

SOUTH
AFRICAN
QUIZ



THE SPRINGBOK:
A National Emblem of the Republic of South Africa

South African Quiz

South Africa, land of sunshine and challenge of vast distances and great mineral, industrial and agricultural wealth, has become the object of world-wide interest. Small wonder then that so many people, everywhere, are asking questions about this country, strategically situated at the southern tip of the African continent. This booklet sets out to answer 130 of the queries most commonly encountered.



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The Campanile, memorial to the courageous British pioneers of 1820 who came to make a permanent home in South Africa. Port Elizabeth harbour in rear.

THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA

Africa is the world's second largest continent. It is inhabited by approximately 250 million people divided into nine major racial groups speaking over 800 different language and dialects. Known as the "Dark Continent" for many centuries, Africa has a history which spans thousands of years. Its earliest civilisations date back to the first Egyptian dynasties, more than fifty centuries ago. Its northern and north-eastern shores attracted the interest of other Mediterranean and Asian civilisations for several millennia. Although commonly accepted as the home of the Black peoples (Negro and Bantu), Africa is noted for its diversity of cultures and ethnic groups — a diversity which is exceeded only by Asia. In addition to racial groups such as the Semites, Hamites, Sudanese, Nilotes, Negroes and Bantu, the African continent supports more than 5 million people of European descent. The largest concentration of 3,250,000 Whites lives in South Africa. Because of their continued occupation and development of the country for more than 300 years, these Whites are indigenous to the continent.

The Country

1. Where is South Africa situated?

The Republic of South Africa lies in temperate latitudes at the southern end of Africa. Its famous Cape of Good Hope separates the Indian and Atlantic oceans on South Africa's eastern and western seabords respectively. The Limpopo River in the north is its natural boundary with Southern Rhodesia and part of Bechuanaland Protectorate, while the rest of the Protectorate and South West Africa bound South Africa in the north-west, and Portuguese East Africa and Swaziland form its north-eastern boundary.

South Africa's "mother" city, Cape Town, on the south-western tip of the continent, is 6,000 miles by sea from London and 6,800 miles from New York. Sailing eastwards, it is 4,850 miles from Fremantle, Australia, and 7,000 miles from Wellington, New Zealand.

2. What area does it cover?

The country consist of the four provinces of South Africa proper: the Cape Province — 278,465* square

miles in extent; Natal — 33,578 square miles; the Transvaal — 110,450 square miles; and the Orange Free State — 49,866 square miles; making a total of 472,359 square miles. Five United Kingdoms, or two Frances, or 35 countries the size of the Netherlands, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ New Zealands could be fitted into the area covered by South Africa. The Republic could fit six times into Australia and eight times into both the United States and Canada.

The British Colony of Basutoland and the Protectorates of Bechuanaland and Swaziland, although within South Africa's ethnic, geographical and economic framework, do not form part of the Republic and are administered by Britain.

Climate

3. What is South Africa's climate like?

South Africa richly deserves its soubriquet **Sunny South Africa**. Visitors to the country can, at any time of the year, be sure of an abundance of sunny days. The mean annual number of hours of sunshine per

day varies from 7 hours on the coast to 9 hours over the interior, as compared with 3.8 in London, 6.9 in New York, 6.8 in Sydney and 5.5 in Wellington.

During the summer months, from October to March, temperatures are fairly high but as a result of the high altitude and relatively low humidity in many parts of the interior, the heat is seldom excessive. Thunderstorms often occur in summer, but sunshine is seldom absent for long periods of time. The climate is dry and exhilarating in winter. The season is characterised by a delightful succession of warm, sunny days and cold, crisp mornings and evenings. Snow is rarely seen, except in mountainous areas where it falls in winter (June, July and occasionally in August). Below zero temperatures are infrequent. The only part of South Africa which has a Mediterranean type of climate is the Western Cape Province, where the summers are pleasantly warm and the winters cold, overcast and rainy.

4. What is the average rainfall?

The mean annual rainfall of the country is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.* Three-quarters of South Africa has a rainfall of less than 25 inches, while the remainder has more than that amount. The precipitation varies from 4 to 6 inches in the desert areas in the west, to more than 70 inches along the eastern mountain ranges and in the mountains of Western Cape Province.

There are some 4,000 miles of ocean between South Africa and the Antarctic, and frequent influxes of cool, southerly air temper the inland climate.

* 25.4 millimetres = 1 inch.

Early History

5. Who were the first inhabitants?

The land which is today South Africa was discovered by intrepid Portuguese explorers who rounded the Cape in the fifteenth century in the "good hope" of finding a sea route to the east, and thus established the first European contact with the country. They reported the existence of small groups of nomadic people — the Bushmen and the Hottentots — at the Cape. The Bushmen, who were at the Stone-Age level of existence, lived on what they hunted or on wild roots and berries. The Hottentots, on the contrary, were a pastoral people. While the Bushmen avoided contact with the White settlers who later made their homes at the Cape, the Hottentots maintained their relations with the White man. (See question 130 for the principal events in South Africa's history.)



*The landing of Jan van Riebeeck at the Cape in 1652.
This painting, which dates from 1850, is by C. Bell.*

6. How did Western Civilisation start in South Africa?

Western Civilisation came to Southern Africa with the Dutch, who settled at the Cape in 1652. Jan van Riebeeck, leader of the settlers, was instructed by the Dutch East India Company to establish a provision

station at Table Bay. The station was to provide fresh food for the Company's merchantmen on their voyages from Holland to the East Indies and back. The Van Riebeeck settlement at the Cape was the nucleus from which White South Africa has grown.

7. When did White and Black first meet?

The White pioneers, moving north and north-eastwards through uninhabited country, first made contact with the Black people, or Bantu, in the thirties of the eighteenth century near present-day East London. By 1778 — seventeen years before the first British annexation of the Cape — contact had assumed so vast a scale that the Cape authorities were compelled to proclaim the first boundary between the Dutch colony and the migrating Bantu.

Wars of extermination were a scourge among the Bantu tribes migrating southwards from equatorial Africa. Weaker tribes kept constantly on the move to avoid annihilation. The southward movement of the Bantu was, to a considerable extent, motivated by these tribal wars.

When the Whites eventually met the southward migrating Bantu, both races selected their own living areas. The Bantu homelands of today are mainly the areas occupied centuries ago by the Bantu. The annex-

ation of these territories brought about a kind of **Pax Romana** and considerably reduced these internecine wars.

Government

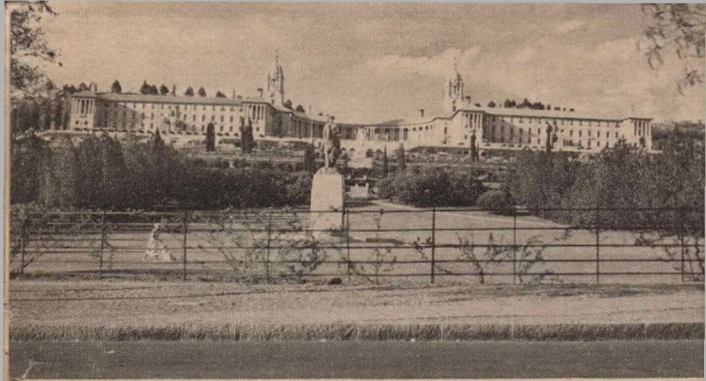
8. What is the country's national status?

The Republic of South Africa is a sovereign independent state, and was established on May 31, 1961. For 51 years — from May 31, 1910, a year after the South Africa Act of 1909 was passed by the British Parliament, up to May 30, 1961 — it was known as the Union of South Africa.

From its inception, the Union was a monarchy in the British Commonwealth with the executive power vested in the Sovereign — in practice his representative the Governor-General, acting on ministerial advice.

On October 5, 1960 the South African electorate — by way of referendum — declared itself in favour of a republican form of government.

The new republican constitution does not deviate substantially from the former one, the only major



*The Union Buildings, Pretoria.
Pretoria is the administrative capital of the Republic.*

change being the substitution of "State President" for all references to the Crown. The republican constitution reaffirms South Africa's status as a parliamentary democracy.

On March 15, 1961 — at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London — South Africa withdrew her application for continued Commonwealth membership, although remaining a member of the sterling area.



Cape Town is South Africa's legislative capital. Here we see the House of Assembly with Table Mountain in the background.

9. What is the Republic's international status?

The Republic of South Africa is one of the 33 independent states and 23 independent republics in Africa (Madagascar included). In keeping with her international

position she has accredited representatives in many parts of the world. (See question 128.)

South Africa is also a charter member of the United Nations and fulfilled her pledge to support the free nations of the world against any threat of aggression by sending a fighter squadron to Korea when hostilities broke out there.

10. How are the Republic and South West Africa governed?

South Africa is a parliamentary democracy. Its president is the Head of State, whereas the Prime Minister is the Head of Government. The executive power is therefore vested in the State President acting on the advice of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister, as leader of the strongest party in Parliament, and seventeen Ministers. There are also four Deputy Ministers.

The House of Assembly consists of 160 members elected by the registered voters of South Africa and South West Africa for a term of five years. There are 6 representatives from South West Africa who were first elected in 1950. Four members are elected by the Coloured community in the Cape Province.

The Senate, consisting of 54 members, is a partly nominated, partly elected body. Of the 11 nominated senators, one is specifically appointed to watch over the

interests of the Non-White population of the Cape Province. The other 10 are nominated, as far as possible, on the grounds of their knowledge of matters affecting the various interests of the inhabitants of the country. At least one of the two senators nominated from each province and from South West Africa must be thoroughly acquainted with the interests of the Coloured population in his province. Senators have a maximum term of five years after election or nomination.

The political rights of the Bantu have been fully dealt with in question 36.

11. Who rules South Africa?

Six parties participated in the 1961 general elections: the governing National Party, the United Party, which is the chief opposition group, the Progressive Party, the National Union, the Liberal Party and the Conservative Workers' Party.

The National Party came into power in May, 1948 and has won all subsequent elections (1953, 1958 and 1961) with increased majorities. The United Party is the main opposition Party.

In the last general election (1961) the National Party won 105 of the 160 contestable seats in the new House of Assembly, as against 49 seats won by the United Party and one each by the recently formed National Union and Progressive parties.

Parliamentary elections are fought on the Western democratic basis. The will of the people, as expressed through the ballot box, is respected by all South African political parties.

12. How many Prime Ministers have there been?

The remarkable stability of the South African Government is reflected in the fact that South Africa has had only six Prime Ministers since the Union was established in 1910. They were in office for the following periods:—

General Louis Botha, 1910-1919;

Field-Marshal J. C. Smuts, 1919-1924 and 1939-48;

General J. B. M. Hertzog, 1924-1939;

Dr. D. F. Malan, 1948-54;

Mr. J. G. Strijdom, 1954-58;

Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, 1958 to date.



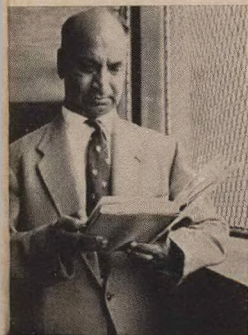
Coloured Nursing Sister



A White Girl

The People

An Indian Educationist



A Bantu Post Office Clerk



South Africa has a heterogeneous, multi-national population, the various groups of which have widely differing cultures and speak different languages.

The estimated population figures for June 1963 were:

Whites	3,250,000
Bantu	11,645,000
Coloureds	1,648,000
Asiatics	522,000
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									17,065,000
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13. What groups constitute the Whites?

Most of the White citizens of South Africa are descended from early Dutch, French, German and British settlers, although there are smaller admixtures of other European peoples. Present immigration is chiefly from Britain, the Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium and other European countries.

14. Which other races are there?

The Non-White people of South Africa can be divided into three main racial groups: the Bantu (11.6 m.), the Coloureds (1.6 m.) and the Asiatics (.52 m.).

The latter consist mainly of Indians but also include approximately 5,000 Chinese.

15. What languages are spoken in South Africa?

South Africa has two official languages, Afrikaans (evolved from 17th century Dutch) and English. Most of the Whites speak either Afrikaans or English in their homes, but the White population also includes several other language groups. The latest available figures for Whites in the main language groups are:

Both Afrikaans and English: 448,866 — 1.4%.

Afrikaans: 1,790,988 — 58%.

English: 1,150,738 — 37.3%.

Other languages: 101,800.

About 38,000 Whites regularly speak both official languages in their homes according to the latest figures. As regards Coloureds, 983,000 speak Afrikaans, 108,100 speak English and 8,600 speak English and Afrikaans.

Most Asians can speak English and a few speak Afrikaans, but they usually speak Indian tongues such as Tamil, Hindi, Telegu, Gujarati and Urdu — or, of course, Chinese — in their homes. Moreover, some Asians speak English in their homes according to the latest statistics, whilst others speak Afrikaans and a small number use both official languages.

Many Bantu can speak either English, Afrikaans or both languages, but among themselves they generally use one of the many Bantu languages, details of which are given in Question 29.

16. What is South Africa's population density?

The estimated population density for 1963 is:

Whites	.....	.....	.....	6.88 (per sq. mile).
Coloureds	.....	.....	.....	3.49 (per sq. mile).
Asiatics	.....	.....	.....	1.11 (per sq. mile).
Bantu	.....	.....	.....	24.65 (per sq. mile).
Total	.....	.....	.....	36.13 (per sq. mile).

South Africa is thus a sparsely populated country when compared with countries such as the Netherlands (855 per sq. mile), and Britain (567).

17. What are the principal metropolitan areas?

The 1960 preliminary population figures are as follows:

	Whites	Bantu	Coloureds	Asians	Total
Johannesburg	389,690	622,831	56,951	27,069	1,096,541
Cape Town	279,404	65,133	377,578	9,369	731,484
Durban	194,276	204,071	25,638	231,385	655,370
Pretoria	202,664	198,295	7,225	7,805	415,989
Port Elizabeth	94,085	111,651	60,914	4,165	270,815
Germiston	84,419	113,620	4,256	2,310	204,605
Bloemfontein	61,213	73,466	6,242	3	140,924
Benoni	41,305	85,774	5,399	2,989	135,467
Springs	36,445	95,911	1,511	1,364	135,231
Vereeniging	46,295	67,542	1,152	903	115,892
East London	48,725	56,056	8,050	1,753	114,584
Pietermaritzburg	39,472	29,305	4,606	21,741	95,124
Kimberley	23,987	35,796	16,321	1,076	77,180
Windhoek (SWA)	19,385	13,920	2,738	1	36,044

The Indians

18. When did South Africa's Indians first arrive?

The Indians first came to South Africa as indentured labourers on the sugar plantations under an arrangement sponsored by the then Colonial Government of Natal in 1860. Their numbers were later supplemented by other Indians who came to the country on their own account, mostly as craftsmen, traders and merchants.

Although the Government of the day launched a State-aided emigration scheme as early as 1914 (which is still in operation) in order to assist Indians who so desired to return to their country of origin at State expense, few availed themselves of this opportunity. Up to date only 893 men, women and children have been repatriated to India.

As far as individual welfare is concerned, the average Indian in South Africa is far better off than his counterpart in India or Pakistan. Indeed, prosperous merchants, brokers, lawyers, doctors, building contractors and even industrialists are numbered amongst their ranks. Others

find a living as market-gardeners and cane-growers, or as skilled and semi-skilled labourers in industry. The Indians have until now concentrated on trade as a means of livelihood but steps are being taken by the authorities to encourage and provide a greater diversity of opportunities for advancement.

19. What educational facilities are provided for the Indian Community?

School attendance is provided for all Indians between the ages of 7 and 14 years — where there is a demand for it and accommodation permits.

In Natal, where more than 80 per cent of the Republic's half-million Indians live, more Indian than White children receive educational training in primary and secondary state and state-aided schools. In 1962 there were 114,000 scholars in 39 State and 219 state-aided schools.

In the 1962-63 financial year, R4,600,000 was spent on Indian education by the Natal Provincial Department of Education. In the Transvaal R2,400,000 was spent by the provincial authorities on Indian and Coloured education.



The M. L. Sultan College for Indians, Durban.

An Indian Technical College — the M.L. Sultan College, one of the best-equipped institutions of its kind in the Republic — is situated in Durban and has branches in Pietermaritzburg and Stanger. It has an enrolment of over 6,000 part-time and full-time students.

An Indian Teacher Training College in Durban had 416 students in 1962.

In 1961 a new University College was opened in Durban for the exclusive use of Indian students. It has made rapid progress and had 642 students in 1963. Extension plans providing for expenditure of R4,000,000 on new university buildings are being implemented with a view to a student enrolment of 2,000 by 1972.

In the meanwhile some Indian students study at other universities, e.g. the Natal University (500 Indians in 1963) and the University of South Africa (651 in 1963). Academic training of every description is available at the institutions.

As far as primary and secondary education are concerned, the Administrator of Natal, Mr. T. Gerdener, in December, 1963 announced that 150 new Indian Schools are to be built in the next ten years — cost: R16,000,000.

20. Why was a separate Department of State for Indian Affairs established?

The South African Government accepts the Indians as a permanent part of multi-national South Africa. In view of the distinct character and identity of the community it has established the Department of Indian

Affairs to provide specialised services to the Indian community. This it is in an ideal position to do because it has a detailed knowledge of the circumstances and needs of the Indian population. The Department devotes all its time and energies to the welfare of the Indians and, in consultation with them, planning for the future. The Department endeavours that this group, with its Eastern orientation, co-exist with the other races and national groups in South Africa and find its rightful place in a country which maintains Western standards of civilisation.

The Department of Indian Affairs came into being on September 1, 1961 and is today accepted by the large majority of Indians as a Government authority which has their special interests at heart and is helping them to progress and develop.

21. What are the functions of the Department of Indian Affairs?

The Department was established in 1961 for the purpose of furnishing guidance to the Indian community of South Africa in its economic and social development and to promote their welfare.

Direct services are rendered in connection with

- (1) **Social welfare**, involving the payment of the usual social pensions and allowances, the granting of

emergency relief, the provision and control of institutions for children in need of care, the subsidisation of community centres, crèches, adult physical education, homes for the aged, children's homes and infirm aged persons in provincial hospitals;

- (2) the provision and subsidisation of **institutions** for university and vocational education and for the education of blind children;
- (3) the issue of **travel** documents, including passports and visiting permits;
- (4) the **registration** of births, marriages and deaths and the issue of certificates in connection therewith; and
- (5) co-ordinating the functions of the **National Indian Council**.

In other fields of government administration, the Department acts as a channel through which Indians can make representations. It also performs liaison duties in regard to the creating of employment opportunities, the provision of housing, the establishment of group areas, transport for Indian workers, the granting of liquor licences, the appointment of Commissioners of oaths and the provision of postal, hospital and other facilities in areas of Indian occupation.

The Department, in conjunction with other departments, is responsible for the collection and dissemination of information concerning the Indian community

and the furnishing of such advice as may be sought by government departments or other organisations.

For the more efficient performance of its functions, the Department maintains regional offices in Durban, Johannesburg and Cape Town, with sub-offices in Pietermaritzburg and Lenasia. Plans are also afoot for a sub-office in the Chatsworth-Merebank area.

22. What is the National Indian Council?

It is an advisory body of 21 members composed of Indians from the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Province representing various interests of Indian life, e.g. education, commerce, industry, agriculture, social welfare, local government, etc. It was recommended by a conference of prominent Indians held in Pretoria in December, 1963, and arranged by the Department of Indian Affairs. The Council is intended to bring the Indian Community and the Department of Indian Affairs into closer and constant contact to their mutual benefit.

The Council is the first step in a Government plan to promote community development amongst Indian South Africans. The idea is that they should eventually have charge of affairs which directly concern the community. It should lead to political control and to participation

by the Indian people in the Commonwealth of Nations which the Government foresees as the ultimate result of its policy of separate development of the races.

The Coloureds

23. Who are the Coloureds?

South Africa's 1,648,000 Coloureds, unlike the Bantu or Blacks, are not aboriginal. They are of mixed racial origin. More nations are represented amongst their ancestors than in any other race of the world. They are chiefly descendant from slaves introduced from the Far East in the days of the Dutch East India Company, and from the Hottentots, a nearly extinct aboriginal race — with an infusion of White blood from early European settlers and visiting sailors for whom Cape Town was a port of call. The Cape Malays who derive from the East, and who have always preserved their racial identity, culture and customs, as well as the Griquas, are included in the total population group known as the Coloureds.

Nearly 1,400,000 of the Coloured population live in

the Cape Province. There are more than 100,000 in the Transvaal and the rest live in Natal and the Orange Free State.

24. Is there a separate Department of State for the Coloured Community?

A section of the Public Service dealing specifically with the welfare of the Coloured community has existed since 1943, initially in the Department of the Interior, and subsequently in the Department of Social Welfare. As the special needs of the Coloured community increased so this section expanded.

In 1951 the Division of Coloured Affairs, under the Department of the Interior, came into existence under a Commissioner for Coloured Affairs. As more and more attention was paid to the special needs of the Coloured people this Division eventually became, in 1959, a separate Department of State with a Secretary and Under-Secretary.

Indicative of the growth of this Department is the fact that for the financial year 1962/63, ending March 31, 1963, a sum of R12,147,000 was placed on the Estimates of Expenditure to be defrayed from Revenue, whilst for the financial year 1963/64 an amount of R18,650,000 has been provided.

25. What are the principal functions of the Department of Coloured Affairs?

As a Department of State established with the object of devoting special attention to the welfare and needs of the Coloured community, this Department functions in two ways, namely:

- (1) in a liaison capacity in which it watches over the interests of the Coloured community and serves as a link between that community and the State, provincial and local authorities in regard to the provision or improvement of services and amenities which fall within the purview of those authorities;
- (2) by rendering direct services to the Coloured community, viz.:
 - (a) welfare, which embraces the granting of social pensions and various allowances, emergency relief measures, the provision and control of institutions for children in need of care, the subsidisation of social centres, crèches and bodies providing amenities for adult and physical education; the establishment and subsidisation of homes for the aged, the administration of a work colony and a settlement for aged and physically handicapped persons;

- (b) the subsidisation and provision of educational institutions;
- (c) the administration and development of traditional Coloured rural areas and agricultural settlement.

26. What is the Council for Coloured Affairs?

A Council for Coloured Affairs has been established as an advisory body to create the machinery of consultation with the State. The Council consists of 27 members from all walks of life and all sections of the Coloured community. They come from all corners of the Republic and represent different spheres of activity. They belong to different organisations and groups, and have their own views on matters concerning the well-being of their people. They are united in doing all in their power to uplift their own people through co-operation with the authorities and the Government of the Republic.

It is the declared policy of the Government that the Council for Coloured Affairs shall be developed into a more representative Control Board — actually a Coloured Parliament — which will control all Coloured interests in the country, with administrative and legislative powers and officials to carry out its decisions.

27. Have the Coloureds any Parliamentary representation?

Under the Separate Representation of Voters Act of 1951 (Act No. 46 of 1951) a separate voters roll for White and Coloured voters in the Cape was compiled whereby the Coloured people could elect four Whites to represent their interests in the House of Assembly.

In the Senate there are **five** Senators nominated by the State President on the grounds of their thorough acquaintance (by reason of official experience or otherwise) with the interests of the Coloured population.

Two White members are elected by the Coloured voters to represent them in the Cape Provincial Council.

28. What educational facilities are available for the Coloureds?

The Education of Coloured children is based on a modern, scientific educational system.

Schooling is compulsory for Coloured children between the ages of 7 and 14 years in certain areas where there is a demand for it and accommodation permits.

Approved mission schools for Coloured children which are conducted by churches receive grants-in-aid from the Provincial Education Departments.

As from April 1, 1960 the Department of Coloured Affairs became responsible for the recognition and sub-

sidisation of State-aided vocational schools, and of continuation classes in so far as Coloureds are concerned. Prior to this date this was a function of the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

The Department of Coloured Affairs provided an amount of R588,800 for Primary and Secondary Education on its estimates for the financial year 1963/64.

According to the latest available figures 327,000 Coloured pupils are provided with educational facilities in primary and secondary schools. About 1,800 students receive education in training colleges. In the Western Cape Province a University College was established in 1960 for the sole use of Coloured students. At present more than 1,000 Coloured students are completing academic courses of various South African universities.



The Bantu

29. Who are the Bantu?

The Bantu, who are mainly encountered in those parts of Africa which lie south of the equator, are believed to have originated from an admixture of Hamitic and Negroid peoples. Although the term 'Bantu' was

formerly only applied to a group of languages which are related to one another in much the same way as the various Indo-European tongues, it is now also used to describe the peoples who speak the Bantu languages, since they are culturally and racially akin. It is self-evident that the widely-used term 'African' is not an accurate description of the Bantu since it must necessarily include Hamites, Semites and Indo-Europeans who also inhabit the African continent.

Several centuries ago the Bantu migrated southwards in three main 'streams' from the vicinity of the Great Lakes in Central Africa. Briefly, one group settled in Angola, some of the same group further south, and in the Congo River basin; the second, or Sotho, group finally settled in Bechuanaland, Basutoland and parts of the Transvaal and the Northern Cape Province; the third, or Nguni, group migrated down the Eastern seaboard into Natal, and the north-eastern Cape Province. Others of this last group also settled in Swaziland.

A large proportion of the South African Bantu still adhere to their traditional tribal affiliations. According to the latest available figures, they are ethnically divided as follows:

Xhosa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,324,501
Zulu	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,167,177
Swazi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,310
Ndebele	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,253
North Sotho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,233,087

South Sotho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,884
Tswana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,324,977
Tsonga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511,093
Venda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245,829
Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247,889
Total							10,816,000

According to the latest estimates, foreign-born Bantu, illegal entrants attracted by South Africa's favourable labour conditions, number approximately 829,000.

The Nguni and Sotho groups differ from each other linguistically and culturally to much the same extent as the Germanic and Latin groups in Europe, whilst sub-groups such as Western and Southern Sotho differ much less markedly, perhaps to the same extent as the Dutch and Flemish-speaking peoples of the Low Countries.

30. Where do the Bantu live?

Most of the Bantu have made their homes in the northern and eastern parts of South Africa (where they originally settled). The Bantu homelands contain some of the best agricultural regions in South Africa. According to available estimates, the Bantu are distributed as follows: Urban areas — 31.76%. Rural and Bantu areas — 68.24%.

31. What are the Bantu Homelands?

The southward-migrating Bantu settled freely in various parts of South Africa. After the frontier conflicts of the 18th and 19th centuries, the Whites and Bantu, by and large, retained the areas into which history had divided South Africa. Far from having been decimated and driven out into the wilderness, the Bantu today still occupy all their original "homelands".

Their land rights have been safeguarded by law to protect them from exploitation. In terms of the Natives Land Act of 1913, 22.7 million acres were guaranteed for exclusive Bantu occupation. The Native Trust and Land Act of 1936 earmarked a further 15.3 m. acres for Bantu settlement, of which nearly 10 m. acres had been purchased by the end of 1960, when the Bantu homelands embraced a total area of 36.45 m. acres. The 1936 Act provided for a 67 per cent increase in the size of the original Bantu homelands. When all the extra land is purchased the Bantu territories will comprise almost 42 m. acres (or 65,625 square miles), which is larger than England and Wales together and four times the area of Switzerland. Geographically and economically the British High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland form part of Southern Africa. The Bantu areas of South Africa and these territories jointly cover about 358,000 square miles i.e. more than half the land area of Southern Africa (the former British South Africa of the years before Union).

The Government's policy is to encourage and assist the Bantu to develop their territories into viable, self-governing national homelands. The over-all economic potential of these areas is enormous. The Bantu homelands are $5\frac{1}{2}$ times larger than Belgium, but while they support only about 4.5 m. Bantu, Belgium supports a population of 9 m.

Seventy-six per cent of the Bantu territories receive more than 20 inches of rain a year. This compares more than favourably with South Africa's mean annual rainfall of $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches a year. In South Africa only 38,500 square miles enjoy a temperate rainy climate, which can be regarded as one of the most productive climates in the world, and about HALF of this area falls in the Bantu territories.

32. To what extent are these areas being developed?

"Emancipation without Chaos" is South Africa's policy in regard to the Bantu, because it is realised that political independence will inevitably lead to chaos unless it is preceded by vast programmes involving the general advancement of the Bantu and the development of their homelands.

With a view to implementing the recommendations of the Tomlinson Commission for the Socio-Economic Development of the Bantu areas, in this regard, the

Department of Bantu Administration and Development as well as a Departmental body known as the South African Bantu Trust and the various Bantu authorities, have embarked on a five-year programme (1961-1965) involving the expenditure of more than R114 m. for the physical development of the Bantu areas. This programme includes agricultural development, the provision of the "infra-structure" for the industrial development of the homelands — namely, roads, bridges and power resources, and the building of towns to accommodate those Bantu who are unable to make an economic living from the land.

No less than 23 such towns were established in the Bantu homelands between 1956 and 1960.

Since the inauguration of the five-year plan 10,000 houses of the 81,000 envisaged in 42 towns have been completed. It is expected that the remainder will be completed by 1965.

The eventual expenditure on this ambitious housing project will be R76,000,000. In addition to this amount, R40,000,000 per annum has been spent on social services. The budget for Bantu education alone in 1963/64 will amount to R23,663,000.

33. What are "Border Industries"?

Decentralisation of "White" industries and the establishment of industries in the border areas (near the Bantu homelands), calculated to secure a more equitable

distribution of wealth and contribute to the economic development of the homelands, have now become firm matters of Government policy. Investigations have shown that there is a vast potential for industrial growth near the Bantu homelands. A five-year programme is envisaged for the development of these industries with the assistance of White initiative and "know-how". Government departments are working in close co-operation with local authorities and industrialists in this regard and a Permanent Committee for the Location of Industry and the Development of the Border areas has already been appointed.

The new Bantu towns mentioned above will be located in the homelands near to the border industries, thus ensuring employment for the residents and doing away with the necessity for migrant labour.

In the Transkei a development corporation (or a wider co-ordinating body) will be created to expedite and co-ordinate the development of Bantu industrial undertakings with the assistance of White "know-how". It will be a "ward-entrepreneur" which will not acquire vested interests in the territory but will train the Bantu to manage industrial undertakings. Moreover the Bantu Investment Corporation Act of 1959 already makes provision for the financing and co-ordination of Bantu financial, commercial and industrial projects in all the Bantu homelands. The Corporation, which was established with an initial capital of

R1,000,000, had granted loans to the value of R402,099 to 138 Bantu undertakings by March 31, 1962, and had received deposits amounting to R375,311 from Bantu investors. The Corporation is at present drawing up investment programmes for the Bantu areas. By all these means the Government is trying to lay the foundations for a diversified Bantu-centred economy in each Bantu homeland.

The agricultural resources of the territories are rapidly being developed. All land bought for the Bantu by the S.A. Bantu Trust automatically becomes part of the so-called "betterment areas". These are areas in which all soil conservation requirements must be strictly complied with by the occupants. Up to the end of 1953 about 700,000 acres of land had been "improved" under this system, whereas by the end of 1960 the area of land stabilised and reclaimed had increased nine-fold to 6.43 m. acres, which is 17.6 per cent of the total area of the Bantu homelands. Moreover 26.8 per cent of the homelands had been planned. Reclamation and stabilisation involves "improvement" works and the demarcation of residential, arable and grazing areas. The present rate of planning is no less than a million acres a year. Up to the end of 1962 a total of 3,580 conservation dams had been constructed in the Bantu areas, whilst 157,346 miles of grass strips had been marked out and 11,468 miles of contour banks constructed. In order to improve livestock, 22 herds are maintained with the assistance of the

Government, where high-quality stud animals are bred for the benefit of the Bantu and made available on loan or through subsidised purchase. Bantu farmers also have full access to the research facilities of the Government's veterinary services. 28,789 acres are at present under irrigation in the territories. The vast forests in the Bantu homelands will eventually cover an area of approximately 700,000 acres. At present the Bantu own 41% of the 12 million cattle, 11.7% of the 40 million sheep, 48% of the pigs and 65% of the goats in the Republic. In 1963 the Bantu accounted for 43.3% of the sorghum, and 16.4% of the total maize production.

Under guidance and supervision of the Whites, the wool sales of the Bantu in their homelands in 1961/62 realised R3.1 m.

34. May Whites or others acquire land in Bantu areas?

It is impossible for Whites, Indians, Coloureds or Asiatics to acquire land in the Bantu areas. The separate development of Whites and Bantu is traditionally, and has been since 1948, the official policy of the country, and each ethnic group must have its own national homeland. The Bantu areas belong to the Bantu. The Whites have no right to own land in the Bantu areas and the Bantu have no right to land ownership in the White areas.

Had it not been for this policy — introduced several decades ago — the Bantu would undoubtedly have lost the major portion of their traditional homelands, as has happened to non-Whites in certain other countries.

35. What are the functions of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development?

The Department of Bantu Administration and Development is a public service in miniature which ministers to the needs and fosters the development of the Bantu in the homelands as well as the White areas. It has various sections or departments similar to those of the Republic's civil service. Its local administrative and judicial officers are the Bantu Affairs Commissioners. In the Bantu homelands the functions of these officials are gradually being taken over by Bantu personnel who measure up to the required standards. In the Transkei, for instance, the functions of Bantu Affairs Commissioners and their staffs are being taken over by the Transkei Government and its Civil Service consisting of Bantu and Whites (who are there temporarily). The functions of the South African Minister of Bantu Administration and Development will gradually change from that of an administrative controller to a "Minister

of Commonwealth Affairs" responsible for fostering good relations with the emerging Bantu States.

36. What political rights do the Bantu have?

The Bantu have a secure political future in South Africa which is developing on the foundations of their traditional forms of government. These traditional practices and customary laws have been retained and modernised by successive Governments (except in cases where there is conflict with accepted Christian principles), and many such customs are today enshrined in South Africa's codes of Bantu law.

The Bantu Authorities Act, 1951, made provision for the introduction of **tribal** authorities, **regional** authorities and **territorial** authorities — a hierarchic, or pyramidal, form of Government which enables related tribes to cooperate under a central authority. The tribal authorities incorporate the traditional chief-in-council system whereby a tribe was governed on a local level.

Five consolidated Bantu homelands are envisaged, viz. a Tswana-South Sotho block; a Swazi-Zulu block; a Tsonga-Venda block; a North Sotho block and a Xhosa block.

These Homelands will eventually form the nuclei of self-governing Bantu States.

37. What steps are being taken to implement Bantu self-government?

The promotion of Bantu Self-government Act makes provision in a concrete manner for the progressive emancipation of the Bantu within the framework of a Commonwealth system. The Act also provides for direct consultation between the Government and the various Bantu units. Commissioners-General act as links between the central Government and the emerging Bantu nations. Furthermore, in order to maintain and strengthen the bonds between the Bantu in the homelands and those working in White areas, tribal and regional authorities are empowered to appoint representatives in the urban areas. These urban 'ambassadors' act as a liaison with the relevant Bantu authority as well as with the Government and the local authority concerned.

Some of the Bantu already have self-government. The Transkei was the first Bantu homeland to enjoy the benefits of Western civilisation and has, therefore, reached a higher stage of development than any other Bantu area.

The transition to self-Government of the Bantu Homeland of the Transkei was effected smoothly at the first general election of Bantu ever to be held in South Africa on November 20, 1963. Senior Chief Kaizer Matanzima, chief Bantu exponent of separate development, got a



Headquarters of the Transkei's Legislative Assembly.

5-vote margin win over his nearest opponent, and was duly installed as Chief Minister of the Transkei in the new Legislative Assembly.

38. Where is the Transkei and what is its constitution like?

The Transkei is 16,500 sq. miles in size (nearly as large as Denmark and larger than Belgium). It lies on

the eastern seaboard of South Africa about 1,000 miles from Cape Town and 300 miles from Durban. Umtata is the capital.

The Transkei is governed in terms of the Transkei Constitution Act (No. 48 of 1963) passed by the South African Parliament. The seat of government is Umtata. Its Legislative Assembly consists of 109 Bantu members — 45 elected by universal franchise for five years, and 64 chiefs and head-men nominated by the Government. Executive authority vests in the Transkei Cabinet of five ministers under a Chief Minister elected by secret ballot by the Legislative Assembly. They control the following Departments of State which have already been transferred to the Transkei by the South African Parliament: Education, Agriculture and Forestry, Justice (control of the lower courts only for the time being), Finance, Interior and Roads and Works.

The South African State President can by proclamation increase the number of members of the Cabinet and transfer other governmental duties to the territory. Among the powers still retained by the South African Government are Defence, External Affairs, Posts and Telegraphs, Immigration, Customs and Excise, Internal Security and Currency.

The new Transkei system retains links with the traditional tribal pattern in that all four paramount Chiefs of the Transkei Xhosa and Sotho, and 60 other chiefs and headmen, have a seat in the Transkei Assem-

bly. The Constitution also provides that the chiefs and existing tribal authorities retain their present duties, powers and functions until such time as these are changed by the Legislative Assembly.

The Constitution provides for freedom of speech in the Assembly and recognises Xhosa as a third official language besides Afrikaans and English. South-Sotho can be used for official and administrative purposes.

The Transkei has its own national anthem ('Nkosi Sikelel' i-Afrika — Lord, Bless Africa) and flag which is flown alongside the flag of the Republic.

Money will not be lacking for the new State. The Prime Minister of the Republic has announced that all the direct taxation of the Xhosas will be placed at the disposal of the Transkei as well as an amount equivalent to that now being spent by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development and the Bantu Trust on services which are to be entrusted to the new Government. A further sum of money will also be made available by the Republic to assist the new Government in the pioneering work which lies ahead of it.

39. What occupational opportunities exist for the Bantu?

The numerous opportunities for employment (advancement) which are yearly being created in the White as well as the Bantu territories are enabling the Bantu to

prepare themselves for true national service in their own communities.

The Government's Bantu education policy is devised to synchronise with the progress of Bantu in all walks of life. With this end in view great efforts are being made to wipe out illiteracy within the next 2 or 3 decades and to train the Bantu for the service of their own communities. It follows that there is an increasing demand for Bantu teachers, university lecturers and other educationists (see next question).

The enormous increase in the purchasing power of the Bantu is indicative of their spectacular general economic development (for 1962 R800 m. per annum, and in 1963 R1,000 m. per annum).

Trained Bantu

The following statistics show the wide range of opportunities which already exist for skilled Bantu in the service of their own communities: 2,000 Bantu nurses, 2,000 auxiliary Bantu nurses, 600 Bantu midwives and 18 auxiliary Bantu midwives are registered with the South African Nursing Council (2,382 nurses have not as yet been registered). There are 39 training centres for Bantu nurses in the country. Moreover, there are approximately 100 trained social workers, 12,426 retail traders, 527 butchers, several hundred translators and interpreters and typists, a score of advocates and attorneys, a number of lecturers, chemists and druggists and scores of librarians

and library workers. In addition there are 5,000 hospital officials and scores of bookkeepers, secretaries, cashiers, journalists, doctors, radio announcers and chefs. There are also thousands of Bantu clerks and waiters. The South African Police employs 12,249 trained Bantu policemen, while local authorities in the larger urban areas employ thousands of Bantu workers in various capacities. Bantu and other non-White workers in the South African Railways are taking part in the most ambitious training programme ever introduced in the Republic.

Bantu Administrators

The development programme in the Bantu homelands has created a need for more Bantu administrators, professional and technical men and trained agriculturalists — there are at present almost 600 Bantu agricultural instructors in the homelands.

The way is clear for the Bantu to develop their own judicial system, run by their own officials. It is hoped that the Transkeian civil service will become an all-Bantu body within the next few years. Experienced White officials will train the necessary Bantu for the highly responsible duties which will be required of them. 529 Bantu authorities will employ Bantu officials only. The 77 post offices already functioning in the Bantu areas are staffed entirely by Bantu up to and including the rank of Post Master. The same applies to 28 police stations. In one branch of agriculture alone — forestry

— 16,632 Bantu are employed to supervise 124,466 acres of plantations.

The Bantu Investment Corporation has acquired a business complex where it is training the Bantu in industrial and commercial activities. This concern will eventually be handed over to the Bantu.

In the Transkei a Development Corporation will train Bantu workers as well as managers and directorates. New employment opportunities are also being created in the Bantu towns at present growing up in the Bantu homelands near present or proposed industrial areas (see question 33).

40. What progress is being made in Bantu education?

Phenomenal progress has been made in educating the Bantu people of South Africa. The Whites are committed to a policy of education from which all South Africans can draw a sound basis for their progress in all walks of life. The Government believes that education and training in his own socio-cultural sphere is in the best interests of the Bantu. This conviction is embodied in the Bantu Education Act of 1953 (as amended) which heralded a new approach in their education.

In 1958 Bantu Education became the care of a separate State department. One result of these positive measures is that the Bantu today have a greater creative share in

educational activities than ever before. By serving on school committees and boards they are being trained, with a considerable degree of success, to manage their own educational affairs — there are already 500 Bantu school boards, a number of Bantu advisory committees (for State Bantu Schools) and over 5,000 Bantu school committees on which approximately 50,000 parents and Bantu representatives serve.

At the beginning of 1964 the Department of Bantu Education was engaged in establishing an Advisory Board for Bantu Education, as well as Advisory Committees which will operate for each of the major ethnic groups in the Republic. The function of the Advisory Board and Committees is to advise the Minister and his Department in matters pertaining to education of the Bantu people. Members of these bodies are entirely Bantu and include leading personalities in the field of education.

Although the Department of Bantu Education is still responsible for the organisation of Bantu Education on a national scale, its functions will eventually all be taken over by the various Bantu national units. At the beginning of 1963 the Government of the Republic of South Africa granted self-government to the Bantu of the Transkei. Provision has been made for a separate Department of Education in the Transkei with its own Bantu Minister. The Department of Bantu Education in the Republic will continue to assist the sister depart-

ment so that the transfer of authority will operate as smoothly as possible.

South Africa is doing more for the Bantu in the educational field than any other country in sub-Saharan Africa. Eighty per cent of the Bantu in the age-group 7 to 20 are literate and 83 per cent of the total Bantu population in the age-group 7 to 14 are at present attending school. From a bare 209,000 in 1925, the number of Bantu pupils attending school in South Africa (Transkei included) has increased by more than 800 per cent to well over 1.7 million in 1963.

In the last ten years alone their number has more than doubled (from 858,079 in 1953 to 1,770,371 in 1963). Expenditure on Bantu Education has also more than doubled during that period. In 1948 it was R8.5 m., while the estimated expenditure for the financial year 1963/64 is between R25 and R25½ million, R13 m. of which is contributed by the State. The rest is provided from four-fifths of the general Bantu taxation, but as from 1963 one hundred per cent of this tax is converted for Bantu Educational purposes, an increase of more than R2 m. annually.

At this rate of progress Bantu illiteracy will be wiped out in the next 2 or 3 decades — indeed, the Bantu in South Africa are progressing towards complete literacy at a faster rate than any group in Africa or India — from 21.8 per cent in 1952 to almost 50 per cent today for the total Bantu population. This phenomenal

development is providing employment for thousands of professionally trained Bantu teachers.

In 1963 there were 8,463 Bantu schools, and 29,702 teachers, of which number less than 2 per cent were White teachers. More than 400 additional schools were built in 1963. There were also 3,972 Bantu pupil teachers at 42 training schools in 1963. The Department of Bantu Education controls 9 special schools for the Bantu deaf and blind with 800 children attending them. There are at present 2 schools for the sons of Chiefs and Headmen and a further two schools are to be established in the near future.

There are 46 vocational schools for Bantu with 1,800 pupils, part of a total enrolment of 2,550 pupils undergoing vocational and technical training. About 500 pupils are being trained in certain skilled occupations each year — including builders, electricians, carpenters, leather workers, tailors, plumbers and general mechanics.

The establishment of three Bantu university colleges in the Bantu Homelands, which was provided for by the Extension of the University Act of 1958, has already resulted in an increased demand for Bantu lecturers, and at present three Bantu educationists occupy professorates at these University colleges.

The established Bantu University College of Fort Hare caters mainly for the Xhosa peoples of the Eastern Cape. The University College of Zululand has been established at Ngoye, Zululand, for the Zulu people, and

the University College of the North for the Sotho, Tswana, Venda, Tsonga and related groups of the Transvaal. The non-European Medical School at Natal University is considered by many experts to be as well-equipped as most in the Western world.

In 1964 there were 1,195 Bantu students enrolled at universities in the country. At the University College of Fort Hare there were 163 students; at the University College of the North there were 203; at the University College of Zululand 111; at the non-European Medical School of Natal 106, and at the University of South Africa 516, of which 24 were from High Commission territories and 64 from other countries. At the following Universities for White students the numbers of Bantu students also enrolled are as follows: At the University of Natal 15 Bantu students; at the University of the Witwatersrand 11. At the end of 1963 universities in South Africa had produced 2,621 Bantu graduates.

The Bantu university colleges will eventually develop into fully-fledged universities. As present, however, they fall under the jurisdiction of the University of South Africa. In this respect they are following the same development pattern as all other South African universities, which were originally constituent colleges of the federated University of South Africa.

Since the examinations at these colleges are set by



Bantu graduates of the University of South Africa listen to an address at the graduation ceremony.

the University of South Africa, it follows that these are identical with those written by Whites studying at the University.

(In all the abovementioned statistics the Transkei is included).

41. What health and welfare services do the Bantu enjoy?

During the last fifty years the country's Bantu population has more than doubled. This can be attributed largely to the health and welfare services supplied by White governments and the fact that they have practically put an end to the internecine strife that used to decimate the Bantu.

Today, more than R58-million is provided annually for Bantu health and welfare services. These services are in every respect equal to those of the Whites. In this connection it is interesting to note that while annual contributions in the form of loans and donations per capita of the following countries are: France R12; U.S.A. R9.17; Britain R3.81; The Netherlands R3.22; Canada R2.13; the donations in South Africa for the improvement of living conditions **of the non-Whites alone** amount to R22.00 per head per annum.

In all major centres there are hospitals and clinics, with properly trained nurses and doctors in attendance to cater for the needs of the Bantu. The more remote areas are served by numerous mission hospitals, a network of district nursing services, and clinics visited by district medical officers.

Most Bantu enjoy free medical and hospital care or,

where charges are made, these are purely nominal — e.g. 50c — irrespective of whether they are treated for a minor complaint or undergo a major operation. In the Transvaal there are almost twice as many beds for Bantu patients as for White patients, and that province votes approximately R10 m. every year to provide hospital services for the Non-Whites. The other provinces also have highly-developed hospital services for the Bantu.

Baragwanath hospital in Johannesburg, the largest and most modern Bantu hospital in Africa and one of the largest specialist hospitals in the world, already has more than 2,500 beds and a Bantu nursing staff of 1,200, half of whom are probationers. Nearly 500,000 out-patients are treated every year and the average number of new cases is 170 a day. In 1961 this hospital employed 216 full-time doctors (16 of whom were Bantu doctors). 50 per cent of these medical men are specialists. The annual cost of maintaining this vast institution is R3.3 m.

As regards social welfare in the narrower sense, the Government's responsibilities are chiefly connected with old age, blind and disability pensions, maintenance grants, poor relief, famine relief in drought-stricken areas, rehabilitation of unemployed or delinquent youths and the establishment of community centres, youth clubs, etc. Charitable organisations do valuable work in main-

taining youth clubs, crèches, maternity homes, feeding schemes, etc. Nearly every local authority and many employers of Bantu labour have clinics and welfare officers to provide for the social, medical and recreational needs of their employees.

42. What steps have been taken to provide proper housing for the Bantu?

"Each a roof of his own," was the target 10 years ago when the aftermath of the war and a sudden industrial revolution left South Africa with the biggest housing shortage in its history. To rectify this shortage 214,810 houses have been built with State funds in the past 15 years at a cost of R114,730,891 for over a million Bantu in the urban areas. An average 3-roomed house costs R400-R500 and can be rented with the plot of land on which it stands for R4-R9 per month. Houses can also be bought on long-term projects.

This vast building project has eliminated slums in the biggest revolution of living standards achieved anywhere in Africa. Today, every Bantu family has, indeed, a roof of its own.

The new townships have been provided with running water, electric light, sanitation, streets, and are served



Well-tended gardens in Meadowlands Bantu Township south-west of Johannesburg.

by hospitals, schools, churches, crèches, recreation centres and shops, as well as adequate and convenient transport facilities and other civic amenities. Furthermore, up to the end of 1966 R76 million is to be spent on Bantu housing in the Bantu homelands. No other

country on the African continent, and few countries elsewhere in the world, can match this impressive effort.

43. What facilities are provided for the Bantu mine worker?

Bantu mine workers in South Africa are well cared for by the mines on which they work. Regular free medical and radiographic examinations are carried out. Specially appointed dietitians see that they get a properly balanced high caloric diet.

Housing, food, medical and hospital treatment, recreational facilities, educational instruction and protective clothing equipment are all supplied to the workers at the expense of the mines.

More than 300,000 Bantu mineworkers are employed in South Africa. They come from Bantu Homelands in South Africa and from Portuguese and British territories in Central and Southern Africa. They work under contract, usually for periods of about six months, and often return for repeat contracts.

Bantu mine workers voluntarily seek engagement. They partake in aptitude tests to ensure that they are placed in occupations which suit them best, and undergo a short



A compound kitchen of the mines: This is where the food for the Bantu miners is prepared — one of the many huge compound kitchens on the Rand which feeds thousands of Bantu daily on carefully balanced rations. These spotlessly clean kitchens are equipped with steam cookers.

training period. The numbers offering themselves for engagement, particularly from territories adjoining the Republic, are higher than ever before, which confirms

that, for many, life on the mines means a big improvement in living conditions and general well-being.

44. How many Bantu have adopted Christianity?

In terms of figures alone the spread of Christianity among the Bantu of South Africa has been impressive. This is largely due to the work of missionaries whose activities commenced soon after the White settlers first made contact with the Bantu.

The latest figures show that there are 5,837,905 Bantu Christians in the Republic divided into specified and unspecified denominations — specified 2,188,303; unspecified 3,649,602. The unspecified churches are a cluster of splinter church groups — indigenous creeds which have no links with the traditional churches in Europe.

Although the authorities have been cautious about granting recognition to unspecified churches, the principle of religious toleration is firmly upheld by the Government of South Africa, where there is no state church.

Separate Development

45. What is meant by the policy of Separate Development?

South Africa's population consists of eleven national groups: a White group, a Coloured group, an Indian group and eight Bantu (Black) ethnic groups.

Each group has a distinct identity of its own and a way of life determined by language, culture, heritage, outlook and environment. Each group has evolved in its own way, according to its stage of development and particular way of life.

South Africa's answer to the problem of the peaceful co-existence of these different peoples is seen in the policy of separate development which makes it possible for the various groups to enjoy the full privileges of a free society each in their own area, unhampered by the strains imposed by a multiracial society.

To understand separate development in South Africa it is necessary to refer briefly to the historical background. Almost simultaneously with the arrival in 1652

of the first Europeans in the south of the country, the Bantu moved down from the north. The portion of Africa that is now the Republic of South Africa was then virtually an empty part of the continent. The first real contact between the two races was not established until some 120 years later. The migrating Bantu settled in the areas best suited to their needs. When the Europeans trekked into the interior they occupied areas which had not yet been reached by the Bantu, or which had been abandoned by them. The pattern of settlement in separate homelands, established by voluntary occupation in the early years, has been perpetuated up to the present day. In 1913 the South African Government, in the interest of the Bantu, deliberately reserved their traditional homelands for them by statute. The homelands were progressively added to in later stages mainly through purchase by means of public funds of land owned by Whites. Today the Bantu are being assisted to develop separately from the Whites in their own homelands.

The Bantu are numerically the predominant population group — 11,645,000 as against 3,250,000 Whites, 1,648,000 Coloureds and 522,000 Asiatics. The Whites are, however, economically, educationally and socially the strongest and more advanced group; they have developed their homelands to a stage which has made South Africa the most highly-industrialised country in Africa. The Bantu, in their homelands, preferred a

subsistence economy, and the homelands have consequently remained under-developed in terms of a modern economy.

In an address in London in 1960 the South African Prime Minister, Dr. the Hon. H. F. Verwoerd, referring to the Bantu homelands stated:

“The White man did not use his power to overrun and acquire black man’s country. In fact . . . the White man deliberately reserved it for him and endeavoured (mostly in vain) to train him to make the best use of it, as he did with his own land, and to such good purpose that the Black man came to him for employment, food, and the good things of life.”

In these circumstances the Europeans (Whites) became the guardians of the Bantu.

The creation of separate homelands and separate development is aimed at the evolutionary emancipation of the Black wards and the advancement of the latter as speedily as possible to the stage where they will govern themselves. Insofar as separate development involves continued control by the guardian over the wards, it is of a transitional nature only, continued with express acknowledgement of the principle that it is exercised, in the words of Dr. Verwoerd, “only in order to guide the Bantu along the road, but which will lapse as they advance from one stage to another.”

Separate development seeks to secure justice for all on a basis of human dignity and freedom. The policy

rests on the just claims and moral rights of each group to advancement towards self-government and self-determination, but with due recognition of the need that a balance must be struck between different values and different rights. Absolute right for any one group may mean tremendous injustice to another.

The modern conception of self-determination underlies the policy of separate development. Its objectives are to achieve an end result which will obviate domination of all groups by any one group.

Separate development is not, as has been explicitly pointed out by Dr. Verwoerd, based on a concept of superiority or inferiority, but merely on the fact that people are different. Dr. Verwoerd has emphasised that it is a policy which “. . . is not destructive, but constructive. We want to build up a South Africa in which the Bantu and the White man can live next to one another as good neighbours, and not as people who are continually quarrelling over supremacy.”

Dr. Verwoerd stated:

“ . . . it could offer an opportunity of developing equalities amongst groups. It could satisfy the desire for the recognition of human dignity. Just as it would be possible for us to live with the Black states (of Africa) on a basis of equality as separate states, to negotiate with each other and to help each other when necessary, so it should be

possible here (in South Africa) if separation can be put into effect."

And further:

"It is unlikely that it will be possible to hold together the Whites and the Bantu in peace and free of strife in one multi-racial unit, as it is to do so in the case of Black nations in other parts of Africa, or as it is to throw together Xhosa, Basuto and Zulu, without conflict, into one communal entity. They, too, are just as proud of their own national identity as Whites are of our national identity . . . Any attempt to force different communities into one national entity will never succeed. Suppression will be possible, but never co-operation between separate groups who desire to remain separate. The White man, the Coloured and the Indian can only be pushed out or absorbed . . . It is only the policy of nation building, the policy of good neighbourliness, which can hold out any hope that it will be possible to eliminate racial hatred which cannot be eliminated in an enforced multi-racial state."

Development in South Africa is governed by the following further considerations:

Political independence can only have significance if the population is literate and the leaders are trained.

The Government of South Africa are spending millions of rand on Bantu education (see Question 40).

Pre-self-government training is necessary at all levels

of government and in the administration of the institutions and services functioning in a modern society.

Governing bodies have been established at three levels, advancing from the Tribal Authority (based on the system with which the Bantu is familiar) to the Regional Authority, and then to the Territorial Authority. The next step is self-government. Simultaneously, the Bantu are being trained in all administrative functions (see Question 39).

Political independence must be supported by economic advancement. Developments to provide an economic infra-structure are taking place in several stages.

1. Gigantic sums are being spent by the South African Government to effect land and agricultural improvements in the Bantu homelands. In order to create economic farming systems Bantu are being trained in modern methods.

2. Since the Bantu lack capital the Bantu Development Corporation has been established to mobilise the Bantu's capital to provide capital to Bantu businessmen, to train them in commerce and industry, and to encourage them to trade in their own areas. More than 7,000 trading licences have already been issued to Bantu in their homelands.

3. By the establishment of industrial areas on the borders of Bantu homelands, employing Bantu living in the homelands, money is being injected into the Bantu areas. Industries are established in the Bantu homelands

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