per thousand. There are no reliable statistics.

Actual growth rates are whites 0.8%, blacks 2.9%, coloureds 1.5% and Asians 1.7%.

The overall population growth rate is 2.3%.
Fear behind call for more babies - Tutu

By MARIA SOKOROS

FEAR and insecurity prompted the call by a white Nederduitsche Gereformeerde Kerk spokesman this week for whites to have more babies - because blacks outnumbered whites. Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said yesterday.

Bishop Tutu was commenting on a speech by Dr Piet Strauss of Pretoria East at the Afrikaans Studentebond congress in Polokwane.

"Dr Strauss" call is a horrid one to make at a time when there is a population explosion, inflation and unemployment are rampant. It is a political call motivated by a deep sense of fear and insecurity because blacks outnumber whites." Bishop Tutu said.

Whites could not hope to gain real parity with blacks and when the 'new South Africa' came into being blacks would not judge people on the basis of skin colour.

Mr John Bees, director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, likened Dr Strauss's call to the 'Botha's babies' appeal.

In November 1985 Cabinet Minister Mr M C Botha called on white couples to have babies to mark the Republic's anniversary.

"Somehow, the fundamental issues facing this country are not being confronted by people who support such an idea.

Whites will have to accept that they are a minority in this country and as such will have to determine their future alongside all the other groups.

Dr P. Hammer, chairman of the Johannesburg Family Planning Association said it was the policy of the Department of Health to provide a family planning service for all races.

Such appeals to one section of the population led to feelings of resentment among other population groups.

Dr Willie Botha, a Pretoria NGK deacon yesterday supported his colleague's appeal.

"I fear that the Afrikaner nation could disappear if the birth rate among whites continues to decrease," he said.

And he added that the for white survival, each couple should produce 2.14 children.\"
THE 1980 census figures for the Cape Town magisterial district are expected to show a dramatic drop in the number of people living in the area.

According to figures in the possession of The Argus, the total population of the area has fallen by 28 percent from 354,471 in 1960 to 263,551 in 1980.

By far the biggest part of this drop is accounted for by black population changes. The coloured population in the Cape Town magisterial district has fallen by 41 percent in the past 20 years. This means that 31,238 coloured people have moved out of this area, 34,678 of them since the last census in 1970.

The African population dropped by a staggering 62 percent during the 20-year-old period in 1960 there were 15,013 Africans living in the district compared with the 4,957 recorded by the 1980 census.

The Cape Town magisterial district does not include the townships of Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa.

The white population in the district fell by 12 percent over the same period.

Mr. Isaac Oppenheimer, city councillor for the central city area, said today the majority of the council were concerned about the loss of people in the centre of the city.

"Even if they go to Mitchell's Plain we are losing the economic benefit to the city centre. We must think about bringing people back to the centre or the whole central business district will be affected," he said.

"Everybody must wake up to the fact that the only way to revitalise the city is to bring people back.

According to a 1971 news release from the Department of Statistics, the Cape Town magisterial district comprises the following suburbs: Bakoven, Bantry Bay, Brooklyn, Clifton, Three Anchor Bay, Fresnaye, Green Point, Cape Town, Camps Bay, Maitland, Mouille Point, Observatory, Oranjezicht, Paarden Eiland, Sea Point, Salt River, Tamboerskloof, Gardens, Tygerhof, Vredehoek, Woodstock. South African Railway compound, an unspecified area, and Paarden- and Kensington-Milnerton Table View, Pinelands, municipality and Bloubergstrand are also included.
South Africa's first experience of a modern day famine — in kwaZulu — may not be its last. But one day food shortages, traditionally confined to rural areas, may strike its big urban areas.

This is one of the warnings implicit in a recent report by the Worldwatch Institute, The report by Kathleen Nyland on “Urban Constraints on Urban Growth” says that the world’s cities are growing at a rate that is probably unsustainable.

The logistics of getting food to Third World-type cities, in particular, plus the problems of creating enough jobs and supplying energy to urban conglomerations, “raise serious doubts about their viability.”

Today, 1800 million of the world’s population live in cities. By the year 2000, there will be 3400 million — half the world’s population in South Africa; already half the people are urbanized.

South Africa’s population is rising by 1 million a year, and planners are inclined to talk of having to build 1 million new houses every year to keep abreast of housing and other needs.

To assume that urban living is the answer to coping with population growth in undeveloped regions, is the wrong philosophy, according to the report.

“While poor nations invest in the agricultural sector, bringing higher returns — as much as three times higher — than investments in other parts of the economy,” says the report.

“Yet the urban economy gets the lion’s share of both private and public investment. In many cases, no more than 20 to 30 percent of a country’s capital is devoted to the agricultural sector, even though 70 percent of the population may live in rural areas.

“As long as the benefits of modernization are unevenly distributed, people are bound to continue to migrate to cities.”

The report says the slow growth of industrial employment reflects the high cost of creating urban-type jobs in the United States, at cost R16 000 to create an industrial job for just one man.

“In the black areas of Natal, the creation of 2700 jobs in 20 industrial enterprises would cost about 30 million dollars ($23 000) per job. Clearly, with this amount of capital needed, poor countries with growing populations cannot realistically expect industry to absorb more than a small fraction of their labour force growth.”

In developing regions, urban conglomerations are already showing signs of a breakdown with the urban poor receiving fewer calories than the rural poor — and paying between 10 and 20 percent more for their food.

“As a result, the incidence of malnutrition is growing more rapidly in cities than in the countryside.”

The reliance on imported food from further and further abroad and often from foreign countries is increasing the vulnerability of many cities.

The urban bias is not easily checked, concludes the Worldwatch report, but by channeling appropriate investments into agriculture, governments can encourage job creation in the countryside, thus removing the element of economic pressure from rural to urban migration.

“The development of indigenous, decentralized, renewable energy sources would also create work in rural areas. In the future, standards of living can be raised — not just for the elite but for the mass of people — the rural ‘ Exodus can be stemmed.”

To create a job in industry for just one man in kwaZulu costs R25 000. And tens of thousands want jobs. But is the creation of industrial complexes — embryonic future cities — the right answer? No, says the Worldwatch Institute.

JAMES CLARKE of The Star’s CARE campaign reports.
The Star

'lies, damned lies and statistics'?

As every schoolboy knows South Africa's population is somewhere around 26-million. How wrong can one be? The preliminary statistics of the 1980 census show it to be 23.7-million — just a couple of million up on 1970. The figures were arrived at by eliminating from the census the independent homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda. As we all saw from the same regional bowl one cannot help wondering how much use the "national" census is going to be for the future planning of natural resources development.

Even in the expurgated area in which the head count was conducted one wonders just how accurate the exercise was. There were indications — right up to a few weeks ago — that a percentage of people had not been counted. To be fair to the census-takers it is difficult enough counting a flock of sheep in a fold; let alone a human population as dispersed and mobile as ours — and which includes many who would not want to reveal their whereabouts for fear of being declared "illegal." Which brings us to Soweto's population figure of 864,000. Can it be? Admittedly the eight-people-a-house figure sounds reasonable. And yet intelligent estimates years ago put the population in excess of 1-million.

Points to cogitate in the preliminary figures are the slow growth rate of whites compared with the rapid growth-rate of blacks. Truly in a country of minority groups some are destined to become more minority than others. And, most important is the indication of the very frightening rate of rural population growth. Rural areas are already very stressed but it shows where planning efforts (not to mention family planning) must be concentrated in future.
Census in Soweto may have missed 300,000

Staff Reporters

The 1980 census may have missed as much as a third of the population of Soweto, which experts and political figures fear will make the result useless.

The census figures announced yesterday put the population of Soweto at 864,000, while various recent official and unofficial estimates of its population have ranged from 1 to 1.2 million.

Even officials of the West Rand Administration Board have used the latter figures. The Urban Foundation's authoritative recent study also concluded that while no exact figure could be given, Soweto's population was clearly over a million.

The new census figures are "ridiculous nonsense," according to Dr. Thabo Moloi, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten.

"Almost a third of the population of Soweto is living there illegally and they are not going to be counted in any way," he said.

IMPOSSIBLE

He added that the lack of accurate figures would make proper urban planning in Soweto impossible.

"Unless we get the true figures, we cannot plan for the future."

Mrs. Helen Suzman, opposition spokesman on black affairs said today that the census figures for Soweto did not reveal the true position.

She felt it was possible that the true figure was 30 percent higher than that given by the 1980 census.

Mrs. Suzman warned of the dangers of basing future planning on inaccurate population statistics.

Professor Gerhard Schulte of the Department of Sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand warned earlier this year that an inaccurate count could prove to be "a tragic, meaningless exercise."
Population up 5-m in 10 years

There are now 5-million more people in South Africa than in 1970 despite the fact that three homelands became independent in the last decade, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr Tjaard du Plessis, the outgoing secretary of the Department of Statistics, told a conference at the Pretoria Press Club that the population had risen by 20 percent from 18,556,000 to 22,772,000.

The population figures for all black groups rose by 31 percent to 15,970,000, whites by 18 percent to 4,453,000, coloureds by 25 percent to 2,554,000 and Asians by 28 percent to 795,000, according to the initial figures released by the Department of Statistics.

In the Johannesburg metropolitan district there were 4,460,596 whites, 1,017,769 coloureds, 51,612 Asians and 947,390 blacks. The corresponding figures for Randburg were 105,641 whites, 3,669 coloureds, 1,323 Asians and 78,957 blacks.

The figures given by the department for Soweto show the population increased from 602,000 to 864,900 in the last decade, while less than 8,000 houses were built in the same period. There are now 91,000 houses in the city.

Dr du Plessis said blacks in metropolitan areas had a growth rate of 26 percent compared with the 32 percent in rural areas.

One of the reasons he gave for this was the development of black towns like Mahopane, Garankuwa and Umgeni which were situated near the metropolitan areas but not incorporated into them.

The white population on the West Rand also increased dramatically in the last ten years rising from 339,000 to 524,000, with Kempton Park totaling 45,664 in 1970 and 71,505 this year.

The depopulation of the country districts was also very noticeable from the examples given by the department. This affected all race groups and was not confined to the border areas.

Volkswag on the Transvaal-Natal border had a depopulation of 2,699 people in the Cape lost 2,009 residents. The only exception was the acquiring of three Asians who moved to the town in the last decade.

The greatest white population growth in the country was Natal with an increase of 27 percent. This is attributed to the fact that the province was traditionally English speaking and attracted many immigrants, according to Dr du Plessis.

Newcastle's white population rose from 7,581 to 26,217 in the last 10 years — a growth of 247 percent. The Richards Bay area's population increased from 7,158 to 18,007 in the same period.

Whites in the Transvaal had a population growth rate of 24 percent, the Cape 9 percent and the Transvaal 5 percent.

The coloured population in the OPS rose by 44 percent in the last 10 years. The Transvaal showed an upswing of 40 percent and Natal 29 percent.

The Cape had only a 28 percent growth rate and Dr du Plessis attributed the varying percentages to a migration of coloureds from their home province.

He said the census figures of the black population groups in white areas increased by only 13 percent since 1970, while the corresponding figures for the national states amounted to 59 percent.
Population of SA now 23.7 m

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA - South Africa's population has increased in the past decade by 27 percent to 23,771,970 — exceeding by over five million the 1970 figure, according to the first results of the 1980 census.

Released in Pretoria yesterday by the department of statistics, the figures 'show the widening gap between the white and black populations' and a continued drain of the Platteland population to the urban areas.

The head count does not include the independent black states - Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

The white population is estimated at 4,453,273, the coloured population at 2,554,099, the Asian population at 794,658 and the black population at 15,970,019.

The white population is growing at a rate of 1.7 percent per year, the coloureds at 2.5 percent, the Asians at 2.4 percent and blacks are growing by 3.1 percent.

A feature of the latest census figures was the major population shift of blacks away from white areas to the black national states.

The Secretary for Statistics, Mr Tjaart du Plessis, said at a press conference last night that the population of the black national states increased by 59 percent between 1970 and 1980, while the number of blacks in white areas increased by only 13 percent in the period 1970-

In the same period the white population increased by 1.6 percent, the coloureds by 2.5 percent, the Asians by 2.4 percent and the blacks by 3.1 percent.

Of the white population growth, that in the Transvaal and Natal showed the highest growth rates - Natal's whites increased by 26 percent and whites in the transvaal by 24 percent.

The growth of the Transvaal's black population also exceeded that of the other provinces by far. The increase was 55 percent with a black increase of 15 percent in the Cape, 9.4 percent in the Free State and a decrease of 1 percent in Natal.

The coloured population of the Free State increased by 41 percent and that of the Transvaal by 25 percent. In Natal the coloured increase was 3.4 percent and in the Cape Province 3.3 percent.

Dr du Plessis said the depopulation of the Platteland continued. In 1970 86.8 percent of all whites lived in urban centres and this increased to 88.5 percent in 1980.

A feature of the population spread of the black population groups is a major move away from white areas to the national states.

The number of blacks in white areas has increased by only 13 percent in the past ten years, with an increase of 30 percent in the black states.

The white population of the Cape increased by only nine percent.
36-m in cities by 2000: Prof Andries Oosthuizen, director of the Institute for Urban Studies at RAU, told the PCl convention in Johannesburg yesterday:

Black would make up two-thirds of that population.

"A two-track model of urbanisation is occurring in South Africa," Prof Oosthuizen said. "Urban centres in black areas are experiencing a high rate of influx on the pattern familiar in the rest of Africa.

"But for them transition will be less severe than in the white cities, where the capitalistic system will dominate and break down cultural affiliations."

Major problems of adjustment were being experienced by migrants to urban areas.

"This arises from the breakdown of the informal social control mecha-

nisms of the rural society and the replacement with formal and imper-

sonal structures such as the police and legal sys-

"Frustrations and the sense of marginality and impermanence are often felt at the early stages of urbanisation.

"These frustrations are aggravated when com-
pounded with poverty and racial - cleavages," Prof Oosthuizen said.

It was in the interest of industry to have a sympathetic approach to the problems of urbanisation and to ease the pro-
cess of transition for its workers. — Sapa.
The Riekerl proposals on influx control — pegging Section 10 rights to the availability of work and housing — could only overcome the ideological constraints of the past if "land will be available and administrative obstruction will be absent for the provision of housing by those who want to provide it at their own expense whether for employees or for themselves."

This gives added significance to experiments in mass low-cost housing (there is a pilot project underway in Naths).

Nattrass spoke on the problem of SA's reliance — in part because of the local operations of multinationals seeking global economies of scale — on imported technology. Any reduction of this reliance would depend on the deliberate development of a South African oriented technology. Certain to yield very high returns in the form of increased future rate of job creation. This would require increased grants for research, the creation of research and development institutions which while largely financed from public funds "would be available to investigate the particular problems of the private sector," and the possible introduction of a tax on imported capital equipment.

Both Nattrass and O'Dowd coupled arguments for decreased or re-emphasized state intervention in the market with calls for an increased planning role for the private sector. O'Dowd, in fact, added a further rider to the effect that small businesses could do far more than big conglomerates to reduce unemployment, and it therefore becomes important to search out and remove those institutions which inhibit the development of small businesses.

Government restrictions on black entrepreneurs should therefore fall away, and it was logical to have "two companies acts," one for companies quoted on the Stock Exchange with all the provisions to protect shareholders and the other containing only the minimum provisions necessary to protect creditors in the presence of limited liability.

As much as O'Dowd was for the deregulation and restructuring of business and labour legislation, Nattrass was for decentralization and consultation with the private sector. Public policies taken in consultation with the private sector are more likely to be based on accurate information and less likely to result in negative government action.

**JOBS CREATION**

**Pressing Priorities**

The debate on how best S.A.'s planners can create jobs in the face of an endemic skills shortage, coupled with a high black unemployment rate, continues. A seminar held at the SA Institute for International Affairs last week featured two prominent speakers on aspects of the problem: Angela Michael O'Dowd, and Professor Jill Nattrass of Natal University's economics department.

O'Dowd argued that since the Thirties, and until the Seventies, SA's industrial sector has "consistently absorbed labour at a rate faster than the rate of growth of the population. From 1975-1979 the annual pattern changed, and "jobs increased only 2%" while the population increased at 2.5%." There were two main factors.

Firstly, the recession caused by the oil crisis led to two years of near-zero economic growth, because of constraints on internal expansion, and the contraction of the economies of SA's traditional trading partners. Secondly, population growth created a bulge so that "between 1971 and 1976 the number of blacks in the age group where people become work seekers for the first time was growing at an annual rate of 5.5%. This exceeded the labour absorption capacity of the economy even in its best years."

**Future Shortage**

Nonetheless, certain projections hold that by 1987 the labour force will be growing at 1% a year against a historical rate of labour absorption of 3.2%.

O'Dowd said that, if so, these investors "acting as if they faced a prospect of labour scarcity" were probably right.

To back this, he noted that the rate of labour absorption of coloureds and Asians between 1975-1979 was substantially greater than that for Africans — and that people had access to training for most skilled jobs and also a better level of education than the average African.

The unemployment problem, therefore, really came down to "education and training bottlenecks. And since "capital intensive operations normally have a higher..."
'20 Sowetos needed before year 2000'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern African Editor

NOT one, but 20 black cities the size of Soweto would have to be built between now and the end of the century, Mr Anthony J. Grange, a senior research worker at the influential Pretoria-based Bureau for Economic Research, said yesterday.

Mr Grange was commenting on news reports that a black city as large as Soweto was being planned north of Bloemfontein.

Many of the new cities would be situated on or near the axes running from Rustenburg in the west to Middelburg in the east, of present plans for balanced economic growth were fulfilled successfully.

In terms of recent policy announcements by the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, the new objective is "balanced growth" along already established development axes, of which the Rustenburg-Middelburg axis is a prime example.

The plan aimed at steering a middle course between further concentration of settlements within the four major metropolises - Pretoria-Pretoria-Medina-Miederlang, Durban-Durban, Port Elizabeth-Pleasant and Cape Town - and the huge, large cities unable to attract growth into the "black townships" or along their shores.

According to Dr T.J. Smit, of the Human Sciences Research Council, about 7 million additional black people will have to be accommodated in South Africa and the homelands before the end of the century.

The choice is between 20 Sowetos or 49 Middelburgs (Middelburg is a rapidly-growing black township near East London).

Dr Smit, who is in one of South Africa's foremost demographers and who has adapted the United Nations Co-operation and Development, Dr P.W. Botha, on problems arising from black urbanisation, favoured the 49-Middelburg option.

Population projections by Professor J.J. Steyn of the University of Stellenbosch, indicated the rapid growth of the black population by the year 2000; there will be 17.7 million 15- to 44-year-olds constituting 45% of the total population, compared with 1.2 million and 5.4% in 1960.

In preparing for urban planning of these figures was estimated to require a calculation by the end of the century 75% of blacks will live in urban areas, against about 10% in 1960.

Reflecting on the prospect of 20 more Sowetos in the next 30 years, Dr G.P. J. Leithner, director of the African Institute, stressed that it was not enough merely to plan for the development of white and black cities, even along development axes.

Attention should also be given to the establishment of "common cooperation areas" where joint planning for the white and black cities could be carried out, he said.

Decisions would have to be made about shared cultural and sporting facilities as well as "common problems and programmes," Dr Leithner added.
Black women are perpetual minors

The black woman is at the bottom of the social scale in South Africa. Not only is she the lowest paid (often unpaid) worker in South Africa, she has to bear the brunt of the tension, frustration and humiliation of the whole severed black family unit as well, said Mrs Shongeile Nene, talking on the Changing Role of African Women in South Africa.

Mrs Nene isolated the law, written as well as customary, as the most important factor in the evaluation of the present role of the African woman.

Under the Natal code, for example, Zulu women are perpetual minors, in conflict with statutory and common law which regards all women who have reached the age of 21 as majors.

Zulu women can only attain a status of majority through proof of good character, thrift, education and the ability to be independent, with the power of decision lying with the commissioner and a co-operative male guardian.

"As minors, black women only have the powers of acquisition of property (movables), but may not buy title or land. Part of their earnings are subject to claim by the head of the household for household maintenance. What part is a completely arbitrary decision, subject to the whims of the husband or guardian in many cases. Women have to work over their whole salary — even professional women, like teachers."

All black marriages explained Mrs Nene, are automatically out of community of property, unless an antenuptial contract is drawn up.

As far as economic involvement is concerned, black women have traditionally been an integral part of the rural agricultural economy. Modernisation is putting men into agricultural positions, particularly as more and more land is going into sugar production and less into other food production.

As landholders, men obtain the free labour of their wives, who work their lands in exchange for being provided with a home and food. Polygamy is thus a beneficial practice to the enterprising black man.

From the public sector, the career-minded black woman receives little incentive as it practices sex discrimination in terms of pay and promotion. Female factory workers, for instance, are limited by law to two hours of overtime work a day or 60 days a year.

Possibly as a result of their situation, black women seem to be very active supporters of church groups, yet the orthodox church is the most discriminatory institution in this country with regard to the political hierarchy within.

"Unable to enter into a wide job market and constrained in their millions by inadequate education, the black women cluster around domestic related or caring professions. With their communities deprived of amenities and facilities for improved quality of life, they find themselves isolated in little women's groupings which mainly pursue religio-recreational purposes."

It is truly a tribute to the black woman, concluded Mrs Nene, that in spite of her deprived status, she plays the most constructive part in encouraging the education of the black youth of this country, while the black male does not seem to realise that the isotasles are his own alienated children.
Black women are in a time warp

According to the first sentence of a new book, "The African Women's Handbook on the Law," "the worst thing that can happen to anyone in South Africa is to be black and to be a woman." The book is compiled by Carole Cooper and Linda Enzer for the South African Bureau of Standards and offers advice on how to overcome obstacles a black woman encounters in everyday life.

By Jap Boekhoud

The jokes who ask you to turn your watch back 20 years when approaching Jan Smuts from the north, or 200 years when looking it at an HNP rally, would have less fun positioning South Africa's black women in history smack in the Dark Ages.

Mrs. Average Black South Africa goes through life with the odds piled against her. Throughout her life she is regarded as a minor by her own society, unable to make her own decisions or to control her

Carole Cooper and Linda Enzer for the South African Bureau of Race Relations. Much of it is based on research by Carmen Naffan, senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

ADVICE

With 40 pages of candid advice on how to negotiate the obstacles which every black woman experiences, the deals with the pass laws, housing, and land, marriage, divorce, children and the death of a husband; how to make a will, avoid purchase traps, and exert workers' rights.

The book's theme is in its first sentence which recalls the saying that "the worst thing that can happen to anyone in South Africa is to be..."
deputy, and regarded as a child in need of care by a man.

She cannot buy a house when married in community of property, and often loses all possessions when her husband dies and his heirs take all.

Then she may be sent off into the sticks to live in a kraal with her late husband's relatives.

If she falls pregnant while single she cannot usually prove fatherhood which results in drawn-out haggling by two families who have to work out a compromise.

In the Transvaal and Natal — black women NEVER have the right to marry.

PERMISSION

The law states that in these provinces a black woman must obtain permission from her guardian to be married whatever age she may be.

Even when she gets married, hers can be a Jekyll-and-Hyde existence. Her husband may already have another wife by customary law, and although a civil law marriage now is the "civilised" thing to do she is likely to lose inheritance rights to the other woman.

Survival becomes a mental Comrades Marathon, especially now that the System has added complications like homelands, citizenship, organs, endorsements out, guardianship and the famous Section 10, which totally govern the lives of our urban black women.

For years the pressing need has been for a simple book telling black women how to survive in this jungle of red tape, and now we have one.

It is called "The African Woman's Handbook on the Law," compiled by black, and to be a woman. This applies particularly to African women . . .

And similarly the worst thing a black woman can lack in the so-called Section 10 rights which govern her domicile, and the various forms of marriage which can bar her from buying a house.

In laws and lovers come a close second. The booklet warns women against attempts by in-laws to take her property away after her husband dies, tells them where to go to discuss paternity, and claim maintenance for a child born outside marriage.

It explains why such a child should always be registered in the mother's, and never the boyfriend's, name — it will affect the child's succession, guardianship and residential rights.

BENEFITS

One section deals with how to draw up a will and avoid the lean times, a widow can go through if her husband dies intestate. It explains how to find out whether the husband belonged to a pension scheme (by checking pay slips for deduction) and if he did not, how to get some benefits from his employers through a bonus scheme or lump sum payment.

The other plague of many black households — repossessing goods by hire-purchase sharks is explained and solid advice given on how to avoid it.

The advice is sometimes whimsical, by virtue of the circumstances. The book advises about choices at the Commissioner's Offices, who are "often rude to women. "Keep on pushing your case and do not be frightened off."

On homelands "Even if you have never been to a homeland and have always lived in urban areas, the law still says that you have a homeland . . . it is decided by the language you speak.

And plain speaking on deserted wives — "If your husband owns the house, you can stay in it until he kicks you out."

...
Population - General

3 August 1981 - 6 Nov. 1981
Is set to explode

City population

1981

2000

LONDON

JOHANNESBURG

8.5-m

8.1-m

8-m

By James Crichton

Johnsmuir is on the brink of a period of unparalleled destruction and the government should act quickly to prevent it.
The 1853 constitution, which granted the franchise to a voter and to stand for election to the Assembly, a man must earn £50 a year and be supplied with board and lodging with a combined value of £25. For example, £4,000 was stipulated for the election of members at the Cape.  

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS  

Changes in government and Parliament  

(1) (a) Population of each district by population group  

(1) (b) (i) Detailed geographical data  

(1) (b) (ii) Detailed geographical data  

(2) (a) What information extracted from the 1980 population census has been published to date and (b) what is the anticipated publication dates for further information and (a) is the nature of such information.  

(2) (a) What is the anticipated cost of the 1980 population census.  

(2) (b) Whether any shortcomings have become apparent in the 1980 population census, if so, what shortcomings?  

(2) (b) Whether it is anticipated that the information sought in the 1985 population census will differ from that of the 1980 population census, if so, in what respects?  

(2) (b) Whether it is anticipated that the information sought in the 1985 population census will differ from that of the 1980 population census, if so, in what respects?  

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS  

(1) (a) R19.5 million  

(1) (b) R23.6 million  

(2) (a) The statistics based on certain 1980 census questions are subject to slow change and will be available by the end of the year 1980. The results will be published in September 1982.  

(2) (b) The statistics based on certain 1980 census questions are subject to slow change and will be available by the end of the year 1980. The results will be published in September 1982.  

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Though the constitution introduced in 1853 provided scope for Cape Muslim participation in Cape politics, there appears to have been reluctance on their part to do so. Marais suggests that the 'coloured' voters, the majority of whom would have been Muslim in Cape Town, "were so much an adjunct to European
Exodus of the jobless thins Transkei

By PATRICK LAURENCE

UMTATA.—Illegal "immigration" to South Africa contributed to a sharp decline in Transkei's population growth rate between 1970 and 1980, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, of the University of Transkei, said yesterday.

Prof Thomas was commenting in an interview on the squatter crisis and the conflict of will it has precipitated between South Africa and Transkei over which should accept responsibility for black squatters in South Africa.

In the decade 1970-1980 Transkei's resident population grew by 1.7% instead of the anticipated 2.7% appropriate to a "Third World" country like Transkei, Prof Thomas said.

One of the reasons for the decline was the "illegal" exodus of Transkeians to South Africa, which had led to the rise of squatterships like Crossroads in the 1970s, he added.

Prof Thomas, who recently delivered a detailed paper on Transkei's economy to the Economic Society of South Africa, made it clear that emigration from Transkei was rooted in unemployment.

According to the "most conservative" estimates, Transkei, with a de facto population of about 2,700,000 and a labour force of about 900,000, has at least 1,200,000 unemployed.

The estimate is based on the assumption that 200,000 Transkei peasants are able to earn a living from the land.

The pressure on people to leave Transkei and enter South Africa—unlawfully—was compounded by the fall in the number of migrant labourers recruited for contract work in South Africa, Prof Thomas said.

GROWING

Available statistics on migrant employment suggest a recruitment peak of about 250,000 men in 1978 followed by a decline to about 165,000 in 1979 and 1980.

The number of unemployed in Transkei was growing by 70,000 a year.

Even Transkei matriculants found it difficult to get paid work and the Public Service Commission was recruiting about 50 applicants a day.

On the prospect of further cutbacks in recruitment of migrant workers, Prof Thomas said, "Any further reduction in illegal migrant employment outside Transkei will be directly reflected in either more open unemployment inside Transkei or increased illegal labour emigration."

Meanwhile Transkei social workers were taking details yesterday from the last 50 squatters still in Umtata, prior to helping them to return to Cape Town to join their families or to collect their possessions,

Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Mantanana, has promised assistance to squatters, who were "unlawfully dumped in Transkei" by South Africa and who want to return to Cape Town.

It was not clear from his original statement whether the promised assistance will extend to helping returning squatters who face charges of illegally entering South Africa.
Durban to resemble a crammed Jo'burg

The composition of the Durban population, according to the town planning section of the city engineer's department, is expected to be 1,700,000 blacks, 700,000 Indians, 434,000 whites and 114,000 coloured people.

Drastic changes are expected to take place in earning powers.

Whites are expected to contribute a mere 18 percent of the total and blacks just under 60 percent (38.77 at the moment). Many experts believe this could well sound the death knell for residential apartheid.

"The Government has opened the door. They can't go back," said a spokesman for the city engineer's department.

HOUSING

The town planners listed the housing of the numerically small coloured community as a major problem.

Lower-income housing for Indians will be provided chiefly in Chatsworth (220,000), Phoenix and Phoenix North (230,000) and Newlands West (60,000). The Cato Manor area (30,000) will provide upper-income accommodation.

The remainder of the population will be housed in the existing areas of Merewest, Impingo, Eppingham, Clare Estate, Parkwood, Shallcross, Central Durban, mainly Grey Street, Westville and Reservoir Hills.
Black population

The black population of the national states had grown by 44.7 percent between 1970 and 1980, Dr. Koorrohf disclosed in the Assembly.

He said blacks in white areas had shown only an 11.5 percent population growth.

The numbers in the black states had grown from 7.481.200 in 1970 to 10.781.500 in 1980. In 1970, 48.7 percent of blacks lived in the national states, and by 1980 this had risen to 53.2 percent.

These figures would grow steadily for the black national states. This growth had also been a result of resettlement and border changes — Saps.
Provincial Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA was heading for a disastrous state of affairs unless rapid population growth was controlled, Mr. Gene Louw, Administrator of the Cape, said today.

Opening a community health centre at De Aar, he said South Africa's population was 4.5-million in 1964, 21-million in 1970 and 25.8-million in 1975.

At this rate, the population would reach 84-million by the year 2,000, and 722-million only 20 years later.

'Although South Africa is the major food producing country in Africa, there is no doubt that unless our population growth is controlled, and all families educated and aided to have the number of children they can afford to feed, clothe and educate properly, a disastrous state of affairs will be the inevitable result.'

'Everything possible should be thrown into the struggle to turn the tide against the population explosion.'

This was only one of the purposes of a community health centre.

The first were in operation in Albertinia, Lambert's Bay, Calitzdorp and Paradyskloof, and after the De Aar centre a sixth would be opened this year at Beaufort West.

These would bring about closer co-operation between State, provincial and local health services in a single centre.

They would help shift the emphasis from expensive hospitalisation to primary health care at the local level, and also play a vital role in preventive medicine.

An important feature would be care for elderly people at facilities more accessible to them, Mr. Louw said.
Parliamentary Brief

There are 250,000 adult whites who are permanent residents in South Africa but who have not taken out South African citizenship.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, in reply to a question asked by Mr Derek Watson (NCP, Umbilo).

Mr Watson said the figures were amazing.

"It must be abnormal for a country to have such a large number of non-citizens as permanent residents. One cannot help but feel that there must be some difficulty with the country that causes these people not to take citizenship," he said.

Mr Watson said that if all these people took out South African citizenship it could have a substantial effect on the political balance in the country.

The number of people involved was equivalent to the number of voters in 20 constituencies.

"The number involved was 27 people. That was a fact that in a country such as South Africa that has many people do not have the general franchise, particularly when they form the group responsible for governing 26 million people."

We appealed to the Government to give every encouragement to this group to take out South African citizenship.
are vulnerable to financial influences, since mainly non-current assets are involved, and many ratios do not involve the EPS.

The following table shows the effect on the EPS of American companies required to capitalise interest in accoun-

OF THE FASB'S NEW RULING

And it warns that the use of white women to alleviate the manpower shortage would cost a "dear price" in the form of a declining white birth rate, the ageing of the white population and the enhancement of economic and political crises.

Between 1970 and 1977 the white birth rate decreased by 26.7% while that of coloureds showed a decrease of 24.4%.

Peak

However, the white birth rate had subsequently decreased by a further 3.5% while that of coloureds had risen, the letter said.

In addition, the white birth rate was already below "replacement rate", while the population growth of other races was being maintained.

The number of white births had reached a peak in 1973, when there were 90 000 births. In 1979, the figure was 73 000.

Sterilisation was also a cause of the diminishing white birth rate, the letter said.

About 30 000 white women — as opposed to 25 000 black women — were sterilised between 1976 and 1979 in State hospitals.

Most white sterilisations were, however, done by private doctors — at a rate of about 70 000 a year.

The letter said the average age for whites was currently 30 years and eight months. It warned that by the year 2000 the average age of the white population would be 39 years and eight months — which meant a corresponding rise in the mortality rate.

However, the average age of the black population would be 33 years and 11 months.

"If one takes cognisance of the fact that there are 500 000 women in the labour force and that there is great pressure on others to join, together with the continuation of the family planning propaganda for whites, a complete breakdown of white growth cannot be ruled out," the letter said.

Stagnating

While the black labour force was growing steadily, the "stagnating" white labour force still had to create job opportunities and provide training.

And whites still had to man the technical and highly skilled posts in the country, which meant they could no longer be used to manage black administration and services.

For these reasons, Sabra supported the training of blacks for skilled and technical posts.

A dead-end road. For that if companies continue to be expatriated, there would be no one left to run the country. The letter said that for whites it was currently $296,000, to a minimum decrease of less than 1%. Obviously,
**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING**  
**TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981**  
**COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST - 3rd & 4th QUARTER**

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<th>LECTURE NO.</th>
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<th>THE INCOME TAX ACT</th>
<th>MEYEROWITZ</th>
<th>ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES</th>
<th>TUTORIALS</th>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Tax Planning for Asset Acquisitions</td>
<td>ss.1 'gross income' definition paras. (g), (h); 11(f), 11(g), 11(h), 12, 13, 8(4), 8(5)</td>
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14 September 21  
- acquiring assets and liabilities  
- acquiring shares  
- interest payable on acquisition

21 September  
**REVISION**

**EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981**

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.
Population facts that must be faced

Changes in population structure have far-reaching socio-economic and political implications for any country. But in South Africa there is a "surprising ignorance" even in official circles, about these changes.

"Information about demographic structure changes gets through to policymakers, planners and the general public very gradually," said Dr. Flip Smuts, vice-president of the Human Sciences Research Council and a leading population and urbanisation expert, in a speech delivered in Bloemfontein recently.

"On top of that there is generally a tendency to project the past into the future and plan according to that," And the pitfalls of this "hit and miss" approach are wide and deep.

The facts that South African planners have to face up to were bluntly outlined by Dr. Smuts:

"Today whites make up less than 19 percent of the total population of South Africa, and are fast moving towards zero population growth. In 20 years' time whites will make up only about 11 percent of the population.

In the 1970s the number of white children under five years dropped in actual numbers for the first time since 1933, just after the Depression."

The number of white births have dropped from 100,000 in 1979 to about 71,000 last year which will have an enormous influence on the number of white primary school teachers needed in the future.

The number of white pupils will drop considerably after 1988 so that "soon there could be a redundancy of white primary teachers."

When the need for white primary teachers drops it would be a mistake not to use this opportunity to make up the "huge shortfall of coloured and black teachers."

The white birth rate reacts strongly to political and socio-economic factors. In 1960/61 — at the time of Sharpeville and a great surplus of unskilled workers, an "unenviable position" for a country to be in."

The fact is that blacks, coloureds and Indians have to be trained as quickly as possible to fill executive positions and whites cannot undertake the planning and administration for other population groups as happened in the past, said Dr. Smuts.

The coloured population has moved out of its "explosion phase" and coloured births are now showing an absolute decrease in numbers. But the natural increase of coloureds is still high and in 1977 their births were actually higher, in absolute numbers, than white births.

By the year 2000 about the same number of white and coloured children will be in school — in spite of the fact that coloureds will number 3.5 million of the total population against 5.2 million whites. This is an indication of a growing trend among blacks and coloureds — the increasing youth-orientation of the population which has deep socio-economic implications."

As far as the Indian population is concerned, its births have been declining since 1972/73 and the number of Indian pupils is expected to drop from 955,000.

The high black birth rate will remain for long time and possibly even increase, Dr. Smuts said. It was difficult to say at this stage how urbanisation will affect black population growth but indications are that births will increase during the first phase of this process.

The black population has all the properties of a young one — almost 44 percent under the age of 15 years with this percentage higher in the homelands.

This puts an enormous strain on the economic and active portion of the population — where every 100 economically active white men must produce enough for himself and 87 children, the black man is responsible for 162 children.

"Unless birth rates drop drastically the black population will find it very difficult to raise its general standard of living," Dr. Smuts warned.

At present only about 19 percent of black women use contraceptives against 58 percent of whites and 61 percent of coloured women. According to current projections the current 4 million black pupils will increase to 7 million in the next 20 years, Dr. Smuts believes.
More jobs—
the top priority
Horwood

SOUND economic growth remained one of South Africa's highest priorities, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said in Cape Town yesterday.

It was estimated that South Africa's population could total about 45 million over the next two decades, said Mr Horwood, who was opening the SA Championship Wine Show at Goodwood in the Cape.

At the same time, the present economically active population of about 10 million would probably increase to 18 million.

Strategy

"By then, our economy must have grown to such an extent that it can provide about 460,000 new job opportunities annually. Another estimate is that our average real economic growth rate must be about 5% a year to meet this requirement," Mr Horwood said.

South Africa would have to follow a strategy which recognised the importance of creating job opportunities.

Although the wine industry was experiencing a surplus of production, the longer term prospects were more favourable, Mr Horwood said.

With improved production, marketing and packaging methods, the improved quality of the wines and the growing market among blacks, surpluses might become a thing of the past — Saps.
Lower birth rate, better health make whites live longer

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — Whites are becoming older on average than members of other race groups because of better health, a lower birth rate and a longer life expectancy, Professor J L Sadie, director of the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University, told the science committee of the President's Council yesterday.

Apart from a period of increase during the depression, the white birth rate had been declining since the beginning of the century, he said. It now stood at about 17 per 1,000, with a mortality rate of 8.2 per 1,000.

Blacks, in contrast, were just passing the peak of a population explosion and had a birth rate of 30.1 per 1,000 and a mortality rate of 11 per 1,000. The coloured population's birth rate, which used to be 47.5 per 1,000, was now 31 per 1,000, with a mortality rate of 10.3 per 1,000.

The Asian birth rate, which used to be about 44 per 1,000, had dropped to about 22 per 1,000 with a mortality rate of 6.1 per 1,000.

Declines in the coloured and Asian birth rates could be ascribed almost entirely to the improved economic circumstances of the two communities, Professor Sadie said.

There was no way in which whites could expect to improve their numbers ratio in the country's overall population, even if immigration were stepped up. Currently the annual increment in the white population was only 45.8 per 1,000 and that of blacks 57.4 per 1,000.

Professor Sadie said cultural factors had become an important determinant in fertility. It had been found, for instance, that breast feeding tended to postpone the advent of fertility thus slightly reducing the breeding potential of breast-fed children.

Also women who entered the labour force were markedly less likely to have a large number of children, the professor said.
Black millions will ‘flock to cities and towns’

Mail Correspondent

A MASSIVE migration of blacks to towns and cities — leading to an urban black population of 20 million by the year 2000 — has been predicted by Dr P Smuts, vice-president of research development at the Human Sciences Research Council.

"Political emancipation", micro-economic development and education would unleash a massive movement of blacks to the urban areas, Dr Smuts said yesterday in evidence to the science committee of the President’s Council.

The vast majority of the future black urban population could be expected to settle in the four major “white” metropolitan areas, Dr Smuts said.

Urbanisation would also have to play a key role in development of the national states, he told the committee, which is investigating population growth and demographic trends in SA.

Mushrooming of squatter camps seemed to be inevitable.

While only 35% of the present black population lived in the urban area, blacks stood on the threshold of a process of urbanisation which meant that an estimated 75% would be living in towns and cities by the turn of the century. This meant that about 20 million blacks would have to be settled in the urban areas by the turn of the century.

Dr Smuts questioned whether South Africa could continue to apply high Western standards in the provision of black housing.

Housing

Conservatively estimated, there was a shortage of 189 000 houses and about 100 000 hostel beds in “white” South Africa.

Because of the high birth rate among blacks they manifested all the “demographic characteristics” of a youthful population with 40% under the age of 15. In the national states the percentage was higher. Thus placed a tremendous dependency burden on the economically active section of the population. Unless the birth rate was reduced drastically, blacks would find it difficult to raise their standard of living.
ECONOMIC PROJECTION

TOWARDS 2000

Future shock

By the year 2000, on conservative estimate, the population of South Africa will have grown to 45m. In the next two decades, real expenditure on food and housing on the one hand, and on physical capital on the other, will have to exceed that of the past two decades by 2.5 times. And expenditure on education in the next 20 years will be three times that of the past 200 years.

These facts emerge from the latest Mer-
crabank-funded Focus, compiled by the Bu-
reau for Economic Policy and Analysis at Pretoria University, and devoted on its 10th anniversary to an examination of the socioeconomic priorities facing the country. "The social structure of South Africa," it begins, "is being transformed at a breathtaking rate. This transformation is characterised by at least three basic elements, namely the rapid growth of the mainly black population, the even more rapid urbanisation of this population, and the lack of industrial skills and opportunities of the growing urban black labour force."

By 2000, about 66% of the total population will be urbanised, and between 20m and 25m blacks will live in the cities, as opposed to 9m today. Total expenditure on food will more than double to R25bn (1980 prices), over two thirds of which will represent black expenditure.

The focus of housing provision will shift squarely to the black market, where by the end of the century almost 200,000 units will be required annually, compared with 100,000 today, and the 20,000 units completed annually in the Seventies. This covers an existing backlog of over 500,000 units. In the year 2000, almost R6bn will be spent on housing, nearly 63% of it on black residential units, compared with R1.5bn and 16% respectively today. Almost 9m children will be at school at the turn of the century, and nearly 80% of them will be black. Assuming an overall quality of education similar to that now enjoyed by whites, the total bill will rise to about R10bn against the R2.5bn spent today.

The maintenance of current propensities to save would allow net annual real investment to increase to about R16bn in 2000, more than double today's R7bn. It is also "considerably in excess of the requirements of an economy characterised by a growth rate limited to 4% in the availability of skilled labour, and a stock of infrastructure which requires relatively minor additions during the Eighties."

This surplus in investment capacity could be devoted to expanding the infrastructure of the less developed areas of southern Africa. And a projected annual growth rate of 4.5% over the next two decades "will adequately cover the expenditure scenarios envisaged. But if government continues to be held responsible for the support of the welfare of the public on the same basis as hitherto," warns Focus, it appears that both the educational and housing scenarios may provide serious fiscal problems.

This basis is that in 1980 the public sector funded almost a quarter of all housing expenditure, and over 80% of all education expenditure. But at least two speakers at the seminar staged to introduce Focus' voiced the belief that this would, or should, not happen. Stellenbosch University's Professor Jan Sadie foresaw the housing burden on government doubling to 5% of state expenditure in 2000, compared with the 11% envisaged by Focus, and the implication was that increasing standards of living would provide the means of private residential financing. "The social responsibility of the private sector," he added, "is squarely in generating economic growth."

Syndicats Andre Spier was in broad agreement that an expanded private sector should provide for its own physical and human capital needs. Education like...
It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —


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Hiermee word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gehad het aan die onderstaande Wet wat voor algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 95 van 1981 Wysigingswet op Suid-Afrikaanse Burgerskap, 1981
Population - General

Poles are queueing to get into S Africa

THOUSANDS of Poles—including doctors, nurses and other specialists—are seeking a new life in South Africa to escape Soviet oppression, diplomatic sources said this week.

More than 4,000 have applied to the South African Embassy in Vienna, and staff there say that the figure could reach 5,000 by the end of the month.

Recruitment of Poles by South African companies, particularly Escom, Sasol, mining houses and car assemblers, continued in Vienna.

The first information secretary of the embassy, Mr. Walter Krumm, said that an average of 150 applications a day were being processed.

Other South African embassies in Europe reported a steadily increased number of applications from Poles who were already in the West.

Mr. Krumm said that the South African Government had taken a decision late in September, when it appeared that the communist pressure on the Polish trade union, Solidarity, would be increasing, to let Poles into the country in the event of trouble there.

A spokesman for the immigration section at the Vienna Embassy said that Poles were still Bungling to Austria and the prospects in South Africa seem attractive to many of them.

Fishing fleet stranded

POLAND'S fishing fleet off South West Africa—hit by crew defection to South Africa—appears to be temporarily stranded because of a lack of finance.

The last of the 11-boat fleet operating off the South Africa coast left the South African enclave of Walvis Bay on Christmas Eve.

A spokesman for the fleet's agents, Mr. Harald Bannewitz, said the mother ship, the Zulfayl, was due into Walvis Bay this week, but had not arrived.

Processing

The police commander in Walvis Bay, Major Andreas Wiese, confirmed that the 75 Polish seamen on Walvis Bay seeking asylum would be moved to Pretoria on Christmas Eve for further processing.

Their final fate is still unknown.

The first sailors began jumping ship on December 23. By December 27, 81 sailors had walked off, and four asked to return the same week.

This week another six asked to return to their ships.

The 73 sailors, who are still "camping" in the recreation hall of the Walvis Bay police station, were treated to a New Year's Eve dinner with food supplied by the Red Cross and meat by a local butcher.
A massive process of urbanisation is taking place in South Africa, in spite of Government efforts to accelerate rural jobs and to use urban control to attract people away from the towns. Last night, the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria issued a report on the migration of people from rural to urban areas.

The shift to the Metropolitan area was particularly noticeable in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, according to analysis of the Provisional 1970 Census data undertaken by two members of the HSRC, Dr. P. Smut, the HSRC vice-president, and Mr. P. C. Koe, a research officer.

Their report shows that 41 percent of the total white population of South Africa lives in the PWV area, which comprises only one percent of the country's surface area. In 1960, only 34.9 percent of South Africa's total population lived in the Transvaal — 52 percent of the total. In 1970, 62 percent of the total. 56.7 percent of the total.

Power

"The economic and political power shift to the Transvaal continues," the research officers say in their report. Of the total population of South Africa, 53 percent are urbanised. The report shows that 91 percent of white living in South Africa are urbanised. While 91 percent of the Asians, 76 percent of the coloureds and 58 percent of the blacks live in rural areas.

Last year a Census indicated a continued shift of the population from the Cape and Free State to the Transvaal and Natal.

The independent black states of Transvaal, Bophuthatswana and Venda were excluded from the Census, but the analysis shows that 40.4 percent of the black population live in the other national states while 59.6 percent are still resident in white South Africa.

The homelands of Qwa Qwa, Malealea and Maseru were not included in the analysis. However, a growth between 1970 and 1980, 3.61 percent, 13.61 percent and 21.93 percent, respectively.
Crucial shift of platteland population to PWV area

By David Breuer, Chief Reporter

Ghost towns on the platteland are becoming a possibility as South Africans stream to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging metropolitan complex. Shrinking populations, notably among whites, are the order of the day in rural areas while metropolitan areas absorb the growth.

This has led to the closing of schools, reduced medical services and a deterioration in the quality of life on the platteland. Government planners and academics believe the Government is particularly anxious about the white exodus from the vital security area of the northwestern Transvaal. According to a Government institution, some smaller towns in this area could become ghost towns.

The spectre of deserted settlements is ever present as agriculture and industry buy up farms. One farmer may own as many as eight farms. According to provisional figures, of the 1980 census about 89 percent of whites live in urban areas. In 1970 the proportion was 92 percent.

More than 91 percent of South Africa's Indians are urban dwellers, compared with 86.7 percent in 1970. More than 77 percent of coloured people now live in urban areas compared with 74 percent in 1970. For blacks the urbanised section of the community has risen to 28 percent from 33 percent in 1970.

The PWV region accommodates 41 percent of South Africa's white population, 1.5 million people.

In many rural areas population has declined considerably. For example, the population of Hanover dropped from 2,855 in 1970 to 1,989 in 1980. Areas such as Beaufort West, Reitz, Graaff-Reinet, Trompsburg and Volksrust showed similar trends.

A number of the fastest-growing areas are in the PWV region. These include Pretoria, Kempton Park, Alberton and Randburg. Planners believe it is not only the platteland that is suffering due to the huge economic pull of the PWV.

Other metropolitan areas of the Cape Peninsula, Durban—Pinetown and Port Elizabeth—Uitenhage are being stunted by the overwhelming drawing power of the Transvaal megalopolis.

Although these centres will continue to grow, the pace will be limited as they struggle for capital and skilled manpower, says experts.

The population shift to the Transvaal and Natal and away from the Cape and Free State threatens the present delimitation system which allocates more seats in Parliament to the Cape and Free State in relation to their populations, the Human Sciences Research Council reported this week.

"You can't prevent growth," a Government source ventured, despite a national policy of channeling growth through decentralisation and deconcentration, as well as a series of measures to curb the population growth. The Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, has announced his Good Hope plan last year.

Planners believe any attempt to curb the growth of the PWV would harm the national economy. They point out that even a total ban on immigration last year failed to prevent the spread of the population and that PG's policy of imposing quotas failed to contain that drift.

Page 4: Drift to cities, empties 'dorp.
Huge shift to the cities

HSRC report

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A massive process of urbanization is taking place in South Africa in spite of government efforts to decentralize jobs and to use influx control, according to a report issued last night by the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria.

The shift to the metropolitan areas was particularly noticeable in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area according to an analysis of the provisional 1980 Census data undertaken by two members of the HSRC, Dr P Smit, an HSRC vice-president, and Mr P C Kok, a research officer.

Their report shows that 41 percent of the total white population of South Africa lives in the PWV area, which comprises only one percent of the country's surface area.

It also shows that 43.9 percent of South Africa's total population has settled in the Transvaal — 32 percent of the whites, 48.7 percent of the blacks, 14.1 percent of Asians and 8.5 percent of the coloureds.

Of the total population of South Africa, 52 percent is urbanized. The report shows that 81 percent of whites, 91 percent of the Asians, 74 percent of the coloureds and 32 percent of the blacks are urbanized.

Sustained shift

Last year's census indicates a sustained shift of the population from the Cape and Free State to the Transvaal and Natal.

The white population has increased most rapidly in Kempton Park, Bellville, Alberton, Pinetown, Randburg, Boksburg, Pretoria and Newcastle. The coloured population showed the biggest growth in Wynberg, Kuils River, Bellville, Kimberley, Alberton, Malmesbury, Vredenburg and Randfontein," says the report.

Socio-economic forces, a rise in the level of education and a greater mobility of the part of blacks will compound the government's problem in reversing the flow of workers to the cities, Dr Smit said last night.

Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, director of economic affairs at the Federated Chamber of Industries, said last night that the report indicated a massive process of urbanization in spite of efforts by the government to develop jobs and to use influx control.

Third World problem

"We are caught in a Third World problem and we must learn to accept it and plan for it with schemes that make for stable urban communities, such as housing and schools," Mr Hammond-Tooke said.

Mr M de Jager, chief executive of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, said last night that the failure of the government's moves towards decentralization had already been acknowledged, if not openly, then certainly tacitly by the new decentralization proposals released last year at the Prime Minister's business conference in Cape Town.

The HSRC report shows that while only 37.8 percent of the black population was urbanized at the time of last year's census, it is predicted that 73 percent of blacks will be living in cities and towns by the year 2000.

This means that 22 million blacks will have to be housed in urban areas in the next 20 years.

Greatest movement

Meanwhile, the shift of whites from the mainland to urban areas has continued, with the greatest movement recorded in the central Karoo, the southern Free State and the north and north-western Transvaal.

The independent black states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda were excluded from the census, but the analysis shows that 40.6 percent of the black population resides in the other national states while 59.6 percent are still resident in white South Africa.
The populations of the KaNgwane, Qwaqwa and KwaNdebele homelands increased between 200% and 500% between 1970 and 1980, according to Flip Smit, vice-president of the HSRC. During the same period the overall population of the homelands rose by 65%.
URBAN MOVES
Human Sciences Research Council reports that the urbanisation process is taking place on a large scale despite the government's efforts to decentralise jobs and use influx control to curb the flow to the cities. It shows, for example, that 41% of the total white population lives in the PWV area, which comprises one percent of the country's surface area.
in the PWS area
people living
majority of
There's nothing wrong with the
By Howard Price
Contradictions inherent in government policy were highlighted by this week’s bombshell analysis of the 1980 population census

This is the view of Professor A.G. Schutte, professor of sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand, on the Human Sciences Research Council report.

The report revealed that 60 percent of all blacks live in “white” South Africa

• 47.9 percent of South Africa’s total population now lives in the Transvaal

• 41 percent of South Africa’s white population now occupies one percent of South Africa’s total surface area in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal (PWV) area.

“Figures on population distribution in South Africa were always interpreted in terms of a fear of black predominance,” another top sociologist said.

“This is a sad commentary on our attitudes, and I believe overwhelming black dominance should not be seen as a problem, but rather as a challenge,” said Professor H. van der Merwe, director of the University of Cape Town’s Centre for Intergroup Studies.

Professor Schutte described the statistics on the homelands and on the (PWV) area as “fascinating.”

“As far as the homelands are concerned, it does not come as a surprise that these places are overpopulated. Obviously it is the outflow of the Government’s homeland policy to repatriate many of these people, and in that way safeguard jobs for the chosen few in the towns.”

Invisible

“Homeland statistics are also of interest for what I term the ‘invisible people’ those who have disappeared from official statistics.”

Professor Schutte said that the HSRC report appeared to be concerned with the population concentration in the PWV area.

“In a modern industrial country it would not cause great alarm and is a common feature in areas such as the Ruhr and the Liverpool-Manchester belt in the United Kingdom.”

“Political and strategic concerns receive heavy emphasis in South Africa,” and therefore it is seen that the relocation of industry to the homelands is to uphold segregation.”

As far as the data can be trusted, it highlights the contradictions inherent in the Government’s political policy. The whole thing is ideological.”

The HSRC report compiled by Dr P Smit and Dr P C Kok urges planning to be undertaken for the infrastructure in the national states and homelands.

“Urban planning and land consolidation must be a priority,” the authors say.

They acknowledge that boundary changes, consolidation and “the possibility of an undercount in 1970” were probably responsible for the increase in population in the independent homelands.

One feature of life in the homelands was that people were moving from “the heartlands to the borders, and certainly to near the white development regions on those borders.”

According to the HSRC report, population redistribution is providing “an indication of the economic growth of provinces and regions as opposed to areas that are stagnating or falling behind economically.”

It concludes that shifting populations could have a big bearing on political representation in Parliament, and particularly so far as the Cape and the Free State is concerned.

Dwindled

“In addition, even greater disparity is developing between the number of voters in rural and urban constituencies,” the authors state.

“The population is converging increasingly on the four large metropolitan areas. For example, 41 percent of the total white population lives in the PWV area — which covers only one percent of the country’s surface area.”

“Magisterial districts with large-scale increases of blacks include: Witsenhoek, Kempton Park and Vanderbijlpark.”

The report says 6/6,000 whites lived on the platte-land, but by 1970 the numbers had dwindled to 490,000. Thousands more left in the ten years till 1980.

“The 1980 census showed that 86.7 percent of the total white population were living in urban areas,” the report stated.
More whites in Pretoria by year 2000 than in Johannesburg

PRETORIA – Pretoria's white population would exceed that of Johannesburg by the turn of the century, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Dr Willem Cruywagen, said yesterday.

Addressing the Pretoria East Afrikaanse Sakekamer, he said the anticipated annual growth of the city's white population was between 2% and almost 4% a year and would total between 660,000 and 982,000 by the year 2000.

The annual budget for the Transvaal, which stood at about R1.5 billion, was only exceeded by two government departments – Finance (R3.3 billion) and Defence (R2.4 billion).

"The Railways and the Post Office have not been taken into account and, as autonomous bodies, I have not included them as government departments. If they were included, Transvaal would be fifth on the list," Dr Cruywagen said.

Johannesburg's budget was bigger than that of Natal and the Free State and the joint budgets of Pretoria and Johannesburg exceeded those of both provinces.

He added that the budget of any of the province's big departments such as Education or Hospital Services was more than the Free State's total budget.

Other statistics given by the Administrator included:

- About 56% of the country's schoolgoing children were in pre-primary, primary, secondary and special schools in the Transvaal early in 1981.
- It cost R580,000 to build a primary school and R1.3 million to build a high school in 1975-76. In 1981-82, the cost had risen to R1.8 million for a primary and R4.4 million for a high school.
- Between 1977 and 1982, a total of 49 primary and 24 high schools were approved.
- The 67 hospitals in the Transvaal had admitted over 900,000 patients in 1980-81, treated nearly six million out-patients and ca-

sualties and operated on 293,000 people.

Dr Cruywagen said the administration's expenditure on education had increased from R57.5 million in 1969-70 to R482.7 million in 1981-82. During the same period, hospital costs had gone up from R61.3 million to R419.6 million, and roads and bridges from R69.6 million to R225 million. — Sapa
Millions more blacks will stream to cities

By Carolyn Dempster

Within the next two decades South Africa will have to accommodate an estimated 13 million blacks in its urban areas.

This was one of many startling projections to emerge during a day-long workshop on "The Process of Urbanisation" held in Johannesburg this week.

Five top academics — all experts in the field of urbanisation — addressed an audience of businessmen, researchers and marketing representatives in an attempt to clarify the process of urbanisation as it is happening in South Africa and to give fair predictions for the future.

LEGAL SYSTEM

Whereas urbanisation usually accompanied industrialisation, in South Africa urbanisation was taking place despite industrialisation and was accompanied by an increase in the number of people living in rural areas, she added.

At the roots of these differences were the racial nature of the South African legal system, the social and political framework and the structure of the economy.

The legal restrictions on the right of blacks to enter and settle in towns such as influx control and the Black Urban Areas Act had hampered the course of permanent urbanisation. But at the same time it had perpetuated the system of migrant labour.

According to Professor Natrass one of the urbanisation patterns emerging was the resettlement of "illegal" urban blacks in rural high-density villages.

Faced with the prospect of no land to farm and no economic opportunities the men had no alternative but to return to the cities as migrant workers.

Between one million and one and three quarter million blacks fell within the category of "oscillating migrants," calculated Professor Natrass. This made it extremely difficult to predict future urbanisation trends as official statistics did not include the "illegals."

Because of the drain of primarily young men to cities, the standards of living in the rural areas had decreased rapidly and the gap between economic opportunities in the cities and the rural areas had widened.

PRESSURES

The young men were not only attracted to the cities by economic opportunities, but were also no longer able to live off the land.

Economic pressures leading to migration and urbanisation were also unusual in the South African context. The highest concentrations of black people were spatially dislocated from the industrial areas — the majority of blacks lived in areas that produce very little to improve their opportunities and they had to migrate over vast distances.

Increased mechanisation in white rural areas also meant the resettlement of just under one million blacks between 1971 and 1977. With no alternative but to move to either the impoverished black states or overcrowded rural areas, the men probably opted for migrant labour, pointed out Professor Natrass.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Professor P Oosthuizen, Director of the Institute for Urban Studies, Market Research Africa and Urban Management underlined Professor Natrass's statements by saying that the movement towards black urbanisation could not be stopped, only directed, and perhaps the tempo could be influenced.

One of the choices now facing South Africa, as with other developing countries, was an even higher migrant influx, low standard of living, unemployment and housing shortages.
NGK council wants 'controlled squatting' inevitable, says report

"Urban drift..."

The federal council of the Ned Geref churches has asked the Government to allow limited and controlled squatting.

At a meeting of the council in Pretoria yesterday the Reverend E C D Bruwer of the council's migrant labour committee said in his report that no one could insist that people gave in the rural areas. There was massive unemployment there and urbanisation was inevitable.

"The city is the only place where work is to be found," he said, "and potential work-seekers from the rural areas should have the right to bargain on an equal basis for a job."

With this in mind "attempts should be made to counteract the detrimental effects of migrant labour," the report said.

And it was suggested that the best way to do this was to allow for a more human and legal process or urbanisation. It was pointed out that in the past people who should have been regarded as natural immigrants to the city were looked upon as transient workers, mainly for political reasons.

The migrant labourers, because he was not allowed to integrate himself fully into the urban area, remained part of two worlds. This made him susceptible to migration and confusion.

The new labour dispensation, although praiseworthy, had not helped the migrant labourer (or any other black worker for that matter) to unite these two worlds the report said.

In addition, because the natural urbanisation process had been inhibited for so long, there was a housing shortage. Even the new dispensation in this regard had helped only the new black middle class.

BRUNT

It was the unemployed and unskilled workers who bore the brunt of the resultant high rents and housing shortages. In fact the council was told, even if these workers were allowed to rent a house, they would not be able to afford it.

"Provision has to be made for the urban poor," Mr Bruwer's report said.

It was within this context that squatting should be viewed. Squatting had become the "most normal bridge" between familiar rural life and urban life for the uneducated and unskilled. It was also a way to secure the wholesomeness of family life.

It had to be considered as an alternative to the migratory labour system to enable these people to grow into urban life as immigrants.

Thus, limited squatting in prescribed areas where a proper infrastructure had been provided seemed a way out, it was suggested to the council.

The federal council then accepted the report's recommendation that it praise the Government for its new labour dispensation but also noted that problems remained unsolved and called for discussions with the Government about these problems.

In the light of this, it was requested that limited and controlled squatting be allowed.

It was also proposed to establish a labour bureau for the Ned Geref Kerk in South Africa to help keep in touch with the developing labour situation.

The Reverend D P Ketsa, of the Evangelische Geref Kerk in Africa, then called for the federal council to appoint a committee to examine the causes of migratory labour and to find ways to abolish it.

The Reverend D P Botha, of the Ned Geref Missionary Church, added that the impression was often created that the NGK was not concerned with the plight of people caught up in situations such as the demolition of Crossroads.

He said that his church, for one, was willing and wanted, to help but a means to co-ordinate such help was needed.
Will South Africa lose the eastern Free State by default?

Throughout 160 years of periodic border disputes between South Africa and Lesotho, effective farm occupation has always been the key factor.

Now a situation is developing where the rural depopulation in the so-called "Conquered Territory" is prejudicing South Africa's rights to the region.

The same factors that operated elsewhere to drive farmers to the cities, operated here as well, only more acutely so. The era of cheap food policy coincided with repeated droughts and administrative neglect. Stock thefts are an added curse — despite the efforts of the combined stock theft unit of the South African and Lesotho police forces.

The upshot has been an alarming decrease in the number of white farmers.

Between 1970 and 1980, the Ficksburg area lost 33 percent of its farmers, Clocolon, 25 percent; Fournesburg, 47 percent, Hobhouse, as much as 61 percent; Ladybrand, 27 percent; Wepener, 44 percent; and Zastron, 38 percent.

In 1970 their numbers had already declined from what they were in the 60s.

This steady erosion has not left the towns unaffected. Ficksburg was the only town in the region to gain in white population — as much as 22 percent. All the others lost Fournesburg, 28 percent; Ladybrand, 14 percent; Wepener, 23 percent; Zastron, 15 percent; Hobhouse, 34 percent.

As the farming population shrank, shops and garages had to close down, doctors and nurses migrated elsewhere, courts and police stations reduced staff, railway stations and schools were downgraded, municipal staff became redundant.

Hobhouse, which used to have a proud junior high school with almost 300 pupils and sporting the historic Gorraskop as its emblem, saw its school reduced to a small primary one with 31 pupils. Newly built hostels were closed in 1974. Some optimist stuck a note to the girls' hostel door reading "Closed until better days arrive again."

The ratio of whites to blacks dropped sharply. In 1951 whites made up 40 percent of the population in the towns and 19 percent on the farms. In 1970 the percentages had dropped to 23 and only 11. The rot has since increased.

From the dawn of modern history — which in these parts began around 1800 — farm occupation has been the crucial factor in determining the ownership of the region.

The term "Conquered Territory" is actually a misnomer. The districts of Fournesburg, Ficksburg, Clocolon, Ladybrand, Hobhouse, Wepener and Zastron should rather be called the "repossessed territory."

From before 1890 up to the days of the Voortrekkers, wars of annihilation — the difaqane — swept through the entire region.

Bushmen were relentlessly hunted down and murdered by the Koranna, Hottentot tribe. The
The Star

Rural depopulation threatens

Farmer Ferguson
SA's rights in eastern Free State

Repossessed. This was the area between the Warden line and the Caledon River, Reenenburg line, later wrongly termed the Conquered Territory.

Advancing beyond the Caledon River, the Boers' commands then occupied more territory as far as Korriepruit in the south and the Phillapskop in the north. This was pure conquered territory, which was subsequently formally ceded by Moseshwe in the treaty of Thaba Bosiu of 1866. The Free State then adopted a policy of white settlement in the newly conquered territory east of the Caledon River. It decided, however, to not act in time to establish effective rural occupation. Instead, the Volksraad deliberated at length in Bloemfontein. Land commissions were to visit the area and establish farms. There was a strong border force to prevent Basotho incursions by stock thieves and squatters. The land commissions were faced with large numbers of Basotho who made effective survey of farms almost impossible. The Boers took advantage of the turmoil of the Bloemfontein government by moving into their own kraals and generally turning the occupation scheme into a farce. The peace treaty of Thaba Bosiu was reduced to a scrap of paper.

In the heart of Basutoland, were taken and destroyed.

In this situation, Moseshwe was persuaded to request British protection, which was granted. When President Brand decided to withdraw, Britain imposed an ammunition blockade on the Free State.

Eventually, President Brand decided to march against New military tactics were employed by the Boers, and the Free State was allowed, only to keep the repossessed territory west of the Caledon River.

The Free State, in turn, declared the districts of Wepener and Zastron the new border. The Free State, with the 1845 Convention, recognized the Free State's rights in eastern Basutoland.

The Peace Agreement with the Basotho, however, had been incompletely settled. The new border was not recognized by the British.

Prime Minister Dr. Verwoerd replied that his government had not the slightest intention of conducting any negotiations in connection with the so-called "conquered territory" of the Free State.

Thereafter, it was agreed that the Free State was to be beyond any dispute.

Verwoerd said that the white farmers of the repossessed territory were supposed to be beyond any dispute.

Verwoerd's cheap food policy had started to destroy the profitability of grain farming in the heart of Basutoland. The Free State's agricultural Union fears that the exact area of the repossessed territory will continue to exist, and that the Free State's agricultural Union wants to see such areas on the map of South Africa.

The Free State's agricultural Union claims that the South African Government has long ago ceased to be on top of the situation.

Will South African sovereign rights to the repossessed territory in the Free State become an area of paper, just like the peace treaty of Thaba Bosiu?
The MINISTER OF STATISTICS

(1) 4,238,000
(2) 397,000

(1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1959?

(2) (a) how many persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken South African citizenship and (b) how many of them came from each such country?
White group is well on the way to zero growth

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa's white population is well on the way to zero growth, according to latest official figures.

In 1978 the birth rate even dropped below the minimum needed to maintain a steady population figure.

As a proportion of the total population, it is shrinking dramatically.

Dr J M Lotter, director of the Human Sciences Research Council's Social and Demographic Research Division, and the recent sharp drop in white fertility started in the sixties and reached 2.87 in 1978.

The minimum fertility rate is 2.1 if a decline in population is to be prevented.

Figures released by the central statistical services show South Africa's whites form substantially less than 20% of the population — and the percentage is declining rapidly.

The country's population — excluding Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda — was estimated at 35.3 million in 1981, compared with 24.6 million in 1979 — an increase of about 0.9%

Between 1979 and 1981 the white group increased by 118,000 to 4.63 million, but, when the net gain of more than 50,000 from immigration is taken into account, there was an increase of only 0.9%

In the two years the black population increased by 703,000 to 17.479 million, or 4.2%.

The coloured population increased by 91,000, to 2.87 million, and the Asian population by 22,000, to 88,000.

Although whites outnumber coloureds and Asians by 1.9 million, the coloured/Asian population increase was 13,000 more than the white increase of 118,000.

The mid-year estimates show, too, that the Zulus far outnumber the other black groups.

The Zulus alone number 5.067 million. This is 1.264 million more than the white group.

In the three years under review the Zulu population increased by 336,000, or nearly three times the white increase.
Whites ‘shrink’

PRETORIA: South Africa’s white population is shrinking dramatically as a proportion of the total — and is on the way to zero growth, according to latest official figures.

According to the Human Sciences Research Council’s social and demographic research division the sharp drop in white fertility started in the sixties. Between 1979 and 1981 whites increased by 118 000 to 4 603 000, but when the net gain of more than 50 000 from immigration is taken into account, the increase was “minimal.”

In the two years the black population increased by 703 000 to 17 479 000. In the same period the coloured people increased by 99 000 to 2 671 000, and Asians by 32 000 to 338 000.

The mid-year estimates show, too, that among the black population the Zulus far outnumber the other nine black groups. The Zulus are the biggest single population group — 5 867 000. This is 1 204 000 more than the whites.

The next biggest black group is the Xhosa, which increased by 177 000 to 3 084 000.

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For all enquiries please contact: C. Mushoek, Telephone: (021) 43774.

Hotel, Bar and Catering Trades Employers Association

22
Urban blacks; Govt policy detailed

Political Staff

THE failures of past government policy on urban blacks, the complexities of dealing successfully with urban black aspirations and the hardline attitude now being adopted by the government have been spelt out by one of the triumvirate of men with powers over the lives of millions of black South Africans.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation, Dr George Morrison, speaking at Stellenbosch last week, conceded that past government policy on urban blacks had stagnated and that the solution of the problem was complicated by whites fears for their own security. He also outlined how the government had placed all its hopes of meeting black political aspirations through local government and through links with their homelands or independent states.

Urbanization had become a reality in South Africa and surveys had indicated that by the year 2000, about 75 percent of the total black population in greater South Africa would have moved to the urban areas.

He said that it would be cosmetic to attempt to solve the problem of urban blacks using unrealistic measures and would lead nowhere.

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Address: P.O. Box 2678
Cape Town 8000.

Officials: General Secretary: Jan Theron
Area of Operation: National
Founded: 1947
Registration: No
Recognition: Pattis and Monis
Langeberg Co-op
Western Province Preserving
I & J Fish Processing Section

The African Food and Canning Workers Union was established as legislation prevented the existing Food and Canning Workers Union from representing all workers. The Union state that the interests of the workers in the Food Canning Industry would best be served by a single union open to all workers. The Union decided in 1979 to remain unregistered rather than register as a separate union. "Our objective as a Trade Union is to unite all workers in the food industry, in order to press for better living and working conditions for our members. Any legislation which makes our task more difficult, whether by creating racial or other divisions between workers or trade unions, or by lending encouragement to the formation of a weak and fragmented trade union movement, is against our interests and the interests of the trade union movement as we see it." (1) Industrial relations legislation has "created and enforced divisions along racial lines between white, coloured and African workers and trade unions. Certain important categories of workers are excluded, such as workers employed in 'farming operations' (a term which is not defined) domestic workers and workers employed by the State. Regarding 'farming operations' this term has been held to include large establishments packing or processing food products which our Unions might organise. Further because, the constitution of a registered unions must be approved by the Registrar, the Registrar is in a position to lay down to a Union which industries they may cover and whom they may organise...........As Trade Unions we place great value on our autonomy to draw up our own Constitution to follow the policies we consider appropriate and to run our Unions and to act in our members' interests without interference by the State. We further believe that our members' interest are best protected by encouraging their active participation in the Union" (2).

Due to the seasonal nature of the Industry it is difficult to assess exact membership. However membership for both the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the Food and Canning Workers Union (See p. 163) is estimated at + 24 000 for 1980/81

(1) and (2) Memorandum of Objections to Draft Bill submitted by the two unions to the Director General, Manpower Utilization in South African Labour Bulletin 71(1&2)
A GRADUAL decline in the fertility rate among black South Africans, in contrast to black Africa as a whole, has been noted from a Human Sciences Research Council survey. The council's newsletter says South Africa showed a decline in fertility during a time of "satisfactory growth in the per capita net national income". But the decline may have been accelerated by economic problems in the second half of the Seventies.

Council research has shown that, in South Africa, the entry of white women into the labour market has affected fertility rates. However, the link between a woman’s occupational status and her fertility "is more complicated than is often assumed".

The council predicts that fertility will be further reduced in the future by changes, such as the increasing independence and the larger number of women who remain unmarried.

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DEPOPULATION 30.1.82
Not just security

In the last six years, only one house has been built in the northern Transvaal town of Messuna, it was recently announced.

White depopulation of SA's border and rural areas has long been a cause for concern — largely because of the security problems besetting the country.

In February this year, for example, it was the subject of a conference held by the Human Sciences Research Council, at which the SAPF contended that the border regions were in fact too under-populated that insurgents could march, unchecked, to the heart of SA from any point along the northern border.

How serious is the depopulation trend? Certainly, the total number of SA farmers has decreased from 100,000 in 1965 to today's estimated 66,000. And in some parts of the northern Transvaal, up to 50% of farms are not fully occupied by white farmers.

Of course, "natural" drift to the urban areas of SA has been a historical phenomenon, in line with a worldwide trend.

Tomato farmer Johan de Villiers, vice-chairman of the South African District Agricultural Union, tells the "PM that the worst has "bottomed out."

He confidently expects things to improve, especially now that Escom has set up a power station on the Limpopo to supply electricity to farmers in the area. Irrigation is crucial.

"Things are going nicely. Border farmers are fully occupied except for some problems further away from the river, like the drought, and cattle disease from Zimbabwe, which could be a problem," he says.

Generally, farmers ascribe the rural exodus to economic conditions — not security.

De Villiers explains that depopulation of the border area "had a lot to do with falling cattle prices" of about a year ago, and also the drought. The "security situation" had nothing to do with it, he argues. In Messuna, particularly, falling copper prices "had an effect on the population and the loss of copper miners accounts for many who left."

However, De Villiers reckons that the situation has turned round and he sees development potential in new coal and diamond mining in the area. For the farmers in this area, he says, the big problem is distance from markets.

Pip du Plooy, secretary of the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), tells the "PM that "due to the worsening economic situation and the drought, we have learned that a few farmers are leaving again — but it is not an exodus." The "problem area" is the "whole border area from Messuna to Zeerust." in the western Transvaal.

Du Plooy says the TAU will meet the provincial administration at the end of May to discuss the situation.

Although government spent R27m in financial assistance to farmers last year in an effort to stem the flow, "R27m is not much — it is a very big area," adds Du Plooy: "While infrastructure development is absolutely essential, it has to be done."

According to Du Plooy, the main reasons for encouraging farmers to stay in the border areas are, firstly, their contribution to food production and the development of infrastructure there, and secondly, "you can't have a better line of defence than the people who are willing to stay. Less than 1% are afraid of the terrorist-military situation."

Thirdly, farmers and organised agriculture see development of this sector as "necessary for providing jobs for blacks."

And, lastly, "if agriculture is supported, it will aid decentralisation."

Snowball effect

SA Agricultural Union economist Johan Willemsen concurs with the latter view "If government was to adapt its decentralisation programme to locate factories near farming areas, it could have a snowball effect on agriculture industry."

There seems a strong likelihood that agriculture will, in fact, now be taken into account in the deconcentration programme.

Willemsen identifies other areas where "many farms are depopulated. These include the border regions of the Transvaal, OFS, eastern Cape and northern Cape along the SWA/Namibia border. Apart from the low meat price until about a year ago, says Willemsen, a major worry is cattle theft where farms are contiguous to the home-land areas. Farmers are, however, prepared to take these risks, provided that farming is a profitable business, he says.

An additional adverse factor in some areas is uncertainty over borders with non-consolidated bantustans, which farmers have been concerned about for years. This uncertainty means that "as soon as people hear that a border farm is available, they don't want it."

The bottom line in the depopulation debate seems to be profitability. As Willemsen explains, there is basically an oversupply of agricultural produce for domestic consumption despite the dwindling number of farmers. "There is no real reason to produce more," except if it is done for export.

However, prohibitive transport costs are the main reason why this is not done. For example, the price of a ton of maize on the international market is between R118 and R128. In SA it costs R134. To export, the SA ton adds R46 in transport and storage costs to the price. The same trend applies to deciduous fruit, says Willemsen.
811 WEDNESDAY.

(1) What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of Tembisa as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(2) What was its annual population growth for each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) 51 138
    (ii) 24 980

(b) 75 389

(2) 1977-78—None
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    1980-81—3 595
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The mystery of the 400 000 Portuguese

The latest census figures have set statisticians and Portuguese leaders a puzzle: Are there 400,000 Portuguese missing in South Africa?

According to the 1980 census, there are only 65,580 people in South Africa whose home language is Portuguese. But the Portuguese Consul-General in Johannesburg, Dr Farinha Fernandes, says that 200,000 Portuguese citizens are registered at consulates in the Republic — and he claims that the total Portuguese community in South Africa is more than double that figure.

As a result, a massive row is brewing over the accuracy of the R20 million population census carried out by the Government in 1980.

This is not the first time that the 1980 poll figures have been questioned.

The population of Soweto was given as 8 641 000 in the census, while even the West Rand Administration Board conceded in a recent Supreme Court case that the population was closer to one million.

But Dr Neville Gouws, chief statistician of the demographic division of the Central Statistical Services of the Prime Minister's Office, is adamant that the census figures were correct.

On Friday afternoon, he spent several hours with the Sunday Times going through his division's figures for the 1980 poll to prove his point.

And his figures appear to support his claim that there cannot be more than 65,580 people in South Africa who speak Portuguese at home.

Honest

However, he does concede that the census depends heavily on how honest the public is in filling in census questionnaires.

"But I cannot see 400,000 people deliberately filling in false information to hide the fact that they speak Portuguese at home or were born in a Portuguese territory,"

He said there were several methods to check the accuracy of the figures for the number of Portuguese-speaking people in South Africa.

The first way was to take the number of people who had stated in the 1970 census that they held Portuguese citizenship and add the number of Portuguese immigrants since then, as well as the estimated birth rate, to provide a 1980 estimate figure of 200,000 Portuguese citizens.

In the 1980 census, Dr Gouws said, 52,783 people had, in fact, indicated that they were citizens of Portugal, Mozambique, Angola or Madeira.

Another method was to take the number of people who had indicated in 1970 that their home language was Portuguese and to add the number of Portuguese immigrants since then, plus an estimated birth rate.

This gave a 1980 estimate of 65,147 people, while the census had provided an actual figure of 65,580.

A third method was to work out a similar estimate based on the 1970 census replies to the place of birth.

This had provided an estimate of 61,128, while the actual figure recorded in the 1980 census had been 65,580.

Dr Gouws said the 1980 figure was also consistent with the natural increase in the Portuguese population recorded in successive census polls, which had shown the following total Portuguese population for South Africa:

1936: 1,743
1946: 2,618
1951: 2,776
1960: 4,444
1970: 41,009
1980: 65,580

He said that, of the total given for the latest census, 87,080 had given Portuguese as their first language at home and 8,390 as their second language.

These figures had been checked against those of arrivals and departures of refugees "in transit" in South Africa after leaving Angola and Mozambique after these countries had gained independence.

However, Dr Fernandes is adamant that 200,000 Portuguese citizens are currently registered with the different Portuguese consulates in South Africa.

He added that this figure represented only a fraction of the total number of Portuguese living in South Africa, as Portuguese immigrants were under no obligation to register with the Portuguese diplomatic representations.

Registration at a Portuguese consulate normally takes place only when an immigrant requires consular assistance.

"I think the problem is that many are speaking a second language here, and when they were asked to fill in whether they speak English or Afrikaans, they put down this second language and have been classified as such.

Citizenship

"Also, many of the Portuguese citizens and people speaking Portuguese at home were born here after their parents settled here, and I think that they have been classified as South African by birth, although they are Portuguese-speaking and entitled to Portuguese citizenship."

Prof J J Sadie, a leading demographer at the University of Stellenbosch who has, in the past, supported the accuracy of the 1980 census figures, yesterday conceded that many Portuguese-speaking children born in South Africa might well be classified as South Africans and not Portuguese in the poll figures.

"But if the census figures are out by as much as 250,000 — and I have heard rumours that the claimed Portuguese population figure is as high as 600,000 — then something is very wrong with the 1980 census figures," he said.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
727. Mr R A F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) What was the (i) adult (ma) male and
    (bb) female and (n) child population
    of Inanda as at the latest specified
date for which figures are available
    and (b) what was its annual popula-
tion growth for each of the latest
specified five years for which figures
are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

As the Inanda Newtown Township was
only established during 1980 the following
figures can be furnished

(a) The position as at 31 December 1980
    was as follows—
    (i) (ma) Male—2 145,
        (bb) Female—2 505, and
    (n) Children—11 897

(b) From 1 January 1981 to 31 December
    1981 the population growth was as
    follows—
    Male—484,
    Female—906, and
    Children—2 957

For the period 1 January 1982 to 3
June 1982 the growth was—
Male—23,
Female—28, and
Children—79

The total number of people to date is
20 714
71,5m in SA by AD 2020

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — By the year 2020 Southern Africa is expected to have a population of 82 million of whom 71.5 million will be in South Africa.

This is the latest estimate of the Population Reference Bureau, a private Washington organisation. Its projections on world population trends were read into the Congressional Record by Senator Bob Packwood, who is deeply concerned about the steady increase in the world’s population.

The bureau estimated the mid-1982 population of the world was 4.855 billion and that it would double in 40 years.

Referring to Southern Africa, the bureau said the total population of South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana in mid-1982 would be 34 million.

It had increased dramatically from an estimated 12 million in 1940 and would increase even more dramatically in the future, climbing to 55 million in 2000 and 62 million in the year 2020.

The bureau gave the following population figures for each country:

SOUTH AFRICA 10.3 million (1940), 30 million (mid-1982), 49.9 million (2000) and 71.5 million (2020).

BOTSWANA 400,000, 500,000, 1.6 million and 3 million (2020).

LESOThO 700,000, 1.4 million, 2.2 million and 3.3 million.

NAMIBIA 400,000, 1.1 million, 1.8 million and 2.9 million.

SWAZILAND: 200,000, 600,000, 1 million and 1.7 million.

The region’s natural increase was 2.8 percent, with South Africa and Lesotho below average with 2.4 percent each and the rest above with 2.8 percent for Swaziland and Namibia and 3.3 percent for Botswana.

The African average was 2.7. The Afican average was 2.7.

BLAST CENTRE BACK TO NORMAL

Crime Reporter

In the aftermath of Friday’s killer explosion at the Cape Town Centre, life returned to normal today while efforts to identify the killers continued.

A round-the-clock effort by teams of forensic experts who had most of the debris cleared by Tuesday.

Armed security guards patrolled the top floor of the building, which houses the President’s Council and other offices.

The blast occurred on the sixth floor and lift doors on 10th and 11th floors were blown out.

CEILING

By today a suspect ceiling on the floor which collapsed the blast, had been stored.

Across the road, the opposite lift was frame still bore and scratches from the blast and the ceiling on the floor was scattered.

Office workers, who were in the building, seemed unconcerned they streamed into building 

Yesterday police emergency rescue teams rushed to the Cape Town Centre after bomb threat by a hoover bob.

The building manager, Mr A. Crooke, said today’s blast had not been chaotic and he was impressed by the manner in which people left their offices.

(Cont’d on Page 3)
SA population 71,5-million by 2020—report

Argus Bureau
WASHINGTON — By the year 2020 Southern Africa will have a population of 82-million people — of which 71,5-million will be in South Africa.

This is the latest estimate of the Population Reference Bureau, a private Washington organisation. Its projections on world population trends were read into the congressional record by Senator Bob Packwood, a Republican from Oregon who is deeply concerned about the steady increase in the world's population.

The bureau estimated the mid-1982 population of the world was 4,935,000,000 — and that it would double in 40 years.

Referring to Southern Africa, the bureau said the total population of South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana in mid-1983 would be 94-million people.

It had increased dramatically from an estimated 13-million in 1940 and it would increase even more dramatically in the future — climbing to 55-million in the year 2000 and 72-million in the year 2020.

The bureau gave the following population figures for each country:

- South Africa: 10,5-million (1940), 30-million (mid-1982), 48,9-million (2000) and 71,5-million (2020)
- Botswana: 400,000 (1940), 900,000 (mid-1982), 1,6-million (2000) and 3,5-million (2020)
- Lesotho: 700,000 (1940), 1,4-million (mid-1982), 2,2-million (2000) and 3,4-million (2020)
- Namibia: 400,000 (1940), 1,1-million (mid-1982), 1,5-million (2000) and 2,9-million (2020)
- Swaziland: 200,000 (1940), 600,000 (mid-1982), 1,000,000 (2000) and 1,7-million (2020).

NATURAL

The region's natural increase was 2,5 percent, with South Africa and Lesotho below average with 2,4 percent each and the rest above with 2,8 percent for Swaziland and Namibia and 3,5 percent for Botswana.

Botswana had the lowest infant mortality rate (the annual deaths of infants under the age of one year per 1,000 live births) of 38, followed by South Africa with 96, Lesotho with 119, Namibia with 120 and Swaziland with 135.
The 500,000 whites who never were

23/6/82

By T. Bokshol

About 540,000 whites in South Africa have gone "missing" during the past decade, first figures from the nationwide 1980 census show.

They are from the Portuguese-speaking community, which surveys put at 600,000 before the influx after the 1973 revolution in Mozambique and Angola. According to the last census they are no more than 57,000 Portuguese speakers.

After an inquiry requested by The Star, the census, statistical service of the Prime Minister's Office planning department (the former Bureau of Census and Statistics), says its figures are based on the Registrar General's Births and Deaths and the Department of Immigration.

The figure are generally supported by demographers. Professor J. J. C. Saldanha, of Stellenbosch University, said: "When first had a population of 500,000 Portuguese in South Africa, first to this claim, I am surprised. Among whites, the census probably has not more than a five per cent error."

The claim is that a large number of Portuguese-speaking people, who is "missing," would have been "forced to commercial gain."
Baffling case of the vanishing Portuguese

By Jaap Boekeloo

What lies behind the man-made myth that 600,000 Portuguese are living in South Africa, when the latest census shows there are only 57,000? It is a whodunit to baffle even Sherlock Holmes.

Nobody admits to remembering exactly who triggered what market researcher Mr Wally Langschmidt calls the biggest hoax pulled in South Africa.

"We could never find out what organisation or person did a survey which claimed the 600,000, but we know that only between 0.5 percent and one percent of whites were listening to the country's only Portuguese radio station," said Mr Langschmidt, retired chairman of the Market Research Africa.

ANONYMOUS

An anonymous undated "survey" on the Portuguese community was sent out by Sapa in 1978 and repeated claims that one out of seven South African whites was Portuguese. The survey said the Portuguese community spent R2 million monthly on food.

"Even if the figure of 600,000 Portuguese settlers were accepted, that was a fanciful claim as it meant that each Portuguese baby, child, toddler and adult ate R200 worth of food a month if such a food bill were applied to the actual Portuguese community of 57,000, each person would eat up more than R2,000 a month presumably in caviar, truffles, mandarins and French champagne.

The main beneficiary of the inflated population figure seems to have been Radio Paralelo, the local commercial station owned by Muse Radio.

Soon after the supposed million of white refugees, from Angola and Mozambique, Radio Paralelo advertised that among the 600,000 Portuguese it had captured 350,000 adult listeners.

Asked to comment on this, Mr Isky Fisch, managing director of Paralelo (plus Swazi and Munu) Radio, said, "We are the main beneficiaries of the claims made on behalf of the Portuguese. It is not something I can discuss with you on the telephone."

Mr Langschmidt cannot remember who made the first survey, but he made use of some of its figures in a brochure he issued in 1980, which says he thinks a Mr Costa and an airline were involved.

Whatever Paralelo's peckish internship might have been, a recent All Media and Products Survey figure showed only 2,000 listeners a day switched to it.

Advertisers have been aware for some time that the radio station's population claims should be taken with a barrel of salt.

"Advertisers would only have had to look at research done into listenership otherwise the question is one of 'let the buyer beware'," said Mr Hugh Leon-Crum, executive director of the Society of Marketers.

Other media did not always beware - the 600,000 figure was repeated for years. One Johannesburg newspaper even claimed that 400,000 Portuguese lived in this city, at a time when Johannesburg's total white population was 450,000.

There will still be argument on the size of South Africa's second-biggest white foreign minority group - the British are the biggest by far and the Germans number 20,000 fewer than the Portuguese.

Because of the many ifs and buts in the 1980 census, allegations of undercount, and the presence of well-hidden illegal immigrants, the Number Two spot is in doubt.

Stellenbosch University's Professor J L Sadie, who was consultant to the census, says in the case of the Portuguese he estimates the count error as no more than two or three percent and the number of illegals as between 3,000 and 5,000.

The census has proved one thing - that the one-in-seven Portuguese story can be relegated to the hoax archives.
Tribune Reporter

MANY small South African towns no longer have a reason for existing and will have to be left to decline into mere residential centres, a Stellenbosch academic said this week.

Dr Izak van der Merwe, director of the university Institute for Cartographic Analysis, said the towns had an important economic role to play in the old horse-and-cart era but time had passed them by.

Distances had been shrunk by good roads and the car.

He said many of the country’s smaller towns were declining, and if present trends continued it was possible some could end up as ghost towns.

Solution

The only solution to the problem of small-town decline was an unsentimental, integrated policy, based on considerable research which urgently needed to be done in terms of which some lucky towns would be designated growth areas and aid poured in, while the rest were left to decline for the good of the others.

"Of course this is a very sensitive issue. Every little town wants to grow or at least keep things as they are. But that just can’t be."

"I am worried that, without a coordinated plan, we could see large parts of the Karoo, the Northern and Eastern Cape and the southern Free State becoming wildernesses.

"And the rest of the country we just can’t afford this to happen."

Interest

An article on the decline of the small town was delivered recently at the university, and which is due to be published in a journal. The Human Sciences Research Council has attracted considerable interest, including at the higher levels of government planning.
Soweto leader hits census conclusions

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

A STRIKING feature of the 1980 population census is the large increase in the number of blacks in the homelands, says an article by a leading Government statistician. The survey also showed that the population was aging fast and that there had been an increase in the number of unmarried couples living together.

Mr Neville Gouws, chief statistician in the Demographic Statistics Division of the Department of Statistics, wrote in the magazine Publico that the increase in blacks in the homelands between 1970 and 1980 was 66%, while the black increase in "white" South Africa was 23%.

But, yesterday Dr Nthato Motlana, the Soweto civic leader, criticized the analysis, saying that it was "completely unnatural and farcical."

Dr Motlana also criticized another finding — that the population of Soweto increased from 602,000 in 1970 to 856,000 in 1980.

Everyone, including officials of the administration board, knew that Soweto's population was about 1,500,000, Dr Motlana said.

He described the conclusion as "most misleading" and said it was a pity that statisticians wanted to promote "what is politically convenient but economically disastrous."

The main reason for the apparent increase in homeland population was the exodus of large parts of "white" South Africa, which were then incorporated into the homelands.

A township such as KwaMashu in Durban was incorporated into the KwaZulu homeland, which, theoretically, led to an increase in the population of KwaZulu.

When the Nationalist Government started to enforce the Squatters Act, millions of blacks were evicted from land they had acquired in the days of Paul Kruger. They had no choice but to settle in the homelands. The critical housing shortages in the urban areas also forced black workers to seek accommodation in homeland areas while still working in urban areas, Dr Motlana said.

Mr Gouws said that there had been an increase in the average age of the population.

The white median age rose from 25.1 in 1970 to 29 in 1980. The median age for Indians was 21.9 in 1960 compared with 18.7 in 1970, and that for blacks increased from 18.2 in 1960.

According to Mr Gouws, the number of white couples who showed their marital status as "living together" increased from 6,186 in 1970 to 16,630 in 1980.

The average growth rate for all population groups was 20% — 20% for whites, 30% for coloureds, 30% for Indians and 38% for blacks, the survey showed.
Rapid urban growth 'is greatest single threat to stability'

INDUSTRIAL development programmes proposed by the Government could worsen urban drift and environmental destruction and lead to the collapse of South Africa's rural economy, according to Professor John Hanks, director of the Natal-based Institute for Natural Resources.

Writing in the latest issue of the executive journal, Leadership, he criticises the euphoria that greeted the Prime Minister's industrial proposals last year as showing a lack of awareness of the economic and ecological significance of rapid urban growth.

IRONY

The Government's proposals provided incentive for industrial development outside metropolitan areas at 'the concentration point'. Ironically, in spite of influx control, the Government's industrial proposals would merely speed up urban growth, Professor Hanks said, and create slums and shanty towns.

This phenomenon had started outside many South African towns.

"With most rural areas experiencing massive unemployment and deteriorating environmental conditions and with new emphasis being given to the development of the concentration points, rural to urban migration is bound to accelerate," Professor Hanks predicted.

PRESSURE

"Rapid growth of the towns is inevitable but extreme pressure on sanitation, water supplies, health care, food and shelter, and there will never be enough jobs to cope with the stress."

While pressures such as these would be building up in the cities, population growth would be worsening the strain on natural resources.

Unfortunately, it was only when environmental indicators such as over-grazing, soil erosion and deforestation were translated into unemployment, poverty, inflation and malnutrition that politicians took notice.

THREAT

Yet these factors were directly associated "and there can be little doubt that the resulting spiral of land degradation has produced a situation which deserves recognition as the greatest single threat to the long-term stability of South Africa."

Deforestation, he said, destroyed water cycles and led to an increase in dirty and insufficient water and inadequate sanitation.

The recent outbreak of cholera in South Africa was a warning that water supplies in our rural areas are far from adequate and that malaria, typhoid, cholera, dysentery, gastro-enteritis and hepatitis could be some of the diseases that could, when coupled with malnutrition, reduce many people to demoralised useless human beings.

NEGLECT

"The Government's proposals for industrial development must be held in hand with rural development", Professor Hanks said. "For too long rural development in South Africa has been neglected, a most unsatisfactory situation."
16.9 million blacks in SA population of 24.8 million

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — The first of three preliminary reports on the 1980 Census was released here yesterday and according to the latest statistics there are 24,885,960 people living in the country.

Included in that figure were 16.9-million blacks, 4.5-million whites, 2.6-million so-called coloured people, and 291,589 Indian people.

Of those, 18-million lived in the so-called "white" areas while 6.8 million lived in the black "national states".

There were more South African men, 12.6-million, than women, 12.2-million, according to the statistics. The first census report on the geographical distribution of people represented a five percent sample of the census returns gathered in 1980.

SOWETO

The central statistics office of the Prime Minister has processed only one out of every 20 returns. About 8.3-million people live in the Transvaal — 5.6-million blacks, 2.3-million whites, 228,220 coloured people and 115,560 Indians.

Johannesburg had a population of 700,000 — 443,060 whites, 111,240 blacks, 97,840 coloured people and 59,960 Indians. Soweto was listed separately with a population of 866,690 blacks.

Cape Town, including Bellville, Goodwood, Simon's Town and Wynberg, had a population of 858,900 — 298,900 whites, 542,900 coloured people, 14,040 Indians and 42,100 blacks.

Natal had a population of 2,6-million of which 1.3-million were black, 561,580 whites, 91,520 coloured people and 354,240 Indians.

The Free State had 1.5-million people — 326,320 whites, 56,040 coloured people, 1.5-million blacks and 40 Indians.
EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave column (2) and (3) blank.

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Examiners' initials:
Govt alarmed at shrinking towns

Mr. Chris Heinrich, regional development officer, said the population drop in small towns and rural areas was due to a lack of economic opportunities. The white population was on the rise, but the coloured and black populations were declining. This trend was concerning for the future of the towns.

The cost of promoting regional development and providing opportunities for residents was high, but the benefits would be worth it in the long run.

Opening the annual Congress of the Northern Province, President M. H. K. M. M. said the government was committed to improving the quality of life for residents in smaller towns. Better roads and transport infrastructure would attract more people to the area.

Better opportunities and facilities in large cities were taking away the appeal of small towns, but the government was working to change this.
By Stuart Flitton

More than 87 percent of whites living in South Africa are literate, and the literacy rate for the whole country is 60.5 percent, according to a recently published report of the 1980 census.

It is the second of three preliminary reports based on the last census.

According to the report, which deals with social characteristics, 87 percent of blacks, 69.4 percent of coloureds, and 77.8 percent of Asians are literate.

A higher percentage of whites are divorced than the combined total of the other three races. More than 2.2 percent of whites are divorced. The figure for coloured people is 0.5 percent, for Asians it is 0.5 percent, and for blacks, 0.7 percent.

The percentage of couples “living together” as though they were married is highest among coloured people, with a figure of 37.7 percent. More than 32 percent of blacks are “living together,” while the figure for whites is one percent and for Asians, 0.7 percent.

POPULATION

The population of the country is given as 24,535,000. There are 16,923,700 blacks, 4,251,000 whites, 2,612,700 coloured people and 261,300 Asians.

The biggest churches, with more than four million members, are black independent churches, other than the Zion Christian Church. Next in line is the NGK, with more than 7 million members. 3.4 percent of them black.

The Roman Catholic Church has the biggest Asian membership, of any Christian church. Its total membership is 2,350,300.

Not far behind is the Methodist church with 2,125,000 members.

A problem arose with statistics for the Anglican Church because its members were not sure what to call themselves. More than 400,000 people said they belonged to the Church of the Province of South Africa, and more than 85,000 people said they belonged to the Church of England in South Africa.

More than 85,000 just called themselves Anglicans.

While 26,000 said they belonged to the Church of England, there were more than 125,000 Jews.

Among the eastern religions, Hinduism was the biggest with more than 500,000 followers.

Confucianism had 10,040 followers.

NO RELIGION

Some 500,000 blacks, or three percent of all blacks, said they had no religion, while the figure for all blacks was less than one percent for all other races.

More than 3 million people did not specify their religious preferences.

According to the census, only 22.2 percent of blacks are South African citizens; the others are citizens of various homelands and states.

According to the census, there are 80 Sri Lankans resident in South Africa and writers of East Germany, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Russia also live here.

A spokesman for the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria said the figures in the report were not exact, but that the error was slight.
Drift to cities disturbs Govt

By Sheryl Balse, Pretoria Bureau

More than 180 towns in South Africa shrank during the past decade in what is being seen by the Government as a disturbing trend of depopulation in favour of the country’s few major centres.

Opening the annual congress of the Northern Cape and Border Areas Regional Development Association in Kimberley today, the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, highlighted the alarming drift to the cities.

The population flow was emptying the plains and turning small towns into semi-ghost towns with little hope of economic recovery.

Between 1970 and 1990, the Minister said 189 towns showed a drop in population of all races. Of these, 176 towns had fewer than 2,000 residents.

The smaller the town, the more likely it was to stagnate and die.

Stressing the importance of the Government’s regional development strategy to save smaller towns, Mr Heunis said that rural depopulation was a worldwide problem.

Better roads and transport facilities in larger cities, greater work opportunities in industrialised centres, and mechanised farming methods were all prompting population drainage into large cities and low growth in towns.

The process of depopulation will take an enormous amount of effort and then only certain towns and districts can be helped,” Mr Heunis warned.

The cost of promoting regional development was great.

Despite its financial prosperity, Kimberley’s population growth in the past decade had been relatively slow, Mr Heunis pointed out.

The white population rose from 55,800 to 56,800, the coloured population from 52,000 to 57,000, and the black population from 138,000 to 177,000.

A study from statistics supplied by Mr Heunis, recent research into depopulation, has shown that migration from rural areas in particular to the large, prosperous and ever-growing Pretoria/Tshwane/Vereniging complex.

The FWV area has continued to grow despite efforts dating back to the 1920s to curb its expansion in order to stimulate growth in other rural regions.
World population (28) tops 4,500-m mark

By Donald Knowler, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The population of the world has passed the 4.5 billion mark, according to statistics released by the United Nations. The total of 4.508 billion was recorded in the middle of last year, the last period for which statistics were available, said a special report issued at the United Nations Headquarters here.

Asia is the most populous continent, containing 2.625 million people or almost 60 percent of the world's inhabitants.

Europe and Africa were the next most populous, with 483 million. North America had 379 million and there were 248 million in South America.

Only 23 million people live in Oceania.
A REAL PROBLEM

LAW MAY FORCE PEOPLE

To Live on Border Farms

Mr. Moerecroft explained that farmers, who
are forced to live on border farms, are
no longer economically viable because
of the decrease in agricultural prices.

The government, therefore, is considering
the possibility of increasing the price of
wheat and other agricultural products.

ECONOMICS

M. H. Robertson, the Opposition, said
that the farmers are being forced to live
on the border farms because of the
decline in agricultural prices.

The government should consider
increasing the price of agricultural
products to make the farms economically
viable.

Next week, the government will
be discussing the
possibility of
increasing
the price
of wheat
and other
agricultural
products.

HELP PLANNED

The government has
planned to provide
help to farmers
on border farms.

The government will
provide loans to
farmers who wish
to increase the
size of their farms.

Drought

Debts

Worry

The government
will work
with farmers
to help them
cope with the
drought.

The government
will provide
financial
assistance
to farmers
who are
struggling
with debts.

The government
will provide
advice to
farmers on
how to
cope with
the
drought.

The government
will work
to ensure
that farmers
are able
to continue
their livelihoods.

The government
will provide
support to
farmers
who are
worrying
about
the
drought.
Government to act

Family breakdown:

Abuse

By Sue Garbett

Women's Page Editor

The Government is concerned about the breakdown of traditional family life in South Africa.

The breakdown of family life, particularly in rural areas, has been a concern for some time. The Department of Social Development has been working on a national strategy to address this issue.

The statistics show that the number of breakups and divorces has increased significantly in recent years. The data suggests that economic pressure, lack of education, and the influence of Western values are contributing factors.

The government has launched a campaign to promote stable family units. The campaign aims to educate the public about the importance of strong family relationships.

Despite these efforts, many families are facing challenges. The government has acknowledged the need for continued support and is working with community leaders to find sustainable solutions.

The need for a coordinated approach to address family breakdown is evident. The government and local communities must work together to create a supportive environment for families.

In conclusion, the breakdown of family life is a complex issue that requires a multi-faceted approach. The government is taking steps to address this problem, but more efforts are needed to ensure the well-being of South African families.
Kirsten faces up to speed

Such is the fearsome pace of the West Indian bowlers, it seems that the Springbok captain was not taking any chances at yesterday's final practice before the first 'test' against Lowyce Rowe's touring team. That's Kirsten in the far distance facing up to a new bowling machine to simulate the pace at which he expects deliveries from the likes of Sylvester Clarke, Colin Croft, Ezra Moseley and Franklyn Stephenson.

Ball-by-ball coverage of the Cape Town Test began this morning at 10.45 am on shorth wave on the 25 and 41 m bands. Commentary will alternate between English and Afrikaans every half hour.

Brit held in Harare

HARARE - A Briton has been held for questioning by Zimbabwe police after trying to cross the border to South Africa with arms and maps, the national news agency Ziana reported today.

It quoted a government spokesman as saying Mr Robert Palmer had been found with arms, restricted maps of Zimbabwe and other military items while trying to cross the border at Beit Bridge to settle in South Africa.

Police said Mr Palmer had been employed by Zimbabwe's Posts and Telecommunications Corporation 'in Mutare, the agency added.

No further details were available. — Reuter

Population explosion on the way

By Tony Dugan

POTCHEFSTROOM - Nothing would stop the black population in South Africa's main metropolitan areas increasing between 12 and 15 million in the next 18 years, a Government adviser on urbanisation strategy said yesterday.

Dr Fip Smith said at the South African Sociological Association's annual congress that it was clear "we cannot accommodate these new black urbanites on previous concepts, current standards and regulations."

At the same time, transport control measures were breaking down as more blacks needing the work in urban areas squatted in shacks just inside homeland boundaries.

In a paper which outlined the political and social situation of the urban blacks today and the next two decades, Dr Smith said that:

- Between 15 million and 20 million more blacks would come to urban areas by 2000.
- South Africans were unaware of the enormous power unchained by the urbanisation process which should not be made into a political football.
- Expectations raised by urbanisation tended to be higher than the ability of the political system to accommodate them. When poor conditions were rapidly improved, expectations rose so quickly that events were pushed to the edge of revolution.
- The black urbanisation process was the most important socio-economic and political development in South Africa.
- In certain African countries urbanisation resulted in an increase in the birth rate. In others it resulted in a drop. In South Africa any drop in black birth rates was largely cancelled by a decrease in the death rate among the children.

SHORTFALL

- The housing shortage in metropolitan areas (estimates range from a shortfall of 300,000 to as high as 500,000 homes) would naturally lead to increased squatting in homeland urban centres.

The huge leakage of black buying power from the homelands to nearby white urban areas had led to complaints by whites that they were being squeezed out by blacks (swartverdringing), Dr Smit said.

While the white buying public protested against too many blacks in central business districts many of the urban services and functions, particularly in smaller placetelxarn towns, could not be kept up without the reliance on black buying power, he said.

Almost two thirds of the urban black population lived in the four main metropolitan areas where ethnically divided townships were disappearing. This made it virtually impossible to link these urban townships with legislative assemblies in the homelands.
THE BLACK population in South Africa's main metropolitan areas is likely to increase between 12 and 15 million in the next 18 years, in a process nothing can stop, says Dr. Flip Smit, an advisor to the Government on urbanisation strategy.

Addressing the annual congress on the South African Sociological Association in Potchefstroom, Doctor Smit said it was quite clear that "we cannot accommodate these new black urbanites according to previous concepts and current standards and regulations."

At the same time influx control measures were breaking down rapidly as more and more blacks needing the work in urban areas squatted in shacks just inside the boundaries of the homelands.

In a paper which outlined the political and social situation of the urban blacks today and the coming two decades, Dr Smith pointed out that between 15 million and 20 million additional blacks will come to the urban areas of South Africa (including the black states) by the year 2000. Even if the Government's decentralisation measures are very successful three-quarters of these people will come to the metropolitan areas.

South Africans are unaware of the enormous power unchained by the urbanisation process, which should not be made a political football.

Expectations raised by urbanisation among developing communities tend to be higher than the ability of the political system to accommodate them. Thus when poor conditions are rapidly improved, expectations rise so quickly that events are pushed to the edge of a revolution.

The urbanisation process of black people was the most important socio-economic and political developments in South Africa.

In certain African countries urbanisation resulted in an increase in the birth rate. In others it resulted in a drop. In South Africa any drop in birth rates among blacks is largely cancelled by a decrease in the death rate among the children.

The housing shortage in metropolitan areas (estimated range from a shortfall of 300,000 to as high as 500,000 homes) would naturally lead to increased squatting in urban centres of the homelands.

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But while the white-buying public protested against too many blacks in central business districts, many of the urban services and functions, particularly in smaller platteland towns, could not be kept up without the reliance on black purchasing power, he added.
30 Mr H H SCHRÄZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

1. What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1982?

2. (a) How many persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken out South African citizenship and (b) in what were their countries of origin and (ii) how many of them came from each such country?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

1. 4 321 096

2. (a) 388 988

(b) (i)

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<td>Other</td>
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76 Mr D J BAELING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) What are the latest population figures in respect of (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks for (i) Alexandra and (ii) the municipal area of Sandton.

(2) In respect of what date are the figures given in each case?

FEBRUARY 1983

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The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1)  

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(i) 80 2,860 80 53,440
(ii) 51,440 80 1,020 18,000

(2) Sample tabulation figures—Population Census 6 May 1980. Figures less than 1,000 must be treated with care. The reason being that the sample can be unreliable for small numbers.
HSRC predicts huge population growth in Tvl

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

More than three-quarters of the Transvaal's population in the year 2000 - estimated at around 165 million - will be concentrated in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex. This is one of the findings of a recent Human Sciences Research Council study into population growth and shifts in the coming decades.

The report predicts that by 2000, 12 million people will have to be supported by the PWV's infrastructure. At present the province's total population is less than 8 million.

"The practical consequences of this concentration of people in a single metropolitan complex are overwhelmingly negative and means of countering these trends will simply have to be found," comments the report.

The researchers found that while South Africa's urban population had steadily increased over the years and was expected to soar from 1980's figure of 14.3 million to more than 33 million in the year 2000, there were indications that the demand for housing was not keeping pace with the growth.

They predicted that the concentration of blacks on the country's urban areas continued to increase. By the year 2000, the report predicts, 80 per cent of all urban dwellers will be black.

The annual growth of the black population will be between 1.5 per cent and 2.3 per cent - far in excess of that of whites (0.7 per cent), coloureds (one per cent), and Indians (0.1 per cent).

The Transvaal, is expected, to show the greatest increase in black population, with the number of black residents rising from 5.2 million in 1980 to a projected 16.4 million by the year 2000.

Population growth in the national states will be "exceptionally high" between now and 2000. In QwaQwa, the fastest growing homeland, the annual growth rate is expected to top three percent and the population of the small country is expected to soar from 155 000 in 1980 to more than 1.5 million by the year 2000.

Economic development in the national states, the report concludes, will therefore have to enjoy top priority if the needs of these "bourgeois populations" are to be met.\n
2.3m City dwellers by 2000 forecast

Municipal Reporter

BY THE year 2000, Cape Town's population is expected to be 2.3 million—more than half of whom will be coloured people.

Whites will make up 30.4 percent of the population, blacks 16 percent and Asians will remain in their "minority position" of one percent. The present population is 1.5 million.

This is one of the predictions made in the latest report on the 1980 census released yesterday by the City Engineer's Department.

Although the report is not intended as a blueprint for the future, the population projections can be used as a guide to research and planning.

The City Engineer, Mr. Jan Brand, said that important issues—not least of which are housing and education—must be faced now. The report, which superseded the one released in September last year, would help decision-makers meet the needs of tomorrow's communities.

Several methods were used for projecting the population groups. Mathematical projections for blacks and Asians were based on past trends since the turn of the century. For white and coloured people, a technique establishing the fertility and migration rates was used.

Mr. Brand said the accuracy of the predictions depended largely on the validity of the following assumptions:

• Whites living in the area will have an almost zero population growth, with overall increases due largely to people coming to live here from other areas.

• A significant drop in the birth rates for coloured people has resulted in far lower figures than anticipated in previous projections.

• Past trends imply black population increases are likely to continue. With the figures more than doubling over the next 20 years.
Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What was the total number of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black (i) males and (ii) females in the Republic in each age group from the age of 17 upwards as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

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<th>Asian (c)</th>
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Population Census 6 May 1980
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56 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What are the age groups used by the Central Statistical Services for the purposes of population statistics?

(2) (a) what was the number of (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Black (aa) males and (bb) females in the Republic who fell into each age group as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) what percentage of the total (i) number of persons in each age group and (ii) population did each such number represent?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) The initial coding is done in single ages. For tabulation purposes how-
Boom gloom from the HSRC — and a strong warning

By MIKE CADMAN

SOUTH Africa is hopelessly unprepared to cope with the massive urban population explosion that will take place over the next 75 years.

And widespread social, economic and political problems will arise from the population increase unless an intensive effort to counter the resultant ill-effects is made by the Government and the private sector.

These are the gloomy findings of a Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) study into future population growth and shifts.

This situation, the report warns, will become even more bleak if methods of improving the economic development of the "national states" are not found.

The report predicts alarming increases in South Africa's urban population, particularly in the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging (PWV) area.

The report, written by the chief research officer at the HSRC, M- P C Kok, predicts that by the year 2050 the PWV infrastructure will have to support a staggering 12-million people. At present the province's total population is less than 8-million.

But while South Africa's total urban population of 14.5-million in 1980 is expected to soar to 35-million by 2050, very little effort and research has gone into trying to cope with the problem.

"The practical consequences of this concentration of people in a single metropolitan complex like the PWV are overwhelmingly negative and means of counteracting these trends will simply have to be found," Mr Kok said.

By the year 2000, 80% of all urban dwellers could be black and Transvaal's black population may double from 5.2-million in 1980 to 10.4-million in 2050.

Mr Kok says that in order to cope with these problems efforts must be made to ease the pressure on metropolitan areas.

"Steps such as decentralisation, functional growth points and regional economic development must be looked at, not only from an industrial point of view, but also from a trade and financial aspect.

"The decentralisation of decision-taking on these matters would also play a valuable role in easing this pressure.

"Methods must also be found to improve the economic development in, or at least on the borders, of the national states."

Mr Kok questions whether the Government's present strategy of regional development is not just a hit-and-miss attempt to absorb migration in metropolitan areas.

This attempt may be misguided because insufficient empirical research has been done into the subject, he says.
Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the population of Soweto as at (a) 31 December 1981 and (b) 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) 660 211
(b) 664 626

Note: The population figures for Greater Soweto are as follows:

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No one can ignore this new Colossus

LEADING South African businessmen were given an insight into the needs and demands of the rapidly expanding black market at a conference held in Johannesburg last week.

The conference — "The Black Colossus" — was organized by the University of the Witwatersrand's Graduate School of Business Administration, and speaker after speaker emphasized the necessity for white business to pay increased attention to the requirements of the burgeoning black market.

Dean of the Business School, Professor Andy Andrews, said that to meet the ever-changing needs of the emerging black market, management required constant update and review.

"The challenges and potential benefits of this market are unlimited. There is no doubt that companies which overlook this fact will, within the next few years, reduce their market share."

The tone of the seminar was set by Stellenbosch demographer Dr J G Grobelaar, who revealed that from a current figure of 20.5 million, the black population was expected to increase to 26.9 million in 2009 and to 34.9 million by the year 2009.

"This implies an annual growth rate of 2.7% for the period 1980 to 1990, and 2.5% for the period 2000 to 2009."

The proportions of the other populations groups — whites, coloureds and Asians — decline accordingly, with whites, due to very low fertility and mortality, showing the greatest decline both proportionately and in annual growth rates.

Dr Grobelaar then isolated the 15 to 64 age group and said that, during the period 1980 to 2000, he increased by the number of black persons in this group was expected to be approximately 13.5 times that of whites, Asians and coloureds.

"The black population in the 15 to 64 age group is of prime importance to marketers as the economically active persons in this group are to be the wage earners and family breadwinners with money to spend and various needs for goods and services of all kinds."

Referring to urbanisation, Dr Grobelaar said the black urban population was expected to increase from approximately 6.4 million in 1980 to 12.3 million in 1990 and 20.9 million by the year 2000. This implied an increase of some 328% between 1980 and the turn of the century.

This increase in urban blacks will put further strain on aspects such as transport and the provision or extension of infrastructure alongside the demand for housing and education.

Mr P Lodge, a director of Market Research Africa, told the conference that, some years ago, he had been asked to address a seminar meeting called "The Black Giant".

"I asked then, and I am going to ask again: Is there a black market? My belief is that the term 'black market' is a lazy marketer's way of speaking about a particular sector of the market."

"It is a sector which, in my view, is too heterogeneous to be treated as a totally separate market."

Mr Lodge said there was a black sector of the population which numerically formed a large part of the market.

"But it is not a matter of race. It is more a matter of factors like income and education. We are talking about other things here today, not skin pigmentation."

Addressing the conference on black enterprises, Mr T Hetherington, director of the Small Business Advisory Services, and he believed there were at least 50,000 black-owned enterprises in Greater South Africa.

"Depending on what happens in the next four or five years, the black entrepreneur could become the biggest enterprise in South Africa."

Mr Hetherington said the black entrepreneur was keenly aware that he was not allowed freedom to compete in these geographical areas where most of South Africa's business was done.

At the same time, he said, white business entering these areas, and while he accepted that free enterprise meant competition there was a feeling that, since he had only recently been allowed to emerge at all, he deserved some kind of protection for a reasonable period of time.

"I mention these problems of the black entrepreneur not because the black entrepreneur is a chronic complainer constantly seeking handouts. He is not. Rather, he is a sturdy and rugged individual asking no more than the chance to succeed or fail against fair competition."

"But at the same time, big business should neither take him for granted nor assume that, as a fellow participant in what we euphemistically call a free market economy, his support for big business will be automatic."

Mr Hetherington drew attention to the value of black businessmen on the political front.

"Reflect on the security, or lack of it, of our position within the African continent. If history takes its usual course, the flag will follow trade, not the other way round."

"Our politicians, in seeking a peaceful future, will have to cross bridges built in the first place by our businessmen. Who better to build the first of these bridges, in the new era to which Africa looked, than our own black entrepreneurs?"

In conclusion, Mr Hetherington said that, despite all past and present obstacles, despite the past apathy, indifference or even hostility of much of the big business sector, the black entrepreneur had emerged.

"He advocates and believes in free enterprise. He believes in fair competition and he is the key to future economic development and growth."

"He comes with an outstretched hand of friendship. Do not allow any of your people to keep him in the dark."

Developing a similar argument, top black businessman Mr Moes Moabiene, director of the Black Bank, said it was essential that more be done to encourage the growth and development of a black capitalistic class.

Mr Moabiene said there was a strong possibility that South Africa would soon have to contend with foreign concepts like Marxism.

"Already there is a significant voice in the townships which favours the acceptance of a socialist economy as a means of redressing the current problem."

"It was in nobody's interest to see the elimination of the free market system in South Africa, but the way things were at the moment it did not seem the authorities meant that the concept of free enterprise should be regarded as part of the black man's system."

Mr Moabiene said capitalists were not created in a vacuum. What was required was a full integration of the economy.

It was important that blacks became involved in the decision-making process at all levels. This was the only way the country could ensure the continuation of the Western way of life.

The managing director of Lumber Furnishers, Mr Mike Busschau, told the conference that, while early Johannesburg was exclusively white, the town in the street had changed completely.

"The man in the street had changed completely. The man in the street had changed colour and was certainly changing in retail terms."

"My company was also exclusively white and we realised that, as we were not trading in the last country, it was vitally important for us to re-look at our marketing strategy for the Egyptians."

Mr Busschau said that, because of the market research undertaken, he found out what the black consumer thought about his company and got a surprise.

"We found that they did not even know that we existed, or, if they did, they felt they were not welcome in our stores."

He added that a result of this research was the attitude of the staff was causing the blacks who visited our stores to feel unwanted.

"Our first step in our marketing strategy was to put our own house in order. We believe that the black market is different from the white market and we wanted a successful, multi-racial, harmonious atmosphere in our shops, where our customers could have a pleasant shopping experience and where they could feel at home."

Addressing the conference on housing, the managing director of the SA Property Board, Mr Boet Viljoen, said housing needs for the rapidly increasing black population were of such importance that the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council had had in-depth discussions on the subject.

Mr Viljoen disclosed that the housing backlog for blacks in 1975 was 274,000 units. By 1982 it had increased to 501,000 units and by 1989 the figure would be in the region of 1.5 million.

"Add to this the future housing requirements for whites, coloureds and Asians and we arrive at a total housing requirement for South Africa, for 1982 to 1990, of 2,3 million units."

Mr Viljoen said he had shared his recommendations with the Government and had received a favourable response from black estate agents who were to set up in business themselves in black areas which would include a viable real estate market where people could sell at a profit and buy bigger and better homes.

Black estate agents would be trained by whites as to how to set up in business. The Estate Agents Board was involved, and a method of financing this project had been designed and was under way.

"Housing in mind that homeowners will develop different attitudes to the land they own and the preferences for spending that land, it is to be expected that a more stable, a more productive workforce, will develop."

"Black people will become a greater force in the total savings picture of the country which will contribute to the savings pool for the benefit of the greater development."

South Africa's "fair pride would be enhanced through ownership of property a piece of South African soil."
The UFR projects a level of black urbanisation of 47.7% in 1990 and 50.7% by 2000. This projection is based on the assumption that the black population will continue to grow at the present high rate of 3.5% per annum. The black population is expected to increase from 20.5m in 1980 to 28.5m by 2000. The projection takes into account the fact that the black population is relatively young, with an estimated 45% of the population being under 15 years old.

The government has recently announced plans to construct new housing developments to accommodate the growing black population. The government has also introduced new policies to improve education and vocational training for black youth. However, these measures are likely to be insufficient to meet the demand for housing and education, and black youth will continue to face challenges in accessing quality education and housing.

The UFR forecasts a black urbanisation rate of 51.3% by 2015 and 54.7% by 2020. The black population is expected to increase from 27.3m in 1980 to 38.8m by 2000. The projection takes into account the fact that the black population is relatively young, with an estimated 45% of the population being under 15 years old.

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The UFR forecasts a black urbanisation rate of 54.7% by 2020. The black population is expected to increase from 38.8m in 1980 to 52.9m by 2000. The projection takes into account the fact that the black population is relatively young, with an estimated 45% of the population being under 15 years old.

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The UFR forecasts a black urbanisation rate of 56.3% by 2021. The black population is expected to increase from 53.4m in 1980 to 65.2m by 2000. The projection takes into account the fact that the black population is relatively young, with an estimated 45% of the population being under 15 years old.

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Area (population of Republic/Black states)

Col. 778 - 782

W. D. PAGE asked the Min.
ister of Cooperation and Development

11. What is the total area in hectares of
   the Republic including the na...
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<tr>
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The Ministry of Commerce & Industry,

1st March 1973

1963

[Table with columns for names, titles, and dates]
‘Disaster’ warning on SA birth rate

By TONY WEAVER

A MASSIVE programme should be launched immediately to curb population growth and boost the development levels of all races to close the gap between black and white, the science committee of the President’s Council said in its report on demographic trends yesterday.

The report, labelled “staggering” by Professor David Welsh, Professor of Southern African Studies at the University of Cape Town, recommends the implementation of a 43-point plan.

If an immediate plan were not adopted for the implementation of a national population programme under the auspices of a Population Planning Council, the consequences would be frightening.

Disease, poverty, a devastated environment, urban and rural decay, social turmoil and a breakdown of essential services are the inevitable consequences if steps are not taken to reach a stabilized population of 80-million within the next 40 years, according to the report.

“Apolitical”

The committee chairman and former rector of the University of Port Elizabeth, Professor E J Marais, said this week that the report should be as “apolitical” as possible.

However, it is likely there will be a strong backlash from some churches, right-wing white political groups and some black activists.

Professor Welsh said yesterday it was clear from the “sober” and “unemotive” report that the magnitude of the problem was “awesome”. Solving it would of necessity mean the effective dismantling of apartheid.

Main aim

It would also require a fully representative national government which could “harness the energies and commitments of the entire population facing up to the impending national crisis”.

The main aim of the programme will be to stabilize the population at a growth rate of two children per woman not later than the year 2000 — a mere 27 years’ time.

Tabling the report before the PC yesterday, Professor Marais said if parity were reached in the population growth of whites, Indians, coloured people and Africans, a drop of only one baby per woman would spell the difference between wholesale disaster and the growth of a stable society.

Stabilized

If each woman had three children by the year 2000, this would give a population of 400-million by the year 2150. If this dropped to 2.5 children per woman, the population would reach 176-million in 2150. In both cases the population would still be growing.

However, if by the year 2000 each woman bore only two children, by the year 2150 the population would stabilize at a low, constant figure of 62-million.

The committee established that the biggest single factor inhibiting population growth is the availability of water. The maximum population South Africa’s water supplies will be able to support will be between 70- and 80-million.

Current figures

The present South African population is in the region of 28-million, of whom about 21-million are whites, 4.5-million coloured and just under 1-million, Indian.

Professor Marais said this week “We have not got even one year to waste. The impossible has to be achieved and personal opinions are of no relevance whatsoever.”

More reports, page 8
Population crisis
Call for priorities

By HUGH ROBERTON
Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA would have to be entirely practical in determining priorities for dealing with the country's population crisis, according to Professor E J Marais, chairman of the science committee of the President's Council.

He said today he had reviewed his committee's report on demographic trends in South Africa.

To avoid a disastrous and uncontrollable population explosion, action would have to be taken urgently to peg the population at no more than 80 million — the maximum capacity which research had shown the country's resources, especially its water resources, could support.

"If reasoning tells you that this cannot be done, then the same reasoning should tell you with even more conviction that it simply must be done," Professor Marais said.

There was a built-in phenomenon in population growth throughout the world which made a population continue to grow for up to 80 years after it had dropped to replacement level.

"Thus in the South African situation, if we were to assume that all three main population groups were down to replacement fertility level (two children a woman) by the year 2020, with a total population of 59 million, the population would still grow to 74 million 30 years later."

"Fearsome"

"This built-in momentum effect on population growth introduces a fearsome aspect into population growth — the timescale on which to achieve a given objective in population growth is of the order of a full century. If a specific demographic objective is to be achieved, the effective programme to achieve this objective must be set in motion and maintained for almost a century ahead of time."

Population growth followed a pattern identical to nuclear detonation, so that once a critical point had been reached it continued to grow faster and exploded beyond control.

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"Fearsome"

"This built-in momentum effect on population growth introduces a fearsome aspect into population growth — the timescale on which to achieve a given objective in population growth is of the order of a full century. If a specific demographic objective is to be achieved, the effective programme to achieve this objective must be set in motion and maintained for almost a century ahead of time."

Mr J A Meiring said that while the report had been framed in cautious language in order to maintain its credibility, he felt that the dangers exposed in it should have been presented with even greater emphasis.

Fertility

"Fertility"

Contraception was not a factor which contributed significantly towards fertility norms.

"Fertility"

"Without a desire for smaller families, the availability of contraceptives is no guarantee for a decline in fertility rates. We have to bear in mind that significant fertility decline occurred in the developed world long before the advent of modern contraceptives."

"Urgent steps"

Another member of the science committee, Professor P J Viljoen, said the eventual importance of the demographic report could prove to be at least as important as the Government's proposed constitutional changes.

"Urgent steps"

He said unless steps were taken very urgently to implement the recommendations in the report, South Africa would "get into the chaotic situation where the politicians can do nothing about it."

Mr J L Horak praised the science committee's report for having called for "attainable solutions which are ethical, moral and humanitarian."
Call to scrap apartheid to control growth

By JIMMY MATYU

THERE would be no need for drastic population control measures if apartheid was dismantled, black civic leaders said in Port Elizabeth today.

They were commenting on the report on demographic trends by the Science Committee of the President's Council which warned that unless steps were taken to curb population growth — particularly that of blacks — South Africa was headed for a major disaster.

The secretary-general of the Domestic Workers' Association of South Africa (Dwasa), Mrs Pat Maqina, said because of the wide gap in wages between blacks and whites, blacks felt that more children were a safeguard against old age.

"Even family planning clinics already in existence are viewed with suspicion and are not acceptable to most blacks," she said.

The chairman of the KwaZulu Napsidents Association, Mr Jackson Mdongwe, said he was opposed to proposals made without consulting the people.

"We have not been asked for our views. It will be worse with some of our conservative blacks who believe that when a man pays lobola for his wife he is entitled to as many children as she can produce," he said.

Mr Mdongwe said the large number of children in each black family was treated as some form of social security for parents in their old age.

An executive member of the Roots cultural movement, Mr N. Mayekoji, said blacks did not accept two-child families.

"I see no need for proposals to curb population growth as long as the system of apartheid is dismantled, and the laws governing social benefits restructured to give every person, irrespective of race or colour, equal pay," he said.
PC Demographic Report

Housing ‘lowers fertility’  Whites near ‘zero-growth’  Paralysis looms for economy

If current demographic trends continue the provision of housing will be beyond the capacity of the economy and the State, the report warns.

The report says suitable housing is an important element of an improved standard of living and that the quality of life has an important effect on demographic trends.

“Suitable housing, particularly home-ownership, contributes significantly to the social status of the occupant.”

Woman in the home

“This is a factor which contributes significantly to the lowering of fertility, particularly as far as the woman in the home is concerned.”

The report says the private sector and the private individual “will be unable to provide housing.”

“The committee does not consider itself competent to express opinion on standards in the provision of housing, but holds the view that having more houses, even at lower building standards for the purposes of a population programme, is more important than having fewer houses of a higher standard.”

It recommends urgent reconsideration of building standards for economic housing for low-income groups — Sapa

The white population of South Africa is rapidly approaching zero population growth while the black population is still in the transitional, or “explosive” stage, according to the science committee report.

The report says the coloured and Asian populations are entering the modern stage, where fertility is declining to the level it was at before the transitional stage, of a sudden growth in population, was reached.

The urbanisation of blacks, which was only about 38 percent in 1980, would prove to be the source of the main population problem in the next century.

Compared to only 8-milion in 1980, the number of urban blacks could increase to between roughly 20-million and 30-million by the year 2050, depending upon the success of a national population programme.

Unpredictable

The Committee says it is almost impossible to make forecasts regarding population growth trends and size over a period of a decade or more with any degree of certainty, because the development variables and government action on which projection assumptions are based are virtually unpredictable.

“Population projections can, however, be made, not to forecast population numbers, but to illustrate the effects of various vital demographic trends on population growth.”

The intrinsic growth rate of the white population was already negative, with every 1,000 white women giving birth to only 863 girls (who would grow old enough to reproduce) in 1980.

Asian women

In contrast with this, every 1,000 Asian women gave birth to 1,276 such girls in 1980, and coloured women to 1,427.

“It is estimated that every 1,000 black women gave birth to about 2,500 girls who will reach the productive age.”

The non-black population may increase to about 15-million by the middle of the next century, thereafter growing only slowly.

“As regards the black population, however, there is great uncertainty about future growth trends.”

By the middle of the 22nd Century, it may have increased to anything between 70 and 180-million, depending on the rate of socio-economic development and the effectiveness of a population programme.” — Sapa

The current high population growth rate in South Africa would “undoubtedly have a paralyzing effect” on the economy’s capacity for growth, job creation, and higher standards of living.

The report says that even at an average growth rate of 4.5 percent as envisaged in the Economic Development Programme for 1971/72, the economy could not satisfy the demands that would arise from a continuance of the current growth trends.

In fact, the effect of this population growth would be such that it would not even be possible to attain an economic growth rate of 4.5 percent unless foreign investment capital becomes available.

“The standards of living of the low-income groups can be significantly raised by reducing the average number of children per family, and it is clear that a population programme aimed at raising standards of living ought to be strongly focused on fertility decline,” the report says.

In this regard it has recommended that “priorities be given to economic development programme... focused on the low-income groups in urban and, particularly rural areas, and that the projects be focused strongly on fertility decline” — Sapa
PC Demographic Report

We tried ‘Misery’ awaits just to present the facts

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA is headed for a major disaster if no effective steps are taken soon to curb the growth of its population, the report stresses in successive chapters.

The committee is also of the opinion that leaders in general, and particularly those in communities with a high population increase, are not sufficiently aware of the misery in store for their communities should present growth trends continue.

"In this field, the great task that lies ahead is that of making people aware of a problem which seems to be emerging more slowly than previously, but which may overtake us at a stage when it will be too late to take the necessary measures to counter the problem.

The communities with a high population increase will be hit hardest. Indeed, there is every indication that this is already happening."

Awesome consequences

The report concludes with the warning that "The overall impression created by the recent demographic trends is that South Africa and all her people would be faced with awesome consequences."

"Indeed, as is evident from the report, there are symptoms pointing to the fact that already at this stage the country no longer has the capacity to cope satisfactorily with the current growth."

Tabling the report before the PC yesterday, Professor Marais and the National Party, who drafted the programme, said that as a development to save our country, it should be accepted as an objective that "the future internal migration of all groups in the population be regulated in such a way that the optimum spatial distribution of the population can be achieved, which will satisfy the particular changing requirements of the times, with a view to promoting the maximum social, economic development and stability."

As an immediate short-term priority, as many children as possible, regardless of race, should be educated to at least a minimum level of education.

In view of the large number of black teachers needed within the next 20 years, every possible resource should be exploited to ease the shortages, at least in the short term.

Threat to the environment

Staff Reporter

ONE of the major threats of the rapidly increasing population is to the environment — and if present growth trends continue, South Africa’s consumption of water will exceed its supplies in 37 years time.

The committee estimated consumption of water will exceed the supply by 2020.

Water supplies will be able to feed will be one of 50-million, but even then, there will be major shortages in areas of urban concentration.

The committee said that a more realistic projection, given the unbalanced regional distribution of water supplies, would be that without any importation of water only 68-million people will be able to live off present water supplies with a full agricultural irrigation programme underway.

Wesley: Old order will have to go

Staff Reporter

THE implications of the report of the science committee were "staggering" and if its recommendations are to be implemented, apartheid will have to fall by the wayside.

This is the view of Professor David Welsh, Professor of Southern African Studies at the University of Cape Town.

Professor Welsh said yesterday that "the magnitude of the huge demographic problem is awesome" and that to solve the problem would require a fully representative national government.

"Reading the sober, unemotional facts laid up by the science committee, one is made aware that we have been tricking away in our midst. The report also makes the current efforts of politicians to cope with our problems seem like sand castles erected against tidal waves."

Professor Welsh said that coming from a "fairly conservative group of people" the implications of the report were "staggering."

"If future generations are to control population growth, the challenge of racial supremacy and discrimination, of enforced migration and poverty, of inadequate housing and unequal
"In the first place it will be necessary to create a socio-economic climate which paves the way for a desire to change fertility behaviour by stimulating the socio-economic factors that influence fertility trends."

"To achieve this end, it will be necessary to determine which of these are controllable, and how control may be effected."

**Right to decide**

The committee, in recommending the implementation of a national population programme, has observed that "it be accepted as a matter of policy that the State, in exercising its right to influence demographic trends by means of a population programme in the interests of all the people of the country, acknowledges the right of the individual and of all married couples to decide responsibility on the number of children they want and further to take cognisance of the religious and moral norms subscribed to by society."

Some of the main elements of the committee's recommendations on how best to implement a national population programme are:

- A national Population Planning Council should be created to assist the State in developing and maintaining a national population programme.
- The total population should cease to grow by the end of the next century and the population should stabilize at about 80 million people.
- The socio-economic development of "all the less developed groups" should be undertaken immediately, so that they are equal with whites by the first half of the next century.
- Health programmes should be undertaken immediately to equalize the death rates of the different population groups.
- Fertility patterns of all race groups should be changed to prevent the need for population growth.
- The family planning programme must be extended, particularly to the underdeveloped, low-income areas of the country.
- A national economic development plan should be formulated to aid the population programme.
- "Narrow the gap"
  - The huge gap between white skilled labour and African unskilled labour must be narrowed as fast as possible.
  - Urbanization should proceed in line with controlled population planning.
  - Housing standards should be reconsidered to provide more, not better, quality housing as a matter of urgency.
- A huge rural development programme with the introduction of appropriate local authorities should be set up to improve productivity and reduce impoverishment of the underdeveloped areas of South Africa.
- Agricultural development of the "national plateau" where population pressure is "laying waste the environment" should enjoy the highest priority.

**Child health ‘foremost’**

FAMILY planning is a means to an end and far more than a programme for persuading parents to use contraceptive methods, a mistaken notion often encountered, the report says. The promotion of child health is first and foremost among the aims of family planning.

"Next, social upliftment should be promoted to help create a climate which can contribute to the lowering of fertility norms," the report says.

"As soon as fertility norms drop, parents spontaneously adjust the number of children to circumstances in order to raise the family's standard of living."

"At that stage, the time is ripe for parents to be influenced to space or prevent births by contraceptive methods," the report says.

One of the pre-requisites for a family planning programme to succeed is making contraceptive methods freely available and decentralizing the service to reach all families, especially those in remote rural areas.

The report recommends that "in the planning of the family planning service, provision be made for co-ordination of all bodies which can contribute to child health, and for the provision of appropriate 'information and guidance' programmes, 'community development and the supply and distribution of contraceptives'".

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**Whites can expect to live 70 years**

Staff Reporter

FIGURES given by the committee show that the infant mortality rate for whites and Indians is far lower than that for Coloureds and Africans, and that whites can expect to live longer than the rest of the population.

And while whites and Indians die more frequently of degenerative diseases — diseases related to the ageing process — coloured people are more likely to die of enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases.

**No statistics**

No statistics were given for general causes of death for Africans.

The most recent statistics available were for 1980, and show the number of infant deaths per 1 000 in the first year after birth.

Whites had a death rate of 13 per 1 000, coloureds 61.0, Indians 20.4 and Africans 99.

Whites can expect to live until an average age of 70 — an age which is close to the average biological limit of between 75 and 80.

However, Indians have an average life expectancy of 65, coloureds 59 and Africans 57.5.

The average for Africa is 49, for Asia, 60, and Latin America, 61.
"Restructuring' of SA society

Staff Reporter

MEMBERS of the President's Council (PC) have emphasized that the envisaged Population Programme would involve far more than just an upgraded family-planning scheme, and could involve the restructuring of South African society.

After two days of debate, the far-reaching report was unanimously accepted by the council yesterday and referred to the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, for his consideration.

In sharp contrast to previous debates in the PC, both the chairman of the science committee, Professor E J Marais, and the chairman of the economic affairs committee, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, praised the press for its "objectives" and "thorough" coverage of the report.

Members emphasized that implementing a programme aimed at stabilizing the South African population at a level of 60-million by the year 2020, the media would play a crucial role in raising awareness among the public of the urgency and importance of the campaign.

But it was the question of a co-ordinated national development programme aimed at levelling the economic and educational gaps between black and white which most speakers stressed.

Mr Raubenheimer said an important facet of the programme would have to be an upgrading of education and training levels of all population groups.

Former Senator D G van Rensburg said it was time whites stopped being concerned about maintaining their numbers at a high level and rather paid attention to their contribution to the South African community as a whole.

The State Vice-President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, cautioned members that the report dealt with a "very sensitive matter" and that their approach should be "sensitive and apolitical".

Mrs Margaret Lessing said the report was so important she hoped it would "be studied by the United Nations", as it "recognized the right of women to determine the size of their families" and could become "the Freedom Charter for women".
THE STATEMENT by the Minister of Health that "uncontrolled breeding" was partly responsible for the high death rate among children suffering from malnutrition, drew an angry response from community leaders yesterday.

Dismissing Dr Naka van der Merwe's statement as "an easy way out of an apartheid-created situation", the Apartheid People's Organisation (Azapo) blamed the Government's racial laws for the high malnutrition death-rate among children.

Dr Van der Merwe blamed "uncontrolled over-breeding" for the high death toll among infants while responding to a statement by Prof. Allie Moosa, head of the paediatrics department at Natal University, that the high death rate was caused by the socio-political system in the country.

Prof Moosa had said in a newspaper report that the current drought could aggravate South Africa's death toll and 30,000 children a year might die.

Calling for an urgent probe into the high toll, Azapo said the "total failure" of the Government's policies had landed the country in this mess.

Azapo added "The death rate is shocking to say the least. It is easy for the minister to blame it on uncontrolled breeding. It is just as easy for us to get the apartheid-created situation. The boast that the health facilities in this country were the best in Africa amounted to nothing considering that in rural areas little or no such facilities are available to the most needy part of the population."

In any other concerned country it would be declared a disaster situation and all attention would be diverted towards this dire need, especially in view of the fact that the drought will multiply the already high death-rate.

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KOORNHOF

IN HIS speech at the opening of the fifth session of the first Kwa-Debele Legislative Assembly, in Swabiswa, Dr Koornhof referred to the homeland's step towards independence as a step which was not supposed to be taken lightly.

BMW

ONE could not stand back and hope for the true potential of the Soweto market to eventuate — one had to actively provide the momentum, said Mr F Von Kuenheim, chairman of the management board of BMW AG of West Germany, when he announced the establishment in Soweto of BMW South Africa's first black dealership — Sapa.

Bop TV

BOPHUTHATSWANA was planning facilities to telecast programmes for the same number of viewing hours as South Africa.

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Urbanisation problem - Rive

Development problems in the Eastern Cape are more serious than in Soweto, Mr Louis Rive, former planning consultant for Soweto, said here.

Mr Rive—who has been appointed in a similar capacity to help develop the Eastern Cape—said poverty in the area was the crux of the problem.

The failure of people in the Eastern Cape to recognise this problem made its rectification difficult, he said.

Mr Rive said a report had been compiled on priorities in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area and sent to Parliament, as he saw this as a priority area.

East of the Fish River, he said, one of the main problems was urbanisation. Labour opportunities had to be created as there was a steady flow of people to the urban areas.

In conclusion Mr Rive asked whether the artificial boundaries between the Eastern Cape and Ciskei were the best, or whether natural boundaries such as the Brak and Kat rivers should not be considered. — DDC
PM in favour of Free State's ban on Indians

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said he found the Prime Minister's stand on the issue indefensible. Forbidding people of a certain race group to enter a particular area of the country was a prehistoric custom, he said.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, refused to disclose to Parliament details of discussions with the Indian community on the Free State's longstanding ban on them.

In reply to questions asked by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville), Mr Heunis said that leaders of the Indian community had raised the issue in discussions on the constitutional proposals.

"But I am not prepared to disclose details as discussions with the Indian community regarding constitutional reforms are held on a confidential basis."

In reply to other questions on the issue, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said no statistics were kept on applications by members of the Indian community for permits to live or work in the Free State.

But the records of the department showed that there had been no applications for residence last year.
Successful population control is both a function and a result of urbanisation and economic success. Population explosions, on the other hand, are a function and a result of economic failure.

This simple, and seemingly contradictory, proposition lies at the heart of the debate about population control in SA that forced birth-control, the difficulty of imposing birth-control on tribal cultures, agonised comparisons of black and white birth-rates and comparisons with China’s dictatorial control measures.

The science committee itself recognised that “socio-economic development” is the key to population control. It also recognised, without directly commenting on the fact, that its projections made nonsense of ideological considerations that are Holy Writ in the National Party.

Thus it stated that “in the future a large influx of the (black) population into the towns and cities of SA may be expected. This phenomenon is inevitable and universal.”

It is also economically and demographically desirable. Population control itself depends on it as the committee’s own figures show. Urbanised populations almost invariably have lower birth-rates than rural ones.

To a degree the debate on population growth is an artificial one. Any group of experts given a brief to consider any problem can, by projecting current trends far into the future, come up with statistically sound projections of absolute disaster. It doesn’t much matter whether the problem is pollution, fossil fuel reserves, population or anything else.

Indeed, on current fertility trends the committee itself was able to show that by 2100 SA would have a population in excess of the present population of the entire world. Thus, of course, the committee recognised as the nonsense it is.

In considering the population trend the committee could have done worse than read a recent book, The Coming Boom, by the chairman and director of research of America’s Hudson Institute, Herman Kahn.

Kahn, whose claim to expertise is unquestioned and whose research back-up is greater than most, takes a considerably less gloomy view of population trends than the PC’s committee.

And he bases his argument not so much on modern methods of birth-control but on socio-economic factors. Thus he writes: “We (at the Hudson Institute) believe that rates of growth of world population, and probably of world economic output, have peaked (or soon will) and that the next phase will be a gradual levelling-off process which will stabilise at high, but sustainable, levels of population and economy between the middle of the twenty first and the middle of the twenty second century.”

Optimum indeed when compared to the gloomy prognostications of the Club of Rome and the Brundt Report. Particularly when he also concludes that within the next two centuries “barring some perverse combination of bad luck and bad management, human beings should be almost everywhere, numerous, rich and largely in control of the forces of nature.”

Many find Kahn’s conclusions highly arguable. But the fact is that he does have powerful arguments to back his conclusions — arguments that are relevant to SA political and economic policy.

And they depend on economic factors — particularly on urbanisation and increased affluence. Indeed by Kahn’s argument Pretoria, with its massive ideologically-inspired effort to restrict black urbanisation is the prime saboteur of population control in SA. The same conclusion is implicit in the PC science committee report.

Kahn points out that in 1800 the average American woman had eight children. By 1945, well before the discovery of modern birth-control methods, the figure had fallen to 3.1.

SA, of course, is not America and there are major differences in culture, resources and history that can be used to deny the validity of any comparison between the two. The evidence suggests that such a denial would be false.

The cultural bias towards having as many children as possible is found at some stage in nearly all societies — not just among African tribes. But there is some doubt whether it would be reinforced by cultural and religious means its real base is economic. And it remains economically whether the social group being considered is in a twentieth century SA homelands or in nineteenth century rural America.

Thus, Kahn says, “In effect children in affluent or urbanised nations are consumers. In earlier days they were producers and a source of wealth and social security.”

In other words, in an urbanised society the economic pressures are directed towards having fewer children because in such a society children have to be supported and educated. They also make little of...
no contribution to the family's support. In a backward rural society the more children one had the better. They worked in the fields and supported their parents in their old age.

Of course, there is a hangover of cultural bias towards large families in a newly urbanised population. But urbanisation, of itself, is a powerful factor towards limiting population growth.

When one adds a growing degree of affluence to urbanisation, together with the higher degrees of education and sophistication that goes with affluence, the effect is reinforced.

This does not, of course, mean that there is no problem. Changes in population fertility occur slowly and a bad short-term effect is that lowered fertility leads to an excess of elderly people in a population and a relative shortage of younger people in their prime producing years.

But such problems can be overcome by sensible planning and a rational economic programme.

SA is fortunate in that it does not face the problems of China or India, where populations are already massively high and where any increase is a socio-economic disaster. SA's population is still fairly small and the country has the resources to support three or four times the present number.

Of course, the population will increase and the means will have to be found to feed and employ many more people. The only sure recipe for disaster is to keep the bulk of the people penned into rural areas and subjected to economic and cultural deprivation.

A rational economic policy based on recognition that vastly increased urbanisation is inevitable is a prerequisite for a sound economic and social future. If this runs counter to wishful thinking in government circles it is just too bad.
Next 20 years
will transform
blacks' life-style

By DEREK TOMMEEY, Financial Editor

BETWEEN 1925 and 1970 South Africa experienced an industrial revolution which transformed the life-style of the Afrikaner population. Now the country is starting a second industrial revolution which within 20 years will change the life-style of most of its black population.

This is one of the findings of economists and demographers who have been analysing economic and population trends to try to determine where the country is going.

Some of these findings were outlined this week by the Minister of Finance, Mr O P F Horwood, to a group of Johannesburg businessmen.

He said a second great industrial revolution lay ahead of South Africa which would result in the partial disintegration of the country's economic duality, and in the industrialisation and urbanisation of a large number of blacks.

20-million blacks

Some economists and demographers believed that about 20 million blacks would become urbanised in the next 20 years.

This would increase the part of the black population in urban areas from 35 percent to between 67 percent and 70 percent. About 90 percent of whites and Indians already lived in urban areas.

The industrialisation and urbanisation of a large number of blacks would also increase, rising from the present 70 percent to about 85 percent.

It was this process that would bring South Africans economic problems - and opportunities.

South Africans had no choice on whether further black urbanisation should take place.

The choices remaining were where black urbanisation reasonably could and should be, and what the quality of that urbanisation could and should be.

There was a strong tendency for migration to the present metropolitan areas and especially to the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area.

Meeting the needs of the newly urbanised would create serious economic problems.

The movement of people to the cities immediately created a whole series of basic material requirements, which strained production capacity and worked hand in glove with inflation.

These opportunities should spring from the huge education and training programmes in the next two decades and the induction of large numbers into skilled categories in the industrial production sector.

By the year 2000 about 187,000 blacks would matriculate each year, compared with 50,000 whites.

Much greater

The second industrial revolution would be much greater than the first between 1925 and 1970.

The total urbanised population would apparently expand at a rate of more than six percent a year.

This should lead to a phenomenal expansion of the local market for basic products.

However, Mr Horwood warned that while South Africa had the potential for economic growth, this could not be financed by the Treasury.

Inevitably, state finances must play a role, but the private sector would have to play a larger role in financing its own affairs.
SOUTH AFRICA has just enough water to support a population of between 70-million and 80-million people. The present population is 29-million and already there are reports from the drought-stricken areas of the country that children are dying of kwashiorkor. If every woman limits herself to two children between now and the year 2000 — a short 17 years away — there will be 65-million people in South Africa. How much worse will the drought situation be then?

THESE figures from the recent PC Demographic Report are frightening. What is being done to limit the run-away population growth?

The Association for Voluntary Sterilisation, founded in 1974, is currently stepping up its campaign. Funded by the private sector, the organisation, under the chairmanship of Dr V P de Villiers, has the blessing of the Government.

Voluntary sterilisation in men and women, as a means of family planning, is being widely encouraged and the majority of the large medical aid societies are paying for the operations.

Sterilisation for the underprivileged is free of charge and transport is arranged from home to hospital or clinic and back again.

In the Cape there are three educational audiovisual programmes aimed at the lower income groups. These programmes have been scientifically worked out to appeal to the widest possible audience and copies of the colour slide shows have been made for showing in hospitals, clinics and factories.

There are two basic programmes — one tells the personal story of a coloured man who decides to have a vasectomy.

Sensitively handled, the story answers all the questions a man would ask on whether the operation will affect his sex life, whether it is painful, if he will need time off work and how effective it is.

The second programme is the story of Marie, who has her "tubes" tied after the birth of her fourth child. It goes on to show how she and her husband manage to save up for a refrigerator and are also hoping one day to own their own home.

There are plans to take the educational programmes into the country districts to be shown at farm club meetings and clinics, where there is difficulty in breaking down cultural prejudice against sterilisation and where it is an established tradition to have large families as an insurance against old age.
Fears of black ‘flood’ exaggerated — author

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

If the Government scrapped influx control, the "flood" of blacks to the cities would not be nearly as great as supporters of control claim, according to a book by a noted research economist, which is due for release next week.

But the book also argues that influx control has, up to now, been very successful in keeping blacks out of the white cities and that South Africa is underurbanised by international standards.

The book is by Cape Town economist Mr. Charles Smutkin. Entitled "Four Essays on the past, present and possible future distribution of black South Africans", it is based on a mathematical analysis of influx control policies.

According to Mr. Smutkin, the proportion of blacks in urban areas outside the homelands actually dropped between 1960 and 1980 from 26.6% to 26.7%.

And in the country areas outside the homelands, it dropped even more drastically — from 30.1% to 20.6%.

And the proportion of blacks in the homelands rose sharply from 39.9% to 33.1% between 1960 and 1980.

He argues that, because of influx control policies, the population of South African cities actually lags far behind those of other countries with a similar population and income standards.

This, he argues, means influx control policies and resettlement programmes have been effective in their aim of keeping blacks out of cities and forcing them into the homelands, which are becoming overcrowded.

But Mr. Smutkin also argues that influx control has created a vicious spiral in which ever tougher control is needed to keep blacks out of cities — and he cites tougher pass raids and action against squatters as evidence.

He argues that scrapping influx control would not produce as great a flood to the cities as its supporters claim.

He says scrapping the system would remove pressure on black country areas and thus make them more able to support a population.

Without influx control, he says, the black city population would rise to 47% by the end of the century, only halfway towards closing the gap with the internationally expected amount.

There would be about 7,400,000 extra people in the white areas by the end of the century, about a third the amount expected by most commentators.

He argues that cities would be better able to cope with the rise in population than black country areas.
Private sector ‘must help’ cope with urbanization

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The private sector would have to help finance the challenges of a restructured society, another industrial revolution and large-scale increasing urbanisation, the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

He said at the resumption of the debate on the Finance vote that parents, for instance, would have to realise that the days of free schooling for their children would run out.

In the long term, the challenges facing South Africa were those that would accompany structural changes to the country, a third industrial revolution, and the urbanisation of large numbers of people. Possibly 15 to 20 million blacks would become urbanised in the next two decades and 85 percent more coloured would move to cities.

At the same time the decentralization of economic activities throughout South Africa in the next two decades would have to be taken into account.

"It is out of this process that the economic problems, and I stress, the opportunities will arise," Mr Horwood said he did not think decentralisation would reverse the process of urbanisation in the existing metropolitan areas. "I say it will arrest the present or recent flow of migration to the big metropolitan areas. Chances are that decentralization will slow the process down and will mean more urbanisation in the rural areas, if I can put it that way."

As Minister of Finance he had to take note of what the effect of this would be on the economy.

"When people move to big cities or to new cities a whole series of material needs come into effect."

Although South Africa was able to cope with the challenges ahead, it was unreasonable to expect the government to finance it all.

"The private sector has done a great deal to develop this country and is doing so every day," Mr Horwood said.

"But I sometimes wonder whether the private sector or parts of it realize first of all the magnitude of the challenges ahead and secondly the necessity for the whole country to finance them."

He believed the private sector was going to have to play an increasingly important part.

"Just one aspect, for example, is education. The days of so-called free education will run out and that means parents and others will have to help the government to finance this extremely important service."

"I think as long as we can all be aware of these magnificent opportunities and realize it requires a national effort to finance them, our future is assured and this country will go from strength to strength," Mr Horwood said.

The balance of payments had improved substantially as a result of the government's fiscal and monetary policies, foreign reserves had been rising steadily and the economy as a whole was stable, he said.

It was true that the inflation rate in the short term was still too high, but its present rate of 13.5 percent was by no means unreasonable.

"I would say looking at the shorter term there is no reason for pessimism. There is no doubt that in the United States, which has an enormous effect on world economy, there are signs of improvement," Mr Horwood said.

"This will spill over and is already doing so in the European economy and we are geared to take advantage of this gradual improvement in the world economy.

"By the end of this year we will see distinct signs of that recovery in South Africa," he said.

— Sapa
Goyt's 'fierce dogs' arson

Staff Reporter

THE government's response to increased black urbanization had been "legalized arson, ferocious dogs and harassment and imprisonment of men, women and children". Dr J T Sonnenberg, FPF MP, said in the Provincial Council on Thursday.

Dr Sonnenberg, the opposition spokesman on health, said during the no-confidence debate that 30 percent of blacks had been urbanized by 1980. However, by the end of the century, this figure was expected to reach 75 percent.

The government had dealt with this problem in a "typically make-shift" fashion, bearing in mind that it was escalating all the time.

At the KTC squatter camp, they had responded with tear-smoke and searchlights.

"The battle for KTC may be over, and the authorities may feel they have achieved some thing," he said, "in truth they have achieved nothing. The same scenario will recur with a few changes in the cast at a different venue before very long."

Mr H A Smit, NP MP, said greater numbers of blacks were streaming to the Cape than the economy or number of houses could carry.

'Protected'

People "who had a right to be here" had to be protected from the effects of people streaming to the area, he said. There were already 10,000 unemployed coloured people in the Cape. "Do you want to make this problem worse?"

How could the government use valuable ground to provide housing for these large numbers of people? The problem would become even worse if contract workers were allowed to bring wives to the Cape, he said.

The movement of people would lead to depopulation of the homelands, a greater need for housing in the Cape, pressure on schools and health services. In short, permanent black residents would be worse off, he said.
What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of (i) the Black township of Cullinan, (ii) Tokoza Alberton, (iii) Watville, (iv) Daveyton, (v) Vosloorus, (vi) Kwa Thema (vii) Ratanda, (viii) Kathlegong, (ix) Duduz, (x) Tembisa, (xi) the Black township of Delmas, (xii) the Black township of Devon and (xiii) Tsakane as at 31 December 1981 and 31 December 1982, respectively?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

### 31 December 1981

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Drought forcing blacks to move

Mr Errol Moorcroft
Parliamentary Staff

THE devastating drought in black homelands was forcing black people to move to towns and cities in increasing numbers to escape starvation, the Assembly has been told.

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PPP Albany) said the effect of the drought in the black homelands was "nothing less than a disaster of major proportions".

He appealed to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to "face up to the realities of the situation and not to take evasive action behind clouds of teargas and rolls of barbed wire."

Speaking in the debate on the budget vote for Dr Koornhof’s department, Mr Moorcroft said: "King Canute ordered the rising tide to recede and he failed. This honourable Minister is ordering the black tide from the homelands to return, but he too will fail."

Mr Moorcroft, the chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, said the Minister was underestimating the forces that drove people to leave the security of their homes to enter the "forbidden" white areas.

"A man might sit back and watch his crops wither and his cattle die, but when his children start dying then he will move. And he will move to where he thinks he has a chance of finding work to save his family."

EXPLOSIVE

He said: "Sending these people back solves nothing - rather does it build up an explosive situation in the rural areas."

"It is my great fear that the spark of revolution in this country will not come from our townships, but rather from the poverty-stricken homelands. And that spark will be carried into our cities by people who have nothing to lose."

Starvation

In a grim outline of drought conditions in the black homelands, Mr Moorcroft called on the Assembly to consider the following facts:

- This year alone, more than 120,000 cattle had died of starvation and disease in the homelands.
- Transkei had calculated its loss of livestock at R100-million.
- Ciskei had lost 10 percent of its national herd since January this year. If so many had died before winter, at least another 20 percent of the territory’s cattle would die during this winter.

Mr Moorcroft quoted the director of Transkei’s veterinary services, Dr Carlos Santos, as saying the worst was still to come.

Go-ahead for SWA council

THE Government has given the go-ahead for the proposed new State Council in South West Africa.

In a statement, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the Administrator-General of the territory, Dr Willie van Niekerk, had submitted a

CONSERVATIVE Party spokesmen provoked the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to react angrily to what he called "personal" insults during the debate on his budget vote.

Early in the debate Mrs Helen Suzman (PPP Houghton) moved on behalf of her party that the Minister’s salary be reduced.

The Conservative Party, when the debate resumed yesterday, introduced a motion calling for Dr Koornhof’s salary, in excess of R54,000, to be deducted altogether from his department’s budget.

BACKED OFF

While the PFP condemned the Minister for "inhuman treatment" of blacks in the Western Cape and the removal of blacks from "black spots" such as Driefontein, the CP argued that the Minister had backed off from removals and that consolidation of the black national states had come to a standstill.

Mr Casper Uys, CP Barberton, who moved that the Minister’s salary be deducted, said Dr Koornhof was doing the greatest disservice to blacks taking over white areas.

When Mr Uys introduced the motion, Mr Horace van Rensburg, PPP Bryanston, told the Minister across the floor: "Never mind, there is always the Salvation Army."

Another Conservative Party speaker, Mr P van Staden, Koedoespoort, said that whites in urban areas were extremely dissatisfied with the influx of blacks which was being permitted by the Minister. Government policy was resulting in blacks taking over white areas.

Dr Koornhof under siege

Dr Piet Koornhof
CAREFULLY

Enter at the top of each page and of the block on this cover the question you are answering. True or black ink must be used. Answers. The use of a ball point pen, the red or green ink may be underlining, emphasis or for which pencil may also be used. James must be printed on each graph-paper where sheet examination book(s) are used to not write in the left hand man.

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In a statement, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the Administrator General of the territory, Dr Willie van Niekerk, had submitted a proposal for the establishment of such a council to the Government.

"The South African Government will not stand in the way of the proposed interim arrangements as the parties of South West themselves wish it to be put into effect in the period before independence."

Mr Botha stressed that "the interim arrangement should not hamper or jeopardise the current international negotiations which are of course proceeding.

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Mr Casper Uys, CP Barbierton, who moved that the Minister's salary be deducted, said Dr Koornhof was doing the greatest disservice to South Africa by establishing a council in the Western Cape that would accommodate more blacks than were presently living in the homeland of KwaZulu.

City slums report 'being considered' - Eastern Cape

The Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has announced that the report on the upgrading of urban slums in the Eastern Cape is in the final stages of consideration by the Government.

Dr Koornhof made this announcement during the debate on his budget vote yesterday.

In the same debate Mr Andrew Savage, FFP Walmer, pointed out that rural slums were worse than urban slums, the only merit of rural slums being that, from the Government's point of view, they were out of sight.

CONDITIONS

Dr Koornhof said that the Metropolitan Black Planning Council had been appointed in the Eastern Cape to improve the deplorable conditions in which thousands of blacks were living.

He called on the private sector and employers in particular to provide housing once basic services had been laid on.

He said that apart from general upgrading, development action was to be instigated in areas such as Kwadwe, KwaMagxaki, the Red Location, Zwede shanty town, and Motherwell.
Homelands could ‘spark revolt’

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Repatriation of black people to the homelands would build up an explosive situation in the rural areas, Mr Errol Moorcroft (PPP Albany) said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the Co-operation and Development vote, he pleaded strongly for more government aid to the drought-stricken homelands.

When drought and poverty drove white farmers to the cities in the 1930s the government of the time “pulled out all the stops”, providing jobs, schools and housing.

In contrast, blacks presently in the same position were seen as a “squatter problem” and “illegals”.

“The components of persecution are well-known — dawn raids, armed police, dogs, search lights, barbed wire, tear gas, persecution, fines and deportation.”

He called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to face up to the reality that the country did not have a squatter problem, but an urbanization problem.

‘Black tide’

“The minister is ordering the black tide from the homelands to return, but he too will fail.”

Blacks were not coming to the cities to seek wealth, but for “bread to put into their children’s mouths”.

“It is my great fear that the spark in a revolution in this country will not come from our teeming urban townships, but rather from the poverty-stricken homelands, and that spark will be carried into our cities by people who have nothing to lose.”

Replying, the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said the government had “gone out of its way” to assist the homelands in surviving the drought. The homelands had been assisted in the creation of temporary jobs, securing water supplies and black farmers had been given access to loan funds.

Govt bid to finalize consolidation process

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Consolidation of Ciskei would be finalized with legislation during the current parliamentary session, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Transfer of an additional 82,000ha promised to Ciskei since February last year would be entrenched in legislation this session.

Speaking during the debate on the Co-operation and Development vote, Dr Koornhof said the government was trying to finalize the consolidation process as swiftly as possible.

With the exception of KwaZulu and KwaNdebele, the Cabinet had virtually reached finality on land consolidation throughout South Africa.
Drought may start surge to the cities

Weekend Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH — Top officials have warned that there is an imminent danger of an influx of drought-impoverished Ciskeian and Transkeians to South African cities, including Cape Town.

The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr. Louis Koch, and the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in this area, Mr. George Reynolds, echoed the solemn warning by Mr. Errol Moorcroft, PFP MP for Albany, in Parliament this week.

The jurisdiction of these officials includes the drought-stricken Border areas around East London, King William’s Town and Queenstown.

Accelerated

“We will have to be alert for an accelerated urbanisation so that we can be prepared,” Mr. Koch said.

“I am not aware of a noticeable increased migration to cities, but this is definitely a reality we will have to look at.”

A place were such a process was likely to manifest itself first was Mdantsane in Ciskei, on East London’s doorstep.

It was difficult to measure such a migration, particularly as those entering areas illegally would attempt to do so unnoticed.

However, Administration Board inspectors in townships would soon realise if the number of people to a housing unit was changing drastically.

There would also probably be a significant increase in the number of people prosecuted under influx laws, but the urbanisation would also be from farms within South Africa to the cities.

One way of neutralising possible large-scale urbanisation because of the drought would be to remove the motivation for moving from drought-stricken areas by providing aid to reduce the effect of the drought, said Mr. Koch.

Mr. Reynolds agreed that it was likely that drought-stricken people would stream to cities to find an alternative income. “This will worsen our current housing problems considerably.”

Mr. Moorcroft said in an interview that his warning referred not only to the Eastern Cape, but also the Western Cape, Durban and the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vreemings area.

Squatter camp

It was difficult to measure the degree of migration, but the Western Cape squatter camp populations were probably increased by the drought.

The Langa courts there were already working flat out to deal with the prosecutions for illegal entry into the area.

“One gets the feeling that squatting in Port Elizabeth has almost got out of hand. There appears to be a build-up of illegal people in cities.”

Such an influx would also increase arrests for crime through desperation as unemployment was high and employers would be wary to provide work for those from other areas.

Asked to comment, Ciskeian Government officials said statistics on migration from rural areas were not available.

All ‘moc cons’ fo this bea

Weekend Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — It has been whispered that the provincial cabinet might be having a herschging party in October.

Construction of the new R70 000 enclosure for the Queens Park Kudu is due to begin in July. It is expected to be completed within three months.

Although the R70 000 cash target has been met after a R50 000 donation from Somerset West benefactors Laureen Wyk, donations are still being sought.

Mr. Donald Card, chairman of the Save Our Bear fund, among the materials needed are about 10,000 bricks and a particular type of piping.

Feet on the beat — that’s ‘Tiny’ Strydom

By BRUCE HOPWOOD

Weekend Argus Reporter

WARRANT Officer “Tiny” Strydom has been walking the streets of Cape Town since 1947.

He is an old-fashioned bobby on the beat, and even “All the skollies knew who I was. They used to call me ‘oubaas van jare,nil’,” he says.

It is not surprising that he can’t recall any pleasant situations or even being in fear of his life while walking his beat. Just over 2 m tall, this
Drought may start surge to the cities

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Feet on the beat that's 'Tiny' Strydom

BY BRUCE HOPWOOD
Weekend Argus Reporter

WARRANT Officer "Tiny" Strydom has been walking the streets of Cape Town since 1947.

He is an old-fashioned boxer on the beat, and even after 30 years' duty at Caledon Square, Warrant Officer Strydom still prefers a foot patrol to a police van.

"All the skollies know who me the 'oubaas van jas'," said the retired constable.

It is not surprising that pleasant situations or even while walking his beat, Junior police boxer strikes a darkened avenue.
Black population rise 'irresponsible'

Staff Reporter

WHITES have been effectively and irrevocably outnumbered in South Africa and black leaders must realise that population control can no longer be interpreted as a device to obliterate their race.

This was said today by Mr Henne Klerck, newly-elected president of the Afrikaanse Handelssinstituut (AHI).

He told delegates to the annual general meeting of the Brick Development Association in Durban that there was an estimated backlog of housing for 600,000 people for all ethnic groups in South Africa.

This figure increased by 180,000 units a year because of the irresponsible population growth factor of the black countrymen.

"Nobody can possibly provide for such a human tide, not even a strong and powerful government — whether it be white, brown or black, capitalist, socialist or even communist.

"The answer lies in controlling that population now," Mr Klerck said.

Mr Klerck said the AHI had often been branded as an apologist for Government policy, but it was totally apolitical and concerned itself only with the business interests of a specific group.

"I merely believe that if there is going to be a change in our economy and lifestyle, we have a right to have our say.

Mr Klerck said the huge housing backlog put the building industry "on the threshold of entering the most dramatic boom in its history, which will be sustained for many years because of socio-political demand pressures".

He questioned whether it was necessary to build brick homes "to last 100 years" and suggested that one of the main reasons for high housing costs was "over-specification."
Black births blamed for lack of homes

Property Editor

MR HENNIE Klerck, president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, yesterday blamed the 'irresponsible population growth factor of our black countrymen' for the growing housing backlog.

He told the annual meeting of the Brick Developers' Association in Durban there was an estimated backlog of 600,000 housing units for all ethnic groups in South Africa. This was increasing by 180,000 homes a year, a factor for which he criticised blacks.

Mr Klerck said: 'It is reported that our black population is growing at the alarming rate of 3 percent a year, and that this is the main contributing factor to the doubling of our population every 31 years.'

Every day we see headlines of starvation in KwaZulu and other black homelands. This is great news material — but the type of news that does South Africa's image precious little good.

'Should these headlines not rather be highlighting the greatest problem facing the underprivileged of South Africa today? They should be screaming at us all — every week, every day — the absolute necessity to curb the frightening population explosion which threatens to destroy our beautiful country.'

'Nobody can possibly provide for such a human tide, not even a strong and powerful government, whether it be white, brown or black, capitalist socialist or even communist.

'The answer lies in controlling that population now.'

Priority

'Our black leaders must surely realise and recognise that control of population growth can no longer be interpreted as the white man's device for obliterating their race, because whites have long ago been effectively and irrevocably outnumbered.'

Mr Klerck added: 'Why do I raise this subject at the annual meeting of the BDA? Simply because leaders of all fields have admitted that overcoming the black housing backlog is of the highest priority.

'I therefore think this is the right time and place to ask you whether you are doing your bit.'

He said that the huge backlog meant that generally the building industry was on the threshold of entering the most dramatic boom in its history.

'What is even more promising is the fact that this boom will be sustained for many years because of the socio-political demand pressures.'

Mr Klerck also defended the AHI's position: 'We have often been branded as an apologist for Government policy and some have looked upon our Institute as an anachronism in the modern business world.

'I wish to assure you, however, that the AHI is not a puppet organisation.

'We are totally apolitical and concern ourselves solely with the business interests of a specific group.

'We will never hesitate to tackle legislation to prove that point.'
Tongaat chief urges rural jobs scheme

THE Government and private enterprise should set up a vast scheme to provide work for the rural population on projects like building roads and dams, says Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat-Hulett group.

He says in the group’s annual report this could prevent a large-scale drift to the towns as a result of the drought.

Otherwise urban migration will increase to such an extent that the authorities could be hard pressed to deal with the resulting problems.

“While winter rainfall might alleviate the critical water shortages in many parts of the country, the drought has already had a disastrous effect on the agricultural sector.”

Its continuation will exacerbate the situation, which will materially affect sectors of the economy not normally affected by the weather. Entire industries may be disrupted by electricity costs and water rationing.

“The drought and its aftermath will accelerate the problems of unemployment and under-employment in rural subsistence economies.”

There is therefore an urgent need for relief employment schemes aided by the resources of the relevant government departments and private enterprise, whereby rural rehabilitation and development can be accelerated.

TWO PROJECTS

Tongaat-Hulett, which employs more than 47,000 people, will itself go ahead with two major construction projects, a R175-million sugar mill on the Natal north coast and a R30-million brick factory near Pretoria.

This is in spite of the fact that Mr Saunders foresees a fall in profits this year.

The group’s pre-tax profit was R87.4-million in the year to March. Sugar accounted for 28.4 percent of this.

Earnings were 116.1c a share and the total dividend is 58c a share. No comparison is possible because these are the first results since the Tongaat-Hulett merger.

Audrey d’Angelo
Apartheid policy is anything but petty

Leon Marshall, Political Editor, reviews the report by the Surplus People Project, which records the forced removal of 3.5-million individuals in 13 years and the threat hanging over 2-million more.

Objectives to apartheid have often been directed at its "petty" insults to people. But a recently-completed study shows that the real affect of separate development has been anything but petty.

The study, done by a group of volunteer researchers operating under the name Surplus People Project, has put an awesome perspective on the artificial population shift that has taken place in terms of the policy.

Forced removals have been from time to time evoked, particularly against the authoritarian terms of which people were moved and the dismal conditions in which they were sometimes resettled.

The Surplus People Project set out in 1979 to sketch the national dimensions of this policy and what its impact has been on the communities that have been relocated.

Startling

One of the most startling findings was, since 1960 there have been more than 3.5-million individual removals of various types. At least 2-million more people are currently under threat of removal. Many people have been moved more than once, and some are living in fear of further relocation.

The estimated 3.5-million removals exclude relocations due to betterment or land-use planning in the homelands and the endowment out of the "white" cities under influx control regulations.

Betterment removals in Natal alone are thought to exceed a million since the 1960s.

It was impossible to count the number of people displaced under the influx control laws, as the records did not tell how many of the hundreds of thousands arrested were actually expelled.

Biggest category

The single biggest category of people removed have been farm workers—1.25-million. This includes people who have been living on farms as tenants and workers who have become redundant owing to old age or mechanisation.

Group area removals have been the second largest category—834,000. Thousands of black people who were moved to homelands from areas in Pretoria in the 1950s and early 1960s had to be moved again because they were settled with the wrong ethnic group.

The Removals Record 1960-82

The largest category of those under threat of removal is that of black spots and consolidation. It is estimated that 1.15-million people are to be moved in terms of the 1973 proposals for consolidation of the homelands. The rest of the estimated 2-million future removals will be expected to be made through farm evictions, influx and infrastructural development.

Most of the removals have taken place in the Transvaal. But the large number of homelands in the province and their ill-defined borders have created such confusion in certain areas that even the people living there are not sure whether they live in Gazankulu or Lebowa, Venda or Gazankulu or in Lebowa or kwaNdebele.

Worst conditions

In the Eastern Cape the SPP concentrated on Ciskei, where it found resettlement conditions to be "some of the worst in the country—extremely high unemployment, little economic activity, a very dense population and a particularly repressive Bantustan government."

Piece meal removal of farm families and the re-establishment of townships in black areas account for the mass of the 400,000 removed.

On the infamous Dimbaza resettlement project the SPP says in its report that "Dimbaza is an often quoted example of how a closer settlement became a showcase. There are factories in Dimbaza, but housing has been improved, but SPP found a 35 percent unemployment rate among the economically active population—among the highest in the country.

"Dimbaza was improved only as a result of an international outcry. There are hundreds of Dimbazas throughout South Africa needing development, but little happens unless they somehow make the limelight—and even then, as Dimbaza shows, the development does not meet local needs."

The Western Cape was found to have been affected mainly by Group Area evictions and by the destruction of informal settlements the black occupants of which were shunted back to the Transkei and Ciskei because of the Government's coloured labour preference policy for the area.

Relocations in the Northern Cape are virtually complete.

The Free State lays claim to the largest resettlement area in the country—Overwaag, with an estimated 160,000 people, although some put it at 200,000.

Material loss

In Natal only half of the scheduled relocations have been carried out. The province differs in that it includes only one homeland, kwazulu, which has the largest population but which is at the same time also the most fragmented.

Many parts of the homeland shut white urban areas, encouraging a proliferation of informal settlements, making access to jobs somewhat easier and also making commuting possible on a much wider scale.

The SPP says in its report that living conditions in relocation areas are generally very poor and most people suffer material loss when they are relocated, particularly those moved from where they had agricultural land to areas where they do not.

It insists the conditions are highly variable and still so rudimentary as to make the Government's repeated assurances that relocations mean development and upliftment "a public relations exercise only."
Drought forces trek of workers from the Karoo

PORT ELIZABETH. — The central Karoo's crippling drought and the onset of winter are making Beaufort West, the largest town in the area, a “mecca” for poverty-stricken farm labourers who are trekking along major trunk and dirt roads in caravans of donkey carts loaded with families, furniture, poultry and other possessions.

The “trek” labour exodus from major towns like Carnarvon, Murraysburg, Victoria West, Fraserburg, Prince Alfred Road, Laingsburg and Loxton (areas called the Nuweveld in the north and the Koup in the south) is not unusual, but this year’s disastrous drought, said to be one of the worst in history, and the already freezing cold weather in the Nuweveld, Sneeuwberg and Winterberg mountain ranges, are driving entire families towards Beaufort West.

Snow peril

According to Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Karoo Farm Workers’ Union, if it now snowed in Karoo’s mountainous regions “many will perish in the mountains.”

“There is not much work in Karoo towns any more because of the crippling drought, and coloured labourers are trekking into our area by the thousands,” said Mr Essop, a Beaufort West businessman and former member of the old Coloured Representative Council (CRC).

Willing hand

"Already about 30 to 40 families are out-spammed near Nelspoort, about 80 kms from Beaufort West Schools, churches, town and divisional councils, white farmers’ unions and co-operatives, farmers themselves and shopkeepers are giving a willing and helping hand, while the Department of Internal Affairs has sent many social workers and other staff into the field to assist these desperate and illiterate people.
Act is focus of seven-day vigil

Staff Reporter

THE Black Sash is mounting a week-long public vigil to focus attention on forced removals and resettlements from today — the 70th anniversary of the Natives Land Act of 1913.

The Act prohibited blacks from buying land in areas demarcated for whites, and vice versa, Mrs Mary Burton, chairman of the Cape Western Region of the Black Sash, said in a statement:

"This set the pattern of black dispossession which has culminated in the forced removal of over three million people."

The government’s purpose in passing the Land Act was to reduce Bantu-speaking people to being wage-labourers and subordinates forever, she said.

This week’s programme of shows in the Trellis Room beside the Crypt under St George’s Cathedral includes:

- Monday, 1pm — Dr Margaret Nash speaks on "One People, One Land"
- Tuesday — "The Promised Land", a slide show, will be presented in English and Afrikaans alternately from 1130 until 1pm at half-hourly intervals
- Wednesday, 1pm — Community Arts Project Mime Group will stage "Die Groot Baas"
- Thursday, 1pm — A slide show entitled "Vulamehlo" (open your eyes)
- Friday, 1pm — Cape Focus, 70 years of relocation, by Mr Keith Gottschalk
**Govt 'respects' Rikhotso ruling**

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr. Piet Koornhof, met administration board chairmen yesterday afternoon to discuss the issue of contract labourers’ rights to apply for permanent residence in South Africa.

But at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday morning he stressed that squatting would not be permitted

This follows a decision by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein to grant permanent residence rights to Mr Mehlolo Toni Rikhotso, who had worked for one employer for longer than 10 years.

In a statement, Dr. Koornhof said the government would respect the judgment and would not introduce legislation that would nullify it.

"Every case will be judged on merit and strictly tested against the guidelines outlined by the Appeal Court decision."

The government would introduce amending legislation during this session to clarify the situation regarding the wives and children of the contract workers concerned.

The conditions would entail the assurance of some form of residence or site for a proposed home.

Dr. Koornhof said that in order to clarify misunderstanding, confusion and speculation which had arisen as a result of the Rikhotso judgment, it was necessary to spell out clearly how the judgment affected the legal position of migrant workers and their dependents.

"I must emphasize that the government is obviously bound by the judgment and that it accepts responsibility for all its implications.

"I must however also stress the fact that as the responsible minis-

[Image of Migrant and Labour]

...ter it is my duty to avoid, at all costs, that unrealistic expectations of instant accommodation in urban areas are not created in the minds of migrant workers and their families who are affected by the judgment.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that now that the rights of affected migrant workers have been clearly established they have basically acquired the right to apply to rent or buy the right of occupation of a home by what is commonly known as the home ownership scheme or by purchasing 99-year leasehold rights.

"But they have not, in terms of the judgment, acquired legal rights to demand a house in black urban residential areas.

"It is common cause that many of the dependents of migrant workers who qualify to live in urban townships in terms of the Rikhotso judgment are already present in urban townships.

"Such persons must come forward and identify themselves to the township administration in order that it may be explained to them what these legal rights are and what steps can be taken to help them.

"It must be clearly understood that squatting will not be permitted under any circumstances."

Dr. Koornhof appealed to employers affected by the judgment to clarify their position with the authorities..."
Harsh Land Act of 70 years ago imposed segregation

Awakening on Friday morning, June 20, 1913, the South African native found himself, not actually a slave, but a pariah in the land of his birth.

— Sol Plaatje

The Boers are now using the Englishmen from the public service, and when they have finished with them, they will make a law declaring it a crime for a native to live in South Africa unless he be a servant in the employ of a Boer, and from this it will be but one step to complete the dispossessment.

— Mosotho speaker cited by Plaatje

As in his 1913 treatise "Native Life in South Africa" black journalist and political leader Plaatje was most unconcerned and in detail with the 1913 Natives Land Act and its catastrophic effects on 4.5 million black South Africans.

Writing in the 1930s, Frank Wilding's "The restrained comment "Few laws passed in South Africa can have been felt with such immediate harshness by so large a section of the population. For Plaatje and his contemporaries no such moderation was possible. For them it was "the first act of genocide, the "South African war of extermination."

What happened

What evoked such harsh words and intense feelings? On this 70th anniversary of the Land Act it is important to look back and find out what actually happened and why.

The legislation, not even mentioned in the Governor General's speech at the opening of the 1935 session of Parliament was foreshadowed by a February 18 question concerning details of the registration of Transvaal farms in the name of blacks in the past. The answer to it, Minister of Lands provided a cut-and-dried answer, which later journalists proved to be grossly misleading but at the time provided the "statistical scarecrow"

needed by the white racist lobby.

Ten days later, in an impassioned address on the emergency danger of squatters, Orange Free State member J G Keyter called for a General Pass and Squatters Bill to prohibit coloured people (1) from wandering about without a proper pass, (2) from squattting on farms, and (3) from sowing on the shape system Transvaal P G Grobler, later to be imprisoned as one of the 1913 Boer Rebellion traitors, moved the addition "and further to take all necessary steps to restrict the purchase and lease of land by natives."

The Bill led to a full debate on Parliament and through their own organizations, representation from all quarters: South African Native National Congress, Transvaal Landowners' Association, churches, missionary societies, etc.

Yet within weeks it was rushed through both Houses of Parliament and, signed by the Governor General on June 16, gazetted on June 19 to take immediate effect.

'Scheduled areas'

The Natives Land Act of 1913 imposed on the Union of South Africa as a whole the rigid segregation and control of blacks practised by the Orange Free State. It delimited certain areas, mainly in Natal and the Cape Province, as African 'scheduled areas'. Areas of the country, including certain districts which had been occupied by Africans were prohibited from acquiring, leasing or occupying land outside the reserves and whites from dealing in land inside the reserves.

The Act therefore provided for territorial separation, the elimination of agricultural competition from an already over-crowded 10 million black farmers into wage labour on the white farms, in the mines and in the burgeoning urban industrial areas.

At the time of its passing, whites already held 50 times as much land per head as did the blacks, but the motive was not protection of white progressive agriculture. Rather the reverse. The newly formed African Farmers' Association, through the National Native Congress, encouraged its members to acquire land and to adopt modern farming methods. All over the country blacks farming on-the-half were bringing agricultural land into production to the benefit alike of the landowners and the society in need of food and of themselves.

Only choice

These half-share farmers were in fact among the hardest hit by the Act. Their only way was to become wage labourers and hand over their lives, or to stay on the farms with their stock and possessions in a desperate search for alternative land. The penalty for accommodating a landless black was 100 years' imprisonment (shades of the Orderly Movement Bill and the miserable pass laws amendment).

In chapters like "One Night with the Refugee" Plaatje collected evidence for an SANNEL propaganda campaign.

By MARGARET NASH

people live under threat of removal to homelands of poverty, hunger and desperation.

Preventing violence

In the wake of the 1913 Land Act Plaatje and other Congress members did not mobilize black people for resistance but instead took upon themselves the thankless and expensive task of resisting the Africans from violence.

Whose fault is it that after a half century of non-violent opposition and passive resistance the African National Congress embarked in the early 1960s on a programme of violence against installations, and that in the 70th year of national dispossession the Congress has resorted to the horrifying Pretoria-bomb type of counter-terrorism. Let this be a time of mourning for all victims of the spiral of violence, and of dedication to the struggle for an open society in which the land will nourish all its children according to their need.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Nearly 144,000 black contract workers in South Africa could be entitled to qualify for Section 10 rights following the Appeal Court decision in the recent Rikhotso case, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (FFP Houghton).

Black people qualify for rights under Section 10(1)(b) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act — entitling them to live permanently in an urban area — if they have worked continuously for the same employer for 10 or more years.

Dr Koornhof said yesterday 142,892 black contract workers “could optimally qualify” for Section 10 rights.

“If, in terms of the Appeal Court’s decision and the relevant Act, the conditions under which a contract worker can qualify were to be applied, the actual number would be very considerably less.”

The breakdown of the figures he was giving had been obtained from the administration boards and it had to be emphasized that they represented estimated numbers only.

This was because the actual total number could only be determined on a basis of examination of each individual case.

“This task, considering the fact that there are approximately 800,000 contract workers employed and the time involved, cannot be undertaken at this juncture,” he said.

The minister supplied the following figures for contract workers who could qualify in respect of each administration board:

West Rand — 42,330,
East Rand — 15,600,
Port Natal — 29,781,
Central Transvaal — 12,462,
Western Cape — 12,000,
Drakensberg — 9,089,
Southern Orange Free State — 7,657,
Orange Vaal — 4,800,
Eastern Transvaal — 1,141,
Western Transvaal — 3,044,
Highveld — 2,510,
Northern Cape — 1,735,
Eastern Cape — 1,176,
and Northern Transvaal — 477.

Sapa
Hurley, women harassed

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Archbishop Denis Hurley came under fiery and abusive attack when he held a poster during a Black Sash demonstration in Durban yesterday. Passers-by were surprised to see him and some tried to tear the poster from his hands. He remained calm throughout.

Black Sash members were also harassed during their stand in Farewell Square. Water bombs were thrown, posters torn up and abuse was hurled at them.

Throughout the country from 8am to 5pm, public protests and vigils were held to focus attention on the 1913 Land Act and the effect it has had on the lives of millions of people.

Water bombs

Mrs Jull Nicholson, an executive member, said that while Mrs Rita Easton was standing on the corner of West Street and Gardner Street a person threw a water bomb from an office building, narrowly missing her.

"A lot of heads popped out of the windows but we have no idea who threw it," said Mrs Nicholson.

More water bombs were thrown during the day but none hit their targets.

Two members, Ms Ann Colvin and Mrs Jo Thorpe, had their posters ripped out of their hands. They were also threatened with violence.

"A man shouted racist abuse at them and when he was ignored he ripped the poster from Ann's hands and threatened her," said Mrs Nicholson.

"Others, mainly men, swore at us and made rude signs."

Mrs Nicholson said no-one was physically attacked but threats were made.

"This kind of response is good because it has shown that people are taking notice and reacting," she said.
The Minister of Co-operation and Development

What was the (a) adult male, (b) adult female and (c) child population of (i) Ezamukhle, Amersfoort, (ii) Emjindini, Barberton, (iii) Silobela, Carolina, (iv) Kwa Thandeka, Amsterdam, (v) Kwa Zanele, Breyten, (vi) the Black township of Chrissiesmeer, (vii) Kwa Dela, Davel, (viii) Wesselton, Ermelo, (ix) the Black township of Lothair, (x) Sivukile, Morgenzonzon, (xi) Ethundaskokhany, Piet Retief (xii) Smule, Sabie, (xiii) Ezxamelele, Wakkerstroom, (xiv) Engwenyana, Waterval Boven, (xv) Kanyamazane, Kangwane, (xvi) Kabokwem, Kangwane, and (xvii) Matsulu, Kangwane, as at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>(a) Adult Male</th>
<th>(b) Adult Female</th>
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<td>(i) Amersfoort</td>
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What was the (a) adult male, (b) adult female and (c) child population of (i) the Black township of Witbank, (ii) Mhluza, Middelburg, (iii) Syathemba, Balfour, (iv) Syathuthuka, Belfast, (v) Mfuweni, Leandra, (vi) Thula, Ogies, (vii) Nkhotswane, Greylingstad, (viii) the Black township of Perdekop, (ix) Vukuzakhe, Volksrust, (x) Sokhule, Standerton, (xi) the Black township of Hendrina, (xii) Emzimbini, Bethal, (xiii) Mbaleni, Secunda, (xiv) the Black township of Dullstroom, (xv) the Black township of Lydenburg and (xvi) the Black township of Machadodorp as at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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<th>(a) Adult male</th>
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<td>Balfour</td>
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<td>Machadodorp</td>
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1713

TUESDAY.

(1) (a) What is the (i) adult male, (ii) adult female and (iii) child population of the Black township of Port Alfred and (b) how many houses are there in the township.

(2) whether there is a waiting list for accommodation in the township, if so how many families are on this list.

(3) whether any houses were built in the township by his Department during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available, if so, how many, if not when were houses last built there.

(4) whether there are any plans for future residential development in the township, if so what is the nature of these plans?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) (i) 2 282,
    (n) 3 800,
    (m) 3 111
(b) 1 300 Houses

(2) Yes 96 Families

(3) None There are only self-built houses

(4) Yes The replanning of the township and the upgrading of the services are in process. The surveying of sites for 99-year leasehold purposes will be undertaken in the 1984-85 financial year. A socio-economic survey is being conducted at present to determine the number of houses to be erected
What was the (a) adult male, (b) adult female and (c) child population of each specified township falling under the control of the Northern Transvaal Administration Board as at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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<tr>
<th>(a)</th>
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<td>(i) Messina</td>
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<td>(vi) Naboomspruit</td>
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<td>(vii) Nylstroom</td>
<td>2 218</td>
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What was the (a) adult male, (b) adult female, and (c) child population of (i) Mamelodi, (ii) Atteridgeville, (iii) Brits, (iv) Thabazimbi, and (v) the Black township of Warmbaths as at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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<th>(a)</th>
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<td>(v) Warmbaths</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population of Bhongalethu Township, near Oudtshoorn, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) (i) 590

(ii) 777

(b) 1 290
   As at 31 March 1983

Bhongalethu Township

1064 Mr A. SAVAGE asks the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many houses are there in
Bhongalethu Township, near Oudtshoorn, and (b) how many of these houses were built by (i) his Department and (ii) the private sector,

(2) whether any additional houses are to be built in this township, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many, (b) by whom and (c) when is it anticipated that they will be completed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 377 Self-built houses
(b) Nil.

(n) Nil.

(2) No. A new township is to be developed.

(d), (b) and (c) fall away.

Bhongalethu Township

1065 Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether any services are provided in Bhongalethu Township near Oudtshoorn, by the Eastern Cape Administration Board, if so, what services;

(2) whether a charge is levied for these services, if so, what is the charge per household;

(3) whether it is intended to increase this charge, if so, (a) when and (b) to what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes. The following services are provided:
   Township administration
   Street maintenance
   Health services
   Refuse removal
   Sanitation
   Water supply

(2) The approved tariff is R21.29 However, as a result of low wages and unemployment the Administration Board collects at present only R10.00 per month per household. The difference is being written off in terms of section 20 (4) of Act 25 of 1945.

(3) The Administration Board has recently re-investigated the charges for services rendered and has established that the services can be rendered economically at a rate of R19.00 per month. The matter is therefore at present under consideration.

Bhongalethu Township

1066 Mr. A. SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether refuse removal are carried out in Bhongalethu Township, near Oudtshoorn, if not, (a) why not and (b) how is refuse removed, if so, at what intervals,

(2) how many (a) taps and (b) latrines are there in this township,

(3) whether nightsoil is removed in this township, if not, why not, if so, at what intervals?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes
   (a) Falls away
   (b) Once a week by the Municipality of Oudtshoorn

(2) (a) 32 Communal taps
   (b) 378 Parlatrines

(3) Yes. Twice a week.
What was the (a) adult male, (b) adult female and (c) child population of each specified township under the control of the Orange Vaal Administration Board as at 31 December 1982?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Adult men</th>
<th>Adult women</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaton</td>
<td>15,833</td>
<td>20,917</td>
<td>30,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebokeng</td>
<td>53,618</td>
<td>36,345</td>
<td>62,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharpeville</td>
<td>12,375</td>
<td>13,556</td>
<td>17,529</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bopatong</td>
<td>3,857</td>
<td>3,901</td>
<td>3,021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bophelong</td>
<td>2,473</td>
<td>2,273</td>
<td>6,194</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zandela</td>
<td>9,564</td>
<td>1,989</td>
<td>3,510</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refenkotso</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>569</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arlington</td>
<td>1,170</td>
<td>1,214</td>
<td>704</td>
</tr>
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</table>

1785

THURSDAY, 30 JUNE 1983

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Adult men</th>
<th>Adult women</th>
<th>Children</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
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<td>6,092</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bothaville</td>
<td>2,663</td>
<td>2,301</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarens</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>433</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coorni</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>664</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornelia</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>3,280</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edenville</td>
<td>2,608</td>
<td>2,289</td>
<td>10,742</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frankfort</td>
<td>3,044</td>
<td>2,326</td>
<td>4,319</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrismith</td>
<td>2,295</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>1,591</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heilbron</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>1,118</td>
<td>1,207</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kestell</td>
<td>1,588</td>
<td>19,330</td>
<td>23,941</td>
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<td>Koppies</td>
<td>14,154</td>
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<td>1,840</td>
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<td>Kroonsd</td>
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<td>Linsley</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>132</td>
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<td>Memel</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>4,557</td>
<td>11,825</td>
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<td>Orangeville</td>
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<td>4,557</td>
<td>1,208</td>
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<td>Parys</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>2,288</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petrus Steyn</td>
<td>987</td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td>1,090</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rentz</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>349</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steynsburg</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>3,670</td>
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<td>Tweeling</td>
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<td>2,463</td>
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<td>Viljoenskroon</td>
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<td>1,886</td>
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<tr>
<td>Villiers</td>
<td>1,892</td>
<td>2,138</td>
<td>1,230</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vrede</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>1,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vrededorp</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>1,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What was the (a) adult male, (b) adult female and (c) child population of each specified township falling under the control of the Western Transvaal Administration Board as at 31 December 1982?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Adult Male</th>
<th>Adult Female</th>
<th>Child</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potchefstroom</td>
<td>13 083</td>
<td>12 477</td>
<td>13 570</td>
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<tr>
<td>Klerksdorp</td>
<td>12 785</td>
<td>11 267</td>
<td>11 070</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carletonville</td>
<td>8 816</td>
<td>8 872</td>
<td>8 312</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stilfontein</td>
<td>5 384</td>
<td>4 682</td>
<td>4 998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orkney</td>
<td>3 163</td>
<td>3 838</td>
<td>3 904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fochville</td>
<td>2 348</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>844</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bienesvlei</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bloemhof</td>
<td>1 011</td>
<td>1 064</td>
<td>1 315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolmaransstad</td>
<td>1 744</td>
<td>1 950</td>
<td>2 428</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coligny</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>1 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwarz Reneke</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>1 772</td>
<td>1 988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottosdal</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>821</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leeuwardenstad</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>837</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ventersdorp</td>
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<td>682</td>
<td>1 498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makwasse</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>970</td>
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<td>Hartbeesfontein</td>
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<td>703</td>
<td>1 071</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koster</td>
<td>1 027</td>
<td>1 006</td>
<td>1 378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christiana</td>
<td>1 352</td>
<td>1 344</td>
<td>1 517</td>
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<tr>
<td>Witpoort</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lichtenburg</td>
<td>2 233</td>
<td>1 353</td>
<td>1 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swartruggens</td>
<td>1 108</td>
<td>1 156</td>
<td>1 376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeerust</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanneshof</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WCAB is to appeal against Mthiya ruling

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Labour Reporter

ANOTHER important case testing the rights of thousands of long-serving migratory workers to permanent city residence is looming following the decision of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) to appeal against the Mthiya case ruling in the Cape Supreme Court.

In April, Mr Justice Pat Tebbutt granted Section 10 (1) (b) rights or permanent city residence to a City contract worker, Mr Mdandweni Mthiya, who had worked for one employer "continuously" for 10 years even though he had three long absences from work.

Same basis

He won the case on the same basis as Mr Tom Rikhoto, the German former contract worker, who was granted permanent residence rights by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein a few weeks later.

However, unlike Mr Mthiya, Mr Rikhoto had only taken the mandatory three weeks' annual leave between contracts. Mr Gert du Preez, chief liaison officer of the WCAB, said yesterday that the WCAB had decided to lodge an appeal against the decision. It is understood that their application will be heard in the next few weeks. If the appeal to the WCAB succeeds, it could become an important test case.

The WCAB is applying the Rikhoto ruling strictly and numerous applications are being rejected because, according to Mr Du Preez, they "do not meet the criteria as laid down by the Court". The applications of workers such as Mr Mthiya, who have had breaks from work, are not being accepted.

The WCAB has so far endorsed the pass books of 25 long-serving contract workers with Section 10 (1) (b) stamps following the Rikhoto judgment, but the applications of another 55 have been rejected. Mr Du Preez said the WCAB had received 2,672 formal applications for Section 10 (1) (b) rights in the wake of the Rikhoto judgment.

The only entertainment of the evening was well-acted Burt Maverick — a Western's western.

To the hero's dismay a wanted outlaw (who turns out to be much maligned) lands up at the ranch wounded and helpless. With the law close on his heels, Burt and friends do the right thing and help him escape.

Verslag pulled no punches in "Terror The Church in the Communities" with horrifying pictures of terror victims and starving children in South Africa and other African countries.

The threat of communism and the ANC was rampant once again. Not surprisingly, black and white church leaders said violence was not the answer to the country's problems. A pity SA-TV could not have given us something new to chew over.

JANE ARBOUS

Last night's TV

THE only entertainment of the evening was well-acted Burt Maverick — a Western's western.

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JANE ARBOUS

It's Tyre-time again.

BEFORE THE WINTER SETS IN BEFORE THE RAIN COMES DOWN IN BUCKETS AND ROADS GET WET AND SLIPPERY BEFORE YOUR WHEELS SLIDE AND YOU loose CONTROL POP IN FOR A NEW SET OF RETREADS OR NEW TYRES OUR REPUTATION GUARAN TED RESULTS
Cities contain half of SA's population

Pretoria Bureau

MORE than 50% of the South African population lived in cities in 1980, according to the findings of the Human Sciences Research Council released in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr P Smit, vice-president of the HSRC, Mr J J Booyzen and a cartographer Mr I Corrie, both of the University of Pretoria, found that 53% of South Africans lived in the cities.

Just more than 90% of the Asians lived in the cities, making them the most urbanised group, while 88% of the whites, 77% of the coloureds and 33% of the blacks were counted in urban areas during the 1980 census.

The HSRC compiled a wall map showing the distribution of the population. The density of the country excluding 'independent' homelands and 'non-independent' homelands averaged 23 persons a square kilometre.

Population density of 'white' South Africa (independent and national states excluded) is 17 persons a square metre, the HSRC stated.

The distribution map showed that Cape Town and KwaZulu had reached the highest levels of urbanisation.

"It is very noticeable that the majority of the more than 80 urban areas in the national states are situated on the borders of these states and that few are found in the central areas.

Regarding urban settlements, the map displayed three distinct features.

"Firstly, there are a great number (611) of urban settlements in South Africa."

"Secondly, there are many (286) small urban settlements with less than 2,000 inhabitants each, which consequently accommodate only 1.5% of the urban population of the country. As for the white population was concerned, there are 454 urban settlements each with fewer than 2,000 white inhabitants. There are actually 11 urban settlements in the country in which the population exceeded 100,000.

"Thirdly, there was a marked concentration of the population in four metropolitan areas (PWV area, Durban-Pinetown-Potchefstroom-Port Elizabeth-Port Elizabeth) in 1980. Fifty-three percent of the total population and approximately 80% of the urban population lived in the four main metropolitan areas."
1983 FRI, 26 AUG 1983

Fuel prices

"21 Mr. J. J. B. Van Zyl asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

Whether he intends announcing a further reduction in fuel prices in September 1983; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

No. The recent price reductions are the maximum which can be passed on to consumers in a responsible manner.

Question standing over from Wednesday, 24 August 1983.

"13 Mr. P. A. Myburgh.—Defence—Reply standing over.

For written reply

Former Department of Information: funds

1080. Mr. J. J. B. Van Zyl asked the Prime Minister:

Whether the former Department of Internal Security transferred any amounts to the former Department of Information to be spent by the latter department, if so, (a) what amounts and (b) in respect of which financial years was each of these amounts transferred?

The PRIME MINISTER:

If reference were made to the former Department of National Security, Chapter II of the "Report of the Commission of Investigation into the Alleged Irregularities in the former Department of Information" states fully the moneys which were paid during the relevant financial years.

(a) and (b) lapse.

1090. Mr. K. M. Andrew asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many identity documents were (a) issued by and (b) issued to (i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) Indian South African citizens over the age of 18 years in each specified month of 1983 for which figures are available?

(2) how many applications for identity documents for (a) White, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian South African citizens over the age of 18 years were still being processed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Separate figures in respect of the different population groups are not available. The total figures for the three population groups 15 years and older are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,670</td>
<td>21,905</td>
<td>22,733</td>
<td>17,341</td>
<td>17,483</td>
<td>22,732</td>
<td>17,403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Separate figures in respect of the different population groups are not available. Issuances of identity documents for the three population groups 15 years and older are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>13,384</td>
<td>12,499</td>
<td>8,828</td>
<td>13,454</td>
<td>11,639</td>
<td>14,554</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A computer programme is presently being prepared in order to enable the retrieval of separate figures with regard to the issuance of identity documents to the various population groups from the computer, on a monthly basis.

(2) Yes, 51,683 applications in respect of the three population groups are at present being processed.

Andrew, Mr. K. M.—
Community Development, 379, 768, 777, 781, 1605.
Constitutional Development and Planning, 1346, 1500.
Defence, 602, 1258.
Environment Affairs and Fisheries, 1443, 1472, 1473, 1475, 1644.
Finance, 1618, 1892.
Foreign Affairs and Information, 63, 890, 957, 1066, 1067.
Health and Welfare, 575, 1501.
Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 995.
Justice, 1456, 1464.
Law and Order, 496, 798, 1025, 1027, 1193, 1194, 1256, 1258, 1333, 1371, 1387, 1465, 1578.
Manpower, 649.
Mineral and Energy Affairs, 1442.
Posts and Telecommunications, 623, 624, 1391.
Prime Minister, 1404.
Transport Affairs, 1598, 1750, 1754, 1950.
Aronson, Mr. T.—
Agriculture, 790.

Constitutional Development and Planning, 1000, 1100, 1101, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1546, 1945.
Co-operation and Development, 1038.
Finance, 828, 1102.
Industries, Commerce and Tourism, 997, 1132.
Manpower, 926.
Mineral and Energy Affairs, 927.
Posts and Telecommunications, 1134.
Transport Affairs, 791, 907, 920.

Barnard, Dr. M. S.—
Agriculture, 1755, 1757.
Co-operation and Development, 535, 797, 1006, 1036, 1092, 1093, 1103, 1234, 1235, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1773.
Defence, 829, 1102, 1203.
Education and Training, 480, 968, 1345.
Finance, 945.
Foreign Affairs and Information, 189.
Health and Welfare, 28, 87, 99, 100, 109, 138, 139, 231, 249, 250, 274, 304, 393, 400, 473, 474, 500, 589, 590, 626, 704, 727, 817, 852, 1006, 1009, 1011, 1051, 1052, 1090, 1101, 1102, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1256, 1420, 1461, 1508, 1560, 1633, 1655, 1725, 1731, 1732, 1876, 1886.
Justice, 924, 1094.
Law and Order, 704, 867, 1874.
National Education, 190, 888, 1010, 1167, 1421.

Barnard, Mr. S. P.—
Agriculture, 1479.
Community Development, 55, 311, 409, 1454, 1657, 1963.
Co-operation and Development, 87.
The plummeting white birth rate has emptied primary school classrooms and will hit the high schools - and then the army - in the next few years.

Enrolment in Sub-A and Sub-B classes nationwide has dropped by more than 60,000 pupils in five years - from 184,720 in 1978 to 166,630 this year.

This is tantamount to wiping out 600 primary school classrooms - and 600 teaching jobs. Dwindling numbers of pupils, especially among Afrikaner schools, underline a trend that is reshaping the nation.

At one Afrikaans school in Randpark - where two schools have dropped from about 700 pupils to about 600 empty classrooms have been converted into a nursery school. In some towns in the Cape Province, white pupils have become scarce. There have been controversial proposals to hand these schools to the coloured communities.

The empty classrooms are the early result of a demographic revolution that has occurred since 1973 when natural white population growth peaked at 90,561 births.

The following year saw white births fall by nearly 7,000 - the biggest drop in South African history. The decline continued for the rest of the decade, and the children born in those lean years are now moving through primary schools built and staffed for bigger numbers.

Those born in 1974, the first year of 'the baby drought', are now mostly in Standard 11. They reach military conscription age in seven years.

Evidence suggests that Afrikaners have been hardest hit.

Statistics from Central Statistical Services in Pretoria show that the English community grew by 25% and the Afrikaans community by only 35% in the 10 years prior to the 1980 census.

Two reasons for this have been cited.

- The Afrikaner birth rate, historically lower than the English birth rate, is falling faster as Afrikaners become urbanised.
- The English population has been filled out by immigration, especially from Zimbabwe in recent years. For the first time in many decades the language ratio has moved slightly in favour of English, from 37.2% in 1970 to 38.5% in 1989.

The official count of white births illustrates vividly what has happened.


In 1981 the number recovered to 78,900, but remained far below the 1973 peak and the long-term decline is expected to continue.
Huge exodus to cities

85 000 a month escaping rural hopelessness.

Argus Correspondent
Johannesburg — Collapse of black subsistence agriculture through drought and over-population is pushing 85,000 people a month into South African cities.

It is an irreversible flood that in another two decades will have seen another 20 million Africans cram South Africa's urban areas.

Depletion of agricultural and the burgeoning population mean that a city existence is the only way out of the hopelessness of the rural poverty trap.

Homeland authorities report that two-thirds of the livestock herds and most of the pasture were lost in the drought of the past two years.

Much of the funds needed for rebuilding in the homelands had to be channelled into relief work to help people to survive.

Many thousands of people who attempt to make the cities each month are lodging with friends and relatives in places such as Soweto and squatters in camps in Katlehong.

The huge influx was worsening the already severe unemployment, causing unbearable strain on housing and other municipal services.

A Human Sciences Research Council (HRSC) report has warned that in 17 years the African population will be 37 million and 70 percent of them living in vast settlements around main cities.

The trend will continue, in spite of Government efforts to return the squatters and their shantytowns back into the distant void.

Dying lands

Dr. Ron Smits, who co-authored the HRSC report, said next to nuclear warfare and widespread hunger, 'urbanisation' was the third biggest threat facing not only South Africa, but the world.

Dr. Smits has just returned from a study-trip to the Far East, where he saw the same trends as in South Africa.

Flashback to the baton charge against "illegal" Katlehong squatters earlier this month. Mrs. Sheena Duncan of Black Sash has warned that the flood of Africans from the rural areas was unstoppable and would inevitably lead to violence, like the clashes at Katlehong.

"People are moving from the rural areas into the cities and nothing can stop the process. It is historical, evolutionary and inevitable."

In most cases Africans were leaving behind a life of poverty and starvation on dying lands ruined by generations of over-use.

Dr. Smits said by the year 2000 an extra 10 million jobs had to be created for black migrants that would cost R166 million.

The partial failure of the Government's translocation initiatives in the homelands has increased pressure on metropolitan areas.

An example is Ekanaga outside Bronkhorstspruit, which has been much heralded as a key industrial decentralisation zone.

Row after row of houses built for black workers and their families are empty because of the Government's inability to attract sufficient industry to the area.

But, 70 km away in crowded townships on the East Rand, authorities are shipping away people who are adding to the critical housing shortages.

Dr. David Webster, senior lecturer in social anthropology at the University of Cape Town, said that all the housing, gambling, running "non-rural" industries in the past migrant areas should be taken back into the homelands.

"If they didn't getjobs, they drifted into the informal sector of the economy. The outcome was a more angry, desperate and political people."

"The people who are really suffering will become more apathetic and resign themselves to the hopelessness of their plight," Dr. Webster said.

"It's an unstoppable flood which will inevitably lead to more violence, like the clashes we saw at Katlehong." Mrs. Sheena Duncan, national president of Black Sash.

"And Piet Koornhof's Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill could create more friction — not just among Africans but whites as well."

An indication of the size of the problem facing police alone is the number of arrests under the pass laws.

In 1980 there were 106 499 arrests. By 1982 the number had mushroomed to 206 022.

Mrs. Duncan said a factor in the squatter crisis was that the Government froze on black homebuilding between 1969 and 1977.

"And it not been for the freeze there would have been more accommodation available and less pressure by migrants on township dwellers."
...and billions of rands are needed to cope

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Billions more rands are needed to cope with the exodus of millions of rural Africans to the cities.

Today's urban population explosion is set to place an intolerable strain on social services and lead to an ever-expanding wave of squatter camps.

The urban black population is expected to reach 27 million by the year 2000.

If it were evenly spread over 27 cities the size of present Soweto it would need 27,000 doctors and dentists, 250,000 teachers, 18,000 pharmacists, 540,000 hospital staff, town planners, administrators, engineers and other professionals. That is a total of 335,000 people.

But Pretoria University has forecast that only 166,000 students with qualifications of Standard 10 and higher or 56,000 from bachelor-degree level upwards will be available to fill these positions.

The educational shortfall is a time-bomb in itself.

In his report to the main committee of the Human Sciences Research Council's investigation into education, Mr Andre Spier, head of the "think-tank" organisation Syncom, said the present global phenomenon of rapid urbanisation had its roots in several causes.

These were explosive population growth, mechanisation of agriculture in the developed world, rural decline in the developing world and rapid transport.

Rio de Janeiro had grown from three million in 1950 to nine million today. Jakarta's population had grown from 1.6 million to six million. And in most African cities 40 to 90 percent of the people were squatting.

He said far-reaching solutions had to be sought quickly.

The influx to the cities could also result in an overall decline of township living standards.

With so many people now living in each township home — an average of between seven and 14, say researchers — there was immense pressure on breadwinners to provide for children and the unemployed adults in those houses.

"Everyone is suffering now. They have to make do with less."

And as more people flock to the cities illegally, South Africa has tightened the screws on independent states and homelands such as Transkei.

There, from 1978 to the end of this year, the number of blacks allowed to work in South Africa legally will have dropped by 100,000 to 300,000.

Each year 27,000 young Transkeians start looking for jobs, according to the Black Sash. But in the past five years only 11,000 new jobs were created under a Transkei development plan.
You speak it and 10 to one they'll answer!

Political Reporter

The black population in the Durban metropolitan area doubles every 12 years, according to Mr. Ron Pistorius, Natal's Director of Local Government.

He warned yesterday that the flow from the rural areas could never be reversed.

Speaking at a University of Durban-Westville symposium on local government, he said site and service projects such as Inanda would have to be expanded. Elementary services had to be provided and the informal communities needed reasonable access to the city centre and security of tenure.

The drought and economic recession had stimulated the flow towards the cities. Once in the urban areas people underwent a cultural change. This meant that 50 new houses were needed each day.

It was futile to legislate against movement from the rural areas or to adopt a paternalistic attitude. The only solution was to encourage people to solve their own problems.

Services

But it was wrong to expect local authorities to bear the cost of services. These should be paid for by the national economy, which had a duty to work towards the upliftment of the quality of human life.

While the wave that was carrying black workers into the city could never be reversed, the flow could be reduced by the implementation of the Good Hope plan for regional development.

Several speakers after Mr. Pistorius emphasised the need for family planning and at tea time the MEC in charge of local government, Mr. Frank Martin, and the MEC in charge of education, Mr. Rey Haslam, agreed it was time the Government gave incentives for small families.

Tax rebate could be generous for a first child, but so for a second and half-away for a third. There could even be a tax penalty for every child after that.
SOWETO

The limits to growth

For some time now West Rand Administration Board (Wrab) chairman John Knoetze has been on record as stating that the population of Greater Soweto — the conglomera
t of Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville — is to be limited to 1.5m
This has inevitably led to the question of how much more accommodation will be built in the area which Wrab says is home to 1.2m people at present. Now the F&M has obtained a picture of what is planned
Greater Soweto’s growth will be limited to
a further 8 160 flat units, 24 381 houses and
23 300 hostel beds.
According to Wrab chief director Hannes
Bezuidenhout this will wipe out the accommoda
tion backlog for the 23 000 families on
the waiting list. It does not, however, provide
much scope for accommodating the townships’ natural growth Bezuidenhout
says these people will have to be housed
elsewhere in a new “Soweto” which will
have to be built within the next 15 years
a job which will fall to the new develop
ment board into which Wrab will be transfromed when the Black Community
Development Bill is passed.

Six cities
This is in line with government state
ments over the years that six new cities the
to 1.2m people at present. Now the F&M has
size of Soweto will have to be built before
the end of the century to accommodate the
expected doubling of the urban black popula
tion. But it won’t bring joy to many people
living in Greater Soweto.

According to figures released by Wrab at
a press conference last week, 2 202 residential
units have been completed in Greater
Soweto in the last four years — plus another
1 394 in non-Soweto Wrab townships. In the
light of the housing crisis in the area this has
been extremely slow progress Wrab, how
ever, says it has been necessary to first
upgrade the civil engineering services in the
township — roads, stormwater drainage,
water supply and sewerage system — as
well as installing electricity.
The first phase of the civil engineering
project was finalised in June at a cost of
over R165m. The Greater Soweto Planning
Council estimates that a further R250m
will have to be spent to complete the pro
ject. The electrification programme,
costing R232m, is almost complete.

Wrab says that these projects will enable
the following programmes to be undertaken in the next two years: 5 930 flat units,
ranging in size from one to three bedrooms,
7 170 houses of all types ranging from pri
dately developed high-class housing to low
cost core housing, and 6 300 hostel beds at
the Mafefe and Dube hostels

New local authorities and the private sector
will be involved.

Once these projects are complete it ap
pears that Greater Soweto will have
reached its geographical limits. Any fur
ther development will have to take place as

The Emde buffer strip — sites for
flats and 600 houses.

In addition, accommodation for a fur
17 000 migrant workers will be built at the
Jabulani hostel.

Wrab’s Knoetze... limiting
Soweto’s size.

part of a “filling in” process. A survey has
been conducted to identify areas in the ex
isting zones which will be suitable for this
It’s estimated that building will be com
pleted in the next five years.

According to Bezuidenhout the following areas have been identified for “filling in”
although he stresses that development will
depend on the conditions of the ground
(some stands, it appears, are very rocky
and might be too expensive to develop
while others are too low-lying and become
flooded during the rainy season).

Soweto proper — 10 000 house stands,
Greater Soweto

Diepkloof — stands for 430 houses and
630 flats.

Meadowlands — 2 000 house stands,
Furnivall buffer — stands for 1 250 houses
and 800 flats.

McDonald’s farm (opposite the Moroko
Police Station) — sites for 300 flats and 131
houses.

Dobsonville — 3 000 stands for houses, and

Financial Mail December 2 1983
Another census set for 1985

CAPE TOWN — Early preparations are well underway for South Africa’s second full population census in five years — on March 5, 1985.

While preparations are still going on for this census, it has apparently already been decided to hold another in 1990.

The last census in 1980 is estimated to have cost about R20 million. Mr. A. J. Louw, chief of the Central Statistical Services, said yesterday.

He said the government had decided to have another census in 1985 at the time it decided on the 1980 operation.

Asked why it was necessary to have another census so soon, he replied that it was not because there had been a large ‘undercount’ in the previous one.

“We are living in a dynamic country and times and it is essential to know the characteristics of the population,” said Mr. Louw.

He said that all race groups would be involved and that his department would be giving technical assistance to the independent states.

Already some 85 census ‘branch’ offices had been opened to get on with preliminary work and he believed that with some new techniques the census would be highly successful.

He believed that an analysis of the results could be available within two years — DDC.
Urbanisation strategy for SA 'our most urgent priority'

Smack in the centre of one of South Africa's wealthiest areas, in the shadow of Sandton City, plastic and cardboard shelters have sprung up. Squatter settlements erupting on the boundaries of urban centres are not unusual in Third World countries. But in South Africa, where influx control can be swift and ruthless, it underscores the twin challenges of the '80s that have yet to be tackled comprehensively: urbanisation and rural development.

At a conference early this year, the Government's urbanisation adviser, Dr. Piip Smit, vice-president of the Human Sciences Research Council, outlined the extent of the challenge: the black population alone in the main metropolitan areas will increase by at least 12 million in the coming two decades even if the Government's decentralisation initiatives succeed.

Despite this, the Government has yet to come up with a clear urbanisation strategy, Dr. Smit said in a recent interview. At the same time, Mr. Geel van der Wall, director-general of the Department of Co-operation and Development, told The Star recently that black urbanisation strategy was being revised and would remain linked to the Government's decentralisation policy.

To cope with the population boom of all races, close to 2 000 homes will have to be built each working day during the coming decades.

"Where, how and by whom the houses for these people are to be built will have a large extent determine the future of South Africa," Dr. Smit said.

"If the forces of urbanisation are positively harnessed, they can become a powerful instrument for development.

Urbanisation should be seen as the inevitable result of population growth and economic development, which makes it possible to place the whole process in the context of overall development strategy. Dr. Smit added in a recent interview with The Star.

The essence of the challenge South Africa faces in the coming few years can be summed up in two major issues: urbanisation and rural development. ANTHONY DUIGAN reports..."

Mr. van der Wall admits that progress on the black housing front has seemed slow, but he pointed out that a lot of preparatory work had to be done to change old regulations and remove former restrictions.

"In the coming year I anticipate a snowball effect as provision of housing on a large scale takes off," he said.

The mass sale of Government-owned housing stock - almost 500 000 Community Development-owned homes rented by people of all races throughout the country - got off to a slow start in August and by the end of the year more than 12 000 houses had been sold.

But, as Government critics pointed out, this housing sale will not solve the problems of the homeless. It only opens up home ownership to a wider circle of established householders.

The now famous Shakato decision of the Appeal Court in May - the ruling that has opened the way for tens of thousands of migrant workers to get urban rights if they have worked for one employer for 10 years, or more than one for 15 years without a break - will heap further burdens on urban accommodation as more and more workers qualify to remain permanently in the towns and cities.

In the New Year the 29 black local authorities - elected recently in terms of legislation which extends full municipal powers to black townships - will meet with the director of black local government to establish their staffing needs and other priorities.

And as they establish themselves, say political observers, they will be drawn into the wide investigations which the Cabinet committee on urban blacks will be holding in the coming year to find a way out of the impasse over power-sharing with the urban black block.

But their first and major obstacle will be to overcome the suspicion and resentment felt about the new town and village councils.

Despite sometimes vigorous election campaigns, only about 20 percent of registered voters - and large numbers of legal residents in the townships were not registered - went to the polls.

The issue of how these councils will fund developments in areas which are largely without a proper capital base is still to be decided by the Government.

In the New Year there will also be an increasing focus, from private enterprise, on rural development, which has forced itself into the public consciousness increasingly over the past year.

One of the largest private sector rural development agencies, Africa Co-operative Action Trust, is embarking on a major fund-raising drive to finance its programme, which has now spread outside South Africa to Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

The neglect of the rural areas had presented South Africa with its greatest single threat to long-term stability, said Professor John Hanks, director of Natal University's Institute for Natural Resources.

The neglect of the rural areas has led directly to the pull from the cities and the push from degraded rural areas, Professor Hanks added.

The only obvious answer lay in investing in rural development creating a flourishing agricultural base to support a network of decentralized and labour-intensive industries.
| Operation | Current Hours | Current Real Weekly Wage | % | Change
|-----------|---------------|-------------------------|---|--------
| A         | 44            | 72.60                    | 7.8%| 1.3%   
| B         | 44            | 67.60                    | 7.8%| 1.3%   
| C         | 32            | 57.00                    | 7.8%| 1.3%   
| D         | 22            | 47.60                    | 7.8%| 1.3%   
| E         | 22            | 37.60                    | 7.8%| 1.3%   

**POPULATION - GENERAL**

1984 - 1985
Bleak scenario for City in 1990

By EVELYN VOSLOO
Municipal Reporter

A BLEAK scenario of a rapidly-increasing population, a critical housing shortage and long distances between industrial growth points and workers' residential areas by the year 1990 is projected for the Peninsula in a report released by the City Engineer's Department this week.

Called "People, Employment and Land in the Eighties", the report says its purpose is not to draw conclusions, but to "use available socio-economic and population data to define the nature and magnitude of the broad problems that will have to be faced".

Among its projections are that:

- Between 187 000 and 277 000 job opportunities will have to be created in the Peninsula by 1990 for the extra 227 000 to 335 000 people who will be living here by then.
- There are likely to be 98 000 more whites in the Peninsula by 1990, between 87 100 and 164 700 more blacks, depending on factors like changes in government policy, and 189 100 more coloured people.
- Over and above the homes needed for these additional people, a further 2 250ha of residential land will be needed for members of the coloured community currently living in overcrowded conditions.
- Accommodation will have to be found for about 24 000 members of the black community presently not satisfactorily catered for.

Black housing

The report does not envisage any problems in housing whites on black housing.

It says: "It may be expected that between 2 750ha and 3 250ha of land will be needed to house the 1900 black population of the metropolitan area. Assuming that the ideal of one household per dwelling unit is to be achieved by 1990, it will be necessary to provide no fewer than 46 100 houses by that date."

This becomes of special interest, the report says, in view of the government's stated policy of "consolidating" the entire black population of the Peninsula at Khayelitsha. To achieve this, at a minimum of 46 000 or up to 60 000 houses, with all the infrastructure, will have to be provided.

Even if the population of Atlantis, Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga and Crossroads are retained, housing for 23 000 people living elsewhere in 1990, with the expected addition of between 87 100 and 164 700 people, will have to be provided before 1990. This implies the provision of between 18 800 and 31 800 dwellings this decade.

If the policy of "consolidation" at Khayelitsha is pursued, severe logistical problems as well as conditions of overcrowding are foreseen.

The report says, however, that the most urgent problems regarding land for housing may be expected for the coloured population.

Atlantis

With the population of Atlantis, the Peninsula's coloured population was 605 000 in 1980 and was expected to grow to 904 100 by 1990—an increase of about 199 100.

The existing group areas, including Mitchells Plain, can accommodate another 58 000 people, the report says. "Therefore by 1990 additional land to accommodate about 130 000 people will have to be made available." The report questions whether Atlantis, planned as a new growth point for the coloured population, will be able to absorb the excess population of the Cape Flats. It estimates that the population of Atlantis will be 51 900 in June 1990 and 104 700 in the year 2000.

To accommodate the projected population increase at least another 1 900ha of land will be needed for coloured housing.

Apart from this, "it has been estimated that approximately 48 000 dwelling units are needed to eliminate conditions of overcrowding currently experienced in the Metropilitan Transport Area", the report says.

"This means that over and above the housing for the population growth, an additional minimum of 2 250ha of land will be required to house people currently living in conditions of sometimes extreme overcrowding." More jobs needed

This means a total of about 3 550ha of additional land will be needed.

The report estimates that between 187 000 and 277 000 additional jobs will have to be found by 1990, between 59 000 and 87 000 of them in manufacturing.

It says only 2 186 hectares of the 3 900ha of zoned industrial land in the Metropolitan Transport Area was being used for that purpose in 1981.

"The 7 212ha of undeveloped industrial zoned land could provide job opportunities for 120 470 people—about 28 569 whites, 81 575 coloureds and 10 336 blacks," it says.

"The single largest concentration of undeveloped industrial land is in the Milnerton municipal area. The total area zoned in Milnerton is 1 882ha—22.8 percent of all the Metropolitan Transport Area's industrially-zoned land—of which 568ha (or 33 percent) is as yet undeveloped."

The remoteness of this industrially-zoned land from the major coloured residential areas was "caused for conce
67 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January 1983 and 31 December 1983 in terms of the provisions of the

National States Citizenship Amendment Act,

(2) whether any applications were refused, if so how many from each state?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) Transkei 1 514
            Bophuthatswana  250
            Venda 35
            Ciskei 1 233

(2) No application was refused Thirty (30) were referred back to the applicants for submission of further particulars. The applicants almost invariably adduce that they should be granted South African citizenship on grounds of marriage to South African citizens or lengthy residence in the RSA. All applications are considered with the necessary compassion.
FEBRUARY 1984

(2) (a) 460,000

(i) 428,000

(b) Zimbabwe 40,000
Other in Africa 19,600
German Federal Republic 24,200
Greece 9,100
Italy 17,900
Netherlands 20,000
Portugal 48,400
United Kingdom 223,900
Other in Europe 28,000
United States of America 5,300
Other in America 3,500
Other 12,400

Estimates based on available information

Economically active persons

118 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

What is the total number of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black (i) males and (ii) females in each age group from the age of 17 who were economically active in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING,

Population Census 6 May 1980

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WEDNESDAY, 15 FEBRUARY 1984

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Dry Bowel

The enemy

The real

They call it the stomach flu. They call it the signs of infection of the stomach flu. They call it a cold virus. They call it a bacterial infection. They call it a parasitic infection. They call it a viral infection. They call it a systemic infection. They call it a fungal infection. They call it a protozoal infection. They call it a helminth infection. They call it a mycotic infection. They call it a protozoal infection. They call it a helminth infection. They call it a mycotic infection.
Chamber of Commerce criticizes poverty debate

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has criticized the recent Carnegie Conference on Poverty for not discussing sufficiently South Africa's high birth rate, which it calls "an important cause of poverty."

The article in the Chamber's weekly bulletin quotes the work of Professor Jan Sadie, a University of Stellenbosch economist, and concludes: "South Africa's population will continue to grow at a rate which must necessarily delay materially any effective resolution of the problem of poverty."

"While what was said at the conference served the valuable purpose of focusing attention on most facets of a huge problem, there will be members who will wonder why the question of South Africa's high birth rate, which is surely an important cause of poverty, was not examined in the depth that was called for, or indeed discussed at all," the article said.
Dark future for SA’s growing labour force

FROM the demographic movements depicted in the preceding articles, one would expect growing surpluses of workers at the lower end of the occupational hierarchy. But the disequilibrium extends to the upper end as well – in the mismatch taking the form of deficits or severe scarcities.

The disequilibrium can be quantified by means of an exercise which assumes that the 1969-80 experience with respect to growth rate of the GDP, the increase in numbers of workers demanded in the various skill categories and the skill-class mobility, but not the immigration, will be repeated during the 1980-2000 period. Teachers are excluded.

We then have the incremental "demand" and "supply" of labour as set out in the accompanying column.

The extent of the disequilibrium between incremental demand and supply is best gauged, not by the (net) difference of 2 218 000 between the two aggregates, but by the sum of the deficits and surpluses (with sign ignored), which is 3 318 000.

Minimum estimate

This is only a minimum estimate, since the South African economy, moving into the descent phase of the long wave of economic growth, may be considered fortunate were it to register a GDP growth rate of 4.5 percent during the two decades 1980-2000, compared to 4.7 percent during the preceding comparable period, part of which fell within the upward phase of the long wave.

In the event, the gross disequilibrium (in the absence of immigration) may be almost 4 million workers with an incremental unskilled labour surplus of just over 3 million.

Looking back on the end of this century, at the employment history of the preceding two decades, it is improbable that one would find any direct statistical evidence of the disequilibrium at the upper skill level described here. Because, in one way or another, the economy simply adjusts to these conditions.

In so far as immigration cannot compensate in full for the lack of high-level manpower, local talent will be appointed in the vacancies, not necessarily because it is of the required quality in terms of qualifications, experience and know-how, but because the vacancies have to be filled. The candidate does not need to be the right man, but only the man at the right place at the right time.

Work ethic

High level manpower is, moreover, being created by the number of workers who are not employed or less utilized as unemployment is not being acknowledged as a social problem.

The abundant unskilled labour in this country is being used as if it were scarce – and this is the reason for the depression of the wage rate and the growth in the amount of capital employed per worker in the secondary and tertiary industries was double that of the 1960’s. The explanation is to be found in the more or less unaltered capital intensity of projects such as Sasol.

Autonomous force

Furthermore, there is the autonomous force of unreasonable adoption and importation of First World technology embodied in machines, without regard to its appropriateness in South African conditions, as underscored by the research undertaken at our own CSIR.

There may also be attempts at transferring the skill requirements lacking in the labour force to the machine. But it is a self-defeating process, as the servicing and handling of the equipment require more skilled labour. The lowering of the relative cost of capital by inflation and the tax system is making a contribution as well.

However, during the past decade a major influence has been emanating from the unskilled labour force itself, aided and abetted by a self-defeating process, the servicing and handling of the equipment require more skilled labour. The lowering of the relative cost of capital by inflation and the tax system is making a contribution as well.

Migrant labour

The abundant unskilled labour which is used to be culturally neutral in the sense that their employment does not demand nurturing in a technologically sophisticated environment. And there is no reason why those participating in the migrant labour system should be excluded.

While, in the meanwhile, there are growing surpluses of unskilled labour, one would expect the economy and the conditions of employment to reveal some evidence of an accommodation of the situation, in accordance with the principle of the optimal use of productive factor endowment. But this is not so.

Beautiful principle

It is a beautiful principle which cannot be faulted on its own. The poverty and hunger of those not employed as a result, is not included in the principle. In the traditional extended family system it might be preferable to have two breadwinners earning R200 a month each than only one earning R300.

And increasingly the muscle-flexing of the new trade unions for both economic and political reasons, with strikes and threats of strikes, is making the reliable machine a preferred alternative to the worker. And so the ranks of the unemployed or non-employed unskilled workers are being swollen all the time.
## Growing Labour Force

In this, the last of three weekly articles, JAN SADIE, former Professor of Economics at the University of Stellenbosch, focuses on the problem of providing work for the country’s growing population.

### Demand versus Supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Demand</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Deficit/Surplus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I Executives</td>
<td>197 000</td>
<td>94 000</td>
<td>-103 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II High skilled</td>
<td>597 000</td>
<td>455 000</td>
<td>-142 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>III Low skilled</td>
<td>26 000</td>
<td>24 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV Unskilled</td>
<td>1 025 000</td>
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<td>+2 765 000</td>
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<td>4 622 000</td>
<td>6 840 000</td>
<td>+2 218 000</td>
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### Minimum Estimate

This is only a minimum estimate, since the South African economy, moving along the downward phase of the long wave of economic growth, may be considered fortunate were it to register a GDP growth rate of 3.5 percent during the two decades 1980-2000, compared to the preceding comparable period, part of which fell within the upward phase of the long wave.

In the event, the gross disequilibrium (in the absence of immigration) may be almost 4 million workers with an incremental unskilled labour surplus of just over 3 000 000.

Looking back at the end of this century at the employment history of the preceding two decades, it is improbable that one would find any direct statistical evidence of the disequilibrium at the upper skill level described here. Because, in one way or another, the economy simply adjusts to these conditions.

In so far as immigration cannot compensate in full for the lack of high-level manpower, local talent will be appointed in the vacancies, not necessarily because it is of the required quality in terms of qualifications, experience and know-how, but because the vacancies have to be filled. The candidate does not need to be the right man but only the man at the right place at the right time.

### Work Ethic

High-level manpower is, moreover, being created by the system in the form of deference to the titular status and, with that, the pay and fringe benefits of an employee’s job. And all the time the working ethic is being eroded by the pecuniary ethic. The happiness of the previous generation at having good jobs being replaced by an unaccounted-for happiness about not being paid according to the norm of entitlement.

The customary and logical remedy for the above situation is education and training, particularly for classes III and IV. Unfortunately, in at least its undifferentiated and non-specific form, it is not a panacea. The content and the cultural ambience are all important.

When a majority of pupils do not proceed beyond standard IV, a great deal of resources are expended in doing little more than keeping children off the streets.

If those who continue their studies, do so, in the tradition of the “liberal education”, with the objective of obtaining a certificate or diploma regardless of its applicability or relevance for jobs on offer and particularly if it is acquired in a traditional ambience not hospitable to modernisation through individual enterprise, we may have “educated unemployment”, not appropriate economic material.

### Migrant Labour

Not to be avoided, but actively targeted for, in the first place are classes IV, are the many blue-collar skills which can be said to be culturally neutral in the sense that their acquisition does not demand nurturing in a technically sophisticated environment. And there is no reason why those participating in the migrant labour system should be excluded.

While, in the meantime, there are growing surpluses of unskilled labour, one would expect the economy and the conditions of employment to reveal some evidence of an accommodation of the situation, in accordance with the principle of the optimal use of productive factor endowment. But this is not so.

The abundant unskilled labour in this country is being used, if it were scarce — and the scarce co-operating factor of production capital is being used as if it were in abundant supply.

Labour has been increasingly replaced by capital equipment. During the 1970s the average amount of capital employed per additional worker in the secondary and tertiary industries was double that of the 1960s. Part of the explanation is to be found in the more or less unaltered capital intensity of projects such as Sasol.

### Autonomous Force

Furthermore, there is the autonomous force of unreasoned adoption and importation of First World technology embodied in machines, without regard to its appropriateness in South African conditions, as underscored by the research undertaken at our own CSIR.

There may also be attempts at transferring the skill requirements lacking in the labour force itself, added and abetted by employers who are being pressurised to apply, not the economic norm of a workers’ marginal product, but the social norm of paying a man a decent “living wage” when and if you employ him.

### Beautiful Principle

It is a beautiful principle which cannot be faulted on its own. The poverty and hunger of those not employed as a result, is not included in the principle.

In the traditional extended family system it might be preferable to have two breadwinners earning R200 a month each than only one earning R300.

And increasingly the muscle-flexing of the new trade unions for both economic and political reasons, with strikes and threats of strikes, is making the guild scheme a preferred alternative to the unreliable worker. And so the ranks of the unemployed or non-employed unskilled workers are being swollen all the time.

And the replacement of the labour by capital does not even have the compensatory virtue of raising the level of multi-factor productivity. The productivity record is miserable. The sequel is misery.
Cape increase in population "alarming"

Municipal Reporter

The rapid population increase was causing an alarming state of affairs, the City Engineer, Mr. Jan Brand, said this week.

Speaking at the annual seminar of the South African Institute of Valuers, Mr. Brand said Greater Cape Town's population would increase by 50 percent of the 1980 figure within 20 years.

To satisfy the demand for work between 1980 and 1990, about 200,000 new jobs, or 77 per working day, would have to be created in the region.

"This is a formidable task," he said.

Mr. Brand said Cape Town's relative share of the Gross National Product had declined in recent years. A survey of industrialists had disclosed that the region was perceived as containing "shrinking markets, uncertainties and high risks".

"The anticipated increases in coloured population alone will generate an annual demand for housing in the region of 6,000," Mr. Brand said.

Houses were also needed to accommodate the existing backlog, which was estimated at about 47,000 units for coloured people alone.

"All in all, about 16,000 dwelling units will have to be constructed annually in the region for coloured people for at least the next five years."

Mr. Brand said there was at present no single body responsible for a strategy to cope with employment creation and the provision of housing.

"Central government is not the appropriate body to accept this responsibility, as it is too remote from local circumstances," he said.

"However, the plethora of local authorities and umbrella inter-service organizations in the region militates against a locally-led solution, given the present fragmentation of responsibility."

"The sooner a regional authority is created and given the financial and other resources to fulfill the obligation, the better."
The people plague

THE WEEK (cont'd): THE POPULATION EXPLOSION

From P1
It is the stranger who follows people going into the stair-well, subway entrances are just dark holes, but the elevated station entrances are below ground. There is nearly always a bus-stop near the subway entrance. People waiting at a bus-stop have a special pitty- ing of the people entering the subway. It is sometimes not pretty, but fear, bewilderment, curiosity, or fatigue in the people who look like miners" weave their men, going down the pit. The subway passengers sense of disorienta-
tion down below is immediate. They become all top and bottom, and dapples, it has bars and turn-
tables and steel grates. It has the look of a prison or a secret cage.

Buying a token, the stranger may ask for directions, but the token booth — reinforced, burglar-
proof, and safe, is not really incognito. And subway directions are too general. "A train downtown... Express to the Shuttle... Change at 82nd for the... The... OL... The Local." For New Yorkers refer to the subway by the no-office forms "IND," "IRT," "BMT." No one really tries to confuse the stranger; it is just that, where the subway is concerned precise direc-
tions are very hard to give.

MISGUIDED

The signboards and subway maps are indiscernible beneath layers of graffiti. That Andy Warhol, the stylist phallicus, has said, "I love graffiti" is almost to be believed. One in twenty real Norman Mailer, who naively en-
countered, and published in his book The Book of the Subway: "Misguided" seems about the kin-
d of vanity of something that happened on another line, not knowing that this was, without question, far safer than the others, it's got a little charm, it's kind of dependable, they've been taking it for years. Your line has one of them on it, but my line has "characters." This sense of loyalty to a regularly used line is the most remarkable thing about the subway passenger in New York. It is, in fact, a facile attitude.

In any jungle, the pathway is a gratsity. People move around New York just as if the complexities of the subway have allowed the New Yorker to think of his own route as something person-
ally, even original. No one maps on the subway — you seldom see any. Most subway passengers went through it, taking vandalism and thieves all over the system. They got a species of vandalism that was once peculiar to the Seward and boys would swing on the sta-
tion entrances — those chrome pole racks in the stations — and, swing-
ing themselves sideways until they were parallel with the floor, they would kick hard against a window and break it. Now the South Bronx window-breaking techniques operates throughout the system.

TRANSPORT POLICE

The most-nuggeted man in New York must be the white-haired, creepy-looking fellow in Bedford-
Stuyvesant who has had as many as 30 muggings attempts made on him in a single year. And he still rides the subway trains. He's not as crazy as he looks, he's a cop in the Transit Police, a plainclothes man who works with the Mobile Task Force in the district des-
igned for a job of physical-education teachers on the way to the school gym. They look tough, but not aggressively so, they are healthy and well-built — but some of that is padding they both wear. They look tough because of the ordinary clothes the men are well

The underground jungle

trapped here. You stand here some days and add the cold and the damp-
mess to the horror of having to start shivering. And that smell — it's like that all the time and you're forced to breathe and breathe it in Bergan Street Station, the snow comes through the hair and you freeze. They call it "The Ice-Box." Then some days, take advantage of the fact, when you make a collar — and they swear at you, call you names, try to get you to react, scream put right under your nose "Here come the DFTs!" — that's what they call it

"It's the conditions. They're awful. You'd be sure to get trapped from these sidewalks. Your feet are killing you.

According to him, he said all this in a smirking, ironic way Like Howie Haas, he enjoys his work as something — to be newarily called a "shoofly," he explained, as a police informant. It's a rare Sandy looking for officers who are gold-
brocking — though having a coffee on a curb, and not a drink, one like goldbrocking "We're not sup-
persed to drink coffee." Mincucci said to me, and then some other words in the Transit vocabu-
lar. "A whilere, it's for a man who robs drinkers or sleeping passen-
gers, and "Flop Squad" (decoys which were sent in, people to attract disher.

SHOOTING BOYS

Just then, as we were talking at Nisan, the station filled up with shooting. We were standing anywhere from 15 to 10. There were boys in the crowd and a few men, with them, came the unmistakable odour of smoke. And the crowd the High School, heading south on the GQ Train, were all in this platform bowing and screaming and smacking smoke out of their fingers, and they were walking with the crowd, they began fighting towards the doors

"You might see one of these kids being shot, and you're afraid, it's coming to grab or smoke dope or some-
thing," Howie Haas said. "And you never know, they never do anything. The reason is we're look-

g for trouble, these boys are rob-
er, snatchers, assault, snatch like that."

"Look at that old lady," Mincucci said, "she's doing everything wrong.

The woman, in her late sixties, was standing near the door. Her wristwatch was exposed and her handbag dangled from the arm close to her. We wondered whether the plainclothes men would warn her. They didn't but they did have her covered and when she got off they escorted her in an anonymous way. The old woman never knew how well pro-
eted she was

LEFT ALONE

It was a salutary experience for me, riding through Brooklyn with a crowd of young boys, the type of boy who except a man flanked by two plainclothes officers, I would travel from one end of Brooklyn to the other, walking through hooting crowds and waiting for hours at subway sta-
tions to be sure that we would not be alone. Things were quiet there. But not in the dark dungeon, the first time in my life I was travelling the hinterland of New York City, excepting the eyes with curiosity and lingering scrutiny and so few.
Pontaill while it was in transit.

None of the information released by the Grand Jury is new but a trial involving Salem is likely to produce a complete picture of the fraud and possibly answer some long-standing questions.

Although there has been speculation that the Salem case might lead to criminal prosecutions in SA, government has refused to release the report on the investigation into the matter — although it has been made available to foreign authorities.

PRETORIA

Limiting growth

Greater Pretoria's population will increase to 1,609,000 by the turn of the century — 753,000 whites, 25,000 coloureds, 28,000 Indians and 593,000 Africans. But the industrial growth of the capital is to be limited to providing new jobs for only 145,000 people, less than one-tenth of the population.

The official development guide plan for the region states "While it is anticipated that Pretoria will continue to provide employment opportunities for a large portion of the population in the Mabopane/GaRankuwa area during the next two decades, it is emphasised that extraordinary economic growth in the city should not be stimulated at the expense of the national interest."

Of the 145,000 people for whom jobs will be made available, only 35,000 will be for black commuters from GaRankuwa and Mabopane in Bophuthatswana as well as from Sothoavve, a black township on the Bophuthatswana border where families with Section 10 rights (entitling them to live in Pretoria) are resettled.

This seems to suggest that government wants to limit the city's economic growth in accordance with ideological plans to reestablish its natural black population growth in the homelands.

Greater Pretoria extends from Hammanskraal in the north to Midrand in the south, and from Hartbeespoort Dam in the west to Tijgerpoort and Boschkop in the east. The development guide plan for the region has been released by the Department of Constitutional Development.

To fit in with Pretoria's policy of border industries, the land earmarked for economic growth, some 1,200 ha, is near Roslyn on the border of Bophuthatswana.

Suburban rail and bus services have been established linking black commuter settlements in Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele to the capital to enable people to commute to work.

About 13,000 commuters travel daily each way between GaRankuwa and Pretoria while 2,500 are transported between Hammanskraal and the capital. In addition, about 65,000 people commuted by bus between the Mabopane/Soshanguve complex and Pretoria in 1981 — about 8,500 from GaRankuwa, 10,600 from the Erasmus transfer rail station, 11,300 from Mamelodi, 8,000 from Soshangu/Itterdigen and about 7,800 from KwaNdebele.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Sullivan at work

The Industry Support Unit of The Sullivan Code of Conduct on employment practices (followed by many American companies in SA) has released its report for 1983. While the employment practices of US companies participating in the survey continue to show measured improvement, a depressed SA economy has limited gains to less dramatic levels than in past years.

All 99 reporting signatories now have equal work/equal pay policies, and 98 have desegregated their corporate work facilities. Most have minimum wage levels at least 30% higher than industry standards as outlined by studies at Unisa and the University of Pretoria.

Spending on education and training programmes increased to more than R16m or about R250 per employee. However, funding for health and welfare aid and for black entrepreneurial projects declined by about 15%.

The percentage of supervisory and management jobs filled by blacks also dropped slightly, from 21.8% to 21.2%. In 1980, 72% of employees enrolled in supervisory training programmes were black. Last year that figure fell to 40%.

The number of signatories to the code decreased by almost 20% in 1983 — from 146 to 120 (There are more than 200 US businesses with SA operations.) Nonetheless, those firms adhering to the Sullivan principles represent almost three-quarters of total US investment in SA, and the percentage of signatories contributing to the detailed survey, conducted by the accounting firm Arthur D. Little, rose slightly.

Compliance with the code, drawn up in 1977 by the Reverend Leon Sullivan, the first black director of General Motors Corp., is voluntary. The principles call for US companies to implement non-racial employment practices, to increase the number of blacks in supervisory and management positions, and to contribute to the improvement of employees' living standards outside of the work environment.

The US Congress has enacted legislation which would make the Sullivan Code mandatory for US companies. Although the proposal has been characterised as a more palatable political alternative to US divestment, it is not likely to be approved in the near future.

Last year's setbacks can in part be attributed to generally poor economic conditions. "The recession has had a definite impact," says Karl Hofmeier, an associate professor at Unisa's School of Business Leadership. "American companies here have had to do some belt tightening, and, perhaps with more justification, they've been saying, 'Come on, give us a break, we want to get on with business.'"

But Hofmeier and others continue to characterise the Sullivan programme as a success. Says Roger Crawford, an Ethnor executive and co-ordinator of the code's South African Task Force: "Over the past five years, we've seen a very definite shift in attitude among the signatory companies. A reluctance to implement the Sullivan principles has changed to a recognition that they represent basic management practices..."
Dust already settling on conservation report

MICHAEL STENT

THE report of the President’s Council committee had, like most printed matter, its share of mistakes. In discussing incentives to property owners to assist the nature conservation effort, it makes this suggestion: “Another form of encouragement of which the committee is aware is the presentation to the landowner of an appropriate plague…”

As the report points out, many conservation areas are surrounded by “homelands”.

The run of these areas has severe effects on the ecology of neighbouring reserves ranging from poaching for food to the soil of their plains.

Similarly with deforestation. A report delivered at the recent Carnegie Inquiry into poverty in Southern Africa held in Cape Town said the absence of energy sources in KwaZulu had reached crisis point.

The veld had over large areas been denuded of trees and cattle dung was used as the base feed, depriving the soil of vital nutrients.

The report then pointed out that by far the most electricity was directed to the relatively small white urban population and the least to the greater rural black population. Policies.

South Africa has numerous serious environmental problems demanding priority treatment.

Drought and floods have shown us over the past year how fragile our control over only one resource — water — really is.

It has also shown how dependent modern technological society is upon the proper use of the environment.

But as long as environmental issues are equated with the poor apologetic censure, nature conservation, they won’t be adequately addressed.

Sadly, for failing to recognise this consistently, the President’s Council report seems destined to gather worthy dust on some anonymous shelf.
SA 'will need 23 new cities in 16 years'

Environment Reporter
SOUTH Africa's growing population will need 23 new cities the size of Johannesburg in the next 16 years, says Mr D M Grewar, a member of the planning committee of the President's Council.

During yesterday's debate on the committee's report on priorities between conservation and development, he said the industries, roads and infrastructure to meet this population growth had to be considered.

About 20 000ha was being removed from agriculture each year and pressure on available land would increase.

Field crops
Although 83 percent of the land was being used for agriculture, only 15 percent was being used for field crops.

"The time might come where we will not be in a position to feed people if we continue to use agricultural ground in this way."

In world terms South Africa was still a developing country.

Mr P D Palm said large areas of Southern Africa were turning into semi-deserts and people were helping this process.

Mr F H Herman told the committee that the oil and gas find off Mossel Bay had to be exploited.

Rich coloured 'hesitant to volunteer'

Staff Reporter
MEMBERS of higher-income groups in the coloured community seem hesitant to identify themselves with disadvantaged people in their community and to volunteer their services for community projects, according to a report.

This is among the issues which the science committee of the President's Council recommends be studied by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

They appeared reluctant to recognise the disadvantaged as "their people," the report added.

This could inhibit the emergence of volunteers for community development projects for the coloured people.

Other areas of non-formal education needing further HSRC investigation included the advisability of a centralised curriculum service and the financing of such education.
The population explosion is real.

It was first noted in the 1960s, but since then, the problem has grown exponentially. The United Nations estimates that by 2050, the world's population will reach 9.7 billion people. This rapid increase is largely due to improvements in healthcare and sanitation, which have led to a decrease in mortality rates. As a result, birth rates have risen as well, leading to a steady increase in the world's population.

This population growth has significant implications for the environment. With more people on the planet, resources such as water and food become scarcer. Pollution levels also rise, contributing to climate change and other environmental issues.

Governments and international organizations are working to address these challenges. One approach is to focus on family planning, which can help control population growth. Additionally, efforts are being made to improve healthcare and education, which can lead to lower birth rates and better economic opportunities for individuals.

While population control is essential to ensure a sustainable future, it's important to recognize that each person has the right to choose how many children they have. Many cultures have unique traditions and beliefs that shape family planning decisions. Respect for cultural diversity is crucial in addressing this global issue.

In conclusion, the population explosion is a significant challenge facing the world today. By working together, we can take steps to ensure a bright future for generations to come.
Heunis releases plan for City

By EVELYN VOSLOO
Municipal Reporter

A FAR-REACHING Draft Guide Plan which establishes parameters for development in the greater Cape Town Metropolitan area up to the year 2010, was released by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, this week.

The plan, prepared by a guide plan committee approved by Mr Heunis in 1980, has statutory force in terms of the Physical Planning Act.

"Guidelines"

In a statement announcing the release of the first report of the Guide Plan Committee today, Mr Heunis said it contained important broad planning guidelines and was being released for representations and comment, which had to reach his department within 60 days.

Such broad planning guidelines were particularly necessary for the optimum use and stabilization of two resources, Mr Heunis said - the area's exceptional scenery, which contributed to its recreational and tourist potential, and its high-quality land, which formed the basis of a sound agricultural industry.

"Owing to the scarcity of land suitable for development in the Peninsula area, the Guide Plan Committee stresses the development of the linear axis that is already taking shape along the West Coast in the direction of Vredenburg-Saldanha," Mr Heunis said.

"Urban sprawl"

"The development of this so-called West Coast Axis is seen as an alternative to the unrestricted urban sprawl threatening the good agricultural land and the natural assets of the metropolitan area."

The committee also believed, Mr Heunis said, that the Peninsula would continue to develop as the primary metropolitan area, with four important satellites - the Hottentots-Holland Basin, Stellenbosch, Paarl-Wellington and Atlantic.

Stellenbosch and Paarl-Wellington had limited space for expansion because of "physical restrictions" (high potential agricultural land and environmental factors), he said.

Although this did not mean the natural growth of these towns should be limited in any way, the accent would be on the qualitative development of their present functions rather than on special residential and industrial development.

In the Peninsula itself, special attention had been given to the retention of the Philippi area for horticultural purposes and the exploitation of silica, Mr Heunis said.

Large parts of the Philippi area, reserved since 1968 for agricultural purposes and the exploitation of silica, were being used for other purposes, he said.

July 1

Investigations showed that the area should be reduced and that there was not much justification for formally rezoning it for both the above-mentioned purposes. The smaller area would therefore in future be reserved for horticultural purposes only.

"And my colleagues, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs have agreed to see it that the recommendations of the Draft Guide Plan are used as a guideline from as early as July 1 in the evaluation of all applications for changes in the use of land in the proposed reduced area," he said.
Rapid population growth, which only slowed economic gains in the past, is now reducing living standards for a growing list of countries, according to a new study by the Worldwatch Institute, a Washington-based group.

From 1960 to 1975, the world economy expanded about 5% a year while population grew at less than 2% a year. But since 1975, the Worldwatch report found, economic growth and population have been the same — 2% a year. The once healthy margins of economic growth over that of population has vanished, at least temporarily, said Mr. Lester Brown, director of the study "State of the World: 1984.

Mr. Brown said for countries like West Germany, which now had zero population growth, even a 2% rate of economic growth led to sustained improvements in living standards.

But in countries like Pakistan or Ecuador, where populations were growing at 4% a year, a 2% rate of economic growth led to a sustained decline in living standards.

During the 70s, 18 countries, most of them in Africa, experienced a decline in per capita income. The Worldwatch study found that during the 1980s this list has grown to include more countries in Africa and much of Latin America.

After peaking at 1.3% around 1970, the rate of world population growth fell to 1.1% in 1983.

"That's the good news," said Mr. Brown. "The bad is that the annual increase climbed from 70 million in 1970 to 78 million in 1983."

Projections by the United Nations and the World Bank now indicate that world population will grow to some 10,000 million before eventually stabilizing. But Mr. Brown warned that these projections did not relate the future growth in human numbers to the ability of biological resources to sustain growing populations.

According to the World Bank, India will add more than 1,003 million people to the 1983 population of 730 million before stabilizing at 1,840 million. The 84 million Nigerians of today are projected to increase to 223 million, more people than now live in all of Africa.

Progress in halting population growth had been extraordinarily uneven over the past decade, Mr. Brown said while countries on the 1983 list of 12 European countries with zero population growth had population stabilization as an explicit national goal. Mr. Brown said falling birth rates flowed from economic gains and social improvements.

As incomes rose and employment opportunities for women expanded, couples chose to have fewer children. Widely available family planning services and liberal abortion laws gave couples the means to achieve this goal.

Mr. Brown said East Germany was the first country in the modern era to bring birth and death equilibrium, halting population growth in 1969. It was closely followed by West Germany, whose population stopped growing in 1972.

During the decade since, other countries — most recently Italy, Switzerland, and Norway — had joined their ranks.

"These countries contain about 244 million people. Although only 5% of the world total, they mark a first step in the eventual stabilization of world population, a prerequisite of a sustainable society," Mr. Brown said.

Within the Third World some countries have made dramatic strides in reducing fertility while others have made dramatic strides in reducing fertility while others have made none at all. Mr. Brown said the biggest success story was China. Between 1970 and 1983 China reduced its birth rate from 34 a thousand to 20.

This decline was the most rapid in a major country since in Japan from 1948 to 1985, when the birth rate fell from 34 to 18.

The relation of future population size to available resources would be a key to national efforts to improve living standards. Mr. Brown said China was one of the first developing countries to examine systematically the long-term population-resource balance.

As part of a policy reassessment following Mao's death, Chinese leaders projected future population size based on the assumption that couples would have only two children.

Even under this scenario, given the large numbers of young people entering child-bearing age, China would add another 300-400 million people before population growth stabilized.

"After relating these projections to the availability of land, water, energy, and other basic resources, and to the capacity of the economy to provide jobs, the leadership concluded that they had no choice but to press for a one-child family lest they jeopardize their hard-earned gains in living standards," Mr. Brown said.

The main difference between China and the other densely populated developing countries such as Bangladesh, India, Egypt, Nigeria and Mexico might be that to translate their findings into public policy, Mr. Brown said if others took a serious look at future population-resources balances, they too might decide that postponing for one-child families is preferable to a decline in living standards.

Changing population-resource relationships were altering the goals of population policy, the Worldwatch study found.

When local demands on one of the economy's biological support systems exceed its sustainable yield, even a modest increase in human numbers could be destructive.

Awareness of the gravity of the threat of uncontrolled population growth rising, Mr. Brown said, nowhere had this been more dramatic than in Africa, where national political leaders had traditionally scoffed at the notion of a population problem.

New concern among Africa's leaders was reflected in a 1983 assessment of the continent's future by the Economic Commission for Africa, which reported that the "historical trend scenario is almost a nightmare." The report added that "the rural population will face an almost disasterous situation of land scarcity whereby whole families would have to subsist on a mere hectare of land.

Mr. Brown said that in an age of scarcity and slower economic growth, improving living standards might depend more on the skills of family planners.

Too many governments had delayed facing the issue too long, Mr. Brown warned. When they belatedly did so, he said, they might discover, as China had, that circumstances forced them to press for one-child family planning.
Africa the population crisis centre

By ROBIN HALLET in London

In August the attention of millions of people throughout the world was riveted on an event of minimal historical imprint, the 1984 Olympic Games. At the same time another international gathering was being held not many hundreds of miles away from Los Angeles. It was concerned with an issue of truly global significance, yet it passed almost unnoticed by the mass media.

How many people in South Africa, I wonder, were aware of the second international conference on population? Or in Britain, for that matter?

Mexico City proved a grimly appropriate venue for such a conference. Within a year or two the capital of Mexico is expected to overtake Tokyo as the largest city in the world with a population of 18 million. By the end of the century there are likely to be as many people living in this sprawling megapolis as in the whole of South Africa in 1984.

"The city," one journalist reported, "produces 6,000 tons more rubbish daily than it can collect." It is so polluted that the effect of breathing its air for a day is as bad as smoking 40 cigarettes.

"The buzz words of the conference," the Financial Times correspondent reported, "were undoubtedly 'sharpened focus'. Such a sharpening is desperately needed.

The population explosion, as of course a phenomenon which 'anyone' concerned with Asian affairs has been aware of for many decades, and the nightmares of the demographers, are at last haunting the minds of the politicians.

In no country in the world is the issue of population control 'now taken quite so seriously as in China. The Chinese achievement has been remarkable. In 10 years the population growth rate has fallen from 2.5% to 1.2% a year."

"Thus has been brought about, partly by rigorous propaganda on the desirability of small families, partly by the coercive use of positive disincentives including fines and loss of jobs -- on those who have more than one child.

Interestingly, a similar decline has been achieved in those two communities of the Chinese diaspora, Singapore and Hong Kong. Africa, by contrast, now has the fastest growing population of any of the continents.

In 1980 the growth rate for Africa as a whole was put at 2.1% a year; it now stands at 2.8% and some African countries -- Nigeria, Kenya and Zimbabwe -- have rates well over 3.

In South Asia the rate is 2.5%, in Latin America 2.6%, in the industrialised countries of the world 0.6%.

These percentages can be translated into something more meaningful by bearing in mind that a growth rate of 1% means that population doubles in 70 years, of 2% in 35 years, of 3% in 23 years.

In 1960 Africa had a population of 220 million. Today the continent's population is approaching 600 million. By the year 2000 -- a mere 15 years away -- Africa seems likely to contain between 600 and 900 million people.

In other words, its population will have quadrupled in 40 years.

Already the consequences of this development -- far the most significant in recent African history -- are starkly apparent. The steady expansion of peri-urban squatter communities or informal settlements is the most visible manifestation of what is happening.

These communities owe their existence partly to the pull of the cities with their apparently better opportunities for employment, education and medical care, partly to the push of an increasingly impoverished countryside.

And this impoverishment is due, at least in part, to the growth of population in areas where every year these seem to be less fertile land to cultivate, less firewood, less easily available water.

How is population growth to be controlled?

At the first international conference on population held at Bucharest in 1974 delegates from Third World countries were much enamoured of the slogan, "Development is the best contraceptive."

That, after all, had been the experience of the rich countries of the world. (In Africa the rate of growth among the white population fell from 2.2% in 1910 to 0.8 in 1960.)

But Third World countries now find themselves in the desperate situation where they are simply not able to afford to wait for that sort of development to take place. Other policies are called for.

Throughout Africa there is certainly a need for a much more vigorously pursued programme for family planning. But the handing out of contraceptives is far too mechanical an approach. What is needed is a much deeper and more sensitive human understanding.

In countries with high infant mortality (and that includes much of black South Africa), women have more children as a form of insurance against the loss of babies in their first year of life.

Reduce infant mortality and fertility rates -- that is the average number of births per woman -- also begin to fall. But reducing infant mortality means more health clinics and also better educational provision, especially for girls.

In countries where overpopulation has reached the level of crisis, as in South Africa, with a growth rate of 2.8% among black South Africans, such a policy is obviously unjustified.

Yet in Asia dramatic developments in food production are taking place. Large scale use of synthetically produced seeds, increased output per acre is reckoned to have increased by 20% in the 1970s, compared with a wretched 1% increase in sub-Saharan Africa.

So there are encouraging lessons to be learnt from other parts of the world.

What is needed is an infinitely more serious and disciplined effort by African decision-makers to concentrate their minds on these matters. And that applies to South Africa, too.
Population conference planned for G'town

GRAHAMSTOWN — An international conference evaluating solutions to the population crisis in southern Africa will be held here in February next year.

The conference, initiated and sponsored by the 1820 Foundation, will be held from February 4 to February 6.

The aim of the conference will be to discuss ways of linking the development process to family planning and enrichment.

Two addresses at the conference will focus on the urban and rural areas.

The first will be delivered by Maryland University academic and co-author of the book The Resourceful Earth, Professor Julian Simon.

The other address will be delivered by Mr. Gerald Barney who directed a study into population dynamics for the former American President Jimmy Carter.

The vice-president of the Human Sciences Research Council, Mr. Flip Smuts, will present a paper on urbanisation trends.

An important topic on the programme will be on the necessity of education for family development and enrichment — DDR.
R35m SA census to be launched next year

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA — The largest population census ever, and, with a price tag of R35-million also the most costly ever held in Africa, will be launched on March 5 next year by Central Statistical Services, the demography director, Dr Neville Gouws, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing a press conference, Dr Gouws said that in future a census would be held every five years instead of every ten years. The CSS would receive more than 300 million answers on about six million forms.

About 40 000 part-time and regular staff members would be involved.

Dr Gouws said a more regular census was necessary because of the country's rapid growth and development.

It was essential for accurate advance planning of, for instance, schools, hospitals, housing, roads, transport services and water and electricity provision.

Dr Gouws emphasized that completion of the census forms was compulsory by law. He stressed, too, the confidentiality of the information supplied.

The number of questions to be answered would be fewer than in the 1980 census, pertaining only to statistics which had changed drastically over the past five years. These included education level, occupation, age and dwelling place, and incomes.

The results would be available after 18 months.
R35m row on census brewing

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — "A major row is brewing over the 1980 population census, which it is estimated will cost R35-million."

The census, the largest and most expensive one staged, comes five years before the scheduled 1980 census and when South Africans are feeling the pinch and have been told to curb spending.

‘Unhappy’
The Progressive Federal Party finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz, yesterday rejected the census, saying it seemed unnecessary and the expense involved was not advantageous in the present economic slump.

"I am very unhappy that government expense should be increased by this census and believe there are cheaper ways of establishing the statistics the government says it needs," he said.

But Dr Neville Gouws, director (demography) of Central Statistical Services (CSS), said yesterday that the census would facilitate the planning of public services and stop unnecessary government spending.

"Now is the best time for a census of this kind, when the government is trying to find the best value for each rand spent," Dr Gouws said.

‘Needs’
"It is better to establish what South Africa’s needs are now and spend accordingly than spend now and find later that money was used in the wrong way,"

Dr Gouws said it was necessary for the government to have facts and figures on hand before embarking on any future projects.

But according to Mr Schwarz, the only mitigating factor of the census could be the 40,000 jobs that it would make available.

"My appeal would be that people who are unemployed should be used in this way at least the government will be seeing to the urgent needs of the unemployed, if only for a limited period."

Census 85 — which already has its own telephone number in directories — will be a mammoth task and the CSS are embarking on an extensive publicity campaign.

A private public relations company has been employed for this purpose and posters, stickers and placards are being printed.

A Census 85 jungle will be played regularly on radio stations.

A staff of about 40,000 will be involved in the census, earning R13-million of the R35-million budget.

Already 220 people are employed by CSS on a full-time basis, working at regional and branch offices.

The part-time staff will be in the employ of the CSS for 12 to 14 days and will comprise

• 35,000 enumerators who will move from dwelling to dwelling
• 3,500 chief enumerators who will have 10 enumerators under their supervision
• 8,000 assistant enumerators who will act as guides and/or interpreters.

Meanwhile the final reports of the 1980 census are expected to be available only in April next year.

"It is a big job but every census year we manage to cut down on the publication date of the final results," Dr Gouws said.

"We hope to have the final 1980 census reports out in three years, two years sooner than the 1980 results."

Date
The 1960 census results were published after 11 years while the 1970 census results appeared after eight years.

The census will begin at midnight of March 5/6 which would mean that a baby born one minute before midnight would be included in the census while a baby born one minute after midnight would not.

Two procedures for filling in questionnaires will be in operation.

• Enumerators will begin handing out questionnaires to households a few days before Tuesday, March 5, and will begin collecting them next day.

Change
• In areas where members of the public are unable to fill in the questionnaires, enumerators will assist householders.

The CSS is expecting the majority of questionnaires to be completed by March 23 next year.

Mr Gouws said the necessity for a census after five years instead of the usual 10 was because of the rapid changes which were occurring in South Africa because of rapid development.
Conference focus on human potential

Post Reporter

The answer to this is seen as the solution to "all other challenges facing us now and in the future" by the organiser of a conference to be held in Grahamstown in March.

The conference, called Developing the Total Population of South Africa, A National Conference in Search of Solutions, has been initiated and sponsored by the 1820 Foundation.

The conference chairman and organiser, Mr Andre Sper, director of Synergy Communications (Syncom), a private sector policy think-tank, says the potential of South Africa can only be unlocked "if we develop the people of this country."

He adds that the natural resources of South Africa are not enough.

"Wealth is created by applying human skills, technology and initiative to these resources," he says.

Total development, which would help to eliminate the present widespread poverty and inequality, can only be achieved if:

- All people have equal access to relevant education and meaningful training.
- Unnecessary laws and superfluous regulations stunting human initiative are removed.
- The integrity of the individual and the viability of the family is maintained.
- The people of this country pull together in a commitment to a common cause.

The conference will take the form of keynote addresses by people in various fields outlining the facts of the present situation and outlining the human options. These will be followed by workshop discussions and reports back to the full conference.

Mr Sper says the conference hopes to include delegates involved with human problems — like social workers, health professionals, people in local authorities, academics, people in financial institutions and investors.

"He says the main purpose of the conference is to create a clearer awareness of the nature of the problems confronting South Africa. This include the provision of jobs, education, urbanisation and many other issues needing attention."

The proposals and action plans arising from the conference will be communicated to the decision-makers.

"These demands and initiatives deserve active support by our leaders."

The man in the street also needs to be made aware of the plans.

"A national awareness campaign needs to be launched using all the available channels, to prepare the ground for the community leaders and workers to implement their programmes."

The plan of action formulated at the end of the conference will be put before the decision-makers in the public and private sectors at a follow-up conference in Johannesburg on March 6.

People wishing to become delegates are invited to contact the Conference Officer, 1820 Foundation, PO Box 304, Grahamstown, or at 0461-7115.
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The threat of overpopulation is real and growing. As populations increase, so do the pressures on natural resources and the environment. It is crucial to manage growth and ensure sustainable development.
A call to test the legal foundation of apartheid

JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of The Argus Foreign Service in London reports on an unusual plea to the World Court from an eminent South African lawyer

PROFESSOR John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand, has called for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice at the Hague on the "denationalisation" of South Africa's black people in terms of the Government's homeland policy.

A finding that this "pivotal principle" of modern apartheid violated international law could give impetus to a revolution in South African attitudes.

Professor Dugard, who is professor of law at the university and director of its Centre for Applied Legal Studies, made this call in an article in the latest issue of the International Commission of Jurists' Review.

In the absence of a finding on this matter, he wrote, the South African Government would continue arguing that its policies complied fully with international law.

Professor Dugard said that under contemporary international law states were barred from discriminating against their nationals on grounds of race. Thus it appeared that Pretoria's policies towards the blacks were premised on an illegality.

"Secondly, South Africa's Western allies are committed to the promotion of the rule of law in the world order and could be expected to bring new influence to bear on Pretoria, as evidenced by their response to the 1971 Namibia opinion."

Professor Dugard said it had long been recognised that judicial decisions played an important educational role in domestic societies.

"Thus the judgement of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Brown vs Board of Education case in 1954 provided the impetus for a revolution in attitudes towards race in the United States."

"Judgments and advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice should be similarly viewed."

"An advisory opinion from the court that the pivotal principle of modern apartheid violated international law could serve the same purpose as the Brown decision -- both among people and among nations."
Birthrate must be controlled

by James Clarke

In Grahamstown on Monday, experts in various social and demographic fields will meet to discuss ways of developing South Africa’s “total population”.

A major question will be: “How many people can South Africa sustain and still be able to offer a good quality of life?”

The three-day conference, under the auspices of the 1929 Foundation, is called “The Human Option”. It is a national conference in search of solutions. The foundation has used the think tank, Syncom, to plan the conference which pulls together thinkers of all races.

Mr. Andre Spier of Syncom said, “The population question is sensitive, maybe explosive. But it needs urgent attention and we have agreed to meet it head-on. It involves influx, urbanisation, birth control, the future wealth of different regions, their stability and health.”

In a briefing document, issued in advance to the 300 who will attend the conference, Mr. Spier, founder-director of Syncom, makes no bones about the direction he believes the conference should take.

South Africa has little choice he says. It must slow its birthrate now if it wishes to live off its own resources and still have surpluses with which to trade.

Already there are signs of failure — the industrial heartland has been told it is running short of water, we have to spend millions importing basic food because of regular crop failures, we have to import enormous quantities of oil because town planning discourages more economic public transport.

Before the conference was organised, the 1820 Settlers sent out 200 letters posing questions to a cross-section of opinion leaders — black, white and brown.

Among the 120 replies was a common factor: they favoured a frank appraisal of the population question and were clearly worried by the black birthrate.

But, since those preliminaries, the Heritage Foundation of the United States has published a book, “The Resourceful Earth”, which challenges the views of those who see continued population growth as a threat. The authors, Julian Simon and the late Herman Kahn, both economists, say that economic growth depends on the birth of more and more consumers.

They cite Japan, which has few natural resources other than its 120 million people. But, as the Japanese become more educated, so they have fewer children. Fewer children means less money need be spent on schools and universities.

But Simons and Kahn say that, within 50 years, Japan, which, at present, has a large young and ambitious workforce, will have an overburden of non-productive elderly people and a 13 per cent increase in pension payouts. Thus economic growth could come to a standstill.

Their main thesis is that economic growth should be the global objective.

They also cite Chancellor Helmut Kohl’s programme to encourage West Germans (whose population has almost ceased to grow) to raise 200,000 more babies a year.

And, early in 1984, the EEC and the European Parliament expressed concern about Europe’s declining population growth-rate. A French delegate said that, historically, when a nation’s population declined, so did its influence.

Is the world overpopulated?

YES IT IS: Look at Calcutta with its pavement dwellers. The housing authorities leave unused sewer pipes stacked on waste ground for people to sleep in.

NO IT ISN’T: Manhattan, or for that matter Hillbrow, are more densely populated than Calcutta. But their populations are comfortable and well-fed.

YES IT IS: The world population stands at 4.6 billion and already 200 million go hungry to bed. Look at Biafra, Sudan, Ethiopia.

NO IT ISN’T: The world is not short of food. During the Biafran famine of the 1970s that country exported 3 million tons of crops — tobacco, coffee, cotton and other inedibles.

YES IT IS: The world is so crowded that cities are swallowing up agricultural land. More and more people have to get their food and fibre from less and less land.

NO IT ISN’T: If the entire world population were moved into the United States, that country would have a population density not quite double that of England which is 80 percent farmland.

Simon and Kahn argue that, throughout history, the real cost of food, fuel and most other natural resources has decreased. They condemn “The Limits to Growth” — a book of the early 1970s which warned that Earth’s resources were being exhausted. There is, they say, eight times more copper available now than then, 16 times more lead and so on.

They claim that, even if metals are running out, we are developing cheaper substitutes. They also claim that technology will find unlimited supplies of energy.

But they make an exception of Africa.

For instance, “except in Africa” the world has plenty of food. In 20 years the northern hemisphere’s grain production has increased by 75 percent on less land.
Is the world overpopulated? 

**YES IT IS** Look at Calcutta! With 10m pavement dwellers The housing authorities have used sewer pipes stacked on waste ground for people to sleep in.

**NO IT ISN'T** Manhattan, or for that matter Hillbrow, are more densely populated than Calcutta. But their populations are comfortable and well-fed.

**YES IT IS** The world population stands at 6 600 million and already 2 000 million go hungry to bed. Look at Biafra, Sudan, Ethiopia.

**NO IT ISN'T** The world is not short of food. During the Biafran famine of the 1970s that country exported 2m tons of crops.

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Simon and Kahn argue that, throughout history, the real cost of food, fuel and most other natural resources has decreased. They condemn the Limits to Growth — a book of the early 1970s which warned that Earth's resources were being exhausted. They say, eight times more copper is available now than then, 16 times more lead and so on.

The developed nations took 150 years to stabilise their populations. Africa, if it is to break the poverty cycle, would have to do this in 50 years. Failure to do so, says Mr Spier, could lead to "the great African desert".

But nothing, he says, can stop South Africa's population growing until 2050 or 2080 — except a major catastrophe. But the population can, by then, become stabilised at a comfortable level. But every 10 years this is delayed will increase the final population figure by 15 percent.

There will be a one-day report back conference in Johannesburg on March 6 - Manpower - for Growth. - folly. Op- (Decision-maker.)
Nafcoc man: socialism not the solution

GRAHAMSTOWN — The solution to creating full employment in free enterprise and not in socialism, Mr S N Sebotsa said at the conference here yesterday.

Mr Sebotsa is chairman of the industrial counselling and job creation committee of the National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc).

He said what was worrying was that a growing number of blacks, notably young people believed the existing system was the same thing as free enterprise and rejected free enterprise as such.

Said Mr Sebotsa: "Some political leaders like the Reverend Allan Hendricks are calling for nationalization of the mining industry. It will remain a popular appeal unless blacks are permitted full and equal participation in the economic life of the country."

He said the fundamental rights of the free enterprise system were:

- Freedom of movement,
- Freedom of association,
- Freedom of speech,
- Freedom to own property,
- Central political rights,
- Equal protection under the law, and
- Removal of discrimination.

Call to change education system

GRAHAMSTOWN — A total change, not remedial action, in philosophy, structure, scope and direction of education was needed if the skills of men and women for the positive development of self and society, Dr John Burns, executive director of the Manpower and Development Foundation, said here yesterday.

He said the present system was archaic, irrational, and resulting in producing parrots, not thinkers.

Dr Burns said the learning process was a lifetime experience in being productively involved in society.

But it cannot afford the luxury of more time-consuming commissions to identify and prescribe policies that would have all the information and knowledge to set up a relevant system.

Children should be taught thinking skills, how to plan, analyse, synthesise and evaluate, the curriculum should not simply memorise facts.

Curricula needed to be made more relevant.

The process of text writing for South African and homelands education needed serious examination. Choosing outdated, irrelevant texts written by interested parties who merely wanted to profit financially was a dubious and dangerous process, Dr Burns said.

He added: "One of the new factors is the De Lange Commission was its neglect in canvassing student attitudes towards content, methods and relevancy."

South African universities and technical colleges must establish stronger links with professions in both trade and industry.

Research and development in both sectors would "gain and graduate employees, make better wives, mothers and leaders. Schools must cater more specifically for the job skills and community leadership needs of the country."

A massive national re-training of teachers was essential.

Those who wish to remain in this, our most important and biggest business, must undergo the necessary retraining to ensure that our product is what the market needs," Dr Burns said.

He said a co-ordinated, intensive, and comprehensive retraining project might cause a high mortality rate, but the results would be worthwhile.

However, the total restructuring and retraining project could not only be undertaken by the educators involved, but would have to be left entirely to the professionals involved as part of their work.

He said: "This situation must be remedied. Educated women have smaller families. They are more productively employed, make better wives, mothers and leaders. Schools must cater more specifically for the job skills and community leadership needs of the country."

Problem areas identified

GRAHAMSTOWN — Problems in developing human potential were identified and solutions offered during a panel discussion at the conference yesterday.

What emerged was that:

- Training without work opportunities caused frustration and dissatisfaction,
- The need for affirmative government action to reverse discrimination,
- Prejudice, particularly among working classes, should be smashed — South Africans were too sensitive to expressions of prejudice, and
- The perception by blacks that agricultural and industrial training were aimed at getting blacks into the service of white masters.

The areas of concern regarding black education were pinpointed by Mr Jock Omond, of Port Elizabeth, for 30 years an inspector in black education.

He said South Africa was wasting money on black education when 50 per cent of six million black children left school after Std 2.

More emphasis should be given to school preparedness, he said. Education for blacks should be compulsory until at least Std 9.
Facing the overpopulation nightmare

STELLENBOSCH — The State President, Mr P W Botha, has outlined the Government’s approach to the looming and potentially crippling problem of the population explosion in South Africa.

He said last night it was quite clear that South Africa would not in resources and economy be able to accommodate the six-fold increase in population projected for the next 66 years.

President Botha, who was opening Stellenbosch University's official academic year, said the current population growth rate was 2.3 percent a year.

If this rate were maintained the implication was that the current population of 28.4 million would grow to 48 million by 2000, to 80 million by 2020, to 130 million by 2040, to 180 million by 2050.

However, estimates were that South Africa's underground and surface water resources could accommodate an optimal population of only 80 million.

Such a figure took into account even the importing of water from neighbouring states and a reduction in spray irrigation.

"Economically speaking," said President Botha, "we need a growth rate of more than 4.5 percent a year to prevent massive unemployment."

"In the light of our economic situation it is doubtful that we will be able to achieve this in the immediate future.

"The Scientific Committee of the President's Council has further warned that the present population growth rate will have a crippling effect on the growth potential of the economy because so many millions of rand will have to be spent on housing, health services and infrastructure of the masses and less on job creation."

President Botha said the Population Development Programme aimed to achieve the following goals:

- A demographic target of about 80 million people by the end of next century which would stabilise and not grow.
- Accelerated social and economic development especially of the less developed groups to create a transition from basic living requirements to secondary living needs.

(Mr Botha had earlier explained that living standards were linked directly to the increase in per capita income.)

- Orderly spatial and economic distribution to create a balance between development of urban and rural areas.

These goals implied that the Population Development Programme should concentrate on education and training programmes, housing and economic programmes and particularly development of the informal sector.

They also implied that communities should become involved in their own development, that the Government should create a climate for promotion of self-development in which communities would get the responsibility and initiative to improve living standards.

The goals of the Population Development Programme should be striven for and promoted in every town, district and region.

The State could not do everything, said President Botha, and needed the co-operation and support of all.

TODAY'S TOPICS
- ECONOMICS — Unemployment P7
- SCIENCE — Prehistoric diet P14
- GEOGRAPHY — Searching heat P1
- BIOLOGY — Human brain P3
Black urban population has rocketed

By Gary van Staden, Political Reporter

There were almost twice as many urban blacks as whites living in the “white” Johannesburg-Randburg group area in 1983, according to the latest population estimates issued by the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa.

The Johannesburg-Randburg region excludes Soweto but embraces Alexandra.

The bureau says there were more than a million urban blacks living in Johannesburg-Randburg, compared with about 635,000 whites.

Its report also states that the black population in the Cape Peninsula and Bloemfontein increased dramatically between 1980 and 1983.

Releasing its estimates of the 1983 population in South Africa and the TBVC (Transkei-Bophuthatswana-Venda-Ciskei) countries, the bureau also gave growth figures for certain areas, among them the Cape Peninsula, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg-Randburg.

VAST INCREASE

The total South African and TBVC countries population has been set at 31.3 million. According to the bureau, the black population increased by 7.1 percent a year from 1980 to 1983 in the Peninsula, and by a massive 14.4 percent in Bloemfontein.

During the same period the total population of the Johannesburg-Randburg area increased to 1.9 million—almost 60 percent of whom are black.

This means the urban black population of Johannesburg-Randburg stands at about 1.140 000—a vast increase on the last census figures.

The figures do not include Soweto, which has a population somewhere between just more than 1.000 000 (official) and 1.300 000.

If Soweto is included, the urban black population in the Soweto-Johannesburg-Randburg area is more than half the total white population of South Africa, and the TBVC countries. The total white population is set at 6.4 million.

The population is growing at a rate of 4.5 percent a year since 1980, which was in South-Eastern Transvaal.
Aims of population development outlined

GRAHAMSTOWN — To increase South Africa’s standard of living, a need was felt to break the vicious circle formed by poverty and high fertility, Dr J.R. Schoeman, chief director for population development in the Department of Health and Welfare, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the final session of the National Conference on Developing Human Potential, held at the 1600 settlers’ national monument.

He said the aim of the population development programme was to increase standards of living and quality of life it had as its goal

- Stabilising the population at about 80 million by the end of next century.
- Accelerated socio-economic development of all groups to enable parity in opportunities of development as soon as possible.
- Birth rate maintained at a low level (2.1 children per family).
- Promoting basic health.
- Regulating internal migration to achieve optimal spatial distribution with a view to promoting maximum socio-economic development and stability.

Dr Schoeman said the programme hoped to achieve accelerated social, economic and physical development at grass-roots level, especially in the fields of health, education, training, economic programmes and private sectors.

Other aims were to implement community development and reinforce family planning programmes to suit the needs of black families in rural areas effectively, and to establish a dynamic information and communication programmes.

To achieve successful community development, there must be cooperation between all sectors and communities.

The Human Option

Conference: spell out constitutional future

GRAHAMSTOWN — Priority must be given to spelling out the constitutional future for all South Africans this was a key recommendation from the national conference on Developing Human Potential being held this week.

Legislation relating to individual freedoms must be enacted with special emphasis on forced removals, influx control, property rights and citizenship.

This, with other recommendations, will go forward to a follow-up conference in Johannes burg on March 26, where they will be put to decision-makers in the public and private sectors.

The conference also recommended:
- In all aspects of rural and urban development, the community should be consulted and involved. No measure should be taken for them, with them, so that they were aware of the options and choices before making informed decisions.
- Family planning was the primary concern of parents and the role of family planning bodies and government agencies was to provide information and render services.
- Key conditions for economic recovery were curbing government spending and reducing bureaucracy, factors which contributed to today’s excessive taxation. Red tape must go.
- Individuals must be free to take the initiative and stand on their own two feet and to marry and have children in the knowledge that their family with deregulation should go private and that the creation of employment.
- Redress was sought for social and legal inequities which had deprived family life for large sections of the population.

Delegates will now receive a three-page document containing recommendations, resolutions and motivations with comments to prepare for the final talks.

Manpower seen as asset

GRAHAMSTOWN — Bold and dramatic reform policies had transformed Ciskei into South Africa’s cradle of free enterprise, a tax paradise and a rapidly expanding job market, Mr Wessel van Wyk, Ciskei’s Director of Communications, said.

Ciskei had no significant mineral resources, it had a low level. The climate was erratic and the soil was not sufficiently rich to allow agriculture, he said.

Mr van Wyk said: “Ciskei is now a free, open economy with a minimum of regulations, no taxation, no estate duties and no capital tax.”

State coffers were financed through significant taxes such as the general sales tax and a company holding tax.

“We have stirred the imagination, excitement, expectations and confidence of people all over the world. Mr Van Wyk said:

“Too many rural regions in South Africa had too many people trying to subsist in too small an area, Mr S. Mahilela said.

He was reading a paper on behalf of Mr Enoch Mabasa, Chief Minister of Kwa Zulu. Mr van Wyk said the end result was a cycle of soil degradation, crop loss, malnutrition and poverty.

The South African policy of so-called rural development removals made a mockery of all the discussions on urbanization and rural development programmes.

Influx control did not prevent urbanisation. It merely relocated it. Strategies to manage urbanisation must involve blacks from the beginning.

Women shackled by society says Mosala

GRAHAMSTOWN — The potential of women could never be developed until they were given the power and authority to assert their rights.

This was said yesterday by Mrs Berendette Mosala, director for the study and life of the South African Council of Churches.

She said society downgraded women’s choice of school subjects was limited to domestic and men’s jobs. They were humiliated in the job situation and had to work twice as hard as men to hold down comparable jobs.

Women workers are a dispensable force, especially during economic hard times,” Mrs Mosala said.

The migrant labour system deprives women of their potential. Socially, they were limited to rearing to the needs of their families and children and lived in a life of constant anxiety to whether financial support would be forthcoming.

The laws of South Africa were structured so that women could not have a full life, she said.

They had no contractual powers. Women were taxed on their earnings, but received no tax rebates, nor were they permitted to make loans from building societies.

“As a woman I am not a fully fledged parent,” Mrs Mosala said.

Mr van Wyk said:

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Mr van Wyk said:

“The worst of all are our menfolk, who do the dirty work in the open and the oppressors. Let us release these men from the shackles of domestic and men’s work. This is not a man’s world. The Creator never meant it to be so when he made the world.” DDR

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Influx control did not prevent urbanisation. It merely relocated it. Strategies to manage urbanisation must involve blacks from the beginning. — DDR
Delegates told world can feed 33 billion

Grahamstown — Pictures of foetal victims of abortion by suction pump or salt solution were shown to delegates at the conference.

In an attack on abortion and abortionists, Dr Claude Newbury, national president of the Pro-Life organisation said morality had become irrelevant in a situation where promoting contraception involved legalising abortion.

He said “We have heard that people are a plague, pregnancy a disease and children a sexually-transmitted disease. These are all a degradation of the idea that human life is sacred and that all life is a gift from God.”

The theme of sex education for children was not that chastity was a virtue but the prevention of pregnancy, he said.

Dr Newbury said “We are treating symptoms, not the disease, the cause of which is the tragic moral destitution of the whole world.”

“Let us not be conned by the population explosion theorists. The world is capable of feeding 33 billion people.”

“It is possible to control the population by killing but is it moral or right?” he said.

There were only two questions in the abortion controversy, he said.

Population: new policy called for

Grahamstown — A population policy should be devised to define the optimum population size that would conserve all natural resources and enhance the quality of existence of all races, Professor John Hanks said here yesterday.

Professor Hanks, director of the Institute of Natural Resources in Natal, said it was important to stress that a population policy was not directed towards any one sector of the population.

It was a policy, agreed to by all, which placed considerable emphasis on the quality of life — including the provision of health, services, education, housing and employment — and which emphasised the importance of sustainable development.

Professor Hanks said neglect of rural development and the degradation of the environment accelerated rural-to-urban migration. Those left behind were trapped in a vicious circle of poverty, characterised by stagnating, even declining agricultural production, low productivity, malnutrition, loss of forest and soil, low incomes and high birth rate and deaths rates — DDR

Tribute paid to entrepreneurs

Grahamstown — Entrepreneurs were not usually conformists, nor was illiteracy, while it might be a handicap, necessarily a barrier, Mr IJ J Hetherington, managing director of Small Business Advisory Services, said here yesterday.

Mr Hetherington said “I know no magic formula, no neat set of personality characteristics which enables me to predict with certainty who will make a good entrepreneur. I am constantly amazed and inspired by the infinite creativity of the human spirit.”

He said if anything, there seemed to be proportionately fewer entrepreneurs with higher education. One reason could be that too much formal education trained students to conform.

Mr Hetherington said entrepreneurs tended to act independently rather than simply doing what other people told them.

They often built up an extensive informal network of contacts and resources which they drew on as needed “to compose their business symphony.”

They seemed to enjoy challenges and overcoming difficulties.

He said “They go over, through, underneath or around almost every obstacle put in their way. They have a high level of persistence — with our level of red tape, they need to in order to survive.”

Entrepreneurs looked for new ways of doing things, they were great improvisers and great inventors.

“If we want more entrepreneurs, more employment and more economic growth, we want less socialist solutions. The only thing we want more of is individual economic freedom.” Mr Hetherington said — DDR

Employee education stressed

Grahamstown — Employees must understand the nature of the organisation for which they were working, know what part they played and what their rewards would be if they were to make a full and meaningful contribution to the end result, Mr Silas Thopane said.

Mr Thopane, a member of the free enterprise project of Unisa’s School of Business Leadership, said “For far too long business had accepted that new employees entered and organise[d] themselves into an organisation ill-equipped to understand the nature of business and its functioning. It is argued that as long as the necessary technical skills are present and the individual functions within reasonably productive limits there is little reason for intervention.”

But research and experience had shown that the less the employee understood of the functioning of the business the greater was the potential level of dissatisfaction, conflict or decreased productivity.

Mr Thopane said “The employee needs to feel for and with management, and about the objectives of the business in such a way that he positively identify with calls for productivity and higher profits.” — DDR
Census 'doomed' to fail

By PAM KRAMER
JOHANNESBURG — This year's R33-million national census is doomed to fail “as long as people are afraid the information they give could lead to their removal”, according to Dr Nhato Matlala.

The chairman of the Soviet Civic Association claimed the information gained from the census would be used to monitor the success or failure of influx control.

He said as long as the census was used to implement apartheid policies, people would be suspicious and uncooperative.

Questions about race classification and nationality should be excluded, he said.

The official cost of the 1983 census has been given as R33 million. This is an interim census. A full census is usually held every 10 years — the next is scheduled for 1990.

One source said the 1983 census was a total failure and that this year’s census is an effort to rectify this.

It had still not yielded final figures and this was proof that it had failed.

Only three 1980 census reports had been issued — and they were based on only 5% of the count.

The 1970 census, on the other hand, yielded numerous reports on a wide range of topics including industry, education, income and age.

One source estimated the 1990 undercount at between 10% and 15%.

Asked why another costly census was being held this year a spokesman for the Central Statistical Services said that the drought, floods and a higher level of education amongst black people had resulted in huge population shifts.

Professor John Martin, of the Bureau of Market Research, said instead of holding another expensive national census, a census should be held in rapidly developing areas with sample surveys in the rest of the country.

Neither the 1990 nor the 1983 censuses include population counts in the ‘independent homelands’.

The national states conduct their own censuses, but the South African taxpayer bears the cost.

Mr Wallie Langsamit, past chairman of Market Research Africa, said the exclusion of ‘independent homeland’ figures from the national census caused major problems for the commercial and industrial sectors.

“Marketers aim at the total population. They look at the country as a whole without dividing it. The Central Statistical Services won’t give us homeland figures,” he said.

Mr Mike Bester of the Central Statistical Services said that the department’s role was to “collect basic clean statistics. We have nothing to do with planning”.

He said that 80% of the statistics collected by the department were used by the private rather than the Government sector.

Mr Bester assured people that his department was not out to trap “illegals”.

“We are not concerned with other laws at this stage,” he said.

Prof Martins said that if influx control were reformed, people would feel free to give information.

“Safeguards are removed then homeowners will be only too pleased to say how many people are living in these houses — they would know that if they spoke out they would get more accommodation,” he said.

Central Statistical Services has launched a major publicity campaign to create an atmosphere of “quiet trust” between the department and the public. In an attempt to gain the public’s co-operation, the question of income — one which many people fear because of tax reverberations — is excluded.

Surnames of respondents do not have to be written on the form.
Between 1980 and 1983 the total population of SA and the TBVC states rose by 2.5% a year, the bureau found. Relocations and boundary changes were primarily responsible for QwaQwa and KwaNdebele experiencing the highest growth rates of that time — 24.6% and 12.5% respectively.

The black population of the Bloemfontein region also rose dramatically — by 14.4% a year in the period — mainly as a result of the concentration of blacks at Botshabelo.

The Cape Peninsula’s black population rose at a rate of 7.1% a year.

White population growth continued at a slow pace. There were 4.9m whites in 1980 and 4.8m in 1983 — an increase of 1.5% a year. Immigrants accounted for 45.8% of the increase. Coloured and Asian population growth occurred at a rate of 1.9% a year while for blacks it was 2.8% a year.

The bureau found that the majority of whites lived in the Transvaal — 53.9% of the total Coloureds dominated in the Cape (84.1% of all people in the province) and Asians in Natal (80.7%). The biggest percentage increase in the white population (4.5% a year) occurred in the south-eastern Transvaal, while the Pretoria-Wonderboom region experienced annual increases of 8.9% and 7.1% in its coloured and Asian populations respectively between 1980 and 1983.

KwaZulu, with a population of 3.8m, was the most populated homeland.

**INDUSTRIAL COURT**

**Making doubly sure**

A recent Industrial Court ruling is likely to result in significant changes in the way labour lawyers make applications to the court.

In a departure from normal practice, the court has turned down an application for the temporary reinstatement of workers who had allegedly been unfairly retrenched because, it said, too much time had elapsed between the event and the court hearing. The court stated it would have preferred to have made a final judgment but could not because the appropriate application had not been made.

The case, which was heard in Durban, involves the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) and Pineware, the kitchen utensil manufacturers. It went to court when the metal industry industrial council failed to settle the matter.

The implications are profound. In future, labour lawyers would be wise to ensure that in contesting cases which are preceded by (usually drawn-out) industrial council hearings, applications for both temporary and final determinations — in terms of Sections 43 and 46(9) of the Labour Relations Act, respectively — should be made simultaneously. This does not apply when the route to the court is through a conciliation board.

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Between 1983 and 1985 the total population of SA and the TBVC states rose by 2.5% a year, the bureau found. Relocations and boundary changes were primarily responsible for QwaQwa and KwaNdebele experiencing the highest growth rates of that time — 24.6% and 13.3% respectively.

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When money matters.
Almost twice as many blacks as whites lived in the Johannesburg-Randburg complex in 1983. The overall population of the area was 1.5m — 58.2% of them black, 31.3% white, 6.5% coloured and 3% Asian. This is the finding of the latest regional population survey conducted by Unisa's Bureau of Market Research.

The survey found the total population for SA and Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC) in 1983 was 31.3m 72.8% black; 15.4% white; 9% coloured; and 2.8% Asian. Total SA population, excluding the TBVC states, was 26.2m. Blacks made up 67.7% of the total; whites 16.4%; coloureds 10.6% and Asians 3.3%.
Phase out evil system of race

Classification

Official Investigation of Prefectural Cases Leads

In the Prefecture of Fukuoka, the investigation of the Prefectural Education Department has revealed a four-step procedure for eliminating discrimination and promoting equality among students.

1. Acknowledge and recognize the existence of discrimination.
2. Develop educational programs to address discrimination.
3. Implement policies to ensure equal opportunities for all students.
4. Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of these programs.

These steps are designed to create a more inclusive and equitable educational environment for all students in the prefecture.

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In the Prefecture of Gifu, similar efforts are being made to eliminate discrimination and promote equality.

In the Prefecture of Hiroshima, various initiatives are being undertaken to address discrimination.

In the Prefecture of Osaka, a comprehensive plan has been developed to ensure equal opportunities for students.

In the Prefecture of Yamagata, ongoing efforts are being made to address discrimination and promote equality.

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For more information, please contact the respective education departments of each prefecture.
Crisis ahead if high birth rate not curbed

Political Staff

SOUTH Africa has only one generation left to reduce its exploding population growth rate if it is to avoid a crisis of poverty and deprivation.

This warning was made by senior health department officials in Cape Town last night at a Press briefing on the population development programme.

The programme has the support of the highest officials in Government, including President P W Botha and the Cabinet, who review its progress every six months.

The health officials said if the country failed to conquer its population problem, vital resources such as water and food would not be enough to go around within 60 years.

**Tax penalties**

They also indicated that if the programme of socio-economic upliftment did not yield a lower birth rate, the Government would have to consider "incentive and disincentive" proposals.

These could include tax penalties on larger families and allowing women to choose legal abortion.

The Department of Health has already commissioned an international study on the way other countries have tackled the "emotional problem" of abortion.

The department also plans to give evidence to the Margo Commission, which is investigating South Africa's tax system.

**Target year**

The health officials said the year 2010 was the target for reducing the population growth rate to replacement level (2.1 percent).

If the population continued to grow at its current rate of 2.8 percent a year, then by 2030 the State would spend each year (in 1981 prices) R300-million on education, R870-million on health and R780-million on housing.

South Africa's water resources, using optimal irrigation schemes and importing water from neighbouring states, could accommodate only 80-million people. Yet at the current population growth rate, the total number of just the 'black' population would reach 121-million by 2040.
AN ambitious 100-year plan to radically curb South Africa’s population growth by actively encouraging the rapid urbanization of blacks has been accepted by the government as the country’s "last chance" of survival.

The plan, significant in its political implications for the status quo, was launched publicly a year ago, but was drowned out by the publicity given to the signing of the Nkomati Accord on the same day.

One of its main features is the rapid urbanization of the impoverished black population and the subsequent upgrading of living standards, with particular emphasis on education, health and housing.

Relaunched publicity drive

The plan also contains a political ingredient which demands rapid movement toward constitutional accommodation of blacks.

This week Dr Boet Schoeman, the Department of Health and Welfare’s Chief Director of Population Development, as the programme is called, relaunched the programme’s publicity drive in Cape Town.

The government, he said, has given the Population Development Programme (PDP) its full support.

The inescapable reality was that there was water for only 80 million people in South Africa, and if the population continued to increase at its present average annual rate of 2.3 percent, the 80-million mark would be passed by the year 2020 and reach 138 million by 2060.

The PDP aimed at reducing the population growth rate in order to reach replacement rate by the year 2100, when the total population would reach 80.9 million.

Family-planning would not be a solution as it had not proved successful in reversing population growth rate in developing countries like South Africa.

The only real counter to a high total fertility rate (TFR) was an increase in the quality of life, Dr Schoeman said.

The target TFR (expressed in children per woman) was the replacement level of 2.1, reached by whites in 1902, who were now at 2.08.

Coloureds were at 3.4, Asians at 2.7 and blacks at 5.2 to give a national average of 3.35.

Significant factor

A significant factor was that when the TFR of urbanized blacks was isolated from that of rural blacks, the figure dropped to the same as that for the coloured population.

It was in the urbanized situation that standards of living improved rapidly and that adequate education, health care, housing, employment and other factors contributed towards a falling fertility rate.

The authorities fully appreciated the programme’s critical nature.

“We all know this is a last chance situation,” Dr Schoeman said.

If the TFR was not brought under control now, there would be no future opportunity to avoid the consequences of overpopulation and ever-increasing poverty, and their inevitable product, high fertility.

Chief components

The main aim of the Population Development Programme was to raise the standard of living of all South Africans.

The chief components consisted of:

- An acceleration of social, economic and physical development including health, education, economic programmes, housing projects, urbanisation and rural development.
- A comprehensive community-development programme at regional level in each town, where self-help programmes would be used to improve individual and community life.
- The expansion and reinforcement of the family-planning programme to reach remote rural families.
- An information, education and training programme to broaden the aims of the PDP. — Sapa
Confusion as R35m census day looms

JOHANNESBURG.—With South Africa's controversial R35-million population census about to land on the nation's doorstep, millions have not yet received their forms, confusion is rife among the public, and there are warnings that the census may be a total flop.

Within only three days to go, only 1.5 million people have received their forms—tens of millions still await theirs.

The census was slammed yesterday by Opposition spokesman Mr. Brian Goodall, who said it had "all the makings of failure," and was a waste of time.

Publicity for the census had been "half-done," Mr. Goodall said, warning that many forms would be "thrown away because people would not know what they were. It is vital to have public co-operation if the information is to be accurate. Many people are totally unaware of the census," he said.

Mr. Goodall's comments followed a snap survey conducted in central Johannesburg yesterday which found that nearly 50 percent of people questioned had not heard of the census. He said that if a sophisticated community like Johannesburg was largely unaware of the census, rural areas might not react to it at all.

But Dr. Neville Gouws, director of demography at Central Statistical Services, defended the census, accusing critics of jumping the gun.

"It is too soon to judge public awareness at this stage—census day is not until March 5," Mr. Gouws said, prepared to divulge how much had been spent on census publicity, handicapped by a private company.

Mr. Brian Goodall said the census asked for "humdrum information." Fairly accurate population figures could have been obtained far more cheaply through new sampling methods.

The census procedure was outlined as follows by Mr. Gouws yesterday.

- Some 1.5-million forms were already in the hands of urban householders while millions more would be delivered before Tuesday.
- In areas where the forms could be delivered, enumerators would fill in the forms,

Confidential
- Surnames did not have to be filled in on the forms, neither did the forms have to be signed.
- Census forms would be destroyed as soon as the information had been fed into a computer and it would be impossible to trace personal particulars from questions asked by the census.
- The full results were expected to be ready in 15 months. Less-detailed information would be ready four months after the census.
- The cost of the census was R1.26 per person. The total cost of R35-million had been spread over five years.
Half of R35m census cost paid to enumerators

JOHANNESBURG — The taxpayer is forking out nearly R7 for each of the 5½ million census questionnaires delivered to South African homes.

More than half of the R35 million spent on the population census is being used to pay a task force of hired volunteers who will each receive about R360 for delivering and collecting approximately 200 forms.

About four million households had already received the questionnaires, to be filled in tomorrow, the director of demography at Central Statistical Services, Dr Neville Gouws, said yesterday.

The forms were handed over by 35,000 enumerators of all races, including “government employees, the private sector and even a few students and housewives.”

Dr Gouws and the census workers would also move from house to house on Wednesday to assist residents in areas where people are likely to have difficulty in filling in the forms.

By tonight, “virtually every household in South Africa should be in possession of a census questionnaire and, from Wednesday morning, enumerators will start collecting the completed forms.”

Enumerators in Pretoria had found that only one out of 300 households were not aware of the census. Dr Gouws said “We feel we have done everything possible to make this census a success.”

A list of every household in the country was drawn up after house-to-house visits over a period of about three years — so they are 100 per cent accurate, even in rural areas.

“But no country in the world has succeeded in taking a 100 per cent census,” Dr Gouws added.

From March 20, citizens who missed the count would be asked to contact enumerators at published telephone numbers.

“We had a full complement of enumerators at the beginning of January. But we had substantially more than 35,000 inquiries — there’s a long waiting list,” Dr Gouws said.

“I think it’s the economic recession and so on — people are after a bit of extra cash.”

On average, each enumerator will deliver and collect forms from 200 homes over a period of 12 days at R30 a day.

In addition, 300 chief enumerators will be paid about R43 a day over the same period to help oversee the operation.

“Probably more than half of the R35 million is just for the remuneration of enumerators,” Dr Gouws said.

“This is the first census in which we have had a uniform payment for enumerators of all population groups. Previous censuses there were different rates for whites, coloureds, Asians and blacks. That was a bone of contention in the past.” Dr Gouws said.

DDC
Baby boom: the time-bomb that is ticking a warning
The Minister of Co-operation and Development

Mondays, 11 March 1985

38, M.K. Gandhi Road, Mysore - 574001

General Affairs

For Press Note

Tobacco:Reply to Press Note

Editorial Team
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Botha orders probes

Political Correspondent

The President’s Council has been instructed by President P.W. Botha to start four major investigations — including one into urbanisation, which has been labelled as a prime cause of the current unrest in black townships.

The urbanisation investigation has been given top priority by Mr Botha, who wants a report by July next year.

Announcing the investigations today, the chairman of the council, Dr Piet Koornhof, said they should be seen as part of the President’s reform initiatives.

The other investigations are into:

- All aspects of the Immorality Act, except Section 16, which deals with sexual relations across the colour line.
- Red tape that hampers economic development in general and the small business sector in particular.
- The changing age composition of the various race groups and the resulting socio-economic implications.

Dr Koornhof said at a Press conference today that the President’s Council was giving priority to the investigations, which would contribute to an improvement of the standards of living of all South Africans as well as contributing to improved relations between the various groups.

This was in accordance with the State President reform measures.

Promiscuity

Dr Koornhof denied that the investigation into the Immorality Act was a political sop in reaction to the mounting criticism from the Conservative Party on the possibility that Section 16 may be scrapped.

The investigation followed a motion in the President’s Council earlier this year in which concern was expressed about the quality of life in South Africa, including the high divorce rate, promiscuity, drug abuse, gambling and the number of road accidents.

The committee investigating the Immorality Act would also investigate these aspects.

Priority would be given to the Immorality Act, with the other aspects of the motion being looked into over a number of years.

The investigation into red tape obstructing the economy would include laws such as influx control, which have been labelled by businessmen as one of the obstructions to a free market system.

The committee on urbanisation would be headed by Dr A. Oosthuizen, chairman of the Council’s committee for Constitutional Affairs.

The committee would be able to use experts from the CSIR and from the various universities, such as Durban sociologist Professor Lawrie Schiemmer.

Dr Koornhof said the committee would look at the best way to “counter the present social, economic and physical problems resulting from rapid urbanisation.”

All nine political parties on the President’s Council would be represented on the committees. Dr Koornhof said consideration would be given to co-opting blacks.
S A's black population surges ahead of whites at increasing rate

Mercury Correspondent
PRETORIA—South Africa's black population is surging ahead of the white population at an accelerating pace, according to figures released yesterday by Central Statistical Services.

A major reason is the virtually unrestricted pregnancy problem among teenage blacks.

The figures show that between June 1980 and June 1984 the number of blacks increased by a massive 11.3 percent, or 1,856,000, to 18,255 million, coloureds by 7.4 percent, or 193,000, to 2,798,000, and whites by 5.63 percent, or 256,000, to 4,867,000.

In the four years the black population increased at almost seven times the rate of the white population which includes the figures for white immigrants.

Demographers have warned that South Africa's population saturation point is 80 million and that unless firm action is taken to slow down the black population growth this figure will be exceeded early next century.

According to the CSIR the natural increase of blacks is 2.60 percent, among coloureds, 1.83 percent, and among whites, 0.76 percent. When white immigrants are added the white population grew by 1.21 percent.

The director of family planning of the Department of Health, Dr J H O Pretorius, said a campaign was being launched this year to slow down the tre-mendous teenage pregnancy problem.

He pointed out there were more than 11 million people in South Africa younger than 15.

'We want to educate these people to use contraception.'

During the year 1,300,000 black women were protected against pregnancy either by contraception or by sterilisation. A total of 23,500 women was sterilised.

However, only 500 men submitted themselves for sterilisation.
Indaba warns of population crisis

By SELLO RABOTHATA

If the current, excessively high population growth rate of two and a half percent per annum continues, the present population of about 31 million will have reached 48 million by the year 2000, the Human Option Conference announced yesterday.

The conference on South Africa's population dynamics, which was also in search of solutions, was held under the auspices of the 1820 Foundation. It also said if the growth rate continues in the year 2020 there will be 80 million people in South Africa, and by the year 2040 there will be 138 million.

Summary of the issues of concern raised at the conferences:

- The impact of population growth on natural resources, infrastructural requirements, and on the educational development of the people. These three factors affect the quality of life, the standard of living and the possibility of sustainable development.
- In the sphere of family planning, it is a matter of concern that efforts in South Africa will fail unless the whole, subject can be depoliticised. Non-governmental organisations are essential in achieving this, but their efforts are severely limited by a chronic shortage of funds.
- The excessive number of unwanted pregnancies, particularly among teenagers in the underprivileged classes, which may well be as high as 500,000 per annum in South Africa.
- The lack of adequate, relevant, quality education for the vast majority of South Africans, which is the key to containing population growth. Current attempts to redress past neglect of black education are likely to be ineffective, since they are perceived as part of an imposed and inferior system.
- The urgent need for the removal of legal restraints which seriously hinder the proper functioning of the free enterprise system, and prevent job creation facilities, particularly black participation in small business and self-help projects.
- The serious neglect of rural development resulting in wastage of human resources and deterioration of the environment. This leads to deforestation, soil erosion and the destruction of water resources. Food production is curtailed, and migration to city-shanty towns results.

Recommendations:

A For the Longer Term

1. The adoption of the recommendation of the de Lange Report on national education and a changed attitude to teaching, emphasising self-expression and the ability to solve problems.
2. The implementation of a training programme for teachers in population dynamics, sex education; responsible parenthood and environmental awareness.
3. The elevation of the status of women through education, thereby equipping them to enter the labour market as an alternative to early marriage and childbearing.
4. The removal of the many Government restrictions impeding full participation of all population groups in the free enterprise system, so that small businesses and self-help projects, particularly among blacks, can flourish.
5. The discouragement of squatter camps and forced removals and acceptance of the inevitable increase in urbanisation and thus the provision and development of adequate areas prepared for this purpose.
6. The encouragement of State and private sector commitment to develop human and natural resources in rural areas.
7. The establishment of a private sector body, parallel to the Urban Foundation with clearly defined rural development objectives.

B For the Shorter Term

1. Encouragement and financial assistance to be given by the public and private sectors to organisations concerned with all aspects of family planning and the provision of family planning services. International surveys have shown that many couples favour planned families, but do not know how to limit family size.
2. The introduction by the State of a policy of financial incentives and disincentives to encourage smaller families.
3. Large industrial or commercial companies to be encouraged to set up their own clinics for employees, staffed by trained in-service personnel to give advice and assistance in all matters concerning family planning, Government to make expenditure on such services tax-deductible.
4. The establishment of a private sector organisation which will initially set targets or goals.
Keep Flowing
Tide to Cities Will

NEITHER Legislation. Go
POPULATION GROWTH

Facing up to 80m

The phrase "population explosion" has become such a modern cliché as to be almost meaningless. But that is indeed exactly what SA, in keeping with many parts of the world, is facing. Interestingly, one of the major solutions now being proposed by government is urbanisation of the country's vast rural population.

Architects of what is known as the Population Development Programme (PDP) are understandably reluctant to discuss the implications their findings may have on cornerstone apartheid legislation such as influx control. But they make no bones that urbanisation is a necessary process the nation must face in order to limit population growth to manageable proportions — and have boldly made that point quite clear to Nationalist leaders.

Indeed, political sources say that President PW Botha was fascinated and absorbed when he saw the well-presented and documented programme by Dr Boet Schoeman, the Department of Health and Welfare's chief director (population development).

Botha apparently insisted on the entire Cabinet viewing the presentation, and the project to balance SA's population growth with its reserves of natural resources is now officially underway with government blessing.

The project makes eminent sense. Our population is currently growing at a rate of 2.3% a year. If maintained, the present population of 28.4m people will explode into 47.16m by the year 2000; to 80m by 2020 and 138m by 2040. The breakdown in 2040 would be 7.03m whites, 7.57m coloureds, 1.99m Asians and 121.6m blacks. But, says the study, natural resources in SA are limited, and estimates are that the country has sufficient surface and underground water for no more than 80m people.

"If this growth of 2.3% per year were to continue, it would disturb the acceptable balance between population and existing water and other natural resources which, in turn, could have far-reaching social and economic effects on SA and southern Africa, and so seriously jeopardise stability and prospects," says Schoeman.

He quotes scientific research to prove the means, he argues, to handle the "complex social and economic problems." Advocating a multi-dimensional approach, Schoeman says that development must basically "be directed at the individual to improve his quality of life. The best and most successful way to achieve this is to encourage the individual by providing him with the opportunity to become involved in developing according to his own potential and to make full use of development opportunities."

We cannot agree more. Indeed, that is the basis of the free enterprise system, in which, as elucidated by Adam Smith in his theory of the invisible hand, the greater good of the community is best served through the free expression of enterprise of the individual. But it will take far more than fine sentiments to reach that state.

It will take, just for a start, meaningful reform on government's part — in particular scrapping of influx control regulations. The experience of the world has been that the most successful way for people to improve their quality and sophistication of life is through urbanisation. This must be accompanied by rapid moves away from the economic millstone of apartheid with its wasteful duplication of facilities and unproductive structures.

Schoeman says that studies all over the world have shown that when the quality of life increases, fertility decreases.

Specific goals of the programme therefore include:

- Stabilising the population at the end of the following century at about 80m people
- Accelerated social and economic development of all population groups to effect parity in development opportunities, and
- Achieving a birthrate of 2.1 children per woman as soon as possible — and not later than the second decade of the next century.

But how to achieve these objectives?

The PDP proposes a series of programmes in the fields of health, education, housing, economics, family planning and community development — all aimed at uplifting communities to that magic level at which birth control becomes a matter of deliberate choice in order to sustain quality of life.

The Department of Health has been appointed co-ordinator of the programme, but Schoeman stresses that an effective PDP is not just a government exercise. It must involve the public and private sectors down to grassroots levels. So the support of the major bodies representing organised commerce, industry and agriculture has been sought and obtained.

Similarly, coloured, Indian and black communities have reacted very favourably to initial approaches, says Schoeman. The programme is up and running and, says Schoeman, is quite possibly the greatest long-term priority facing SA.
Blacks are SA's biggest group

There are at present 4.9 million whites in South Africa, 1.9 million coloureds and 905 thousand Asians, Mr Badenhorst said. Mr Badenhorst said the Government had launched its population development programme with the aim of uplifting the standards of living of all groups. He said the programme was also aimed at "curbing the population growth rate which was far too high." — Sapa
Jobs plan to counter population explosion

South Africa's population explosion and the efforts being made to provide additional jobs were raised in Parliament yesterday.

Preliminary results of the 1985 Census showed there were just over 27 million people of all races in South Africa, including the self-governing national states. Mr Pieter Badenhorst, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, reported:

At the present population growth rate this figure would reach 38.5 million by the end of the century, 64 million by 2020, and 137 million by 2050.

The largest population group in the country was 6.8 million Zulus. At present growth rates they would number 9.3 million by 2006, and 19.7 million by 2050.

Incentives

Mr Badenhorst said measures aimed at improving the quality of life should reduce the high population growth rate.

The Minister of Trade and Industries, Dr Dawie de Villiers, reported that in spite of the current economic difficulties, the response from industries, both inside South Africa and outside, to the Government's decentralisation incentives had been tremendous.

In the past 33 months, 2,509 applications had been approved, involving a capital investment of R4.572 billion.

Ripple Effect

When these new, decentralised industries eventually came into being, 184,240 job opportunities would have been created, but this figure could be multiplied by 2.5 to a "formidable" total when one took into account the ripple effect from the workers spending their earnings and providing still more jobs.

Dr De Villiers said more details of this, and the country's industrial and export policy, would be spelt out in a White Paper to be tabled in Parliament, hopefully within the next fortnight.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, reported that about 36,600 unemployed people were expected to receive training for specific jobs in the 1985-86 financial year under the Government's training and employment programme.

All Races

Outlining the scheme, for which R25 million has been set aside, Mr Du Plessis said initial surveys showed that in spite of the recession there was a significant number of posts for which suitable candidates could not be found.

The programme, devised by a special action committee, aimed at training unemployed people of all races in fields in which there were currently vacancies, or in which posts were expected to be created in the future.

The Department of Manpower had asked that R25 million of the R100-million provided for short-term job creation be included in the main budget in March be set aside for the special project, and a supplementary budget would be presented to Parliament for this purpose.

Smaller towns

Mr Du Plessis said the scheme provided for the eight group training centres and their satellites, as well as private employees registered with his department, to conduct training courses on their premises or in smaller towns in various parts of the country.

"For this purpose, it is envisaged that suitable instructors and supervisors be employed from the ranks of unemployed artisans," the Minister said.

The scheme also provided for the payment of maintenance allowances to unemployed people while they received training.

Special attempts would be made during and after the training programmes to place unemployed people in available posts.

Mr Du Plessis said it was envisaged that a special action committee would be established under the chairmanship of the Director General of Manpower to launch and monitor the project.

— Sapa
The 1986 census shows the population of South Africa is 38.7 million people. The Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, says the breakdown is 18.9 million blacks, 9.8 million whites, 2.9 million coloureds and 805,000 Indians in the country. — Sapa
State must help improve farm production — MPC

Nat MPCs ‘lag behind’ P W

Provincial Reporter

NATIONAL Party members of the Provincial Council are lagging behind President P W Botha and it is time they caught up, says Mr Rupert Hurly (FFP Claremont).

He told the Council yesterday — the first day of this year’s main session — that he had been asked how many Conservative Party members were on the Provincial Council.

“I asked 13 (the total National Party complement) If I look at the attributes here, I can only say that if the State President is giving the lead, that due (National Party members) are behind him… but very far behind and it is time they caught up”

Second-tier government plan will dominate debate

Provincial Reporter

IMPLICATIONS of the Government’s blueprint for second-tier government is likely to dominate the Provincial Council’s no-confidence debate this session.

Progressive Federal Party members will debate in favour of a new form of democratic, non-racial second tier government with legislative powers.

A motion to this effect from Leader of the Opposition Mr Herbert Hirsch — due to have been debated yesterday in private members’ motion time — was withdrawn so the issue could be “fully aired” in the nine-hour no-confidence debate starting on Friday.

There is increased interest in future provincial government following the announcement of the end of the Provincial Council system next year by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, earlier this month.

Mr Hirsh said in a statement yesterday that if his motion had not been withdrawn, debate on it would have been restricted to about two hours.

He said it was agreed to withdraw the motion so that “this fundamental and vitally important matter” could be “fully aired” in the no-confidence debate.

grandfather: Case re-opens

have been judgment on whether extenuation existed or not

Mr Justice Thirion said that the case could be reopened and proceed on May 22 in Vryheid.

Mr Gideon Scheltama, for John Steytler, said that the defence would call a brother and sister, Mr Philip Steytler and Mrs Elaine Combrinck, to testify Mr Scheltama said they would testify on John Steytler’s relationship with his father.

He said that they felt the full truth of the relationship should be brought out and that they wanted to amplify on the evidence given by another sister, Mrs Brenda Bentley.

Mr Justice Thirion asked why these witnesses had not been called during the trial at Vryheid Mr Scheltama replied that at the time they did not want to be involved in the case as it might bring the family into conflict.
Don't Fear Urbanisation
Employment, The condition

...
Flight to the cities

by

Sue Leeman,

Pretoria Bureau

First results from the 1985 census show a dramatic shift in population to the big cities as the drought and unemployment have taken their toll.

Some medium-sized towns lost as many as 50,000 inhabitants over the past five years, the figures showed.

By contrast, Johannesburg gained 100,000 new residents, Pretoria 40,000 and Bloemfontein nearly 12,000 during the same period.

A release issued by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria yesterday showed the population of South Africa (including the self-governing homelands) now stands at almost 23,4 million, about 14 percent up on five years ago.

However, CSS head Dr A P T du Toit said an as-yet unknown number of 1985 forms had not been returned, resulting in an undercount. All the figures would therefore be adjusted once the size of the undercount had been determined.

He said the unrest areas had been particularly difficult to canvass as most people locked their doors at night and there were hide-outs in many backyards. Some people had even burned questionnaires.

The CSS release showed clearly that the exodus from the rural areas was continuing and that Natal and the Transvaal were particularly badly off.

The population of Bergville in Natal, for example, had dropped from 72,000 to 21,000 over the past five years and Estcourt's population was slashed by half from 24,000 to 12,000.

The communities of Groblersdal, Lydenburg, Messina, Nelspruit, Pilgrim's Rest, Piet Retief, Pietersburg, Potgietersrus and Soutpansberg in the Transvaal all shrank dramatically.

In Nelspruit the number of inhabitants was down from 87,000 to 56,000, in Piet Retief the population dropped from nearly 89,000 to 56,000 and Pietersburg lost roughly one-quarter of its 100,000 people.

The figures showed the biggest overall population growth rate over the past five years was among blacks, who now number 15.2 million as opposed to 13 million in 1980. The number of whites rose marginally from 4.2 million in 1980 to 4.5 million this year.

Census cost R31 million

Pretoria Bureau

About 700 part-time employees are now processing the seven million completed questionnaires from this year's census and the full set of data is expected to be available by the end of next year.

The head of Central Statistical Service, Dr A P T du Toit, said the interim headcount had cost R31 million.

This census had been easier to process than previous ones because the questionnaire was much shorter, he said.

Many blacks indicated they were not in favour of disclosing personal information — particularly details of nationality — to government enumerators.

There has also been criticism of the time it takes to process the information gathered. The results of the 1960 count, for example, were only released in 1971.

Observers say the 1980 census results were held up by sheer bureaucratic ineptitude and the final figures are only now being published.

The 1980 census showed that the population of South Africa had reached 23,4 million, an increase of 14 percent over the five-year period. The biggest increase was among blacks, who now number 15.2 million, compared to 13 million in 1980. The number of whites rose marginally, from 4.2 million in 1980 to 4.5 million this year.
SA population up by 3,000,000 in past five years

PRETORIA—South Africa's population has increased by nearly 3,000,000 in the past five years, according to first results of this year's census.


These figures do not include Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Since 1960, when the last census was held, South Africa's whites have increased from 4,218,212 to 4,576,690, blacks from 13.1 million to 15.2 million, coloureds from 2,437,826 to 2,625,094, and Indians from 747,302 to 793,698.

The Chief of the Central Statistical Services, Dr. Andries du Toit, pointed out that these figures could be affected by the 'undercount factor' arising from people being away or not contactable.

He warned that a meaningful growth rate figure for each population group could be reached only when this factor had been calculated for each population group.

Dr. du Toit said the census had been carried by about 41,000 enumerators at a cost of more than R30 million. This figure included a publicity campaign conducted by a public relations consultancy at a cost of R22,000.

About 70% of the employees were still processing the estimated 7,000,000 individual returns and it was anticipated that the final census report would be ready at the end of next year.

More information relating to sex, occupation and education distribution would be available during the first half of the year. — (Sapa)
PERSVERKLARING DEUR DR A P T DU TOIT, HOOF: SENTRALE STATISTIEKDIENST OPZIETE VAN DIE 1985-BEVOLKINGSSENSUS: VRYSTELLING VAN EERSTE RESULTATE

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
U.C.T.

Spertyd: Vir vrystelling om 13h00 op Vrydag, 2 Augustus 1985.

1. INFRASTRUKTUUR

1.1 Ter aanvang 'n beknopte weergawe van die omvangryke opname-infrastruktuur van die 1985-Bevolkingsensus. 'n Landwye takkantoor-netwerk bestaande uit 46 takkantore en 5 beheerkantore het by die hoogtepunt van die opname 'n personeelsterkte van 295 gehad. Die RSA is afgebaken in ongeveer 38 500 opnemerssubdistrikte, terwyl bykans 41 000 opnemers by die opname betrek is. Ten einde beter beplanning in die hand te werk, is 'n sentrale register van alle besoekpunte vir die eerste keer ingestel.

1.2 Die totale beraamde uitgawe in die 1984/85 en 1985/86-boekjare is onderskeidelik ongeveer R5,5 milj en R25,5 milj. Die publisiteitsveldtog het onder aanvoering van skakelkonsultante gestaan waarvan die totale uitgawe op nagenoeg R220 000 te staan kom.

1.3 Nagenoeg 700 deeltydse werkkragte is tans besig met die verwerking van die geraamde ongeveer 7 miljoen individuele opgaweforms (voltooide vraalyste) van die sensus. Die verslae met die finale sensusgegewens sal hopelik voor die einde van 1986 afgehandel wees. Vanaf die eerste helfte van 1986 sal dus alhoewel nuttige sensusresultate stuksgewys aan gebruikers beskikbaar gestel kan word, soos die geslagsverdeling, beroepsverdeling, onderwyspeil en ouderdomstruktuur.

2. VERLOOP VAN OPNAME

2.1 Ondanks 'n verlangsaming of vertraging van die opname
in sekere gebiede, wat aan die ondergenoemde faktore toe te skryf is, het die opname as geheel bevredigend verloop.

2.2 **Onrusgeteisterde gebiede** - Tydens die opname het onrus in verskeie gebiede voorgekom wat weliswaar niks met Sensus 85 te doen gehad het nie, maar wat tog noodwendig 'n uitwerking op die verloop daarvan uitgeoefen het. Kenmerkend van die betrokke omstandighede was die beperkte daglig (deure word gegrendel sodra skemer intree), skuiling in agterplase en opgawes wat selfs verbrand is met die gepaardgaande ondertelling.

2.3 **Herbesoeke** - Inwoners wat nie tuis was nie het opnemers se taak bemoelik, veral in digbewoonde woonstelgebiede alwaar herbesoeke aan bewoners gebring moes word om opgawes af te haal.

2.4 **Milde reënval** - Milde reën veral in Natal, KwaZulu en Oos- en Noord-Transvaal gedurende die opnametyd het ook die opname vertraag.

2.5 **Probleme rondom die werwing en behoud van opnemers** - Indien in gedagte gehou word dat sowat 41 000 opnemers gewerf is, was dit te wagte dat plaasvervangers van opnemers soms nodig was waar onvoorsiene gebeurlikhede soos siekte en bedankings opgedui het.

3. **STATISTIESE NUUSBERIG**

3.1 **Opnemers se opsommings van getalle opgeneem** - Die eerste resultate van die 1985-Bevolkingsensus wat in die meegaande Statistiese Nuusberig gepubliseer word, is uitsluitlik gebaseer op die opsommings wat deur die sensusopnemers saamgestel is van die getal persone wat in hul onderskeie gebiede opgeneem is. Soos reeds gemeld, sal die finale sensusgegewens wat gebaseer sal wees op die individuele opgawes, mettertyd in verslae
3.2 Undercount - The question of undercount is a general and world-wide phenomenon and problem in the taking of population censuses. For that reason comprehensive population census results as enumerated are normally considered in statistical circles to be the data which should be used for estimating the total population and its characteristics. It is, therefore, not surprising that the 1985 Population Census of the RSA was equally subject to this problem. It is, however, at this stage impossible for the Central Statistical Services to provide a reasonable and reliable indication of the extent of the undercount in the case of each population group with the information presently at its disposal. As soon as the processing of the individual returns have been completed, it might be possible to give an indication of the degree of undercount based, inter alia, on supplementary analyses.

3.3 Unadjusted 1980 and first 1985 population census results - As opposed to the 1985 first results which have not been adjusted for undercount, the 1980 published census results were indeed adjusted for undercount. With a view to possible comparisons with the 1985 results, the unadjusted data of the 1980 Population Census are also shown in this News Release.

3.3.1 The geographical distribution of the population is based on the magisterial district boundaries as at Census day 6 March 1985 and is accordingly not strictly comparable with that of 1980 (and previous censuses) as published. The figures for the previous censuses will in due course be adjusted by the Central Statistical Services according to the 1985 district boundaries and published in a final report along with the 1985 figures on a comparable basis. Meanwhile the magisterial districts of which the boundaries were changed between the 1980 and 1985 census are indicated (with an asterisk) in the Statistical News Release.
3.4 Usableness of the first 1985 population census results

- There would appear to be adequate reason (inter alia, on account of the central register of calling points compiled for the first time in view of the taking of the 1985 census) to presume that the 1985 census was possibly based on a firmer foundation than the 1980 Population Census. It is further important to note that the usableness of the data concerning the enumerated characteristics to be incorporated in the final reports, will by no means be less meaningful due to the possible undercount; the representative data in fact provide reliable proportional structures or distributions of the enumerated characteristics.

3.5 Few synoptic results (based on data as enumerated) - The population figures obtained for the Republic of South Africa (excluding the Republic of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) on 6 May 1970, 6 May 1980 and 6 March 1985 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Population group</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1970</td>
<td>18 346 861</td>
<td>3 762 548</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1980</td>
<td>20 550 300</td>
<td>4 213 212</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar 1985</td>
<td>23 438 590</td>
<td>4 576 690</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of the foregoing data the population growth rates, compounded annually, could be calculated for the period concerned, but it is important to note that such growth rates can only be calculated and interpreted meaningfully in the present circumstances if it can be assumed that the relative degree of undercount in the various cases was of the same order.

4. VOTE OF THANKS

4.1 I wish to record my thanks to the public-at-large who
responded favourably towards the taking of the census, the public relations consultants, the media as well as the officials who contributed towards making the census a success.

ISSUED BY THE LIAISON DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF THE STATE PRESIDENT AT THE REQUEST OF THE CHIEF: CENTRAL STATISTICAL SERVICES

PRETORIA
2 AUGUST 1985
Census shows big black rise

FIRST results of the R31mn 1985 census show a huge increase in the black population — nearly three times that of the other three populations groups combined.

At a Press conference in Pretoria, head of Central Statistical Services Dr A P T du Toit revealed that of a total population increase since the 1980 census of 2,880,200, 2,115,938 were blacks. They increased to 15,242,828.

Whites increased by 358,478 to 4,576,690. Coloureds increased by 367,068 to 2,826,024, and Asians by 46,596 to 793,978.

Demographers point out that although the white population is more than a third larger than the coloured population it was significant the coloured increase was greater than the white increase by nearly 9,000.

They also point out that the white population is moving down towards zero growth — which could be reached by the end of the century.

The overall total population is 23,429,500 — greater by 2,888,200 than the 1980 figure.

Giving background to the census, Du Toit said that 41,000 enumerators were involved in the survey in 23,500 subdistricts. Total estimated expenditure in the 1984/85 financial year was R55m, and in the current financial year R25,5m. Currently 700 part-time workers are checking more than 7-million completed questionnaires.

Reports containing final census returns would be ready towards the end of next year. It had taken anything up to 11 years to get the final results of previous censuses published, he pointed out.

Later results would include sex distribution, occupation distribution, levels of education and age structure.

Provincial totals show that the Cape had the biggest increase — by 384,366 to 5,044,419. Transvaal increased by 498,296 to 7,570,989, Free State by 127,886 to 1,775,722.

Natal's population decreased by 122,325 to 2,147,803.
Big rise in black numbers

The black population of greater Cape Town has risen by 78 percent since 1980. DEREK TOMMEEY reports.

THE number of black people living in "greater" Cape Town — the Cape Town, Bellville, Goodwood, Kuils River, Simon’s Town and Wynberg magisterial districts — grew by 78 percent between 1980 and 1985, preliminary results of last year’s census show.

According to the census, 269,297 blacks were living in these six magisterial districts last year which is an increase of 113,176 on the 1980 census figure.

Almost all the blacks — 246,021 — were living in the Wynberg magisterial area.

The census results show there were 1,667,246 people living in greater Cape Town which was an increase of 364,109 or 23.2 percent on the 1980 figure.

Wynberg, with 891,137 inhabitants — an increase of 230,372 since 1980 — was the most populous Goodwood was the next most populous magisterial area with an increase of 36,203 in the number of its inhabitants since 1980 to 278,735.

Next was Bellville with 224,146 inhabitants, an increase of 32,257 since the 1980 census.

Cape Town

Cape Town had 184,641 inhabitants — a decrease of 16,438, while 68,425 people lived in Kuils River (+19,991) and 140,192 (+562) in Simon’s Town.

Altogether 2,062,298 lived in greater Cape Town and surrounding towns within 65km of the city centre. This is an increase of 358,541 or 21 percent on the 1980 figure.

Paarl

Paarl’s white population was 23,267 (+482), Stellenbosch’s 22,286 (+1,584), Somerset West’s 19,699 (+4,238), The Strand’s 17,231 (+2,586) and Malmesbury’s 16,756 (+4,094).

The coloured population of greater Cape Town grew by 150,942 to 798,020 in the five years to 1985 — an increase of 23.6 percent in greater Cape Town and surrounding areas if grew by 151,979 to 1,148,884 — an increase of 19 percent.

Most coloured people — 509,534 — live in the Wynberg magisterial district. This is an increase of 111,876 since 1980.

The next biggest concentrations are found in Goodwood (163,558), Bellville (108,392), Cape Town (96,711), and Kuils River (48,589).

Cape Town’s coloured population has fallen by 13,681 in the past five years.

Outside of greater Cape Town there were 79,845 coloured people living in Paarl (+8,271), 76,349 in Malmesbury, (+4,49) in Wellington (+3,474) and 27,827 in Stellenbosch (+5,547) and 27,827 in Somerset West (+2,997).

Asians

But while the numbers of blacks, whites and coloured are increasing the number of Asians in the Western Cape is virtually static.

In greater Cape Town the Asian population rose by only 49 to 15,719 in the five years to 1985, and for the whole area, including outlying towns, dropped by 38 to 16,114.

Wynberg’s Asian population rose by 262 to 19,901, but Cape Town’s was almost halved, dropping by 1,154 to 1,372.

Goodwood’s Asian inhabitants grew by 921 to 1,689 but in most other magisterial districts and towns there has been a steady decline in the Asian population.

Paarl had a population at the time of the last census of 117,067 (+11,319), while Stellenbosch’s was 65,643 (+5,434), Wellington’s 63,975 (+3,847), The Strand’s 34,009 (+1,757), Somerset West’s 50,175 (+7,281) and Malmesbury’s 95,878 (+2,566), reflecting the growth in the Atlantis area.

The number of whites in greater Cape Town grew by 33,286 in the five-year period by 33,286 to 456,211 — an increase of 7.8 percent.

At the time of last year’s census Wynberg had 153,611 whites, an increase of 5,463 from 1980. Bellville had 112,072 (+12,491), Cape Town 102,192 (+807), and Goodwood 81,734 (+4,596).

Greater Cape Town and its surrounding towns had a total of 562,615 white inhabitants, an increase of 46,385 or 9 percent in 1980.
Urbanisation report 'within a month'

A GOVERNMENT inquiry into urbanisation with a special focus on influx control is nearly complete and a report may be issued within a month.

Considerable interest in the report by the President's Council has followed references to the inquiry by President Botha when he spoke in Durban.

He said then that the influx control system was outdated and too costly. He said the President's Council would probably report on the matter in the near future while the Government was also considering improvements.

The chairman of President's Council's constitutional affairs committee, Dr Dries Oosthuizen, confirmed today that the report was nearing completion and could be issued within a month.

A wide spectrum of evidence had been heard including submissions from black leaders in local government but, unfortunately, those outside the system had not been prepared to come forward.

Dairy workers show support for their union

Labour Reporter

WORKERS at Dairy belle voted overwhelm-

Tobacco fields
ABOUT 2 000 houses are needed every year to provide houses for the fast growing population in the Vaal Triangle.

"But I have my fears that the demand will be more now that there has been some standstill in developments in the area," an Orange-Vaal Development Board official said in an interview yesterday.

"At present Escom is building 2 000 houses for its employees in Zone 10 Sebokeng. Other organisations also have housing projects in the same area. But the waiting list for houses is growing every year and it is difficult to wipe it off. We are trying hard to cope," he said.

"We are having another housing project in Residencia. This former white town is being re-planned and re-developed at the cost of R1 million by providing a sewerage system, tarring of roads and installing electricity and water supply. The area will have sites which will be sold or rented to the residents," he said.

He hinted that his board was negotiating with some neighbouring farmers to purchase land for expansion. The strip of land between Sharpeville and Boipatong townships had been bought and 2 000 sites are to be developed there.
Health director: birth control not the answer

Grahamstown — It was no use planning a population development programme in Pretoria because it would not work at grass-roots level, Dr J H Schoeman, regional director of the Department of Health and Welfare, said in Grahamstown yesterday.

He told delegates at the annual South Eastern Areas Development Association's congress that, individual communities, must identify their priorities.

"Then we move in to help and jointly to address the problems," Dr Schoeman said.

The problem of population growth could not be tackled by family planning programmes either, it would not succeed, Dr Schoeman said.

"We must concentrate on community involvement, development and participation."

South Africa faced a development problem. Population growth of 2.3 per cent a year indicated that the population would grow to as many as 160 million by 2050.

It had been proved that by improving the quality of life, the birth rate dropped. Thus the aim of the population development programme was to concentrate on social and economic development to accelerate this transition.

"We believe we have 25 years to meet this goal," Dr Schoeman said.

By concentrating on education, formal and informal, training, primary health care to counter high infant mortality, the informal sector and deregulation in the economic field much could be achieved.

"We must also provide the basic needs of people, promote the status of women, develop the rural areas and accelerate the urbanisation process because it is easier to provide service to urban centres," he said.

The government could not do this alone, it was up to all communities to cooperate in creating a balance between social, economic and physical development, he said.
Blacks fighting for human rights — Tutu

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel Peace prize winner, said he found no anti-South African feeling while he was overseas, reports LANGA SKOSANA from Johannesburg.

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner yesterday said that there would be no peace in South Africa as long as injustice prevailed.

He was speaking a Press conference in Johannesburg two days after his arrival from a worldwide tour where he met heads of governments, monarchs and foreign ministers of several states.

He also made his stand clear on foreign investment in the country and said foreign governments should invest in South Africa if:

● Instead of having the migratory labour system workers are housed as families near their places of work,
● Workers are unionised and influx control abolished, and
● An investment is made in black education.

The Bishop said these conditions should be implemented within 18 to 24 months — starting now — and if they were not met within the time limit punitive action such as economic sanctions should be imposed against the Government.

He said blacks in South Africa were fighting for their human rights as against American blacks who were campaigning for civil rights.

Which ever way one looked at it peace was impossible where there was injustice, the Bishop said.

He said he had been misrepresented in many instances such as his celebrated "Russian" statement:

"I do not regret my statement about the Russians. People chose to hear what they are already disposed to hear. I said that though blacks by large rejected communism as being atheistic and materialistic they would nevertheless welcome the Russians as their saviours from the pernicious evil of apartheid, that for them anything must be better than the hell they experience daily in the land of their birth," Bishop Tutu said.

"He has received criticism from a number of quarters. Some blacks had criticised him for talking to the Government. He was once accused by a youth of being eloquent and less active. The youth, he said, told him that much was achieved by stones during riots of 1976 than talking endlessly."

He said he was surprised that there were still radical blacks who still listened to his strategy of talking.

 Asked if his winning the Nobel award and his new acquired status as Bishop of Johannesburg would enhance unity in black political groupings, Bishop Tutu said he had not sought any alignment with political groupings in South Africa.

He was a patron of the United Democratic Front but also belonged to the National Forum Committee. He said the groups should see their goals as one.

He could not say he would use his new job to bring about unity in black political groups.

His main concern as Bishop of Johannesburg would be ministry to his parishes. His policy as has been the case before would be determined by the Gospel.

"In all my travels I have encountered no anti-South African nor even anti-white feeling. It is important that this is understood.

"Even newspapers that ought to know better perpetuate the dangerous myth of a hostile anti-South Africa world out there and thus helping to encourage the embattled mood that stubbornly refuses to budge, to demonstrate that it would not be dictated to by the outside world, which must always have an enemy to hate."

"President Nyerere and Kaunda stressed repeatedly in my talks with them last week that their struggle was not anti-South Africa not anti-white. It was, as always been the case elsewhere, anti-injustice, anti-exploitation and anti-apartheind.

The Bishop said "In spite of whatever anybody says I have not yet campaigned for disinvestment. I have called up to now for political, diplomatic but above all economic pressure as our last chance to avert the bloodbath."

"It is interesting that I have been criticised only by whites and those blacks who work within the system. A strange coincidence perhaps"
Tutu in row over SACC debt

JOHANNESBURG—Bishop Desmond Tutu had returned from abroad yesterday. It was reported that he had found himself involved in a complex legal row that could lead to his being sued for thousands of rands.

The issue involves printing costs for the often-banned and now defunct newspaper, The Voice, established by the SA Council of Churches. Bishop Tutu, as a former member of the Voice, is a key figure in an inquiry to be held by a Johannesburg publishing company which is owed nearly R60,000, plus interest, in printing costs.The Voice, which was funded from abroad, ceased publication in August 1982.

The publishing company, Caxton Limited, wants to determine whether board members of the Voice are personally liable for the debt, and if so, will try to recoup the loss from their personal assets.

Bishop Tutu said last week that he would oppose any attempt by Caxton to attach part of his R300,000 Nobel Peace Prize money in settlement of the debt.

The money is going into a family trust.

I am aware that they are trying to get the money from the board trustees. 'But we are not liable.'

In terms of the constitution of the Voice, Bishop Tutu as the then general secretary of the SACC was automatically a member of the board. (Sapa)
SACC speaks out over ‘smear pamphlets’ aimed at Boesak

By DAVID CAPEL

THE South African Council of Churches had no reason to disbelieve that information distributed to newspapers concerning allegations about its senior vice-president, Dr Allan Boesak, "and one of its staff members, Ms Di Scott", did in fact originate from police sources.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, said this in a statement yesterday.

The Rand Daily Mail also learnt that Bishop Tutu has convened a meeting of top SACC executive members for Friday to discuss what steps, if any, should be taken regarding the Boesak issue.

Bishop Tutu said in his statement yesterday that the SACC would "in due course, through its proper channels", determine the action it will take in regard to the allegations now being made concerning Dr Boesak and Ms Scott.

The statement said the SACC was "aware that these allegations have been systematically fed to major newspapers over recent months, and has noted that The Star newspaper alleges that this has been done by a section of the South African Police."

"The SACC has no reason to disbelieve that the information distributed to the newspapers did in fact originate from police sources. If this is the case, it is appalled that the State should be involved in this kind of unsavoury smear," it said.

Dr Boesak is in France and could not be reached yesterday.

A spokesman for the office of the Minister of Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the Minister would not comment on the statement and referred inquiries to the Commissioner of Police. A spokesman for his office said inquiries should be directed to the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria.

A spokesman for the directorate said "We reiterate our denial of involvement. Whether we are going to take any steps against those who accuse us as a departmental decision on which we are not prepared to comment at this stage."
Tutu speaks on Boesak affair

Johannesburg — The South African Council of Churches has no reason to disbelieve that allegations to newspapers about its senior vice-president, Dr Allan Boesak, "and one of its staff members, Ms Di Scott," originated from police sources, Bishop Desmond Tutu said in a statement yesterday.

Bishop Tutu, the general secretary of the SACC, will hold a meeting of top SACC executive members on Friday. He said in the statement that the SACC would "in due course, through its proper channels", determine what action it will take.

The statement said the SACC was "aware that these allegations have been systematically fed to major newspapers over recent months, and has noted that the Star newspaper alleges that this has been done by a section of the South African Police."

"The SACC has no reason to disbelieve that the information distributed to the newspapers did in fact originate from police sources. If this is the case, it is appalled that the State should be involved in this kind of unsavoury smear," a spokesman for the office of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, said the minister would not comment on the statement and referred inquiries to the Commissioner of Police. A spokesman for his office said inquiries should be directed to the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

A spokesman for the directorate said "We reiterate our denial of involvement. Whether we are going to take any steps against those who accuse us is a departmental decision on which we are not prepared to comment at this stage."
Tutu calls for sanctions unless...

FRANKFURT — Bishop Desmond Tutu urged Western nations yesterday to press South Africa for improvements in human rights and said he would seek sanctions if Western firms did not aid black workers.

He was speaking during a visit to West German evangelical churches, which raise up to R2.1 million a year for the South African Council of Churches, of which Bishop Tutu is general secretary.

Bishop Tutu said Western nations should insist on the abolition of banning orders and the ending of forced removals and demand that all those detained without trial in South Africa be released or brought to court.

"How can the outside world not react when the Government orders the army on an unarmed civilian population? What must our people do which will awaken the West to a real revulsion which will lead to action to dismantle apartheid?" Bishop Tutu asked.

Firms should house black workers as family units and free trade unions should be introduced "if this is not done within 18 to 24 months, then I will call for punitive economic sanctions against the South African Government," he said.

VIOLENCE

The Nobel Peace Prize laureate said South Africa could not be free without violence unless the Government talked to "the authentic leadership of all the peoples of South Africa."

The alternative was "too ghastly to contemplate," he said, noting that the situation was already volatile and violence could start exploding in rural areas as well as towns.

Bishop Tutu also warned Western governments against giving South Africa aid and "South Africa is capable of looking after its people but the Government is not carrying out its obligations. If the country were to disarm, a considerable amount of funds could be released," he said.

Drugs case goes to highest court

WASHINGTON — America's highest court will decide if Customs Service officials violated the rights of a suspected smuggler by detaining her "until nature took its course" after she had swallowed drug-filled containers.

The Supreme Court justices agreed to review the Federal Court decision that her detention was unlawful. The federal court threw out the woman's conviction for possessing 88 balloons containing cocaine.

REFUSED

Miss Rosa Montoya de Hernandez fell under suspicion when she arrived in Los Angeles on March 5 on a flight from Bogota, Colombia.

Customs inspector Mr. Jose Serrato, after searching her luggage and questioning her, asked her to consent to an X-ray of her stomach and digestive tract. She refused.

Officers decided to let her return to Colombia, but said she would be under surveillance until a flight was found.

Miss Montoya de Hernandez refused food and did not relieve herself.

Customs officers then obtained a court warrant authorising an X-ray and body search. About 24 hours after the woman was detained, a rectal examination revealed a balloon containing cocaine.

Miss Montoya de Hernandez was arrested and, in a hospital prison room over four days, excreted 88 balloons containing about 420 g of cocaine.

Her conviction of possessing cocaine with intent to distribute was overturned on appeal — Sapa-Associated Press.

Rent-a-womb man sues mother

TAIPEI — A Taiwanese man who paid a woman NT$8,000 to have a son for him sued her for giving birth to a baby girl, a court official said today.

The official said that the man, Mr. Lu, signed a five-year contract with the 21-year-old woman to bear a son for him.

But the woman said she did not want to try again because Mr. Lu began beating her after their daughter was born a month ago.

The court dismissed the suit and nullified the contract the official said — Reuters.
Rajbansi claim on licences disputed

Mercury Reporter

The chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Delegates, Mr. Amchand Rajbansi, has been called upon to resign if he does not have the courage to state publicly the alleged irregular means by which a Durban shipping and forwarding company had obtained harbour carrier licences.

The challenge was made by Mr. Nithia Reddy, managing director of Seelandar Shipping and Forwarding (Pty) Ltd, whose chairman is Mr. Jayaram Reddy, leader of opposition Solidarity Party, in response to Mr. Rajbansi's claim during the no-confidence debate in Parliament.

Bribery

Earlier this week, in reply to an amended motion by Solidarity MP Yunus Moolla calling for a commission of inquiry to investigate all allegations of bribery and corruption, Mr. Rajbansi said: 'For 30 years nobody of any race group, not even the Nationalist Government's best friend, could obtain a harbour carrier licence.'

Mr Reddy said: 'This is sheer nonsense and blatant untruth because 15 other hauher certificates had been granted in the last 10 years and two of them were issued to Indian-owned companies.'

Mr Reddy also denied a claim by Mr. Rajbansi that his company had obtained 10 certificates.

'It was after many unsuccessful attempts over 15 years that a licence had been granted to us in 1983,' said Mr. Reddy.

He said he hoped Mr. Rajbansi would prove his allegations.
SACC disturbed by black vs black anger

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Council of Churches said yesterday it was deeply disturbed by "news of black turning against black."

The statement by Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC, said:

"The SACC has noted with growing concern the mounting violence of the past weeks. Following the shock of the killing of innocent people in Langa, Uitenhage, now comes the deeply disturbing news of black turning against black when people vent their long pent-up frustrations and bitterness in acts of seeming revenge against those in their community who are seen to collaborate with the system."

"The SACC has constantly warned that such a day may come and has pleaded with the authorities to reject the evil of apartheid before it is too late.

"However much we understand the unrestrained expression of anger and possible hatred we yet have to remind all those who are tempted to act in this way that God's word challenges us by Him saying I will take revenge, I will pay back says the Lord (Romans 12 v 19) and then calls upon us to overcome evil through God's way when He says Do not let evil defeat you instead conquer evil with good (Romans 12 v 21).

"We want to assure all who struggle for justice in our land that the church of Jesus Christ in South Africa will continue to strive with every means consistent with its Christian calling for a society where the righteousness of God holds sway.

"No fear of bodily hurt, or economic safety or popularity or compromise will ever deter the Church in this struggle for justice.

"We also wish to assure all clergy who have to minister to the people of God who currently experience acts of ongoing violence that our constant prayer will be that they may find the wisdom, the patience and forbearance for deal in a Christian spirit of concern and understanding with growing feelings of frustration, anger and bitterness in their community."

1985 political violence deaths now over 100

JOHANNESBURG — The death toll in political violence in South Africa this year has now exceeded 100, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations.

This is nearly half as many deaths in three months as occurred during the whole of 1984, when 175 people were killed, according to institute records.

The biggest single contribution to the higher death-rate this year in a single day was the shooting of 19 black people by the police in Uitenhage's Langa township on March 21, the institute said, while 18 people had been killed over a slightly longer period in the Crossroads settlement in Cape Town about a month before.

According to institute records, 71 of the 104 people killed this year appear to have died at the hands of the police, 26 as a result of black on black violence, and three accidentally while the causes of four deaths are as yet unknown.

The centre of gravity of political violence has shifted from the Vaal Triangle, which accounted for nearly 45 per cent of the deaths last year, to the Eastern Cape, which accounts for 60 per cent of those this year.
Hurley calls for Workers' Day holiday

Mercury Reporter

THE Archbishop of Durban, Archbishop Denis Hurley, says he looks forward to the time when May 1, which is observed as Workers' Day by people all over the world, is a public holiday in South Africa.

But he says this is not likely to happen soon. Archbishop Hurley was speaking at a Press conference yesterday to launch Workers' Sunday which will be celebrated in churches in and around Durban on May 5, the first Sunday in May.

He said he hoped 90 parishes and congregations would take part in the events organised by Diakonia, the Durban-based ecumenical agency.

Archbishop Hurley, who is a patron and founder of Diakonia, said the theme of Workers' Sunday this year would be 'Family Life', because the situation in South Africa made family life impossible for most of the people.

Migrant labour kept the breadwinner away from his family for most of the year. Even when he was with his family, the demands of travel meant he was with them for only a short time, and so family life suffered.

'Difficulties'

The archbishop said Diakonia was encouraging congregations to support trade unions and was advocating that people take part in their activities.

In some cases, the Church was giving practical support by allowing trade unions to use church buildings for their meetings.

Archbishop Hurley said the Christian attitude was that the labour of people was far more important than the profits gained.

He said theological training ought to focus more on the practical aspect of workers and their difficulties. At present ministers were taught in
Boesak 'free to resume' duties

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, is "free to resume his official duties" as vice president of the South African Council of Churches.

This was announced today by the general secretary of the SACC, Dr Beyers Naude.

The executive committee had been notified of the March 19 decision by the Ring (Circuit) of the SA Gestig of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk whereby Dr Boesak was reinstated as a minister.

"The executive has noted that Dr Boesak has resumed his ministry and, in the light of the decision of the Circuit and Dr Boesak's response, his position as vice president of the SACC is not affected," Dr Naude said.

The text of the Circuit findings, after the SA Gestig convened an extraordinary meeting to discuss "public allegations surrounding the person of Dr Allan Boesak," read:

"After thorough deliberation of the relevant documentation and the oral testimony of Dr Boesak, in which he refused to acknowledge an extramarital affair as published by the media on the basis of anonymous pamphlets, and described the relationship as special, the Ring decided that the allegations were unfounded."
Tutu queries banning of SACC film

Mail Reporter

The unconditional rejection by the Directorate of Publications of a film commissioned by the South African Council of Churches has been strongly criticised by Bishop Desmond Tutu as an attempt to "kill ideas".

The video film, "The Struggle from Within", was made by South African documentary producer Kevin Harrus.

It was declared undesirable earlier this month and rejected under Section 47/2d of the Publications Act of 1974.

The film was found to be "harmful to the relations between any section of the inhabitants of the Republic".

Bishop Tutu, former general secretary of the SACC, commented "You cannot kill ideas. It does not help to pretend that resistance to the new constitution does not exist."

"Is the South African way of life so fragile that it cannot be presented for scrutiny?" he asked.

The video film deals with events surrounding the referendum, the Nkomati Accord, the tri-cameral elections, the "don't vote" campaign of the United Democratic Front, the subsequent detention of UDF leaders and the Vaal unrest.

It also deals with forced removals and the shooting by police of Driefontein community leader, Mr Saul Mkhize.

The SABC is depicted as reflecting the official Government line to the exclusion of other views.

Prominent black leaders appear in the programme including Bishop Tutu, the UDF Transvaal Vice President, Reverend Frank Chikane and publicity secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Mr Cassim Saloojee.

Sections of SABC-TV news broadcasts are also shown featuring President P W Botha, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis and Labour Party MP, Mr Miley Richards.
Naude tells of ban stress

RELECTING on the seven years he was banned, Dr Beyers Naude said that soon after his first banning order in 1977 he made a "shocking" discovery that there was no way in which he, as a human being, could live without breaking the terms of his banning order.

Dr Naude, now the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was served with two banning orders. The second order, for three years, was lifted in September last year.

He said the most difficult aspects of being banned were the lack of free social intercourse, the prohibition of meaningful discussion and the opportunity to relax in the company of friends.

“These were the most distressing aspects of the banning order.

“One of the terms of the order prohibits a banned person from participating, in any way, in any political discussion, even if such discussion is intended to defend or support government policy.

“For me, the choice was rapidly and readily made — I would, under no circumstances, allow the expression of my Christian convictions, my Christian concern and my judgment on political matters and events from a Christian perspective to be curtailed or restricted by my banning order.

Decision

“If this would lead to me being charged, I would gladly face such a trial,” he said.

Dr Naude, a former director of the banned Christian Institute, said he had initially felt "strongly" that he should leave the country.

“It was an agonizing thought, which I for a long time feared to share with my wife, because I knew that it would cause her increasing distress and suffering,” he said.

“When I eventually did so, her response — after careful and considered reflection — was ‘If you feel that it is your duty to go, then do so, but do not expect me to follow you; I cannot leave South Africa and our children behind,”’ he said.

“That, added to other considerations, made it easier to come to the final conclusion that I could not leave the country under these circumstances” — Sapa
NAUDE URGES GOVERNMENT TO LIFT BAN ON ANC AND PAC

CAPE TOWN—The time had come for the Government to lift the ban on the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress to allow these movements to operate as political parties inside South Africa. Dr Bevera Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said in Cape Town last night.

Dr Naude, whose seven-year banning order expired in September last year, was speaking at the University of Cape Town.

He said all exiles should be invited to return to South Africa and all political prisoners should be released.

This alone will enable meaningful negotiation to deal with the present crisis, as a basis for the establishment of a society of justice and peace in South Africa.

There is no other way to reduce conflict and enhance peace. There is positively nothing to be gained by anyone in prolonging white minority rule. I appeal to the Government to face this reality and to act accordingly,

Dr Naude said.

"Expoited"

Dr Naude was presented with a book of essays, contributed by more than a dozen leading South African theologians, by the University's vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, to mark Dr Naude's 70th birthday.

Dr Naude said black industrial workers were among those who had been severely exploited.

"Their families have been separated from them by Group Areas legislation, and exploited by migratory labour practices, while they have contributed in a massive way to the building of the economy. Yet, in so doing, they have received minimal financial return on their labour.

"Now, as this country stands in a perilous economic situation, those trade unions that represent the rights of black workers must surely be among the most potent forces for peaceful change in our time.

"I appeal to both Government and the business sector to respond to their demands in a creative and imaginative manner. It is quite clear that if their support is not ensured, any attempt to persuade the outside world of industrial reform will rightly fall on deaf ears.,"

Dr Naude said.

"Disputes"

"Educational institutions have become a target area for political action and debate. Universities must respond creatively to this challenge. Universities do not belong to privileged white minorities. They belong to all the people of this land. Academic freedom must become a basis for freedom from injustices both on and beyond the campus.

Dr Naude said the churches in South Africa were torn apart by political, ideological conflicts and doctrinal disputes.

"Now is the time for unity of purpose, grounded in the total rejection of the heresy of apartheid," Dr Naude said. "Unless the Church is prepared to do this it will be rejected as irrelevant by the people of God who reach out for his gifts in Christ of justice, freedom and life. I appeal to the churches of this land—let us practice the faith we confess in a more courageous and meaningful manner." — (SAPA)
Several years were out of the picture. McIntosh had to adjust to the new world, and that was not easy. He had to learn how to live in a world where everything was different. It was a long process, and it took time. But eventually, he found his way back to the world of the living.

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Dr. Bevers Naudie told us that it was a tough time for a unity of purpose, grounded in the total reflection of the here and now. It was a time of change, and it was a time of adaptation. It was a time of challenge, and it was a time of opportunity. It was a time of growth, and it was a time of discovery. It was a time of transformation, and it was a time of rebirth.

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The US and its Western allies are seriously concerned about the hardening of attitudes on the Angola/Namibia question. A further deterioration in the diplomatic atmosphere could have serious consequences for peace in the sub-continent, diplomats say.

At the base of the new situation is the abortive mission of a group of SA soldiers in Angola's Cunibda enclave, two weeks ago. US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Chester Crocker, discussed it with senior officials from the Soviet Union last week. According to spokesmen of the US Embassy in Cape Town, "security issues in southern Africa" and independence for Namibia were discussed.

There are several indications that the situation around Angola and Namibia is going to get a lot worse. There have been several veiled threats, from at least two Cabinet ministers, of new military intervention in Angola.

The latest was an attack by Foreign Minister Pik Botha this week, after a meeting with US ambassador Herman Nickel, when he said that SA will have no choice but "to take the necessary steps" if Angola is going to allow Swapo bases near the Namibian border.

The Cunibda debacle will be discussed, and most certainly condemned in strong terms, at a meeting of the UN Security Council to be held soon.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro displayed new intransigence on the conditions for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. He made a hard-lining speech this week, after a visit to Cuba by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, stating that "if Namibia is not free, or at least all concrete steps not taken, not a single Cuban soldier will leave before UN Resolution 435 is implemented. We will send more soldiers if we need to."

The controversial transitional government of the internal Namibian Multi-Party Conference will be installed between June 14 and 17.

Citizens for America. It is headed by Lewis Lehrman, a leading Republican — and friend of President Ronald Reagan — who once ran for office of Governor of New York. Representatives of anti-communist guerrillas movement from Nicaragua, Cambodia and Afghanistan, as well as a large contingent of press representatives attended the conference. Diplomatic sources say that, at the insistence of SA, the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) was not invited.

Prey to division

The SA Council of Churches (SACC) is facing a serious internal split on the issue of whether churches should pray for the "downfall and removal of the present government."

It presents the SACC and, in particular, its new general secretary, Beyer Naudé, who is overseas, with the biggest crisis in its existence.

In an unprecedented step, the expanded SACC praesidium has unanimously repudiated senior SACC vice-president Allan Boesak and the Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC) for announcing such prayers on behalf of the SACC.

The praesidium, which includes such leading church leaders as SACC president Manas Buthelezi, life honorary president Sally Motlana, and the Rev Dale White — stressed that church regional councils were only called to hold memorial services on June 16 "to pray for the end of unjust rule," nothing more. And it categorically rejected claims by Boesak that a study document drafted by an informal ecumenical group, which calls for "a change and the removal of the government," was ever accepted as a policy document by the SACC executive.

The praesidium also endorsed an earlier statement by Archbishop Philip Russell and the Rev Peter Storey, leaders of the Anglican and Methodist churches, respectively. These two denied that the SACC member churches had ever been consulted on such a prayer day and stressed that neither the SACC executive nor its national conference had ever approved a prayer day for the "downfall and removal of the government."

The rumpus started when Boesak announced at a press conference organised by the WPCC that the SACC executive had decided to hold a prayer day for the "downfall" of the government. And the WPCC has published in booklet form thousands of
copies of the study document justifying such prayers, claiming that the SACC executive endorsed it at a meeting in April.

But Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio of UCT says that Naudé was a member of the study commission. Several meetings were held in his offices at the SACC headquarters, Khotso House, in Johannesburg, and eventually all its members unanimously accepted the seven-page document.

Moreover, Villa-Vicencio says Naudé personally informed him after the April meeting that the SACC had endorsed the study document and that publication of it could go ahead.

When Naudé returns to SA at the end of June on the eve of the SACC's national conference, he will be facing a most delicate situation, since the presidency's statement in effect also means that it has by implication repudiated Naudé only four months after he took over from Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu.

It is also significant that Tutu, in a carefully worded interview in an Afrikaans daily, subtly but clearly dissociated himself from the Boesak-Naudé-WPCC call for the “downfall removal” prayer.
Prayer-day row 'will lead to tension'

-Adweek Staff Report

DISPUTE over the June call to prayer can lead only to more tension in the South African Council of Churches, says an editorial in the Ned -Geref Kerk's official organ.

Writing in Die Kerkbode, the editor says the call by theologian Dr Allan Boesak was "apparently a one-sided action by the Western Province Council of Churches which did not enjoy the support of the SACC executive."

"After everything that has happened with this body in recent years the dispute can lead to nothing other than newer and greater internal tension."

The call was in direct conflict with the clear scriptural instruction that a government should be prayed for, whether it was acceptable or unacceptable, the article says.

It was significant that leaders of almost all the major churches in South Africa — including three members of the executive of the NG Sendagkerk, a member of the SACC — had refused to be part of Dr Boesak's call.
Churches to heal split

Anglicans and Methodists to clear up 'misunderstanding'

By DOUGIE OAKES

The row in the ranks of South Africa's most influential anti-apartheid organisation started about a fortnight ago when senior SACC vice-president Dr Allan Boesak announced the day of prayer to commemorate the 1976 uprisings on Soweto.

But within hours of this announcement at a press conference in Theophile S. Council of Churches, the leaders of the Anglican and Methodist Churches, the Rev. Peter Storey and the Rev. Philip Russell, and the Rev. Peter Storey, appeared to reject his call.

The two leaders in a joint statement that no approach had been made to them. They had not given their churches' support to the call, they said, because they had not had the opportunity to discuss the issue.

But the statement was seen by many as a clear rejection of prayers against the Government.

And black clergy, especially, were scathing of their rejection by the Anglican and Methodist Churches, which followed the use of the word 'pogram' was 'racist'.

All this naturally has come like manna from heaven to the SA Broadcasting Services which have spared little effort to drive a wedge between Dr Boesak and his fellow church officials.

However, I understand that the rift is likely to be healed this week.

A reliable source told me that both Rev Russell and Rev Storey were horrified at the form of events and insisted that they have been painted as right-wingers.

They did not reject the call for a day of prayer. They simply pointed out that they had not had a chance to discuss it in their churches.

I believe that both men will clarify the position of their churches this week.

In another development, Dr Boesak appears to have reached the point of no return in his relationship with other top officials of the NG Sendingkerk. Reacting to the news that the Rev. Sakkie Mentor, Nick Appolisi and Andries Erasmus had disassociated their church from his call, Dr Boesak - the fourth member of the moderate wing of the association - accused them of being out of touch with the thinking of their congregations.

The three, in rejecting Dr Boesak's call, have asked their members to follow the teachings of the Bible by praying for the Government.

SEE PAGE 4
call splits SACC

Boesak's June 16 call exposes racial bias

By DOUGIE OAKES
Cape Herald staff writer

WHITE liberals in South African churches are coming under fire as a row over how best to commemorate Soweto Day on June 16 simmers on. Problems in the church hierarchy started about a fortnight ago when a group in the South African Council of Churches, led by Dr Allan Boesak, called on Christians to pray on June 16 for the downfall of the Government.

But another group led by the leaders of the powerful Anglican and Methodist Churches — the Most Rev Philip Ruthwell and the Rev Peter Storey — said they had not been approached on the issue. Because there had been no chance to discuss the matter, their churches had not given support to the call, they said.

And the debate which followed, divisions along racial lines emerged in the SACC, which has long been regarded as one of the staunchest opponents of apartheid.

Black ministers in both Anglican and Methodist Churches made it clear this week that they strongly disagreed with the stance of their leaders.

Indeed, the Synod of the Cape of Good Hope District of the Methodist Church last week backed the controversial call for an end to unjust rule.

In a statement, the synod said that in adopting the document it "categorically rejected any interpretation of the statement as implying support for violent removal of the Government."

"We affirm our total rejection of violence in any form," the statement added.

In further developments, outspoken Hanover Park Anglican priest Father Courtney Sampson lashed out at what he called white liberals in the Church.

"There are many of them," he said, "and their problem is that they still see this Government as having being put there by democratic means. Of course, we see things differently.

"White liberals are fine as long as they can think and act on behalf of the oppressed masses... "But when we say 'We'd like to do our own thing, we'll like to think for ourselves' — that's the time they show their true colours."

Father Sampson said he had been praying for the downfall of the present Government for a long time — and he saw nothing wrong with it. Everyone should be praying for a change of government in this country.

"But to the white liberals in the Church, a change of Government is not urgent. They don't mind if it is going to take 10 or 20 years."

The Rev Hames-Adams, a Sandringham minister stationed in Elands River, said, "People who had confessed during the day of prayer for a change of government were, in fact, signalling to this country the need to "continue with your evil."

DOWNFALL

This Government claims to be Christian — but their policies are not Christian. And so I believe it is the duty of the Church to pray for their downfall," Mr Adops said whites in the churches have been split over the years. "For a long time they have decided that this is right or wrong for the people."

"And nobody questioned them until people like Dr Allan Boesak came along with this biblical message: 'God always sides with the poor and the oppressed.'"

"Many whites have been unable to come to terms with the latest developments in the Church," he said.

Tutu

He added that what had also become quite clear were the differences in thinking between black and white Christians.

"Black Christians have no problems in praying for the downfall of this Government, but not so the whites..."

Mr Jones said there was a tendency among the English churches to try to remain neutral in times of great moral crises.

"But you cannot remain neutral when you have a situation where the rich are making the poor poorer," Father Simpson agrees.

"It is true the Church took a definite lead in the fight against injustice," he says.

"Some people have lashed out at the idea that the Church can be a neutral in society..."

"But don't they know that by ignoring the injustices here, they are, in fact, defending everything that is happening here?"

We should no longer just passively voice our concern over isolated social issues but we should actively involve ourselves in the movement to transform the fundamental structures of this society," he said.

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Tutu
SACC urges NZ to halt tour

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Council of Churches (SACC) has called on New Zealand to cancel the proposed All Blacks rugby tour of South Africa.

In a statement by its executive committee, the SACC said: “The vast majority of South Africans see this tour as blameworthy support for the system of apartheid, which we experience as unjust and oppressive.”

The tour would greatly increase tensions and possibilities for confrontation in “our already difficult situation,” the statement said.

It called on New Zealand to cancel the tour, in support of the SACC’s efforts to impress upon the South African Government and the public the need for peaceful and fundamental change so that all people could enjoy sports.

The SACC’s executive committee has approved the launching of an emergency fund to deal with the increasing requests for financial aid from unrest victims, according to the SACC’s publication “Ecumenics.”

The SACC National Emergency Fund will help provide emergency family support, legal defence for accused in unrest situations, medical and funeral expenses, costs of inquests, bail costs in special circumstances and food relief in unrest situations.”

Sapa
SACC: 
250 000
have fled from SA

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG. — About 250 000 South African and SWA/Namibian refugees have sought refuge in neighbouring territories, according to a report presented to the national conference of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) yesterday. The report was by the director of the SACC's Division of Refugee Ministries, the Rev Sol Jacobs, and many refugees were members of banned organizations involved in the struggle for political change in South Africa. “As a result the South African Government has been exerting increasing military, economic and diplomatic pressure on neighbouring states to evacuate the refugees or restrict their involvement in political activities.”

The report said refugees in the region did not feel safe because of South Africa’s attacks on refugees in Angola, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana. It added: “Until there are significant changes in South Africa’s internal policies, it seems very unlikely that movement of refugees will diminish in the foreseeable future.”

Political instability in Southern Africa had also made South Africa a refugee-receiving country, the report said. “Refugee movements in Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique have left South Africa with a refugee population of over 100 000.”

**Future problems**

There are some 50 000 Angolans in SWA, Namibia, 30 000 to 50 000 Mozambicans in the North-East Transvaal and some 2 000 refugees from Lesotho in the Transkei and Qwaqwa. “In addition we face the future problem of apartheid refugees displaced persons within South Africa’s borders, those who flee the bantustan governments and South Africa’s ‘independent’ states, those who live in squatter camps in the urban areas as South Africa’s ‘illegals’. The SACC general secretary, Dr Beyers Naude, called on the churches to contemplate the means of civil disobedience to ‘bring the oppressive system to its knees’ in his report. He said that in view of the present ‘serious situation of crisis and conflict’, the SACC was ‘challenged to achieve a just solution to the escalating conflict’. The churches non-violent stand can only achieve its goal if the Christian community initiates and supports more meaningful and effective non-violent actions including well planned acts of civil disobedience,’ the report said. A report from the Dependants’ Conference said it was not surprising that more and more demands were made for legal assistance.

The report said they were ‘finding themselves a fully stretched to try and cope with the ever-growing situation in the country, the ongoing unrest, detentions, and trials. “They show just how far the government is determined to restore law and order without addressing the problems. This country is presently going through an undeclared civil war even going to the extent of turning the army and defence force to assist police in their duties of enforcing law and order,” the report said.”

The Black Sash president, Mrs Sheena Duncan, told the conference it was because the power of the State was unrestrained that South Africa was in such a mess and that so many people were suffering. She said, “We are looking towards a new society we are not going to reach it by a process of piecemeal reform, but only by the transformation of the way in which our society is ordered.”

Mrs Duncan said the rapid militarization of South African society was “one of the most obvious symptoms of the abuse of power”. “A report by the director of the SACC’s Justice and Reconciliation Division, Dr W Kistner, said the special nature of militarization had the effect of ‘turning the whole of South Africa into a military camp’.” He said the “undiscriminate use of weapons by the police force and the military is an expression of the loss of power and of control. The victims of repression on the whole do not possess weapons.”
Delegates thrash out investment attitude

Delegates at the South African Council of Churches' national conference yesterday spent an hour and a quarter trying to formulate a resolution on disinvestment.

The SACC has not yet taken a formal stand on disinvestment.

Yesterday's discussion was held during a closed session, where delegates were in smaller groups to form resolutions.

Resolutions referred to the resolutions committee yesterday but not yet adopted by the SACC national conference were:

- A call for a day of confession of guilt by white South Africans so that black South Africans could forgive them, if it was still possible, in order that there might be reconciliation "between black and white."
- A call on the State President, Mr. P.W. Botha, asking for unbanishment of Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela.
- The establishment of crisis centres in view of the increasing unrest situation in South Africa, even in places where there was no crisis at present, so that they could be prepared in an emergency.
- A condemnation of the South African Defence Force raid into Gabarone.
Torture ‘normal’ during questioning, SACC told

By Estelle Trengove, Religion Reporter

Torture had become the “normal means” through which the police extracted statements from people arrested under security laws, the director of the South African Council of Churches’ (SACC) division of justice and reconciliation, Dr. Wolfram Kastner, said yesterday.

In his report tabled at the SACC national conference being held in Johannesburg, Dr Kastner said this was the result of an obsession with being threatened by an outside enemy.

Prompted by the widespread use of torture in South African prisons, this division consulted with institutions in other countries about the growing use of torture and methods of combating it.

Concrete definitions of torture had been worked out in recent years, which took into account the intensifying sophistication of torture, particularly with regard to psychological methods.

According to one definition, torture does not only comprise physical, but also mental pain that is intentionally inflicted by a public official.

In the light of these insights, we come to the conclusion that torture in the South African prisons is only an intensification of the inhuman treatment of black people that has become legalised by the political, economic and social structures of the South African State.

“We suggest that the origins of physical torture and the torture and manipulation of the human mind, and the use of public institutions for practising such torture and even for co-opting the approval of the victims, requires far more attention on our part,” Dr Kastner said in his report.

There was an urgent need for churches to consider their obligations regarding the manipulation of the human mind that took place in the public education system, he said.

He asked if churches could offer any suggestions about alternative education.

Addressing the issue of military conscription, Dr Kastner said it not only trained people to use weapons, but also served to shape their attitudes towards society.
SACC gets R45-m in foreign aid

The South African Council of Churches received grants and donations amounting to more than R4.5 million last year. This was revealed in the financial report tabled at the SACC national conference. The amount is a considerable increase compared to the SACC’s revenue of R3.5 million in 1983.

Almost all the money was donated by organisations abroad, including grants from the Church of Norway, DanChurchAid in Denmark and a German organisation called Brot Für Die Welt.

Two of the reasons for the increase were the beneficial change in the exchange rate in the second half of last year and the accumulated deficit of the general secretariat, Mr J C Aitken said.

The Inter-Church Aid division of the SACC finished the year with a small shortfall and some projects may be curtailed.
Police investigate Beyers Naude's statement to SACC

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Police confirmed today they were investigating a statement on civil disobedience made by Dr Beyers Naude at a national conference of the South African Council of Churches.

Dr Naude told the conference on Tuesday: "The hope that we (the SACC) express, that the church's non-violent stand may achieve its goal, can only be sustained if the Christian community relating to the SACC initiates and supports more meaningful and effective non-violent actions, including a well-planned action of civil disobedience."

Dr Naude has just returned from a trip to Europe and the United States.

A police spokesman said the matter was being investigated to determine whether the statement constituted a criminal act.
SA cancels visa for cardinal

JOHANNESBURG. - The visa of Cardinal Arms of Brazil was "immediately" cancelled yesterday after he refused to sign an undertaking not to attend or speak at the End Consecration Campaign festival or to involve himself in the affairs of South Africa.

"I will go as a free person where my brother bishops have asked me to go and do what they have asked me to do," the cardinal told officials of the South African Consulate in Brazil.

Condemned

The cardinal, who was due in Johannesburg yesterday as a guest of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, is recognized internationally for his human-rights campaign during the 20 years of minority rule in Brazil.

In a statement made soon after the cancellation of the visa, Cardinal Arms said the South African Government was "not satisfied with the sacrifice and injustice it imposes on its people and neighbouring countries."

"May the God of history grant to the dear people of South Africa the just solution of your problems, and the end of all discrimination," he said.

The withdrawal of the visa has been widely condemned.

Among the organizations which have expressed disapproval are the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the United Democratic Front, the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Black Sash and the End Consecration Campaign.

Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC, said the withdrawal of Cardinal Arms' visa "can only be interpreted as a sign that the government fears his message of peace and opposition to violence."

Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Law and Order, said: "What the government thinks it has accomplished by this clumsy refusal of a visa to the cardinal is beyond me."

Di 'doesn't sack people'

LONDON. - Diana, Princess of Wales, says she is not responsible for sacking members of the royal household.

The mass-circulation Daily Mirror said it was approached by the princess after persistent press reports that she was responsible for several resignations - "just don't sack people," she said.

Diana is reportedly deeply upset over press reports depicting her as an "iron-willed" woman who dominates her husband, Prince Charles, even in his choice of staff. - Sapa-Reuter.

'Moral issue'

The Rev. Peter Storey, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said the government's action showed the fear of free discussion about conscription, "a grave moral issue."

The UDF said that by not allowing the cardinal to voice his opinion on the issue of compulsory conscription, the government was denying the white community the right to a view alternative to that of the apartheid state.

Speakers at the Peace Festival, which begins on Saturday, will include Bishop Desmond Tutu, Dr. Beyers Naude and Archbishop Denis Hurley. - Sapa.
Duduza's hearts open up to SACC

By Chris Mora

They see the man even when he is not there.

"It's Bishop Tutu," youths in Duduza, near Nigel, said excitedly as a car pulled up at the gate of the local NG Kerk yesterday. That was the welcome given to a motorcade carrying delegates from the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to a memorial service for the eight victims of East Rand blasts. However, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was not among the conference delegates.

Although the service was unannounced, the tiny church was packed to capacity. About 400 people pressed together as residents poured the more than 190 people from the SACC conference in Bosmont.

There were many white people in the congregation and the troubled residents of the East Rand township, although cautious at first, gave them a warm welcome.

CONFERRING

The presence of Bishop Tutu is equated with a deep sense of solidarity with the people of the black townships. That feeling of trust has almost wholly been conferred on the SACC.

When residents heard SACC delegates pledge solidarity with them after the hand grenade explosions of Wednesday morning, their hearts immediately opened up to them. Groups of youths who had been standing on street corners and at shops converged on the hall. So did their parents.

Members of Mothers' Unions from different churches also formed part of the large audience. Later they heard a special message to mothers and women from Mrs. Lea Tutu.

The atmosphere inside the church was serene, and subdued as the president of the SACC, Bishop Mamas Buthelezi, read a message of solidarity from the conference.

Bishop Buthelezi later called on the general secretary of the SACC, Dr. Beyers Naude, to pray.

The atmosphere of the service changed dramatically into something resembling a carnival as residents cheered their special visitors, who filed out of the township past a police Hippo on patrol, with chants of "viva" and "amandla".

The service was conducted to promote a feeling of oneness among Christians and between the SACC as a representative of churches and the people of the townships.

Bishop Mamas Buthelezi, president of the South African Council of Churches, delivers the sermon.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr. Beyers Naude, shakes hands with Mr. Joe Seremane, an employee of the council, after yesterday's prayer service. Mr. Seremane lives in Duduza.
SACC call to stop treason trials

The South African Council of Churches' national conference has adopted a resolution calling on the Government to terminate the present treason trials.

The Government should rather enter into dialogue with the authentic leadership of the organisations resisting apartheid, it was said.

The conference also called on the State President to lift the banning order on Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

In view of the increasing unrest prevailing in South Africa, the conference decided crisis centres should be set up as a matter of urgency.

A resolution was adopted stating the conference believed there was a need for confession of guilt by white Christians for the unjust structures they imposed on blacks.
"Friendly message" for Beyers Naude

The general secretary of the SACC, Dr. Beyers Naude, today told the national conference that he was visited this morning by two policemen delivering a "friendly message" from the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange.

It came after his call for the churches to support civil disobedience.

The message, delivered by a colonel and a captain, warned that "the present campaign you are conducting to encourage civil disobedience, can lead to confrontation with the authorities and eventually, violence."

A proposal by Dr. Allan Boesak, passed unanimously, stated that in the light of news reports about possible action against Dr. Naude and the SACC, the conference reiterated its belief that "when Government rules unjustly and persistently defies the commands of God, the Church is duty-bound to resist." - Sapa

SACC backs disinvestment in resolution

The South African Council of Churches (SACC) has adopted a resolution in favour of disinvestment and similar economic measures.

"In the resolutions adopted today the SACC National Conference expressed the belief that disinvestment and similar economic pressures are now called for as a peaceful and effective means of putting pressure on the South African Government to bring about the fundamental changes this country needs."

This strong statement was proposed by Dr. Allan Boesak, senior vice-president of the SACC. It was added to the original resolution dealing with the issue of disinvestment, which was described as "toothless" by one delegate. Several delegates asked for a stronger resolution.

The resolution suggested the re-investing of money and energy in alternative economic systems already existing in the region.

"We call on members, churches and individuals to withdraw from participation in the economic system that oppresses the poor," the resolution said.

One speaker, said the big multinational companies, acting solely on a profit motive, used these cheap labour and cheap raw materials that were abundant in South Africa.

Another speaker said blacks had tried everything to bring about change and, even though one could not be sure of the results disinvestment might bring, it was the one thing that they hadn't tried yet.

See Pages 3, 4 and 15.
Dr Naude undaunted after his years of silence

Religion Reporter

Seven years of silence could not put out the fire in Dr Beyer Naude's heart.

He has emerged from the prison of a bantustan as a strong figure in the leadership of the South African Council of Churches, unfazed to cross swords with the authorities in his fight for justice for all the people of South Africa.

The past week, Dr Naude attended the SACC national conference in Bosmont, his first as general secretary.

Unabated by previous experiences with the authorities, he spoke out in favour of civil disobedience. Anon-violent stand by the churches could only be sustained "if the Christian community relating to the SACC institutes and supports more meaningful and effective non-violent actions, including well-planned actions of civil disobedience," he said.

"FRIENDLY MESSAGE"

He had scarcely made this statement, when he was visited by two Johannesburg security policemen, with a "friendly message" from the Minister of Law and Order. He was warned that encouraging civil disobedience could lead to "confrontation with the authorities".

In Dr Naude's view, one of the most important tasks the SACC has to fulfill is to express Christian solidarity with the oppressed in championing their cause of justice and peace with every means at its disposal.

The seven years of isolation certainly did not turn Dr Naude into a recluse or a bitter man. He is full of life and radiates love and concern to all people he comes into contact with. At a memorial service held in Duduza, for example, he stopped to chat and shake hands with dusty, little children until he always has a moment for a friendly word.

That Duduza memorial service turned the whole schedule of the national conference upside down. Like Dr Naude said: "I have been to so many synods and church meetings. You think it starts here and ends there, but like a horse-drawn carriage, suddenly the horses run wild and then..."

The whole programme of the national conference "ran wild" as a result of information received about the events in Duduza where seven men were killed in hand grenade explosions.

The SACC leadership and delegates attended and participated in a memorial service in Duduza. The visit to Duduza and the preceding closed debate did, however, give this year's national conference theme a knock. "Women — a power for change" was the theme and as the national president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheema Duncan said, this is already the last year of the women's decade, so it took the SACC long enough to get around to talking about the women.

The women's cause was dwarfed by more pressing issues like the violence and unrest in the townships, and by the question of disinvestment.
To saving souls: One

The South African Council of Churches spends R2m on aparthied

Spiritual matters: admits Naudé

SACCS spends R4 000 on victims' compensation

...and only R54 000 on spirtuality

Per cent.

Voluntary donations from the funds

Sunday Times, June 30, 1995
SACC gets tough

THE South African Council of Churches has adopted a resolution in favour of disinvestment and similar economic measures.

In the resolution adopted on Friday the SACC national conference expressed its belief that disinvestment and similar economic pressures are now called for as a peaceful and effective means of putting pressure on the South African Government to bring about the fundamental changes this country needs.

This strong statement was proposed by Dr Allan Boesak, senior vice-president of the SACC. It was added to the original resolution dealing with the issue of disinvestment, which was described as 'toothless' by one delegate. Several delegates asked for a stronger resolution.

The resolution suggested the re-investing of money and energy in alternative economic systems already existing in the region. Self-development schemes and cooperatives were named as examples of such alternative systems. This was proposed by Rev. Brian Wilkinson of the Methodist Church, and a delegate of the World Council of Churches.
Submit your evidence to the Police.

The South African Council of Churches was "not certain" the government was behind hand grenade violence on the East Rand, the council should submit evidence to the police, a police spokesman said on Friday.

The SACC's conference in Johannesburg heard Friday the council had information pointing to the state being responsible for the East Rand deaths and injuries.

The police spokesman testified the police were holding an investigation into the incidents, in which eight people were killed.

The hand grenades were of Russian origin — Sapa
Botha: SACC has no mandate

PRETORIA — The State President, Mr. P.W. Botha, has denounced the South African Council of Churches as unrepresentative of the vast majority of law-abiding South Africans and has told the organization it is playing into the hands of the country's enemies.

Botha was replying to a message sent to him by the SACC national congress last week calling for the withdrawal of police and troops from black townships.

Surprised

In a message addressed to the SACC's general secretary, Dr. Beyers Naude, Mr. Botha said: "I am rather surprised at the way in which you and certain representatives of churches which belong to the South African Council of Churches take it upon yourselves to instruct the government and other organizations on how to act in the interests of South Africa.

"You have no mandate to assume this arrogant attitude on the national affairs of South Africa.

"You should decide whether you are a church organization or a political activist group.

"You demand the withdrawal of members of the South African Defence Force and the South African Police from black townships where they operate to protect law-abiding citizens. At the same time you enjoy the security they guarantee for you to express whatever irresponsible opinions you wish to express under the cloak of religion.

"You are playing into the hands of South Africa's enemies and I wish to denounce this attitude because you are not representative of the vast majority of law-abiding South Africans.

"I must warn you against irresponsible action because this country cannot afford to be subjected to such malicious propaganda on your part." Mr. Botha's message said — Sapa
SA churches must step up calls for sanctions, says Boesak

NOT SURPRISED AT CRITICISM

Boesak said he was surprised at criticism which he said would force him to resign unless the government would be prepared to discuss the question of the possibility of personal property being impounded. Boesak said the government had not been willing to discuss these matters and that the government was not willing to discuss the question of the possibility of personal property being impounded.

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The Star Wednesday July 3 1986
Naude rejects State President’s accusations

Dr Beyers Naude, general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has rejected contentions by President Botha that the SACC is playing into the hands of the country’s enemies and that it does not represent the majority of law-abiding citizens.

“We reject your accusation in the strongest terms,” Dr Naude said in a message to Mr Botha yesterday, in response to a letter from the President.

“We are convinced that it is the policy of apartheid which contributes more than anything else to such enmity towards South Africa — an enmity which does not originate from outside the country but which, above all, emanates from within,” Dr Naude wrote.

TRUTHFUL

“We believe that we, as a council, reflect truthfully the feelings of the majority of South African Christians through the leadership of the member churches of the council, and that we speak in great responsibility for, if we do not speak, the stones will cry out.”

Mr Botha said in his letter to Dr Naude that the call by the SACC congress for the removal of army troops and riot police from black townships was arrogant and irresponsible.

He said he was surprised the SACC should take it upon itself to “instruct” the Government how to act in the interests of South Africa and called on the council “to decide whether you are a church organisation or an activist group.”

He denounced the council as unrepresentative of the majority of law-abiding citizens.

Dr Naude also said in his message to the President:

“The contents of the SACC telex verbally conveyed a resolution passed by the conference after a debate which reflected feelings not of arrogance but of intense anguish and a deep concern of Christian leaders seeking to achieve peace with justice for the whole of South Africa, black and white.

“The mandate we as a council and as a conference hold is to portray truthfully the demands of the Gospel which pertain to every sphere of life and the need for both church and State to be obedient to the rule of God.

“Where the rule of man is in contradiction with the rule of God (as is the case regarding the policy of apartheid) we are in duty bound to obey God rather than man, not for our own sake but also for the sake of protecting the highest interests of the State.”

Dr Naude said further consideration would be given to the contents of Mr Botha’s message at the next meeting of the SACC executive. — Sapa
Unrest will hit whites too—Naude

By Susan Flemming, Education Reporter

The township-unrest will eventually spill into the white community, said the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, last night.

Dr Naude, who was speaking at the National Union of South African Students' annual conference, said a system based on fear and suspicion could lead only to disaster.

"At the moment, many people in the black community are very unconcerned about what is going on. What else must happen in the black community before whites realise what is happening," he asked.

Last night's festival meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand was dedicated to Mr Mathew Goniwe of the United Democratic Front, whose charred body was found on the road between Cradock and Port Elizabeth on Tuesday.

A minute of silence was held out of respect for Mr Goniwe and others who had died.

Mr Goniwe was to have addressed Nusas students last night on the political and economic roots of township resistance. His close friend, Mr Derrick Schwarz, secretary of the UDF in the Eastern Cape, gave a speech in honour of Mr Goniwe.

Mr Schwarz told students of the high degree of organisation in the Eastern Cape town of Cradock, where committees had been organised at street level.

Dr Naude, who is the honorary president of Nusas, dispelled rumours that the Azanian Peoples Organisation was responsible for the death of Mr Goniwe.

"We are aware of the tensions between the UDF and Azapo and I have asked their leaders to see what can be done. Where there are political opponents in a system of such serious injustice, we must not play into the hands of those who are not our friends.

"I cannot believe anyone from Azapo is responsible for these deaths," he said.

He urged prominent leaders to obtain protection for themselves and their families.

"Where life has become cheapened and law and order is difficult to maintain, anyone can disappear. We must give protection to those whose leadership is of value to the country."

There was a growing feeling among township residents that the police were no longer there to protect them, he told about 250 students.
What is the SACC’s role?

State President P.W. Botha this week asked the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to spell out whether it was a religious body or a political activist group. In fact it is probably neither, but rather a mixture of the two.

The question of exactly where religious activity becomes political is one which has been doing the rounds since the Middle Ages. There is still no clear answer, nor is there likely to be in the future.

The definition is, and always has been, one of interpretation.

Mr. Botha accused the SACC of playing into the hands of the “enemy” following its call for the removal of troops from South Africa’s townships. He did not define the term “enemy”.

In his reply, Dr. Beyers Naude said that the SACC rejected Mr. Botha’s statement in the strongest possible terms.

“We are convinced that it is the policy of apartheid which contributes more than anything else to such enmity towards South Africa — an enmity which does not originate from outside the country but which, above all, emanates from within,” Dr. Naude wrote in his reply.

In recent weeks the SACC has
- Given support to a civil disobedience campaign
- Demanded the withdrawal of troops from riot-torn townships
- Adopted a resolution in support of disinvestment
- Called for the treason trials presently being heard to be terminated.

But the SACC believes it is its Christian duty to object to and protest against what it terms the “evil apartheid ideology”, and it justifies its actions on this premise.

“We are called upon at all times to obey God more than humans,” the SACC said in a reply to Government accusations that it was embarking on a course that could only lead to violence.

The SACC rejected the accusation, saying that the church was duty-bound to resist when Government rule was unjust.

Doubts have been expressed as to the SACC’s role as a body serving spiritual needs. The amounts the organisation spends on purely spiritual matters — only some 1.2 percent of its budget — have often been criticised.

But there is little doubt that the SACC does invaluable work in the communities it serves, work often overlooked by Government spokesmen.

Its activities include relief work in resettlement camps such as Overwaard near Bloemfontein, where hundreds of children, some claim thousands, die each year, and the provision of funds for food and educational needs.

Unrest victims

It also
- Supports unrest victims and their families and helps the dependants of political detainees
- Runs massive hunger relief programmes
- Campaigns tirelessly against forced removals
- Called for the treason trials presently being heard to be terminated.

President Botha reacted by accusing it of playing into the hands of the country’s enemies, that it was unrepresentative and that it had to decide whether it was a religious or political body.

“We believe that we, as a council, reflect truthfully the feelings of the majority of South African Christians through the leadership of the member churches of the council, and that we speak in great responsibility. For if we do not speak, the stones will cry out,” Dr. Naude said in his reply.

“The contents of the SACC telex (on the withdrawal of troops) verbally conveyed a resolution passed by the conference after a debate which reflected feelings of anger, but of intense anguish and a deep concern of Christian leaders seeking to achieve peace with justice for the whole of South Africa, black and white.”

The mandate we as a council and as a conference holds is to portray truthfully the demands of the Gospel, which pertain to every sphere of life, and the need for both Church and State to be obedient to the rule of God.

“When the rule of man is in contradiction with the rule of God (as is the case regarding the policy of apartheid), we are duty-bound to obey God rather than man, not for our own sake but also for the sake of protecting the highest interests of the State,” Dr. Naude added.

It is at best a case of double standards for the the Government to label the SACC a “political activist” organisation.

The role of the Afrikaner churches in influencing and even helping to formulate Government policy is not exactly a State secret. Yet they are seldom accused of “propaganda” by Government spokesmen.

The SACC believes that all it does, including involving itself in politics, stems from a Christian conviction that it has a duty to resist “unjust rule”.

It is convinced that what it is doing is right and that God approves of what it is doing.

“God looks at Pretoria and weeps,” a spokesman said.

The Government does not seek those things that way and is equally convinced that what it is doing is right.

Both the SACC and the Government look to God for guidance and to endorse what they are doing. Both also believe that God is firmly on its side.

But as a recent editorial in this newspaper points out, “God doesn’t have a vote.”

Comedian Bill Cosby tells a story about roulette wheel gamblers in Las Vegas — all praying for their number to come up. God, says Cosby, is so bombarded by conflicting demands that in the end He commands: “Bust everybody!” In South African politics, the stakes are far higher but the demands no less conflicting. Everyone prays for peace — but on their terms. In this context, GARY VAN STADEN examines the current clash between the SACC and the Government.
SACC bid to step up the pressure

The South African Council of Churches (SACC) had appealed to the international community to put pressure on the South African Government to bring about change, the council's general secretary, Dr Beyers Naude, said yesterday.

Commenting on the United States Senate vote to impose limited sanctions on South Africa, Dr Naude said he hoped the vote would cause the Government to realise "the abhorrence of the apartheid system" and influence a change of policy.

The SACC had often warned of an escalation in violence as an "inevitable consequence of apartheid," Dr Naude said.

"Today that violence is an awful reality for all of us. We have even taken the step of appealing to the international community to assist our people in their struggle for righteousness by bringing pressure to bear on the South African authorities, so that real change may come to South Africa," the statement said.
Boesak challenges PW to test at polls

Political Staff

THE president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, has challenged President P-W Botha to meet the South African Council of Churches at the polls to test who is more representative.

"Dr Boesak was reacting to a statement by Mr Botha that the SACC was not representative of the majority of South Africans.

He issued the challenge at a memorial service in Cape Town for four murdered Cradock community leaders, Mr Matthew Gonwane, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrrow Mkhonto and Mr Sceko Mlawaulu.

"I hear that Mr Botha says that we (the SACC) are not representative of the majority. I want to say to the State President. Let's go to the polls, where you can explain your apartheid policies to our people. and we shall see whether Mr Botha's government represents the majority of people in South Africa.

"We shall continue to say to him your government will remain an unjust, illegitimate and unrepresentative government.

Stance defended

Defending the stance of the SACC, which has recently been criticised in some quarters of the church, Dr Boesak said if there was no "true unity of the church built on justice, peace and liberation", he would rather have no unity at all.

Dr Boesak began his sermon by referring to the "doctrines and the uncertainty that had always been a part of the life of the faithful".

Referring to John the Baptist's wrestling with faith when he was incarcerated, Dr Boesak said that when he had heard of the death of the four Cradock men, "I wondered what the meaning and sense of it all was".

Addressing the service earlier, Mr Trevor Manuel, UDF regional secretary, outlined the basis of the widespread suspicion that the police were connected with the death of the four men.

Mr Louis Nel, Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has previously ridiculed suggestions that the authorities were involved in the deaths.
Dr Boesak challenges PW on SACC support

President of the World Alliance of Reform Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, has challenged President PW Botha to meet the South African Council of Churches at the polls to test who is more representative.

Dr Boesak was reacting to a statement by Mr Botha that the SACC was not representative of the majority of South Africans.

He issued the challenge at a memorial service for four murdered Cradock community leaders — Mr Matthew Goniwe, Mr Fort Calata, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto and Mr Sicelo Mhlongo.

"I hear that Mr Botha says that we (the SACC) are not representative of the majority. I want to say to the State President: Let's go to the polls, where you can explain your apartheid policies to our people. You can defend those policemen who continue to murder their children and we shall see whether Mr Botha's government represents the majority of people in South Africa.

"We shall continue to say to him: Your government will remain an unjust, illegitimate and unrepresentative government."

Defending the stance of the SACC, which has recently been criticised in some quarters of the church, Dr Boesak said if there was no "true unity of the church built on justice, peace and liberation," he would rather have no unity at all.

"I will not have a false unity for the sake of appearances."

Addressing the service earlier, Mr Trevor Manuel, United Democratic Front regional secretary, outlined the basis of the widespread suspicion that the police were connected with the death of the four men.

These suspicions rested on:
• The fact that visit to Port Elizabeth by the four men was unscheduled, known by very few and discussed on the telephone.
• Matthew Goniwe's statement before he left that he would stop only for uniformed police or traffic police.
• No evidence of his car being forced off the road and SA Police roadblock, on the road which the four men travelled, about 40 km from Port Elizabeth, on the night they disappeared.

These facts had not been denied by the police, Mr Manuel said.
Bishop Tutu — a message of peace heard around the world

FRANS ESTERHUYSE of The Argus Political Staff looks at Bishop Desmond Tutu, who has offered himself as a peace mediator between the Government and other groups.

If anybody has towered above most of South Africa's leaders in attempts to bring an end to violence and conflict it is Bishop Desmond Tutu.

He has been in the middle of most violent outbreaks. He has risked his life at a time when it was dangerous to be in the church at all. He has been burnt alive, looked at and threatened by angry crowds. He has lashed out at blacks who murdered suspected "informers" and has become a father figure at funerals of black unrest victims.

The Bishop of Johannesburg and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize has made passionate and sometimes angry appeals for reason as violence continued in black townships.

His message of peace has been heard by millions around the world and has been acclaimed in Western capitals.

This week he again offered himself as a mediator to start negotiations for peace between the Government and other groups.

In his reaction to the declaration of a state of emergency in certain areas Bishop Tutu urged the Government to "negotiate with the authentic representatives and leaders of every section of our society."

In the face of violent assault of peace, however, Bishop Tutu remains a controversial figure in South Africa. He is viewed with suspicion by many whites, especially on the Government side.

He has been accused of being a troublemaker and has come under severe criticism from the SABC and even from such leaders as the Rev Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, and Chief Mangatunhu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu.

A recent opinion poll conducted by a market research company showed that he was well liked in urban black townships. Fifty-five percent of black women interviewed said they liked him very much, while only nine percent said they did not like him at all.

In contrast, an earlier survey found that fewer than 25 percent of white South Africans believed he deserved the peace prize.

Whatever South Africans think of him, it seems beyond any doubt that he has emerged as a powerful influence not only in South Africa but also among opinion-makers abroad.

Bishop Tutu is a harsh critic of apartheid, but in his striving for peaceful change he is prepared to join forces with the Government.

He demonstrated this in the past when he worked together with the former Minister of Education and Training Mr Barend du Plessis in trying to settle school boycotts in the Atteridgeville area.

Until now Bishop Tutu has remained an optimist and a man of hope even in the most adverse circumstances. Most of the time he has appeared confident and hopeful that solutions could be found to South Africa's most crucial problems.

He has seen hope where Government supporters saw nothing but gloom. For example, when violence arose in Witbank, the Bishop has described him as a hopeful sign that there could be a non-racial coalition at a time when you would have thought racism was very much on the ascendant.

His optimistic approach to problems was clearly illustrated when he wrote earlier this year: "It is perfectly possible for two people to look at what seems to be the same reality and have two totally contradictory perceptions.

"One side despairs, the other is confident, the first nation saw nothing but gloom, the second exists in a world of opportunity."

In a funeral address to 60,000 mourners in Uitenhage earlier this year, Bishop Tutu rejected accusations that protests by black people were the work of agitators. "I say to you, the greatest leader in South Africa is a leader who is not in prison."

While condemning the Government's policies, Bishop Tutu has praised President P. W. Botha for his initiatives.

Of Mr Botha he has said: "In my own view Mr Botha has gone so far towards showing that he is willing to take very courageous action within the South African context."

"We have seen what he has done in terms of getting the coloured and Indian leaders involved in political decision-making. My problem with him is that I cannot understand why he was not able to go so far, and then refuse to take the extra few steps that would have done the trick."

"He himself says that South Africa can no longer be ruled exclusively by whites, which in itself is a revolutionary concept. If he is prepared to risk the wrath of his people, why doesn't he go for the real McCoy?"
Tutu asks for urgent meeting with PW

JOHANNESBURG — Bishop Desmond Tutu today asked the State President, Mr P W Botha, for an urgent meeting to discuss the unrest in the country.

The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg sent a telegram to Mr Botha saying, "Would like to meet you urgently, either by myself or with one or two other church leaders," a spokesman said.

In the Western Cape a boycott of black high schools started today and the atmosphere in coloured schools in the region was described as "extremely tense".

SCHOOLS EMPTY

Department of Education and Training circuit inspector for the Western Cape Mr Piet Scheepers said black secondary schools in the Peninsula, Paarl and Worcester were empty.

Pupils at coloured high schools were demanding to be allowed to run awareness programmes in place of lessons and the situation was "very tense", a spokesman for the Department of Education and Culture, Mr A Jordaan, said.

At Belgravia and Alexander, high schools groups of about 150 pupils were negotiating with their principals for awareness programmes while other pupils attended classes, Mr Jordaan said.

SUSPENDED

Pupils were calling for similar programmes at six high schools in the northern areas and at Cresentway. High-normal classes had been suspended for such a programme.

In Mitchell’s Plain about 70 pupils of the 950 enrolled gathered outside the school today but classes continued.

The principal of the Groenberg Secondary School at Grabow, who was negotiating with the SRC after pupils refused to attend class today and at the Klaar Nederburg Secondary School in Paarl about 50 pupils were gathered outside, he said.

CALL FOR RESTRAINT

The University of the Western Cape has called on the authorities to exercise "the utmost restraint" and for students and the public to avoid provocation.

In a declaration issued on behalf of UWC’s administration, rector Professor Richard van der Ross said violence could not be condoned whatever its cause.

Bus services into Guguletu were suspended today after a night of unrest in Cape Town’s black townships in which a bus and a panel van were set alight and at least one car stoned.

Police used tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse crowds.

Reaction squad policemen were on duty at various spots and railway police task force members were on stand-by with Casspir armoured vehicles at Cape Town station.

A spokesman said that as far as the police were aware no one had been injured by police action and no arrests had been made.

POLICE REPORT

The police unrest situation bulletin for the period 3pm yesterday till 8am today said the number of arrests under the emergency regulations was now 1,395.

In New Brighton near Port Elizabeth a vehicle was driven at high speed at a Defence Force foot patrol. A shot was fired and the driver was fatally wounded. Four passengers fled.

On the West Rand a school was set alight but little damage was caused. No injuries or arrests were reported.

In Mamelodi near Pretoria a municipal ambulance was destroyed by arsonists. No injuries or arrests were reported.

POLICEMAN ATTACKED

A man was shot dead when a gang of eight attacked an off-duty policeman in Washington Street, Langa, at the weekend.

Brigadier Henk Kotze, Divisional CI chief for the Western Cape, said the policeman, who he declined to name, was walking home early on Saturday when he was attacked.

The policeman fired a shot, killing one of his assailants instantly. — Argus Reporters and Sapa.

*List of detainees — Page 6,*
JOHANNESBURG — The requests by Bishop Desmond Tutu and Archbishop Philip Russell for meetings with the State President, Mr P W Botha, were made separately and should not be confused, the Anglican Church said in a statement today.

The statement says: “The Archbishop of Cape Town’s request arose from a resolution of the Provincial Synod of the Anglican Church which had asked him ‘together with other church leaders to seek a meeting with the State President as a matter of extreme urgency.

“This meeting, in which Archbishop Philip Russell will be joined by leaders of other major non-racial churches, is to take place on August 19.”

WITHOUT DELAY

The statement issued by Bishop John Carter, provincial liaison officer of the Anglican Church, said the request for a meeting from Bishop Tutu, the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, was a separate one.

The statement adds: “In view of the continued state of emergency, with continuing deaths, arrests and detentions, it is hoped that this meeting will take place without delay.

“Radio and Press reports have confused these two requests for meetings.”
Tutu lashes West's leaders

LONDON — Nobel Peace laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday accused US President Ronald Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl of sustaining apartheid.

He told the British Broadcasting Corporation that Western governments were doing absolutely nothing to help bring about reforms in South Africa.

Referring to last Thursday's speech by President P W Botha, Bishop Tutu said: "Now Mr Botha, as you saw, was an arrogant man, a man who was showing an escalating intransigence knowing full well that he would be protected by President Reagan, by Mrs Thatcher and by Chancellor Kohl."

He described the three leaders as "people who pretend they are opposed to racism."

Sanctions

Bishop Tutu said Mrs Thatcher had supported sanctions against Argentina during the 1982 Falklands war and Mr Reagan had supported a trade boycott on Poland after the 1981 imposition of martial law.

"Why do they not support sanctions against South Africa?" he asked.

Meanwhile the United States yesterday criticized Bishop Tutu for refusing to join a church delegation that held talks with Mr Botha.

"Worsens prospects"

The refusal by any party to meet and negotiate only worsens the prospects for understanding in South Africa," State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman told reporters when asked about Bishop Tutu's boycott of the meeting yesterday.

While not criticizing the Nobel Peace Prize-winner by name, Mr Redman said that "at this critical time in South Africa, it would be argued that it's vitally necessary for all parties in South Africa to take advantage of opportunities to meet."

Only some three weeks ago, Washington criticized Mr Botha for refusing to take up Bishop Tutu's offer of a meeting to discuss the imposition of a state of emergency.

Mr Redman's comments followed expressions of disappointment by senior officials at Mr Botha's failure to announce concrete steps towards reforms in last Thursday's eagerly anticipated speech.

SAPA-Reuter
JOHANNESBURG — The executive committee of the South African Council of Churches yesterday applied to the government for permission for a delegation to visit imprisoned ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela. Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC, said in a statement here that the purpose of the visit would be to ascertain Mr Mandela's views on the issue of violence and non-violence, general franchise, a national convention and a sharing of political power.

The visit, if permission was granted, would be undertaken by the president of the SACC, Bishop Mzimhlophe Manas Buthelezi; Dr Naude, and Mrs Sally Motlana, the SACC's honorary life vice-president.

The SACC executive also decided to request an "exploration of ways whereby consultation with the liberation movements can take place in order that peaceful change may be effected in South Africa."

- South African leaders and journalists should be given preference over right-wing foreign journalists in being granted permission to see Mr Mandela. Mr David Dalling, the PFP's justice and media spokesman, said yesterday.

"It is quite wrong for the Minister of Justice to allow right-wing foreign journalists to interview Nelson Mandela in prison while blocking South African leaders and the South African press corps from access to him," Mr Dalling said in a statement.

"Understanding Mr Mandela's views and political thinking was more vital to South Africans than to foreigners. Foreign visitors and journalists who see Nelson Mandela can write what they like, cause whatever mischief they choose and then leave the country without having to live with the consequences."

He asked the minister, Mr Kobie Coetzee, to give preference to South African leaders and South African journalists whose respective tasks are to lead this country and to inform the public." — Sapa and Political Service
Tutu preaches to rich

JOHANNESBURG — The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday paid his first visit as bishop to the richest white parish of his diocese and won over his congregation with a message of reconciliation.

He preached at three services, all packed, at St Martin’s-in-the-Veld, Rosebank.

At the main family service he broke the ice with some well-timed humour.

The congregation was totally hushed as he ended his sermon almost in a whisper “Please God give us the love of reconciliation before it is too late.”

He said the contemporary world was broken and fragmented, not only in South Africa but in many countries, although in South Africa it was compounded because it was official policy.

The church had been given an opportunity to help redeem society, to help declare the need for “togetherness, friendship, peace, justice and reconciliation.”

“The members of this congregation could have an impact on the life of the diocese, the life of the province and the life of the country.”

People of South Africa could not have their children living with violence, hatred, suspicion and separation. The people should be one human family, brothers and sisters in God’s family, Bishop Tutu said — Sapa.
Presbyterians to deal with SACC, racism

Religion Reporter

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa promises to deal with a number of controversial topics at its annual meeting this year.

One of the subjects that will be debated is whether the Presbyterian Church should continue its membership of the South African Council of Churches.

It will also be debated whether or not to adopt a statement of faith rejecting racism and apartheid.

Conscience objection, conscription and the Rhema Bible Church will also be discussed.

At the start of the general assembly yesterday, the previous moderator, Dr Allan Maker, handed over the reins to the new moderator, the Rev Glen Craig of Ladysmith.

The general assembly is being held in Pretoria and is to end on Thursday.
Tutu urges West to help end apartheid

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — Britain and the West still had a chance to make a moral decision over South Africa, the Nobel Peace laureate, Bishop Desmond Tutu said here yesterday.

Addressing the Royal Commonwealth Society before his departure yesterday following a six-day private visit to Britain, Bishop Tutu said the eradication of apartheid now depended on what the West — but particularly Britain, the United States and West Germany — chose to do.

If these governments applied the kind of pressure they asked them to do, the end of apartheid would be brought closer, he said.

Bishop Tutu has been the guest of the Archbishop of Canterbury Dr Robert Runcie and the Anglican Consultative Council and has been in Britain to discuss arrangements for the 1986 Lambeth Conference — a world-wide gathering of Anglican bishops.

‘Cordon sanitaire’

During his visit he has held talks with Mrs Thatcher, the Labour leader Mr Neil Kinnock, the Commonwealth secretary-general Sir Shridath Ramphal, and the president of the African National Congress Mr Oliver Tambo.

Addressing an audience of 200 who later gave him a standing ovation, Bishop Tutu conceded that he had failed to convert the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, on the kind of pressure that should be applied.

Britain, the United States and West Germany had created a 'cordon sanitaire' around South Africa to protect President P.W. Botha from the international consequences of his actions.

He said he did not want to believe that the US and Britain were telling the blacks of South Africa, 'You blacks are expendable.'

But it was difficult to come to any other conclusion when the same governments had not hesitated to impose sanctions against Argentina and Poland and against Nicaragua in the case of the Contras.

Dismissed Convention Alliance

When he had discussed the issue with Mrs Thatcher she had replied, 'I can't see how it helps to create unemployment in South Africa and unemployment here (in Britain).

Bishop Tutu dismissed the recently launched Convention Alliance involving the Inkatha movement and the Progressive Federal Party.

He said the PFP should have stepped out of the parliamentary system long ago because it excluded 75 percent of the population.

Bishop Tutu commended however many 'wonderful people who are white' who opposed apartheid and 'needed to be commended even more warmly than blacks.'
SA no longer has choice on change — Naude

NEW YORK — South Africa has entered a phase where there was no longer a choice between peaceful or violent change, the South African Council of Churches' general secretary, Dr Beyers Naude, said here yesterday.

He told a seminar on South Africa that peaceful change was no longer an option because not enough had been done to bring about peace. The choice now was whether there would be lesser or greater violence.

He said he had looked in vain for a growing movement of protest and opposition from Afrikaners from Afrikaner academies and Afrikaner churches.

Real statesmanship and vision were needed to avoid continual escalating violence and bloodshed in South Africa. A declaration of intent to bring about power sharing and democracy in a set time frame from the government was needed.

Dr Naude said the major issue, power sharing, had been left untouched and until that question was addressed, all other reforms would remain marginal.

"Never before in the history of South Africa had any one president or prime minister had so much power as President P.W. Botha now had at his disposal."

"If there had been a deep commitment and vision of statesmanship to lead a country in crisis towards a new future of peace, Mr Botha would not have turned away the plea of a man like Bishop Desmond Tutu to talk, nor arrested Dr Alan Boesak," Dr Naude said.

"If he had been able to grasp the nettle and move in courage, he would not have refused a group of Stellenbosch students the right to visit the African National Congress in Lusaka."

"The moment that the Afrikaner hierarchy was threatened with young questioning Afrikaans minds from the university, the campdown had to come."

"If Mr Botha was a statesman and not a party politician he also would have commuted the death sentence of Benjamin Molewa."

"Dr Naude said the hotly debated subject in Afrikaans circles was "Is P.W. Botha still in control of the country?""

He said for all practical purposes the police and army had taken over.

"The Leshoko United Nations mission to Lesotho and his country had been met with sanctions by South Africa because he refused to support that country's government."

"Borders were periodically closed and people prevented from re-entering or leaving Lesotho by South African officials. Recently he had been unable to re-enter his country from Pretoria because he was told Lesotho supported sanctions."

"He said the country did not go along with the argument that sanctions should be opposed because his country would suffer."

His country had already suffered as a result of the South African Government's actions..."
Population-General

1986
'Bear a baby for each death— or else'

Correspondent

Young girls in Durban townships are living in fear— gangs of youths are threatening violence unless the girls fall pregnant.

The gangs say 'all black women must be pregnant by the end of February— to replace the black people killed in the struggle last year.'

And the girls have also been warned that if they perm their hair, it will be cut off.

One woman — who begged City Press not to print her name because 'my house will go up in flames' — said the trouble on Durban's Beach on New Year's Day was started by a gang, mostly from Umshini, although it was rumored the leader comes from Umlazi.

"After the trouble on January 1, no-one wanted to risk going again — so we all stayed away on January 2," she said.

Another girl said she was worried because her expensive perm had almost grown out and she didn't know whether to risk having another one.

"Now they're saying every woman — married or not, at school or not — must be pregnant by February," she said.

"They say if we aren't pregnant, they'll see to it.

"They have threatened to search our handbags for contraceptives.

Complaints by Durban women follow reports from Port Elizabeth social workers of "an astonishing increase" in student pregnancies since the holidays.
It's a chicken-and-egg problem: economic growth is wiped out by massive unemployment, yet in order to bring the birth rate down, economic growth needs boosting. That will solve the unemployment problem. Family planning experts worldwide agree that poverty begets children and the desire for birth control follows on the heels of improvement in living standards, and particularly the deployment of women in the labour force.

The need to control population growth has been declared a national priority by government. Under the umbrella of the Department of National Health and Population Development, it is attempting to tackle the problem by providing free contraceptive services and education through their family planning programme, and the Population Development Programme (PDP) aimed at "uplifting the quality of life."

The PDP is essentially a community development programme and was launched two years ago this month, in the wake of the President's Council Report on Demographic trends in SA. A target population of 80m was set, based on research that claims SA's water supplies cannot sustain a population greater than this. The aim of the PDP is to stabilise the population at 80m by the end of the next century.

The greatest advance since the inception of the PDP is the acceptance by government that urbanisation must be allowed. Urbanisation is recognised as an important factor in bringing down birth rates. The cost of housing and education, as well as job opportunities, pushes people automatically towards limiting their family size. It's a phenomenon already evident in SA, where the black birth rate is far lower in the cities than in the rural areas. Influx control, if anything, has aggravated our population explosion. Hospitals in rural areas accept September as "baby month," a legacy of the annual home visit from migrant husbands.

Certainly the population nightmare of SA is alarming. According to the PDP projections, we now have 28.4m people, and at the present rate of growth it will be 138m by the year 2040.

But playing around with figures is a futile exercise. In SA they are usually inaccurate. Another problem is that one can never be sure what the figures conceal. The country's population is increasing at a rate of 2.3 children per family instead of the desired replacement level of 2.1. Yet population increase in the self-governing and independent national states is probably up to 3. SA's population may be 28.4m, but this does not include another 6m living in the "independent" TBVC states. Mistrust of the motives behind the census and the fear of "illegals" being detected makes a mockery of head counting.

The PDP aims to bring the population growth under control by 2010. The target is two children for each woman regardless of race (whites have already reached this level). If each woman has three children, the population will jump to a frightening 450m by the middle of the 22nd Century, according to PDP projections.

Businessmen are asking whether the ideal of 80m, based primarily on research into water resources and not other resources, like job opportunities, is not flawed. What about the backlog of unemployment and homelessness that already exists?

"The problem is already born," says Henrie Klerk, past president of the Afrikaanse Handelstituut. The real problem, he says, is an estimated 11m people under the age of 15 (see graph) who will be coming on to the job market before the end of the century. SA's future population will be determined by the birth rate of this generation. Which is why the increase in teenage pregnancy is so alarming. In 1984, 196 babies were born at Baragwanath to teenagers. In 1985, 490 births at Coronation hospital were to girls 18 years and under.

"We need about 300 000 new jobs a year," says Klerk. "Even if we achieve an economic growth rate of 5% we are moving into a totally unmanageable situation, whoever is running the country. It does not matter whether the government is capitalist, Socialist, or Communist; they will not be able to solve the unemployment we are moving towards. "The crisis is today, not in the future, and we need to resort to drastic measures to control the birth rate."

But the question of population control will remain a thorny one until blacks are convinced that real political reform is on the way. Until then many blacks just cannot accept the argument that resources are limited. While some of the reactions are purely emotional, with family planning being attacked as "genocide" by black groups, others are more pointed. In a paper delivered last year by Ntone Solomon Sebotsa, Chairman of the Nafoco Industrial Councelling Committee, he stressed that as long as government continues with its immigration schemes in which people from other countries are enticed to settle in SA, few people, if any, will believe overpopulation is threatening SA.

The resources argument is often treated with scepticism by people who see the problem as one of unfair distribution. After all, they also pay taxes. And, it is hard to argue when black townships don't have water taps indoors while adjacent white suburbs are densely populated with swimming pools.

Yet more women, at least in the urban areas, are making use of contraceptive services (see graph). On the other hand, there are women who clearly want birth control but aren't getting it. There are more illegal abortions done in SA than legal ones in the UK. Estimates are that at least 200 000 backstreet abortions are performed every year. Why did they not use the free contraceptive services on offer? The answer is probably a combination of adverse factors: ignorance, suspicion of the family planning programme, and often contraceptive failure.

One problem is the belief that government is more interested in preventing women from having children than in their health. A question frequently asked is why the clinics don't do routine cervical cancer smears on women when the disease has reached epidemic pro-
portions among black women?

These suspicions will probably continue until family planning is offered as part of a broader health service, which should even investigate infertility problems, also a growing problem in the black community.

Kiekert believes that a more aggressive approach to family planning must be adopted. Approaches he recommends include:
- Payment for voluntary sterilisation after two children: “It’s cheaper to pay people R1 000 as an incentive than to provide housing and education for unwanted children;”
- Legal abortion; and
- Massive provision of free condoms in drums in public places like cafes and barbershops.

Chief Director of the PDP, Boet Schoeman, feels the programme has come a long way in two years. Ninety full-time community development liaison officers have been appointed throughout SA (the PDP only operates within SA’s borders, although the department is liaising with the national and independent states on similar programmes in these areas). Their task is to establish local committees for Community Development, and 160 have been formed to date, 80% of them multi-racial, says Schoeman.

“Community development could help people improve their socio-economic circumstances. This does not mean building houses for people, but that they be encouraged and supported to set and develop their goals. It must involve the public and private sectors down to grassroots level,” he says.

Schoeman adds that they have been successful in involving the agricultural sector which is working on various schemes for farm workers.

Francis Lund, Research Fellow at Natal University’s Centre for Applied Social Studies, says the programme is on the right track as it accepts the argument that people are not only poor because they have too many children. She agrees with the aim of raising living standards but queries whether the PDP will achieve this.

One problem, she says, is that sponsors of the programme have become ensnared in the jargon of “self-help” and “community development.” The emphasis is on people helping themselves and not about re-allocation of resources, she says.

Another criticism is that the department has laid down exceedingly complex structures and presented these to voluntary bodies as a de facto programme without consultation. “Some of the organisation flow-charts put out are indeed quite bewildering,” says Lund.

Also, there is the problem of credibility as the community officers work with the discredited local authorities.

Employment creation in the short term is crucial to upgrading lifestyles and the PDP is not directly involved with schemes like this. The rural areas should not be neglected. Zimbabwe made enormous agricultural

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Portion of an image March 7 1980
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
A total of 210 518 black people were legally living in the Cape Peninsula last year but the government estimated that the actual black population in the area was between 250 000 and 300 000.

It was “impossible” to give a breakdown of illegally present blacks in individual townships, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr. Chris Heunis, said in reply to a question from Mr. Ken Andrew (PPF Gardens) yesterday.

In addition, no figures were available on the unemployment rate of black people in the Peninsula and “legislation does not necessitate” their registration as such,” he said.

Houses

Mr. Heunis said that on March 31 last year the number of black people legally living in Guguletu was 77 969, Langa 28 003, Nyanga 24 170, Khayelitsha 19 048, Old Crossroads 17 958 and New Crossroads 13 498.

In addition, there were 31 837 people living at Site C at the end of last year.

He said there were 58,622 houses available at the end of last year in Langa, Nyanga, New Crossroads and Guguletu and “without there being any undesirable overcrowding.”

A total of 30 064 were in Guguletu, 11 252 in Langa, 7 420 in Nyanga and 6 924 in New Crossroads.

In addition, there were 26 872 beds available in these townships in single quarters and hostels erected by employers.

Guguletu had 9 277 hostel beds, Langa 9 176, Nyanga 6 116 and New Crossroads none.

Mr. Andrew said afterwards the estimate of 250 000 to 300 000 black people in the area was almost certainly too low.
WILL new influx laws help a pass law victim?
Sash cautious as dompas scrapped

Black Sash advice office workers, that small group of people who have rolled up their sleeves and tackled the workings of influx control, are adopting a cautious approach to the pass book's demise.

One of the volunteers said "What people don't realise is that, now that we're all going to be fingerprinted, passes are not going to be done away with The entire population will simply carry them, but only blacks will be asked to produce them."

Making urban residence dependent upon occupation of approved accommodation has come as no surprise to the Black Sash, which has long predicted that housing could be the pivot upon which influx control would continue to turn.

BOTTLENECK

Mrs Beulah Rollnick, a full-time advice worker in the Sash's Johannesburg office, pointed out that even if housing sites were prepared at full speed, the backlog in the Reef areas was such that housing would be a bottleneck in the urbanisation process for years.

She also highlighted the possibility of thousands being deprived of their urban rights by incorrect allocation of citizenship.

Mrs Rollnick said "Say someone is Xhosa speaking. She has no permit to live where she lives in the city. She has no birth certificate and, since she was born at home, she has no proof she was born in an urban area. Is she going to be considered a Transkeian because she has no evidence that she was born in the city?"

She also raised the problem of children born in urban areas but sent to school in independent homelands. Many of these children take out their first identity documents while at school "and the minute they put down their 10 finger prints on the application they are regarded as having been born in the homeland where they apply for the document."

The ambiguity of the new provisions was reflected in the case of Mr Kgakgaun Hendrik Nonyama, a contract worker from Lebowa, retrenched some months ago. He hopes the new rules mean he will be able to do his job-hunting in Johannesburg before he would have had to return to Lebowa and wait endlessly to be requisitioned at a labour bureau there.

On the other hand, the new regulations represent a strong threat to Mr Nonyama for he has not been living in officially sanctioned accommodation—he shared quarters illegally with a friend.
Swift moves on pass laws
White paper welcome — new powers worry

ALTHOUGH the scrapping of pass laws and the White Paper on urbanisation has been welcomed in many quarters, reaction has been tempered by the announcement of the sweeping new powers given to the Minister of Law and Order to deal with unrest.

The Progressive Federal Party has welcomed the general thrust of the White Paper, Party Leader Mr Colin Englin said the PFP was pleased that the Government, after some months of hesitation, had now gone all the way in scrapping the pass law system and the laws associated with it.

Free from the restrictions of the pass laws and the past and with a new positive approach South Africa would be able to turn the process of urbanisation into a generator of economic wealth for all people,

Speaking in Durban, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the White Paper on urbanisation was meaningless because it still entrenched the Group Areas Act.

"ROAD TO HELL"

Addressing the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister said that although the paper contained good intentions, "the road to hell is paved with good intentions."

He said the clause which stipulated separate living areas would still be observed and made the Government's views on urbanisation meaningless to most blacks.

The United Democratic Front says provisions in the Public Safety Amendment Bill — providing sweeping powers to the Minister of Law and Order in areas of unrest — are ominous and draconian.

Under the new legislation a state of emergency can be declared in any area.

DISRESPECT

A statement issued by the acting national publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, said the Bill placed "further power in the hands of someone known for capital business and a disrespect for human life."

"The provisions which place the decisions of the Minister above the judiciary are ominous.

Britain has reacted cautiously to the scrapping of the pass laws, signalling its concern over the implications of the urbanisation policy being designed to replace them.

The Thatcher Government hopes South Africa's new urbanisation policy will not set back the objectives of the Commonwealth's eminent persons group.

And in Washington, the United States has repeated its welcome of the death of the pass laws, saying it trusted South Africa would soon be free of all restrictions on the movement of its citizens.

Tutu and Nel clash over pass laws

Tutu said apartheid could not be reformed, only destroyed.

Mr Nel noted that in the new dispensation there would be no legal codes whatsoever which would apply only to black people.

The two leaders were speaking on ABC Television's "Nightline" programme.

"Bishop Tutu said that making ad hoc adjustments would not end the unrest.

Urging the Bishop not to move the goalposts, Mr Nel said, "Reform is a process. Too much Government has gone a long way along this road."

Bishop Tutu and Mr Nel were also interviewed on BBC's "Newsnight" television programme last night.

Mr Nel said that power-sharing could be on the cards in South Africa — but only if black leaders turned away from their commitment to violence.

Through a satellite link-up, Cape Town's Anglican Archbishop-elect, Bishop Desmond Tutu, warned that poor people are no longer interested in incremental change. "The game now is political power."

Mr Chris Heunis
"There's no catch"

With the scrapping of influx control the Group Areas Act has become the main target of critics.

The Anglican Archbishop-elect, The Very Rev Desmond Tutu has said that the issue has moved beyond influx control and the debate is over the change of the whole system.

And there is widespread agreement that the abolition of the pass law system will do little to halt the unrest and that greater reform is required.

In the latest advertisement Mr Botha says, "The prisons are emptied of the victims of the pass system. No South African will ever suffer the indignity of arrest for a pass offence again. A new era of freedom has begun. That is the reality."

And he gives the assurance that "the new South Africa will be a land where all decent people can sleep with their doors open."
New policy means work, but not live where you choose

By David Brent, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's new policy on urbanisation means freedom for every South African to find work wherever he can, to move around the country as he pleases — but not necessarily to reside on his own property in the area of his choice.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Hani said yesterday the policy rested on two main pillars.

First, urbanisation was not only inevitable but "very necessary" for the continued development of the country and its people.

Second, all South African citizens had the indisputable right to equal opportunities and equal treatment.

The second pillar had brought about possibly the most dramatic improvement in the lot of the country's black citizens.

Decades of Nationalist administration had contrived to gain a web of laws and regulations that were to eventually control virtually every aspect of the lives of blacks.

In the process, two black societies had been created — the "insiders" who had built up previous years of service to qualify to be in certain areas, and the "outsiders" who had no hope of being allowed to live and find work in the white cities.

The change in government policy came with the elimination that blacks were a permanent feature of South Africa.

Previously, Nationalist policy was that blacks were only "temporary sojourner" in South Africa and that eventually everyone was to be a citizen of one or other of the home lands.

One Cabinet Minister went on record to say that the legal consequence of Government policy was that eventually no longer will they have to carry papers giving them permission to be in the cities.

No longer will employers have to worry about whether potential employees are qualified to seek work in their areas.

A resident of Glanzkrol may journey to and work in George A peasant from Cape Town may migrate to Quens. Section 10 rights, which confer privileged status on an "insider" class, may have fallen away.

Yesterday's announcement was a long way to restoring certain fundamental rights to black citizens.

But what if there should be separate residential areas for the different population groups?

The Government said that in this restructuring, whites who may not live in certain groups of other population groups, it was "not discrimination but differentiation."

Exceptions to this measure were domestic servants living on the properties of their employers and people who lived in areas of other population groups by permit.

The big question following the scrapping of influx control is to what extent there will be a black migration from rural to urban areas.

Third-world experience has shown generally that there will be a massive influx.

Government thinking is that this will not be the case, that socio-economic pressures and free market forces will provide natural checks and balances.

Officials have pointed out that in some areas there has been a trickle of migrants back to the rural areas.

But even if there is considerable influx, the Government is confident it can handle it.

Local authorities will have to monitor and control the situations by means of apartheid and housing clearance programmes.

The central problem will be the availability of land for new towns and settlements.

The White Paper on urbanisation makes provision for both the expediting of township proclamation and for the upgrading of rural areas, making it attractive so that people move to the cities in the first place.
Indirect controls on urbanisation

White Paper on Urbanisation

Proclamations to go

Thirty-four acts, 1976

Parliament and Politics

A Cape Times Feature April 2 1976
PFM welcomes new urbanisation policy

PARLIAMENT — Free from the restrictions of the pass laws and, the past and with a new positive approach, South Africa would be able to turn the process of urbanisation into a generator of economic wealth for all.

This was the reaction of Mr. Colin Eglin, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, to the Government's White Paper on urbanisation yesterday.

Mr. Eglin said the Progressive Federal Party welcomed the general thrust of the White Paper and was pleased that the Government, after some months of hesitation, had now gone all the way in scrapping the pass law system and the laws associated with it.

"Now that the pass laws, which for decades have held back progress and development, are to go, the enormous task of socio-economic reconstruction in our society can begin," Mr. Eglin said.

Two areas of concern remained:

- The question of land, as vast, "areas would have to be made available for occupation and ownership by black South Africans.
- The fragmentation of the control of important instruments of social engineering such as housing, townships, and local government.

The Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr. Amiechard, Rajbansi, warned the public not to confuse urbanisation with control. "People must not misinterpret the proposals," he said.

The resultant increase in immigration would necessitate the provision of infrastructure such as housing.
"Boost for rural development"

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government's White Paper on urbanization would propel South Africa into the 21st Century "within one generation", Mr Graham McIntosh (FFP Maritzburg North) said yesterday.

The plan would create opportunities and development "undreamed of in this country", he said during debate on the Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs budget vote.

Mr McIntosh said the Minister, Mr Greyling Wentzel, should give "absolute priority" to the White Paper and urgently appoint a commission to develop a strategy to exploit the "enormous opportunities for rural and agricultural development". The urbanization strategy would produce this development would be accompanied by a demand for agricultural products.

Without influx control, farm labourers would be able to leave the land more easily and facilities such as schools, transport and health would have to be improved if these people were to stay.

Population pressure on the overcrowded but fertile homeland areas in the east of the country would decrease as people left for the towns. This would improve opportunities for agricultural development and advantage should be taken of this.

The colonial mentality toward black farmers should be abandoned and they should be drawn into the Western agricultural sphere to help produce the "enormously increased quantity of food" that would be needed. — Sapa
Census: 1.8m homeland citizens in SA

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Last year's census found that there were 1.8 million citizens from the "independent" homelands permanently resident in South Africa — far fewer than expected.

The Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services, Mr Fli Louw, said yesterday that the preliminary tabulations of the 1985 census showed that 1,762,471 adults and children, who were citizens of the four "independent" homelands, were permanently resident in South Africa in 1985.

He said 368,892 citizens of Bophuthatswana, 335,814 Ciskeians, 733,395 Transkeians and 49,712 Venda citizens were permanently resident in South Africa.

Mr. Louw said the census information had not been adjusted for possible under-enumeration.

Negotiations on citizenship

However, at a press conference last week, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heuna, said there were an estimated 3.3 million people from the independent homelands resident in the urban areas of South Africa.
Botha on pass laws

Political Staff

The scrapping of influx control and the pass laws does not mean "everyone should move to the cities", the State President, Mr. PW Botha, said last night.

Speaking on TV2 and TV3 — the second time he has used this medium — he said the government was intent on launching a development plan for rural areas to make them more viable and to raise living standards.

"Work"

Mr. Botha warned that there was not enough work for everyone in urban areas, adding that consideration would have to be given to urban areas on the availability of accommodation and "to health and social conditions.

Despite this, however, the government believed the abolition of influx control would greatly diminish the problems of our black citizens" and extend their "freedom of movement.

Mr. Botha hoped that blacks' reaction to the abolition of influx control in "an orderly way" and not create unnecessary confusion and "disorder".

He wished to assure people that the government was aware of their problems and aspirations.

"We are aware of the economic problems which beset you. We are aware of your housing problems, and of the problems which you are experiencing with the education of your children.

"We know of the anguish caused in your society by radical intimidation, and of the frustration you experience as a result of some outdated bureaucratic practices. We are particularly aware of the problems which were caused by the pass system and influx control.

Mr. Botha said it was because of this that his government was dedicated to a programme of political, social and economic reform and development involving the scrapping of influx control and the introduction of a common identity document.

"Citizenship"

In an appeal to blacks to accept the new document, he said the document would be useful and valuable and "will provide evidence of our common claim to South African citizenship.

Mr. Botha said the government needed to "discuss solutions" with all black leaders in a "peaceful atmosphere".

He said he had invited all people committed to a "peaceful solution" to meet with him at the negotiating table and he appealed to all South Africans to join him in this process.

"Parliament and Politics"
There seems little doubt that government will drop the controversial fingerprint clause from the new Identification Bill tabled in Parliament last week. The Bill, regarded by government as a major reform, provides for the issuing of common identity documents to all.

However, the stipulation that applicants for the new documents must be fingerprinted caused a storm. Opposition parties in Parliament vowed to use every means possible to block the measure during its discussion in the Standing Committee on Home Affairs.

It is understood that government wants the Bill passed with as little "negative" fuss as possible, so as not to detract from its "positive" nature, and is therefore willing to drop the fingerprint clause.

It appears, however, that in return it wants Opposition support for existing, racially-based identity numbers to be incorporated in the new documents.

Government's timetable for issuing the new documents has been slightly amended.

It is now envisaged that those who apply before the end of the year will have their books issued by the end of January next year. The initial cost estimate for the operation is R30m, but official sources believe it could escalate to at least R60m.
Dr Jan Hupkes is Professor of Economics at the School of Business Leadership, Unisa. He comments on the consequences and problems of the abolition of influx control.

FM: Do you welcome the scrapping of influx control?

Hupkes: Certainly. The pass law system was beyond human dignity. There is no alternative. You cannot have a free market economy and yet deprive people of the right to supply labour where there is demand for it. The days when one could hide behind a white skin are gone.

What are the short-run implications?

Continuation of the Group Areas Act will relieve some of the effects. But its use will serve only as a bridging period before it too must be scrapped. If you give a shock you must be careful about its impact. Demarcated areas are bound to become congested and act as a magnet. Therefore, government must provide land for the creation of new urban areas. Income disparity between rural areas and cities is huge. The opportunity cost of migration is low for the perceived benefits.

Will the formal and informal sectors benefit from less regulation?

The informal sector will be able to expand substantially. Many products and services which are demanded but have inadequate supply will benefit. Demand for certain white skills, for instance artisans’ jobs, will be eroded as more blacks undercut them in price. As for the formal sector, a closed shop exists, especially in white-collar jobs. Tribal identities are also evident. Thus, outside competition will face barriers to employment, or victimisation for attempting to bid down wages. The unions will disallow the operation of the laws of supply and demand. They know they are safe by pressing for influx control abolition.

These moves could highlight a pressing housing need for blacks.

The building industry can give a big boost to non-inflationary growth by its capacity under-utilisation and low import content. Government should guard against nearly planned areas and abnormally high building standards. Evidence abroad shows people become bored and alienated with being too organised. Community spirit must be fostered otherwise people are attracted to slum conditions — in the nicest sense of the word. Private sector involvement and freecold title are essential. Thus, together with infrastructure development, will attract business and shoppers back to the townships. But how do you prevent slum dormitories on the edge of city centres?

At present no incentive exists for the proliferation of new business in black areas. Regulations and the fact that blacks work and spend away from home explain this.

With formal sector jobs limited the only alternative to unemployment is the informal economy. This will normalise the dormitory towns and increase the amount of money circulating within the local community. Informal subjects will remain there and earn there, helping to alleviate poverty. There will be little need to migrate to scarce jobs in the industrial areas. Take the East Asian and Latin American countries, whose rapid growth is underpinned by flourishing underground economies free of hindrance. This very growth opens up new opportunities in the formal sector.

Surely it will take political will to assist this process?

I am not known as a liberal but I am critical of the excessive regulation and bureaucracy which hinders enterprise. Job security diminishes with industrial and social development — this, whites must accept. Deregulation can only make for more opportunities, just as more competitiveness in the work place enhances efficiency and progress.

In 1977 I proposed a motion at the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut to give traders in Soweto the right to own and establish more shops. It is a fact that a city with a population of 1.5m has no chemist, for example. Government must turn a blind eye, as in the case of minibus taxis. The Small Business Development Corporation is doing a good job but its resources are inadequate. Discrimination against blacks by government and banks is the stumbling block.
Big business in urgent talks on black citizenship

The Argus Correspondent

Johannesburg — An emergency meeting of major business organisations has been called to consider the Government's new urbanisation policy and to decide on steps to resolve problems about black citizenship and the land shortage.

The Private Sector Council on Urbanisation, which includes representatives of the Afrikaner Bond/interim, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Urban Foundation as well as individuals and trade unions, meets tomorrow to consider the State White Paper on urbanisation.

The council has already welcomed the abolition of urban control and the plan to end racially discriminatory laws, but many business leaders are worried that unresolved issues such as citizenship and the lack of land could negate the positive impact of abolishing the past laws.

Squatters

Another serious issue which the council is likely to address is the Government's intention of applying the slums and squatters law to prevent illegal land occupation.

A statement released by the council has emphasised that people should not be evicted or removed from illegal homes unless they are given other affordable accommodation in an urban area.

Lawyers have pointed out that the lifting of urban control would not relieve the plight of residents of the Independent State of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TSVC) who will be treated like any alien in South Africa.

They will need a valid passport or travel document to enter the country and will not be allowed to work or live permanently in the country without work and residence permits.

"Approved"

So far the Government has promised only to restore citizenship to TSVC residents who have permanently in South Africa.

While millions of black South Africans will have freedom of movement in theory, they will not be able to stay in an area unless they occupy "approved housing."

The black housing shortage has already reached acute proportions with 420,000 units in "white" areas, according to official figures.

The Urban Foundation has urged that the Government must give urgent attention to the land and housing shortage by providing large areas of land in urban areas.
Third World warning

Political Correspondent

THE whole of South Africa could become a Third World country if the government's Population Development Programme fails, says the Deputy Minister of Population Development, Mr Luwellyn Landers.

Mr Landers believes the success of the programme would result in the next generation inheriting a population of manageable size, in which people could live together in peace and stability with a high quality of life.

Making his first speech in the white House of Assembly during the National Health vote on Friday, Mr Landers warned that if the population programme for which he is responsible failed, 'the danger exists that the country as a whole will fall into a Third World situation.'

In addressing the Assembly, the Mitchell's Plain MP made history by becoming the first member of the House of Representatives to make a speech in the white House.

The Chairman of the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajabally, became the first person of colour to address the Assembly earlier last week.

Mr Landers told the House that whites had reached the 'modern' stage of population development, characterized by low birth and death rates and a low population growth.

Coloured people and Indians were moving into this bracket.

Blacks were in the 'pre-modern' category, characterized by a high population growth as a result of a high birth rate and a sharp drop in the death rate owing to improved health, education and housing.

It was essential that whites continue promoting prosperity and development among all race groups, he said.
Chamber lauds move on pass laws

THE Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has praised
the government's decision to scrap the pass laws and
influx control as "an extremely positive step in the
reform process".

In an editorial in its latest Weekly Bulletin, the
chamber says the recommendations in the govern-
ment's White Paper on urbanization are "a signifi-
cant move toward ridding the country of discrimina-
tory legislation grounded on race."

It welcomes the government's commitment to pro-
 moting growth in metropolitan areas and abandon-
ing its plan to decentralize development and restrict
coloured housing development in the Peninsula.

The editorial quotes the Urban Foundation's four-
year study on urbanization which found that influx
control did not discourage the migration of blacks to
the cities.

Instead, it generated resentment, wasted human
and financial resources, undermined urban develop-
ment, contributed to the housing backlog and the
poor infrastructure in black townships and chan-
celled urbanization towards the homelands where
authorities were least capable of meeting the needs
it created.
Focus on population crisis in Africa

HARARE—African parliamentarians from 37 nations meet here today to discuss the continent's population growth which has contributed to food shortages, massive migrations and a drain on foreign revenues.

"Whatever the obstacles, solutions must be found for population control to avert a demographic catastrophe," Mr Dobjis Mubasa, the Speaker of Zimbabwe's National Assembly and host of the five-day All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development, told reporters.

"With the exception of peace, no issue dominates the conscience of mankind this century as much as population control."

This conference will try to bring together key facts and figures concerning population growth in Africa.

The Rome-based Food and Agricultural Organisation, a United Nations agency, blames Africa's baby boom, which has overtaken food production, for the continent's chronic food crisis.

Africa, with 560 million people, has an annual birth rate of 3.5 percent.

During the past decade its food production has increased only 1.9 percent.

The FAO, in its world food report last August, said Africa was the only region in the world where the population growth was higher than food production.

The report said Africa needed nearly to double its annual food production.

Only recently have African governments acknowledged that many of their problems of food shortages, unemployment, migration and inadequate education, health and housing programmes are linked to unchecked population growths.

Previous population control programmes have been dismissed by some African leaders as a Western plot to depopulate the continent.

Reduce

In Addis Ababa last April, the 51-member Organisation of African Unity pledged to achieve population growth rates that are compatible with desired government goals.

Mr Kimanwa Nyiko, Kenya's assistant Labour Minister and secretary-general of the conference steering committee, said African parliamentarians should take a firm stand on population issues.

Africa, he said, needed to reduce its annual birth rate along with levels of illiteracy, malnutrition and disease.

Experts invited to the conference agreed that why Africa has the world's largest population growth and propose solutions for keeping it in check.

(Saga AP)
1,4-m blacks in city by 2000 — council

Tygerberg Bureau

The Cape Town metropolitan area's black population will be a conservatively estimated 1,4-million within 14 years, according to the Cape Town City Council.

Nieuwoudt gets leave to appeal

Staff Reporter

Mr Adriaan Nieuwoudt has been granted leave to appeal against the Supreme Court's dismissal of his application for an order staying the sale of his properties, although the auction of his Eversdal house will go ahead today.

Mr Nieuwoudt's application for an order postponing the sale of the house and three farms in the Garsfontein district by Mr André de V Loubert and Mr Rael Gordon, trustees of his estate, until Kubus claims had been adjudicated or until the second meeting of Kubus creditors, was dismissed by Mr Justice Berman yesterday morning.

An application for leave to appeal was granted in the afternoon

Mr Nieuwoudt said in papers the sales would be a "serious injustice" because neither the validity of the Kubus claims nor the solvency of his estate had been decided in court.

The date of the appeal has yet to be set.

The three farms are due to be auctioned on May 21.

Communication seminar

Labour Reporter

A PENINSULA Technikon seminar, Communication in Crisis — the Missing Link, will be held at a city hotel on Thursday

Speakers will be Professor R R Tsumus, writer and lecturer on economic, political and conflict resolution, Mr L W P D Groenewald, an employee relations manager; Professor Ampe Muller, dean of the economics and management sciences faculty at the University of the Western Cape, and Mr Dick Usher, The Argus labour reporter.

The seminar starts at 8.30am under the chairmanship of Mr C Martin of the Peninsula Technikon.

Talk on ANC meeting

Education Reporter

Details of talks between the African National Congress and a South African student delegation will be given at a public meeting at the University of Cape Town next Tuesday.

The meeting starts at 8pm in Jameson Hall.
‘Foreigners’ can apply to regain SA citizenship

Political Staff

CITIZENSHIP is to be restored on request to millions of black South Africans living legally in the country and who became foreigners with the independence of the homelands.

Legislation published today restoring citizenship lays to rest the National Party dream of no black South Africans.

However, citizenship will not be restored automatically but only on written request to the Department of Home Affairs.

The Bill defines three categories of people who qualify:

- People born outside one of the four national states and permanently resident in South Africa can claim citizenship by birth.
- Citizens by birth or descent of the four national states who entered the country and were “lawfully and permanently resident for at least five years” can claim citizenship by registration.
- People of birth or descent of the four states who legally enter the country after the introduction of the new Act could apply for naturalisation after five years.

The Bill makes provision for granting citizenship to the minor children and wives of men regaining their South African citizenship.
Bill on citizens' tabled

Political Staff

A BILL restoring South African citizenship to some who lost their citizenship when the TBVC homelands became independent was tabled here yesterday.

The Restoration of South African Citizenship Bill restores South African citizenship to three categories of people:
- Those born in the Republic prior to TBVC independence but who have been permanently resident in the Republic since
- Those who are citizens of the TBVC homelands by birth or descent but who have been permanently resident in South Africa for at least five years since the independence of the homelands and
- Those who are citizens of homelands by birth of descent who legally enter the Republic after the enactment of this Bill may apply for naturalization after five years.

The Bill also makes provision for the minor children of those granted citizenship to acquire the same status.

Full report, page 4
Fingerprints for everyone

PARLIAMENT

Adult South African citizens must be fingerprinted within five years, in terms of the amended Identification Bill, before Parliament today.

Fingerprinting will be done automatically with each application for a new identity document.

There will be no obligation on anyone in possession of an existing identity document or reference book to apply for the new document.
CP: Blacks subject to laws of nature

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The white man should not accept responsibility for the population increase among blacks, Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP, Sasolburg) said yesterday.

Speaking in second-reading debate on the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill, he said blacks, like whites, were subject to the laws of nature.

If they did not work, they went hungry. If they could not control their own reproduction rate, the white man was under no obligation to give them more land.

Rich and poor

The bill was a repudiation of former prime minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd’s principle that blacks would have a right to land only in their homelands.

Mr Stofberg said Mr Wynand Malan (NP, Randburg) had said one should think in terms of money being taken from the rich and given to the poor rather than from whites to blacks.

This was typical of the “sickly sentimentalism” of the leftists. They were full of compassion for others but forgot you could not love others if you did not love yourself.

Homeland consolidation was economically a fruitless exercise, Mr A T van der Walt (NP, Bellville) said in the debate.

Terrorism

Black urban areas were experiencing urban terrorism on a level previously not known in South Africa.

One reason for the instability was the lack of property rights. The bill would correct this.

Property rights for South African blacks officially recognized as permanent residents of areas outside the national states were essential for peace and stability, said the Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, while replying to debate.

This bill was read a second time after the House divided, with the HNP and the CP objecting.

— Sapa
The black population increased by 1.75 million to 19.32 million in the two years to April, according to Central Statistical Services' figures.

These figures show the natural growth rate of blacks is approaching 3%, that of coloureds 2.3% and Asians 2.2%.

White natural increase has fallen to 0.91%. However, if net migration gain is taken into account, the increase is estimated at 1.10%.

In the two years to April the white population increased by about 180,000 to just over 5 million, coloureds by 102,000 to 2,587,000, and Asians by 31,114 to 902,603.
Millions ‘will grow up to be jobless’

CAPE TOWN—The children who would form the bulk of the estimated 4 000 000 unemployed South Africans by the year 2000 had already been born, the Minister of Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday.

Opening the annual congress of the Western Cape Agricultural Union here, he said it had been alleged that the population growth of farm workers was among the highest in the world.

In 1980 there had been 6 800 000 under-15-year-olds in southern Africa.

The number had grown to an estimated 10 million this year, and if the growth of 2.3% a year continued, their numbers would increase dramatically by 2000, with massive long-term consequences for South Africa.

While the rest of the world had reduced its population growth average from 2.9 a year to 1.7%, Africa’s had remained a constant 3%.

The figure in South Africa was 2.3%, which would cause the current population to increase from 28 million to 47 million by 2000, about 80 million by 2020 and 138 million by 2040.

At an estimated average annual economic growth of 3% for the following 15 years, only a half of the 1 000 000 people a day coming into the job market would be able to find employment, Dr van Niekerk said.

This would mean a growth in unemployment from the current estimated 1 000 000 to 4 000 000 by 2000.

“You may well ask ‘What has this to do with you in the Western Cape?’”

“The reality is that the population growth on farms, and thus also in the Western Cape, is exceptionally high.”

The problem obviously required urgent attention.

Target

According to statistics, the use of family planning services in the Boland-Western Cape region was 34%. In the South Cape region, it was 46%. The national average among coloureds was 8%.

“Our target is to reach a 75% family-planning-use figure before the year 2010,” Dr Van Niekerk said.

The acceleration in population growth could be handled only if the quality of farm workers’ lives was markedly improved.

There was a clear correlation between socio-economic conditions and population growth. —(Sapa)
Influx: Govt slammed for ‘misleading blacks’

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The government has undermined its promise to restore South African citizenship to millions of blacks and is imposing harsh new influx control measures on residents of the Four Independent Homelands, Mrs Helen Suzman said.

Mrs Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP, slammed the government for misleading blacks into believing that influx control had been abolished.

She said that Professor Alf Stadler, a political scientist at the University of the Witwatersrand, warned that these new regulations, with the limited effect of the Reconstruction of South African Citizenship Act, would lock millions of workers into a permanent "quasi-migrant" status.

Another version

Professor Stadler said the new processes could be described as another version of influx control.

Millions of workers living in the townships on the borders of Pretoria and Bophuthatswana, and on the borders of East London and the Ciskei, will become daily migrants.

Only about 1.75 million blacks will qualify for the return of South African citizenship, while millions of commuters from independent homelands will have to obtain work permits when their contracts expire.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, former president of the Black Sash, said: "I think people from the TBVC (Independent) countries are worse off now than they were before."

Tighten

She warned that the combined requirements of citizenship and approved housing would tighten the influx net rather than represent elimination of influx control.

The new conditions were spelt out at a news conference held by the Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria yesterday.

President M P W Botha said at a National Party congress in December that the government was prepared to return South African citizenship to millions of blacks who live in Venda, Ciskei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana who lost their citizenship as a result of independence.

The government has been the subject of influx control and the pass laws in full-page advertisements as "proof" that its reform policies were in effect.

One third of South Africa's black population — nine million people — lost their citizenship when the four homelands took independence between 1976 and 1979. About five million of these live in the homelands and have no chance of getting back their South African citizenship.

Of the remaining four million living in South Africa only 1.7 million are considered eligible for restored South African citizenship.

Only TBVC citizens who were born in South Africa before independence and who have continued to live here permanently would become citizens by birth.

Rain? No problem for these four city building workers. Clockwise from top right, are Mr Magmoed Limbada, Mr Brian du Plooy, Mr Felix Nyaka and Mr Zulu Stanford.
Stoffel to study objections to ruling on black citizenship

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, said today he would study all objections to the conditions for black citizenship spelled out by his department last week.

He said he had "taken note" of the controversy and debate around the subject. "I will make a close study of all the objections and will then release a statement," Mr Botha said.

He was responding to a statement by President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana in which he attacked the Government for "autocratically making the Aliens Act applicable to all those it chooses to exclude as citizens".

According to a memorandum released by the Department of Home Affairs last week citizens of Bophuthatswana, Transkei, Venda and Ciskei who are working in South Africa and who do not qualify for South African citizenship, would be regarded as aliens.

President Mangope said the Government had acted in blanket disregard of what it has led people to believe.

The Government had also acted contrary to negotiations with the Bophuthatswana government "and probably with other countries in the region as well", he said.

ENEMIES

The Government was now turning "peace-abiding and hard-working innocent people who earn their livelihood into active enemies", President Mangope added.

Mr Albert Nothnagel, National Party MP for Imphal, said the emotions surrounding the issue of black citizenship and the Aliens Act were "not in line with the spirit of reform".

"It is absurd to suggest that the Aliens Act — which allows the Minister to use his discretion in the case of TBVC citizens — would be used to undermine the Government's reform initiatives," he said.
Namaqualand is experiencing an exodus of massive proportions from those remote areas as younger people desert their aged farming parents and run away to the cities.

Whole towns have been abandoned, some still with furniture in the homes.

In others, elderly parents sit alone in the shade of their white-washed mud brick homes and reminisce about a time when children were obedient and lived at home until they finally married and took over the running of the farm.

In a small eastern town, two hours south-west of Springbok, there are 23 residents left. Their average age is 70. They have been forgotten by the children they sent to school in Springbok, the Boes and Cape Town.

Along the dusty, tortuous Messelpoort road leading to Wetalkraal, Woldskraal and Hondeklip Bay, farm houses are deserted. Stray sheep wander as they please and when the engine of your car does there is nothing but the disturbing sound of silence — an eerie cosmic humming in the mind.

Parts of Namaqualand are fast becoming a ghostland devoid of humans and it is doubtful whether the area can be reversed, and many of the lovely old Namaqualand buildings have been deserted. Weekend Arcus wanted this week.

Today's education system and living standards forced them to send their children to greener pastures and now, struck by the conditions of the larger towns and cities, they refuse to return and claim the farms willed to them by their parents who farmed their land, they said.

Old farmers — ones we spoke to in 80 — still tend their sheep in the barren veld every day because even the labourers have fled, have run away to the cities and towns where there is work and an easier way to make a living.

But even in the larger towns, where many of the labourers and children fled, there are difficulties and unemployment.

Springbok, the capital of the Land of Begin Again — as older residents affectionately call Namaqualand — O'Keeffe and Naasheep are beginning to experience higher unemployment figures, mainly caused by the near-collapse of the copper industry after the recent glut of the copper market in recent years.

Many of the copper mines in the area have stopped production. They are employing less people and many who worked there have been forced to leave and Mr. Andrew Koster, Chairman of the Namaqua Publicity and Development Association.

The Government has allocated a R40 million subsidy to help alleviate the problem.

"Otherwise we would have been chased by this government," Mr. Koster said bluntly.

"The diamond mines have also retracted many of their workers," he said.

To make a living in Namaqualand is hard, it seems.
Lacking the courage to continue the struggle for survival and feeling trapped in a prison of limitless, empty space many younger farmers have abandoned the homesteads and trekked into the cities.

severe droughts for eight or nine years.

"To keep the farms going, the older people built up enormous debts and the younger people moved to find work.

"It is extremely doubtful whether these children will ever come back to the farms. It is understandable — why should they come back and face these huge debts?," Mr. Kotze said.

"Even my own children rarely come home now. There is no work for them here and besides their education does not suit this type of town," he said.

ON Windheuwel Farm we met Oom Petrus Mostert. He is 61 this year but did not have time to talk for long, he said.

"I've only done half my work today and I better wukkle if I'm going to finish," he said but greeted us warmly anyway, introduced us to his wife Sannie (who was busy baking suurpees brood in a clay outside oven — just as her mother and grandmother did when they first trekked into the region in the 1850's).

In the sparsely furnished voorkamer of their home Oom Mostert said the people were dying.

"This area was densely populated in my young days. Now there is nobody. It is terrible. The children have left the farms. Some of us who are still here are trying to help by just making sure the sheep left behind are still well," he said as he tied his home-made welshkneu with some riempie. He showed us the winding track back out toward Wallekraal and then made off at a spritely trot back into the barren hills to look for stray sheep.

"In the 1920's I estimate there were about 50 people in the area," he shouted.

Now there are only five.

IN Wallekraal village there was nobody.

We opened the door of one house and stepped inside the gloomy rooms. We went back a century.

Whoever had lived there had left leaving many of their possessions behind. There were faded flower-patterned curtains at the windows, pictures and photographs on the walls and suitcases with clothing, buttons and other small articles.

"Even my own children rarely come home now. There is no work for them here and besides their education does not suit this type of town," says a resident of Springbok.

There was the screech of bats and the scurrying of rats and the cobwebs caught in our hair.

Most of the other buildings are collapsing but some still contain bits of forgotten furniture.

Wallekraal died in the 60's. Two kilometers from the village stands the school and the hotel.

Oom Bertus van Zyl, 63, his sister, Tant Jeannett, 73, and a friend, Tant Gertruida, 82, have banded together and now live in the hotel.

It used to accommodate 60 children who went to school in the sandstone building about 100 meters away.

Oom van Zyl and the women had slaughtered a sheep the morning and were busy cutting it up.

"I used to live in the hotel in Wallekraal," Tant Gertruida said.

"I used to live in the first house as you enter the town but we got so lonely when everybody left that we came to stay with Bertus," Tant Jeannett said.

"This used to be a big town and it was very lively," she said and explained that she would listen and talk because Tant Gertruida's hearing was bad.

WALLEKRAAL once had 50 residents, and an hotel, a police station, a goal and two shops, she said.

"It was beautiful. The police used to ride camels, you know.

"We are happy here. I just wish some people would come back."

In Seebatsfontein Oom Lourens Goosen, 77, played a vastrap on his concertina for us. His porcelain-blue veined fingers flew deftly over the buttons.

His orkes members are all dead now and lie buried not far from the house he built when he married his childhood sweetheart Dina.

There is no one left to play music with except his brother, he said.

"Yes, Seebatsfontein will
Massive influx predicted

BY PETER DENNEHY
Municipal Reporter

A MASSIVE influx of black people from poor rural areas into the Peninsula region has been predicted by the City Council.

By 2000 there should be 1,379,330 blacks (excluding coloureds) in the Cape Town Metropolitan Transport Area, according to a new study. This includes greater Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Paarl, Wellington, Somerset West and Gordon's Bay.

The report, before the utilities and works committee yesterday, said previous forecasts even by outside agencies "proved to be unsuitable" partly because they had not taken account of the immigration.

Influx between 1980 and 1985 had been massive, and this would "probably continue", according to the report, compiled by Mr R A Stroud, principal town planner of the Metropolitan Transport Planning Branch.

The census "with respect to the black population" had proved to be "unreliable", the report said. Statistics in the report of the present black population had been determined from existing records of "all authorities concerned with this population group".

Characteristics

The present black population of the metropolitan area was 585,174, the report said. This figure was used to predict probable black population figures of 770,971 in 1999, 1,027,473 five years later, and 1,379,330 by 2000.

However, in 2000, the population could be as high as 2,027,486, or as low as 965,561, the report said.

Population predictions had been made separately for "whites, coloureds and blacks" only because they had different demographic characteristics such as fertility, mortality and migration rates.

The present white population in the area in question was 696,690, the report said, while the coloured figure was 1,037,500. The white population would grow by almost 150,000 by the year 2000, while the coloured growth would amount to about 400,000.
West Cape Xhosas now 'worse' off

Labour Reporter

ALMOST no blacks in the Western Cape will benefit from the scrapping of the pass laws unless South African citizenship is restored to people from the Ciskei and Transkei, the director of the Legal Resource Centre in Johannesburg, Mr Geoff Budlender, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a Cape Town Chamber of Commerce seminar on urbanization.

Mr Budlender said the situation for Xhosa speakers "could even be worse" under the new dispensation as they would now be subject to the Aliens Act which provided for much heavier penalties than the old influx control laws.

For one thing, people could be summarily deported even if they had permanent residence in South Africa.

"It is really a disaster. The abolition of influx control has been totally wiped out by the government's failure to deal effectively with citizenship," he said.

"It is a particularly grim picture for the Western Cape where the new status of Ciskeians and Transkeians makes almost every Xhosa-speaking person an alien."

Mr Budlender said despite the government's undertaking to negotiate the matter of South African citizenship with homeland leaders, he doubted whether this would solve the problem.

"We don't know what the government wants. It hasn't said whether it is in favour of restoring citizenship to these people or not.

"However there are rumours that the government has sent a document to the TBVC leaders in which it persuasively argues against the restoration of South African citizenship to the people of those homelands."

He said although common citizenship for all was the best solution to the problem, the government could also give citizens from TBVC countries freedom to move and work in South Africa by exempting them from the provisions of the Aliens Act.

If the government was sincere in its aims to remove influx control, it would also dedicate itself to solving the housing crisis which was an important factor in preventing people from the homelands from residing legally in South Africa.
Birth rate a threat to the environment

RAPID population growth in Africa, at 3% a year the highest rate in history, is slowing development and sharply reducing the chances of raising living standards, according to a World Bank report.

The report, released in Nairobi under the title 'Population Growth and Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa,' says that between 1970 and 1982 the effect of rising population cancelled out economic growth in the region, so that there was no average improvement in per-capita incomes.

It says agricultural production grew at only 0.5% in the 1970s and warns that unless other sectors of the economy grow even faster than population, food imports Africa will have to rely more and more on food aid.

Without efforts to spread the message of family planning, population growth may even accelerate in many parts of the continent as better health care reduces death rates and encourages birth rates to rise, it adds.

The nightmare is that the extra population will not only hold down per-capita income but could also degrade the environment, put tighter constraints on basic health and education services and lead to lower real wages as the labour force outpaces investment.

Hopeful signs

The report sees some hopeful signs that attitudes towards family planning are changing, though only 3 to 4% of African women now use any form of contraception.

More and more African governments are expressing concern, education for women is spreading and is likely to reduce fertility, and continued urbanisation is loosening family ties.

As a model for the future, the report cites Zimbabwe, where government action over the past five years has raised contraceptive use from 10% to 25%.

Even this modest level of family planning would have a significant effect on population growth, bringing birth rates down from between 45 and 50 per thousand to between 35 and 40 per thousand.

Radio Nigeria reported on Wednesday that according to a World Bank official, the population of Nigeria would reach 162 million by the year 2000.

90 million

The trend, monitored in Abidjan, said World Bank representative Mr. Ibrahim Husain said in Lagos, is that 'with a population growth rate of 3.3% development must proceed at an extraordinary rate.' According to Nigeria's National Population Bureau Nigeria has about 90 million people.

Mr. Husain said that with a real average growth rate of 3% the population of sub-Saharan Africa, which now stands at 670 million, would exceed 700 million by the year 2000. The bank believed that life for the majority of Africans could be improved if governments would adopt more efficient economic policies and give agriculture higher priority.

The report, put much of the onus on bringing about change on African governments but the bank itself promises to try to double its financing for population and related health programmes in sub-Saharan Africa over the next three years.

If progress in population policy is to be rapid, a series of new policies must be adopted and strengthened, the bank says.

'Ve have seen none of the money, and we are really very frustrated,' said Mr. Peter Brumby, director of the International Centre for Livestock in Africa. 'For us, it is all rhetoric.'

The crisis at ICLA reflects a worldwide problem: mounting sums go toward relieving hunger, but little is spent on heading it off.

In Africa 12 billion dollars (about R500 million) a year is spent on food imports to countries that could produce substantial surpluses of food. The ICLA has helped double and triple yields in some places.

African technicians track weather and ground cover on a finely drawn grid of the continent, using computers and satellite readings. Others isolate abnormalities in animal herds.

'But we have no resources with which to tackle these enormous problems,' said Mr. Brumby.

In Ethiopia alone international donors spent a billion dollars (about R2.5 billion) for emergency relief from late 1984 until the end of 1985. The United States paid a quarter of the total.

Many lives were saved, but perhaps one million Ethiopians starved to death. Hundreds of millions of dollars were spent elsewhere in Africa, but hundreds of thousands of people died.

International experts assess range-land and land use and, in related fields, expand scientific knowledge in Africa.

'Africa has no resources with which to tackle these enormous problems,' said Mr. Brumby, a New Zealander on loan from the World Bank. 'We are going it with bloody peanuts.'

The centre's budget was 3.5 million dollars (about R53 million) this year. Mr. Brumby expects it to be reduced because individual donors, including USAID, say they are pressed by hard times.

In Ethiopia alone international donors spent a billion dollars (about R2.5 billion) for emergency relief from late 1984 until the end of 1985. The United States paid a third of the total.

The 10 year old centre helps African nations raise draft animals and build herds for meat and milk. It researches, trains African specialists, distributes data and runs laboratory and field tests.

By finding better ways to farm and fertilise different soils ICLA has helped double and triple yields in some places.
High Black Growth Rate
Scraping of Act, Stalls
WITBANK—South Africa had a serious population growth problem, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr W A van Niekerk, said yesterday.

He told a public meeting here the country could accommodate 90 million people, while projections showed this number could be reached by 2020 and increase to 138 million by the year 2040.

"It is clear that South Africa has a serious development problem," he said.

One of the objectives of the Population Development Programme was to decrease the average number of children each woman bore to two by the year 2010, he said.

The population growth rate was currently 2.5% annually.

For whites the rate was 1.55%, Asians 1.76%, coloureds 1.8% and for blacks 2.8% he said—(Sapa)
The brain drain of skilled staff is hurting the computer industry badly, according to the results of two new surveys.

According to PSA Management Consultants, half of all managers who resigned in the computer industry in the past 12 months went or are going overseas.

This is one of the findings of its annual Computer Remuneration Survey, which covers more than 10,000 incumbents in the major organisations across the economic sector and specifies more than 150 positions, including sales and engineering.

Resignations

The overall picture showed that one out of every six (or 16.8%) resignations in the computer industry were people who left SA. Of development and technical support staff, 56% of those who resigned went overseas.

"While 83.4% simply changed jobs, the 16.6% is significant when you consider the amount of training they have been through to reach these positions," says PSA director Vin McGregory.

Most popular destination for those leaving was the UK, followed by Austra-

The lack of suitably qualified and experienced staff remaining has led to difficulties in recruiting new people during the past year. Most survey respondents did not see the situation improving within the next six months.

The most difficult positions to fill are software analysts and programmers, database analysts and technical manager on the development side. The easiest positions to fill are those of entry-level programmers and operating staff.

Data collected supports the view that differentials in pay reflect job complexity rather than the racial origin of the job occupant, says McGregory.

"It is also interesting to note that no major evidence was found of differences existing between white females and white males performing jobs at equivalent levels in the computer industry.

There are few black, coloured or Asian women employed in the industry, according to the survey.

Noting that the brain drain has taken a severe toll on data processing personnel, Transvaal regional chairman of the Computer Services Association Paddy Hill says if the problem is to be alleviated there is no room for discrimination.

According to a survey conducted by PS-Consulting and CPL -- both CSA members -- the known shortage of skilled DP personnel in SA is 1,298.

The survey polled 458 companies including financial institutions, retail and wholesale companies and mining houses, but excluding the public sector.

The shortages are broken down into the following job categories: DP managers (150), systems analysts (160), business analysts (40), database analysts (15), analysts-programmers (217), software programmers (50), programmers (169), operators (191), and off-line staff (213).

In drawing up recommendations for the CSA to address short- and long-term solutions to skills shortages, Hill says there are six basic observations:

- The industry is suffering from an acute skills shortage due to the one-way brain drain to other countries.
- SA has a surplus of people of all races who could be trained.
- Attractive schemes could be put together to encourage skilled DP people to come to SA on a permanent or temporary basis.
- Many DP people are under-skilled and under-utilised in their current positions.
- Many competent non-DP personnel and managers are not computer literate or computer skilled.
- Many DP installations are inefficient or ineffective due to corporate management lack of focus on these areas.

Hill says the skills lost by the local industry during the past 10 months cannot be realistically replaced inside a two to five-year time frame, and notes "There are basically three approaches we can take:"

- "The first is to upgrade the skills of people remaining and to backfill with lower-skilled trainees on a fast-track education and training schedule. No race bars, either overt or covert, must be allowed to stand in the way of advancement."

Computer literacy

"Secondly, computer literacy and skills must be extended to non-DP professionals and managers so they become relatively self-sufficient in developing PC or 4GL-based applications, thus releasing the DP department of some of the workload."

"In doing this, the DP department themselves will have to be educated to 'let go' some of their tasks. Let the DP department build the core system and protect its integrity and so on, but allow the end-user to have access to the system to take over some of the more routine tasks."

Thirdly, "senior or corporate management must realise they have to invest more time and money in technical education and training to get the skills up to the requisite level."

Brain drain hits computer industry
8 million will pack Jo'burg by year 2000

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

The population of the Johannesburg metropolitan region was expected to double to eight million by the turn of the century, Ms Stephanie Mills director of town planning at the University of the Witwatersrand, told the "Johannesburg — The Second Century" conference this week.

The problems that arose were not restricted to quantity but also concerned quality of life, she said, and listed five strategies to transform the city into a better environment in the post-apartheid society.

- Allow people the choice of where to live or work. The urbanisation process was inevitable and should be seen in a positive light.
- Only when the Group Areas Act was scrapped could there be a start to facing the problem.
- Increase the choice of affordable lifestyles. "Norweto is no answer to the problem. In general, Johannesburg needs to increase its overall population density," she said.
- Encourage a greater mix of land uses throughout the metropolitan area.
- Reinstate the public realm as a vital component of city life.
- Allow people to use community participation.

The city should reflect the highest aspirations of mankind, where the rich and the poor could live in comfort, express themselves and become involved, she said.
Peninsula’s population is over 2m

75 percent of black families in the Eastern Cape were living on incomes of below R150 a month.

In a case of major overspending, the committee strongly criticized the Human Sciences Research Council for spending millions more than the approved budget, without cabinet approval, for a new building in Pretoria.

In 1979, on first approaching the cabinet, the HSRC had estimated the cost of the building to be about R8,2 million.

And a senior SADF official, Vice-Admiral M A Bekker, chief of staff, finance, disclosed that it had taken a number of trains travelling every day for months to fill a huge new ammunition depot at De Aar.

The committee also expressed its “concern” at the financial position of the Motor Vehicle Assurance Fund.

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

A MASSIVE increase in the number of black people in the Cape Town area has pushed the population of the Peninsula to well over two million — and blacks will soon outnumber other groups in the area.

A government official, Mr JJ Olivier, former acting chief director of the now-defunct Western Cape Development Board, told a parliamentary committee in May that the estimated black population of the Peninsula was “about 750,000 to 800,000”.

This figure is way above all previous estimates of the black population of the Peninsula.

It means that there are now over 2.2 million people living in the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Bellville, Goodwood, Kuils River and Simon’s Town — more than half-a-million above the 1.7 million estimate in the 1984 census.

It is also far higher than the “conservative” estimate of 350,000 made in March this year by the liaison officer of the Western Cape Development Board, Mr Sampie Steenkamp.

Mr Steenkamp said then that the black population of the Peninsula “could be as high as 500,000”.

But Mr Olivier told the Select Committee on Public Accounts, whose report was released in Parliament yesterday, that it was “very difficult” to answer questions about the size of the black population in the Peninsula.

“Due to the special circumstances in the Western Cape — areas like Old Crossroads — we have to think in terms of a population of about 750,000 to 800,000. This is for the Peninsula,” Mr Olivier said.

The select committee was also told by a top government official that metric candidates attacked in Soweto.
No. R. 2236
24 October 1986

IRON, STEEL, ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

CORRECTION NOTICE

The following corrections to Government Notice R. 1744 appearing in Government Gazette 10392 of 22 August 1986, are hereby published for general information.

1. In the English text of the Schedule:
   In Part II, section 11:
   (1) Insert the following after subsection (3):
   "**(4) In Schedule (G), 'Section (b)—Electronics and/or Telecommunications Division', substitute 'Erection, Installation, Maintenance and Repair in the Provinces of the Transvaal and Natal' for 'Erection, Installation, Maintenance and Repair in the Province of the Transvaal'.**"

   (2) Renumber the existing subsection **"(4)"** to **"(5)"**.

   2. In the Afrikaans text of the Schedule:
   In Part II, section 11:
   (1) Insert the following after subsection (3):
   "**(4) In Bylae (G), 'siesie (h)—Afdeling Elektronika en/of Telekommunikasie', vervang 'Opringting, installeer, onderhoud en herstel in die provinsies Transvaal' deur 'Opringting, installeer, onderhoud en herstel in die provinsies Transvaal en Natal'.**"

   (2) Renumber the existing subsection **"(4)"** to **"(5)"**.

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DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 2200
24 October 1986

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS—AMENDMENT

The Minister of National Health and Population Development has, in terms of section 33 (2) of the Health Act, 1977 (Act 63 of 1977), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereeto.

SCHEDULE


2. Annexure A to the regulations is hereby amended by the addition, in alphabetical order, of the following local authorities:

Municipalities and City Councils:
- Bothaville.
- Oudtshoorn.
- Pietermaritzburg.
- Winburg.

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DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 2200
24 Oktober 1986

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE VERPLIGTE AANMELEND VAN GEBORTE —WYSIGING

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling het kragtens artikel 33 (2) van die Wet op Gesondheid, 1977 (Wet 63 van 1977), die regulasies uitgeest in die Bylae hiervan, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE


2. Aanhangsel A van die regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die toevoeging, in alfabetiese volgorde, van die volgende plaaslike besture:

Munisipaliteit en Stadsrade:
- Bothaville.
- Oudtshoorn.
- Pietermaritzburg.
- Winburg.
Last chance to halt the baby boom

Call to depoliticise plan

PRETORIA — The present generation was the last one that would be able to do something about the rapid population growth in South Africa, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday.

Speaking at the first meeting of the 25-member multi-racial Council for Population Development here, he said

"If this generation does not succeed in getting this increasing problem under control, our future generations will be confronted with situations similar to those in the rest of Africa, where poverty, hunger and unemployment are already common, particularly as a result of the high population growth."

The first meeting of the council, on which both the private and public sectors and experts from a wide field are represented, was officially opened by the State President, Dr F W Botha, who said population development was a high priority of the government.

The former vice-president, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has been appointed chairman of the council, and in his short address, he said the new body's work was "of vital importance to the future well-being and growth of this country."

The council has been established to make recommendations on a continuous basis to the government on how the policy for the Population Development Programme, decided upon as a result of a President's Council demographic investigation in 1983, should be implemented.

The council will advise the government on the programme's co-ordination, implementation, research and evaluation, and it will also consider and recommend methods in order to promote the programme in certain communities.

In his address to the council, the Deputy Minister of Population Development, Mr Llewelyn Lansders, said South Africa was still a developing country in the true sense of the word.

"If the present population growth of 2.3 per cent a year were to continue, South Africa would face difficult times."

"It is this population growth, rather than any political upheaval, that is likely to influence the future of South Africa and determine how its political and socio-economic life develops."

Dr Van Niekerk said the momentum built up with the Population Development Programme over the last two years had to be maintained and expanded at least until the year 2010.

The programme had to be depoliticised "at all costs," and had to be scientifically planned, managed and implemented. "In terms of time, manpower and finance, we cannot afford to try to reach our goals on a trial and error basis, because the present generation is the last one that can do something about the problem of rapid population growth."

Expanding on the scientific basis of the development programme and the need to monitor its implementation accurately if it was to succeed, Dr Van Niekerk said eight prime indicators had been decided upon as vital for each population group in the various planning regions the country had been divided into:

The indicators were the number of children per woman, teenage pregnancies, infant mortality, life expectancy, economic independence, personal per capita income, literacy, children not at school, and density per room.

The unique system enabled weak spots in the country to be identified so that manpower and funds could be channelled there.

Progress was being monitored on a yearly basis and for each planning region. — Sapa
More than 25-million live in SA

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — South Africa's population has exceeded 25-million, and 15.5-million or 68.7 percent of the total is black, the Central Statistical Service (CSS) has disclosed.

The next largest population group is white — 4.6-million or 17.8 percent, followed by coloured people — 2.8-million or 10.3 percent, and Asians — 0.8-million or 3.1 percent, the CSS said.

The figures are based on last year's population census, which gives South Africa's "counted" or "enumerated" population at 23.4-million — but the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) has estimated the real figure at 27.7-million, Dr. Treurnicht du Toit, head of the CSS, confirmed.

Immunization

Announcing the release of seven of the planned 18 reports relating to the 1985 census, Dr. du Toit said they broadly covered: aspects of the geographic distribution of the population; age, level of education and occupation by development region; statistical region and district characteristics, and selected statistical regions such as Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Bloemfontein.

Black and coloured people (3.1 percent each) recorded the highest annual population growth rate during the 1980-8 period, followed by Asians (2.0 percent) and whites (1.4 percent).

The total increase over the same period was led by coloured people (1.4 percent) followed by black people (1.2 percent), Asians (1.0 percent) and whites (0.7 percent).

These figures represent an average population increase of 1.1 percent over the five-year period, Dr. du Toit said.

The highest birth rate over the same period was among black people with 49 births to 1,000 persons. The figures for coloured people was 29.2, Asians 23.7 and whites 16.1.

Other so-called "demographic features" of the census were, according to the release.

Death rate

The death rate among every 1,000 persons was 12.9 for black people, 9.9 for coloured people, 7.5 for whites and 5.8 for Asians.

Most Asians (93.4 percent) live in urban areas, followed by whites (89.5 percent), coloured people (77.5 percent) and black people (89.5 percent).

Whites (31.4) had the highest average age, compared to Asians (25.3) and the black and coloured people (24.8 each).
23.4m people in SA, says latest census

Numbers down on last count as homelands excluded

Blacks constituted 88.7 per cent of the population, whites 17.8 per cent, coloureds 10.3 per cent, and Asians 3.1 per cent.

The population of the independent homelands had not been included in the census, but those of the other homelands had been, a service spokesman said.

The annual population growth rates between 1960 and 1985 were 2.4 per cent for coloureds, 2.4 per cent for blacks, 2.0 percent for Asians, and 1.4 percent for whites. The rate for the population as a whole was 2.2.

However, the black growth rate is higher than 2.4 per cent because the population of the Ciskei, which was included in the 1980 census, was excluded last year because the Ciskei had become independent in 1981 (Ciskei had a population of 923,095 last year).

Whites were the highest educated, with four per cent holding a degree and 14 per cent being non-educated/unspecified. Asians second with one per cent being graduates and 20 per cent being non-educated, coloureds third with "nil per cent" graduates and 26 per cent non-educated, and blacks fourth with "nil per cent" graduates.

Copies of the reports are obtainable from the Government Printer, Private Bag X85, Pretoria, 0001, at R2.10 per copy plus GST — Sapa
20-m urban blacks in SA by year 2000

Finance Staff

An average of 600,000 blacks a year are expected to stream into South Africa's cities, increasing the number of urban blacks to more than 20 million in the year 2000 from 8.5 million in 1980.

This is estimated by Mr Johan Louw, Sanlam's chief economist, in a new survey.

Seventy percent of the total urban population will be black by the turn of the century, bringing far-reaching implications for housing, social services, education and employment, he says.

The percentage of urban whites will decrease from 26 percent in 1980 to 17 percent in 2000.

Housing

He forecasts:

- Growing demands on public services, which will underscore the need for privatisation.
- A sharp rise in the demand for housing, unconventional building methods will have to be used increasingly.
- A redistribution of income could have a detrimental impact on the country's savings effort if accompanied by a drop in the cost of labor in relation to that of capital, which should encourage the use of labor-intensive production techniques.
- An increase in the demand for less sophisticated goods and services, which could have a dampening effect on the need to import goods.

Laws

Inward industrialisation, which is closely linked to urbanisation, will in future have an "extremely important bearing" on employment. This will be shown by the flow into urban areas and unemployment will become increasingly visible.

"It is abundantly clear that a multitude of laws, regulations and ordinances are seriously hampering the informal sector and the establishment of small business undertakings," Mr Louw said.

"It is vital that regulations and practices having an unnecessary, restrictive effect on black entrepreneurship be scrapped as quickly as possible."