

was undoubtedly largely due to his magnificent example.

## SOUTH AFRICAN FORCE.

Capt. (T. Maj. and A. Lt.-Col.) Ambrose Robin Innes BROWNE, S. Afr. Def. Force.—He was in command of a support battalion during an attack, and on going forward to reconnoitre he found that the advance was completely held up by flanking machine-gun fire from a pill-box. He at once organized an attack upon it, captured it and several other enemy strong points, and was able to establish a definite line, which he held until relieved. He displayed exceptional qualities of leadership and resource at a very critical time.

Lt. Ernest Cross—*(The following is a list of the names of the officers who were with the*

**Rhodesian Census:** The preliminary figures of the census of the population of Southern Rhodesia, taken on May 7, show that the European population has increased by 13,428 since 1941. The European population is now 82,382. To-day there are 376,133 Natives in employment compared with 303,279 in 1941. The number of Coloureds has increased from 3,974 to 4,567, and Asiatics from 2,547 to 2,913.—(S.A.P.A.)

The latest details of the land purchases of the Native Trust were given to Mr. L. D. Gilson (U.P., East Griqualand) by the Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. H. A. Fagan.

Up to January 31, 1939, 797,914 morgen had been purchased in the Transvaal, 127,256 morgen in the Cape, 44,907 in the Free State and 3,591 morgen in Natal. = 973 668

The cost in each case was: Transvaal, £1,872,787; Cape, £1,026,797; Free State, £388,694; and Natal, £20,998; but the Trust was committed to the purchase of land not yet transferred at a cost of £372,050 in the Transvaal, £245,875 in the Cape, £38,918 in the Free State and £3,521 in Natal.

Mr. Eric Louw (Nat., Beaufort West) asked the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Stuttaford, whether, in view of the statement made by him in an interview with a Pressman that his Department had stopped the banning of books, that only a few "murky" books were being banned now and that he had no intention of making any changes in the present practice in the immediate future, he would state if it was his policy to allow the importation in future of literature designed to promote Communistic propaganda in the Union.

In reply, Mr. Stuttaford referred Mr. Louw to his reply to a previous question this session in which he stated that he would not ban books on Communism as such, but would not hesitate to do so in the case of literature which in his opinion prejudiced the safety of the State or was calculated to disturb good order.

"I am still pursuing the same policy that I have followed since I came to deal with the matter of imported literature," added Mr. Stuttaford.

#### GOLD DIVIDEND

Since 1924 the Union's gold mines have paid out £176,811,048 in dividends, according to a reply given by the Minister of Finance, Mr. N. C. Havenga, to Mr. Erasmus. The annual totals varied around £9,000,000 from 1924 to 1932, jumping to £13,683,822 in 1933 and to £16,038,046 the following year, and it is estimated that the total for the year ending March 31 will be £17,400,000.

Mr. Erasmus asked for comparative figures to indicate the amounts paid to overseas and South African shareholders, but these are only available from 1934. From 1934, 1,938 overseas shareholders obtained amounts varying between £6,500,000 and £7,000,000, while South African shareholders received each year between £9,500,000 and £10,350,000.

Mr. C. M. van Coller (U.P., Queens-town) asked the Minister of Mines a series of questions regarding the recruitment of Native labour for the mines.

Mr. Fagan, Minister of Native Affairs, who replied, said that on January 31 this year a total of 350,413 Natives were employed on the mines, of which 175,231 were Union Natives and 175,182 recruited outside the Union.

Mr. Van Coller: Does the Minister know that numbers of young Natives in the Union are being recruited from among farm servants and in prohibited areas?

Mr. Fagan: No.

Mr. Van Coller: How many Natives who had deserted from farm employment have been forced to return from the mines to their former masters during 1938?

Mr. Fagan: No information is available.

Mr. L. B. Klopper (U.P., Boksburg) asked the Minister of Commerce and Industries a series of questions concerning the Union's boat building industry, suggesting that in order to stimulate the demand for pleasure craft from inland lake centres the Government should reduce the excessively high railway rates on small wooden sailing boats and motor launches.

Mr. Pirow replied that the industry was at present being investigated by the Board of Trade and Industries and the Board's findings would be incorporated in its Customs tariff amendment report to be published this session. The suggestion made by Mr. Klopper would be considered when the Board's recommendations were known.

The report of the Commission dealing with the establishment of rural industries and the retrogression of the smaller inland town will be published towards the end of the year, according to a reply given to Mr. Van Coller by Mr. Pirow.

Mr. Pirow told Mr. Erasmus that approximately 25 per cent. of the members of the Active Citizen Forces of the Union were annually placed on the reserve list. The establishment of a complete register of the Citizen Force Reserve and the annual revision and inspection of the register was being considered.

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## BASUTOLAND SHOWS SURPLUS

### PAST FINANCIAL YEAR REVIEWED

MASERU, Nov. 21.

The Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, Mr. E. C. Richards, in a speech to the Advisory Council, announced a surplus of £27,359 for the financial year.

Ordinary revenue was £392,007, made up as follows: Colonial Development Fund, £26,910; Native taxes, £176,117; customs, £127,774; posts and telegraphs, £24,504; income tax, £9,748; wool and mohair duty, £6,908; education levy, £19,792.

Expenditure was £364,648, made up as follows: Resident Commissioner and Headquarters, £15,457; district administrations, £21,500; police and prisons, £44,692; posts and telegraphs, £13,600; medical facilities, £30,076; public works, £29,621; education, £68,814; agriculture and veterinary services, £28,751; allowance to chiefs and headmen, £13,617; leper settlement, £17,483; pensions, £15,185; anti-soil erosion campaign, £25,459.—(S.A. Press Association.)

## FAST FLIGHT ACROSS THE

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## S. RHODESIA HAS 258 NATIVE VOTERS.

The number of Africans who have qualified for the vote in Southern Rhodesia was 258 on March 31st last, an increase of 43 over the figure at the end of December, 1947. The total Native population of the territory was estimated to be 1,630,858 at that time, distributed as follows:

In Native Reserves	(21,127,000 acres)	1,148,980
In Native Area	(7,859,942 " )	142,822
In Unassigned Area	(17,780,918 " )	65,730
In Forest Area	(987,000 " )	7,733
On Crown Land - European Area		
	(approx. 15,729,000	104,343
On Alienated Land - European Area		
	(approx. 32,665,000 " )	155,804
(a) Under Private Agreements	28,678	
(b) Under Labour Agreements	71,714	
(c) Unauthorised	42,769	
(d) On Mission Lands	12,643	
In Towns and on Mines continuously		
	resident	5,446
	Total	<u>1,630,858</u>

During 1947 there were 71,653 immigrant Natives from neighbouring territories, a decrease of 15,000 compared to 1944. Nine new Native Councils were established in 1947, bringing the total to 49. Thirty-four of these have now formulated their own regulations and bye-laws and are raising their own revenue by taxation.

Out of an estimated 245,000 able-bodied males it is reckoned that only 30 per cent. is available for food production for home consumption and stock raising in the Reserves. The Federation of African Welfare Societies points out that this is insufficient to carry out development work in the Reserves and quotes Belgian Congo ruling that 60 per cent. of the male population must stay in the villages.

"It will thus be seen", says the African Welfare Bulletin, "that primary and secondary industries of the Colony



cannot look to the indigenous population to augment, to any extent, the present available labour force."

Since 1928 the annual expenditure on Native education has risen from £55,200 to £433,140 in 1947, and grants to missions from £40,810 to £335,000. Some 181,000 children are in school of whom 62 per cent. are below Standard One, and only six per cent. above Standard Three.



### DEATH SENTENCE ON CAPE CORPS.

Commenting on the statement by the Minister of Defence, Mr. F. C. Erasmus, that the Cape Corps would be disbanded (it was formed in 1759 as part of the Cape Garrison) and those who wished to remain in the service would only be permitted to join the Essential Services Protection Corps in a non-military capacity, "The Sun", Cape Town says:—

"Can any Cabinet Minister, or any Government for that matter, efface the magnificent record of the 1st Battalion of the Cape Corps that fought in the 1914-18 war as an Imperial Unit with rifle and bayonet, machine guns, mortars and hand grenades by so vehemently and ignominiously sentencing their historical existence to complete extinction in the year 1948? How many Europeans, outside the surviving officers of the 1st Cape Corps understand the significance of the 'woman holding the scale' (the Cape Corps badge)\* so contemptuously referred to by the Minister of Defence?

\*Affectionately known as Mrs. Murphy, this figure is taken from the original coat-of-arms of the Cape of Good Hope.

# POPULATION OF S.A. 1946 11,391,949

PRETORIA, Sunday.

Preliminary census figures for the Union, subject to revision in so far as the final totals of Natives and other races are concerned, released yesterday, show that the total population of the Union for all races is 11,391,949. These figures are made up of males 5,788,178, females 5,603,771.

The final figure for the European population is 2,372,690, made up of 1,194,626 males, and 1,178,064 females. Asiatics total 285,260. There are 149,076 males and 136,184 females.

Mixed races amount to 928,484. Of these 475,785 are males and 462,699 females. The Native population is returned at 7,805,515; males 3,978,691 and females 3,826,824.

## INCREASES

The increases on the 1936 census figures in European, Asiatic, mixed and other races, and Natives, respectively, in the

Cape: 79,221, 4,666, 147,302 and 284,716. Natal: 46,148, 48,656, 6,266, and 150,341. Transvaal: 242,365, 12,265, 9,145 and 666,386. Free State: 1,099, decrease of 18, decrease of 3,890, and increase of 107,383.

The increases for the whole of South Africa in the same order are: 368,833, 65,569, 158,823, 1,208,826.

## URBAN CENTRES

The 1946 populations of the principal urban centres (Europeans, Asiatics, Mixed and Coloured, Natives, all races) are: Johannesburg: 332,026, 16,034, 30,222, 382,309, 760,591. Capetown: 220,398, 6,865, 208,451, 34,408, 470,122. Pretoria: 130,810, 5,101, 4,444, 102,115, 242,470. Durban: 130,143, 117,065, 11,449, 110,677, 369,334. Port Elizabeth: 65,271, 3,366, 31,851, 47,056, 147,544. East London: 40,118, 1,238, 5,192, 32,518, 79,066. Bloemfontein: 38,262, 12,108, 42,475, 82,846.

Maritzburg: 27,751, 11,831, 3,138, 20,825, 63,545. Kimberley: 19,067, 975, 10,820, 24,974, 55,836. Vereeniging: 11,742, 525, 500, 27,688, 40,455. Randfontein: 10,541, 25, 625, 21,255, 32,446. Witwatersrand: 547,836, 21,147, 40,398, 816,818, 1,426,199.—(S.A.P.A.)

# MORE CASH

Dr. D. L. SMIT (U.P., East London City) said that South Africa's whole national economy depended on the gold mines which, in turn, depended on Native labour. The supply had fallen from 347,366 in 1940 to 288,957 in 1947.

Ten mines had stopped paying dividends and five had closed in the last two or three years. Combined with the fall in Native labour, this had reduced gold production between 1942 and 1947 by 3,000,000 ounces.

Main cause of the fall in Native labour supply was higher wages in secondary industries. The mines provided health services and other amenities and their treatment of the Natives left little to be desired, but the Natives preferred more cash.

Unless the wages of mine Natives could be increased, the drop in labour supply would continue. This would have an increasingly serious effect on the entire economy of the Union.

THE REFEREE

Mr. P. J. BOOS

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# INCREASES OF NATIVE RESERVES

Sir,—In yesterday's issue appears a report of the speech of the Secretary for Native Affairs at the Conference of Chiefs and leading Natives at Maritzburg. In this the Secretary is made to say that the provisions of the new Land Bill would nearly double the Native Reserves in Natal.

The extent of these Reserves is given in detail in the schedule to the Natives Land Act of 1913. Tribal locations total 2,267,632 acres and Mission reserves 146,571 acres. The Native reserves in Zululand cover 3,887,100 acres—a total for the Province of 6,301,303 acres. To this it is proposed to add ultimately (not at once) a maximum of 526,000 morgen, which at the rough equivalent of two acres to one morgen is 1,052,000 acres. This is almost exactly one-sixth of the present area, yet it is spoken of as nearly doubling it.

It would be misleading in the extreme to exclude Zululand from the comparison, for Zululand is in the Province, and the Chiefs and leaders who were being addressed came from Zululand as well as Natal. But, as none of the new acres are in Zululand it may be that the Secretary's statement covered Natal in the narrower sense. If so it is still incorrect, as the increase is rather less than 44 per cent.—not "doubling" or "nearly doubling" the present figure.

Moreover, the 526,000 morgen are not promised. They represent the maximum amount which may be acquired by the Trust and by individual Natives, subject to funds being available and policy not changing, over a very long period of years.

EDGAR H. BROOKES.

# 65 p.c. OF SOUTH AFRICANS SPEAK AFRIKAANS AT HOME

PRETORIA, Friday.

**THE** 1946 census of languages spoken by Europeans in the Union shows an increase in the number of people who speak Afrikaans in their homes and that in the younger age group Afrikaans is the predominating language.

In 1946 there were 628,000 Europeans under the age of 21 whose home language was Afrikaans, or about 65 per cent. of the total number of Europeans under 21. Thirty-three per cent., or 322,000, gave their home language as English, and 11,000 as English and Afrikaans.

There were 13,000 under the age of 21 who gave their home languages as principally German Yiddish.

In the age group of four years and younger there were 175,000 whose home language was given as Afrikaans, 87,000 as English, and 2,000 as both English and Afrikaans.

## HIGHER PERCENTAGE

The census shows that, although Afrikaans is the predominating language in the younger age groups, there is a higher percentage of English-speaking persons in the higher age groups. The percentage of persons whose home language was given as English is 33 per cent. for the group under 21, compared with 40 per cent. of the total.

The total number of Europeans whose home language was given as English is 930,000, compared with 1,360,000, or 57 per cent., who gave their home language as Afrikaans.

The total number of Europeans who gave their home language as Afrikaans and English was 30,000. There were 49,000 whose home language was neither English nor Afrikaans. In most cases the home language was given as German or Yiddish. There were 6,000 who gave their home language as Hollands.

The number of English-speaking people in the age group 45 to 65 years almost equals the number of Afrikaans-speaking people.

In the group 65 to 74 there are more English-speaking persons than Afrikaans-speaking, the figures being 52,000 and 46,000 respectively.

When the census was taken

there were 680 Afrikaans-speaking and 486 English-speaking persons over the age of 90.

In the Cape there were 512,000 Afrikaans-speaking and 337,000 English-speaking persons. In Natal there were 51,000 Afrikaans-speaking and 175,000 English-speaking persons. In the Transvaal the figures were 620,000 Afrikaans-speaking and 397,000 English-speaking. In the Free State there were 175,000 Afrikaans-speaking and 23,000 English-speaking persons.

Since the 1936 census the percentage of the European population with a knowledge of both official languages has risen from 57 to 61 per cent.

In 1936 there were 1,147,000 bilingual Europeans in the Union. In 1946 there were 1,443,000.

The figures show that there is a higher percentage of bilingual persons in the lower age groups than in the higher. Since 1936 the number of bilingual persons under the age of 21 has risen by 50,000.—Sapa.

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# NUMBER OF VOTERS IN UNION

## Statistics Published in Gazette

PRETORIA, Friday.

Statistics relating to the registration of voters, including all voters registered since the biennial registration, are published in today's Gazette.

The list shows that there were 992,033 names on the voters' lists on May 31. Of these 955,775 were European, 1,420 Asiatic, 22,194 of mixed and coloured races, 1,800 Cape Malays and 10,844 natives. Of the Europeans 485,383 were men and 470,392 women.

In the Cape there were 389,564 Europeans, 1,410 Asiatics, 21,844 of mixed and coloured races, 1,800 Cape Malays and 10,843 natives; making a total of 425,461.

In Natal there were 94,343 Europeans, 10 Asiatics, 350 of mixed and coloured races and no natives, making a total of 94,704.

In the Transvaal and the Free State all the voters, 363,687 and 108,181 respectively, were European. The European voters in the provinces were divided as follows—

Cape: 184,711 men, 194,853 women.  
Natal: 47,056 men, 47,287 women.  
Transvaal: 188,668 men, 175,019 women.  
Free State: 54,948 men, 53,233 women.

On the supplementary voters' list for the period ended May 31, there were 39,830 Europeans, 25 Asiatics, 455 of mixed and coloured races, 21 Cape Malays and 288 natives, making a total of 40,619.

The number of removals owing to death, transfer or other reason amounted to 8,717, made up of 8,411 Europeans, 16 Asiatics, 200 of mixed and coloured races, 17 Cape Malays and 73 natives.—Reuter.

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# THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.

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## A NEW ERA IN DEVELOPMENT.

A Memorandum showing the progress and development in the Colonial Empire and in the machinery for dealing with Colonial questions from November, 1924, to November, 1928, has been issued by H.M. Stationery Office as a White Paper (Cmd. 3268, price 1s. 6d.).

Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, says in a foreword:—

The British Colonial Empire, comprising the whole of the territories under the control of the Colonial Office, with an area of 2,000,000 square miles, a population of some 50,000,000, and a rapidly expanding trade of over £500,000,000 a year, constitutes a by no means negligible element in the wider framework of the British Commonwealth. In spite of the immense diversity of the conditions in the various Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, which allows of no uniformity of administrative or political organization, it still possesses a certain unity derived from an underlying common basis of administrative thought and method, and even more from the nature of the problems which everywhere insistently confront its Governments: problems of transport, of scientific agriculture in all its branches, of human and animal health, of education. On all these questions there is a new outlook, a keener recognition of their intrinsic importance, which is destined to create a new era in Colonial development. The object of the present survey is to give some idea of what has been done during the last four years in paving the way towards that new era by the improvement of the mechanism of administration and control, as well as by the actual work of development in the various territories.

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EUROPEAN.			NATIVE. 1936			ASIATIC.			COLOURED.			
URBAN:	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
Cape .. ..	242,992	261,006	503,998	108,979	110,180	219,159	6,532	3,824	10,356	169,190	187,065	356,255
Natal .. ..	71,105	74,411	145,516	90,529	37,676	128,205	59,946	53,482	113,428	6,109	6,314	12,423
Transvaal ..	289,079	276,907	565,986	543,917	153,657	697,574	13,168	8,720	21,888	18,239	18,802	37,041
O.F.S. .. ..	44,122	47,663	91,785	48,520	55,770	104,290	20	7	27	4,122	4,271	8,393
Union .. ..	647,298	659,987	1,307,285	791,945	357,283	1,149,228	79,666	66,033	145,699	197,660	216,452	414,112
RURAL:												
Cape .. ..	153,277	134,119	287,396	809,181	1,016,770	1,825,951	217	119	336	173,535	152,041	325,576
Natal .. ..	24,064	20,971	45,035	652,352	773,373	1,425,725	37,122	33,096	70,218	3,214	2,876	6,090
Transvaal ..	135,346	119,288	254,634	837,615	909,856	1,747,471	2,179	1,494	3,673	6,952	5,925	12,877
O.F.S. ....	57,714	51,448	109,162	222,213	226,653	448,866	2		2	5,070	4,259	9,329
Union .. ..	370,401	325,826	696,227	2,521,361	2,926,652	5,448,013	39,520	34,709	74,229	188,771	165,101	353,872
TOTAL:												
Cape .. ..	296,269	395,125	791,394	918,160	1,126,950	2,045,110	6,749	3,943	10,692	342,725	339,106	681,831
Natal .. ..	95,169	95,382	190,551	742,881	811,049	1,553,930	97,068	86,578	183,646	9,323	9,190	18,513
Transvaal ..	424,425	396,195	820,620	1,381,532	1,063,513	2,445,045	15,347	10,214	25,561	25,191	24,727	49,918
O.F.S. ....	101,836	99,111	200,947	270,733	282,423	553,156	22	7	29	9,192	8,530	17,722
Union .. ..	1,017,699	985,813	2,003,512	3,313,306	3,283,935	6,597,241	119,186	100,742	219,928	386,431	381,553	767,984
	URBAN.			RURAL.			TOTAL.					
ALL RACES:	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
Cape .. . . .	527,693	562,075	1,089,768	1,136,210	1,303,049	2,439,259	1,663,903	1,865,124	3,529,027			
Natal .. . . .	227,689	171,883	399,572	716,752	830,316	1,547,068	944,441	1,002,199	1,946,640			
Transvaal .. .	864,403	458,086	1,322,489	982,092	1,036,563	2,018,655	1,846,495	1,494,649	3,341,144			
O.F.S. ....	96,784	107,711	204,495	284,999	282,360	567,359	381,783	390,071	771,854			
Union .. . . .	1,716,569	1,299,755	3,016,324	3,120,053	3,452,288	6,572,341	4,836,622	4,752,043	9,588,665			

SWA 31600 Natal 12640 Transvaal 235000 Natal



## 2,003,512 Whites in Union

**TOTAL POPULATION**

**OF 9,588,665**

**Men Exceed Women  
by Many Thousands**

### FEW EUROPEANS IN BASUTOLAND

**T**HERE are more men than women in the Union. The total population is 9,588,665, of whom 4,836,622 are males and 4,752,043 females.

The total European population is 2,003,512, 1,017,699 being males and 985,813 females.

These facts are revealed in the preliminary report on the Union census of this year, issued last night.

Concurrent with the enumeration in the Union, censuses were taken in South-West Africa, Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland and Southern Rhodesia. The totals are:—South-West Africa, 140,933; Basutoland, 562,411; Bechuanaland, 265,756; Swaziland, 146,015; and Southern Rhodesia, 315,753.

#### EUROPEAN TOTALS

The European totals are: South-West Africa: 30,505, 16,439 males and 14,066 females; Basutoland: 1,434, 750 males, 684 females; Bechuanaland: 1,899, 1,064 males, 835 females; Swaziland: 2,735, 1,471 males, 1,264 females; Southern Rhodesia: 55,419, 29,718 males, 25,701 females.

The figure of the total population of the Union issued on June 19 is 108,680 short of the present total. This big difference is mainly due to the late receipt of forms and books from many areas and to errors made by enumerators. The final results which will be arrived at by machine tabulation will be available about the middle of 1937, but it is not expected that they will vary to any appreciable degree from those now published. The principal difference will probably be due to adjustments between the European and coloured community, between Bantu and coloured, and to a lesser degree between males and females, according to the degree of care exercised by enumerators in compiling their summaries.

Excluding supervisors and special clerical assistants there were 11,524 persons employed on active enumeration. The Union was divided up into 8,445 sub-districts, 2,836 for the towns and villages, and 5,609 sub-divisions of the native reserves, crown lands, farming areas, etc. The persons engaged in field work numbered 7,797 Europeans and 534 non-European enumerators. In addition, 822 non-European interpreters and 2,371 native chiefs and headmen were employed to ensure that the non-European element of the population was accounted for. An analysis of the 8,331 enumerators shows that 191 were railway officials for the enumeration of passengers on trains and at stations, and of officials in restrooms, 495 were police officers, 1,607 were Government officials, 5,504 are farmers and other private individuals and 534 were non-Europeans.

The South African Railways was divided into nine systems for administrative purposes. A Railway superintendent of census was appointed for each system and working under them were 191 enumerators. They enumerated 12,044 persons, but not all of them were railway travellers. Persons on railway premises, train staffs in restrooms, and gangs in railway camps in Natal were also accounted for by these enumerators. The total figure was 12,044, of whom 4,145 were Europeans, 7,214 natives, 47 Asiatics, and 638 coloureds.

#### EXPENDITURE

At the present time all expenditure authorised for enumeration has not yet been made, but sufficient information is available to compute the approximate cost per head of the population enumerated. The cost per capita for the whole Union was 2.05d. The highest cost was 2.46 pence in the Orange Free State and the lowest in Natal, 1.11d.

The present total European population of Natal is 190,551 and 1,756,089 non-Europeans. In previous years the figures were, 1891: Europeans, 46,788; non-Europeans, 497,125; 1931: Europeans, 177,449.

The population of leading European centres were: Johannesburg and suburbs: 257,530; all races: 519,268; Capetown and suburbs: 171,534; all races: 335,371; Durban and suburbs: 95,036; all races: 259,647; Pretoria and suburbs: 76,954; all races: 128,636; Port Elizabeth and suburbs: 53,448; all races: 109,824; Germiston and suburbs: 32,573; all races: 79,427; East London and suburbs: 31,301; all races: 60,550; Bloemfontein and suburbs: 30,289; all races: 62,842; Maritzburg and suburbs, 22,458; all races: 49,551; Kimberley and suburbs: 15,570; all races: 40,229. The new Maritzburg figure for Europeans represents an increase of 877 over the 1931 European total.



*Area*  
 Natal 35284 54.37  
 Cape 276966 12.66  
 Transvaal 110450 29.77  
 O.F.S. 50389 11.04  
*Pp. 9. 10. 11. 12.*

# Times

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## Union Census Figures

**POPULATION NOW**  
**9,479,985**

**Increase of 151,215**  
**Europeans**

**NATAL STILL UNDER**  
**2,000,000 MARK**

PRETORIA, Tuesday.

**T**HE following are the preliminary census figures for the Union as at May 5, 1936:—

Europeans ... ..	1,979,390
Natives ... ..	6,529,784
Asiatics ... ..	215,529
Coloureds ... ..	755,282
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>9,479,985</b>

Details of the population show the following totals for the respective sexes:—

### EUROPEANS.

Males ... ..	1,001,098
Females ... ..	978,292

### NATIVES

Males ... ..	3,287,236
Females ... ..	3,242,548

### ASIATICS

Males ... ..	116,551
Females ... ..	98,978

### COLOURED

Males ... ..	380,050
Females ... ..	375,232

### TOTALS FOR UNION

Males ... ..	4,784,935
Females ... ..	4,695,050

The European population of the Transvaal exceeds that of the Cape Province for the first time in the census returns. The figures are:—

### TRANSVAAL

Europeans ... ..	814,994
Natives ... ..	2,400,381
Asiatics ... ..	26,009
Coloureds ... ..	46,618
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,288,002</b>

### CAPE PROVINCE

Europeans ... ..	784,770
Natives ... ..	2,037,074
Asiatics ... ..	11,041
Coloureds ... ..	674,178
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,507,063</b>

### ORANGE FREE STATE

Europeans ... ..	190,107
Natives ... ..	549,449
Asiatics ... ..	36
Coloureds ... ..	16,895
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>756,487</b>

### NATAL

Europeans ... ..	189,519
Natives ... ..	1,542,880
Asiatics ... ..	178,443
Coloureds ... ..	17,591
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,928,433</b>

The percentage increase 1921-1936 is as under:—

### EUROPEANS.

Males, 28.01; females, 33.88.  
 Percentage increase, 30.27.

### NATIVES.

Males, 37.98; females, 40.04.  
 Percentage increase, 39.

### ASIATICS.

Males, 19.24; females, 44.72.  
 Percentage increase, 30.05.

### COLOURED.

Males, 38.09; females, 38.81.  
 Percentage increase, 38.44.

The percentage increases for all races are:—

Males, 35.28.  
 Females, 38.43.  
 All persons, 36.82.

The figures given above are subject to final audit.—Reuter.

The last census of both Europeans and natives was taken in 1921 when the total population of all races in the Union was given as 6,928,580.

In 1931 a census of the white population gave the total of these in the Union as 1,828,175.

In 1934 the estimated native population was 5,761,900.



1947

UNION'S POPULATION

# CENSUS REVEALS 17.4% INCREASE

PRETORIA, Monday.

**T**HE total population of the Union is 11,258,858—an increase of 1,668,960, or 17.40 per cent., over the 1936 census figures, according to provisional figures for the population census of the Union taken on May 7. The figures, which were released by the Office of Census and Statistics to-day, are subject to correction on final audit.

The return gives the European population of the Union as 2,335,460—an increase of 331,603, or 16.55 per cent., compared with the 1936 figures; the Native population as 7,735,809—an increase of 1,139,120, or 17.27 per cent.; the Asiatic population as 282,539—an increase of 62,848, or 28.61 per cent.; and the figure for mixed and other Coloured races as 905,050—an increase of 17.59 per cent.

**MORE MEN THAN WOMEN**

Of the Union's total European population of 2,335,460, the Transvaal has 1,041,835, or almost half. There are slightly more European women than men in the Cape and in Natal, but the figures for the male population in the Transvaal and the Free State are slightly above the figures for females. On balance, however, there are 13,824 more European men than European women in the Union.

For all other races the figures

are 22,623 Coloureds and 1,699,068 Natives. Of the Europeans 115,718 are men and 117,205 women. Of the Asiatics 117,490 are men and 110,629 women. For Coloureds and Natives the figures are 11,642 men and 10,981 women and 816,962 men and 882,106 women respectively, making a total of 1,061,812 men and 1,120,921 women of all races.

**FREE STATE**

For the Free State the figures are 875,545, of whom 201,091 are Europeans, 14 Asiatics, 13,967 Coloureds and 660,473 Natives. Of the Europeans 101,319 are men and 99,772 women. Of the Asiatics nine are men and five are women. For Coloureds and Natives the figures are 7,094 men and 6,873 women and 332,386 men and 430,808 women, making a total of 430,808 men and 444,737 women of all races.

The following are the figures of the population of the principal urban centres including suburbs adjoining municipal boundaries.

Town	Europeans	Asiatics	Coloureds	Natives	All Races
Johannesburg .. .. .	324,304	16,166	27,294	360,179	727,943
Capetown .. .. .	214,201	7,959	197,484	34,408	454,052
Durban .. .. .	124,792	113,440	10,206	108,866	357,304
Pretoria .. .. .	124,542	5,096	4,614	102,115	236,367
Port Elizabeth .. .. .	64,745	3,636	30,794	47,056	146,231
Germiston .. .. .	51,744	1,270	1,755	74,202	128,971
East London .. .. .	39,646	1,237	5,129	32,518	78,530
Bloemfontein .. .. .	37,750	4	2,093	42,475	82,322
Maritzburg .. .. .	27,555	11,854	2,928	20,825	63,162
Brakpan .. .. .	27,351	49	349	55,493	83,242
Springs .. .. .	25,355	729	642	79,290	106,016
Benoni .. .. .	24,303	1,189	2,621	46,010	74,123
Krugersdorp .. .. .	23,441	614	1,427	46,149	71,631
Roodepoort .. .. .	22,950	385	1,154	47,545	72,034
Boksburg .. .. .	20,512	825	1,134	30,948	53,419
Kimberley .. .. .	18,815	1,063	10,593	24,974	55,545
Potchefstroom .. .. .	13,558	385	926	12,067	26,936
Vereeniging .. .. .	12,145	555	480	28,913	42,093
Uitenhage .. .. .	11,015	314	4,958	9,980	26,267
Paarl .. .. .	10,935	67	12,963	2,628	26,593
Randfontein .. .. .	10,424	27	617	21,255	32,323
Grahamstown .. .. .	8,900	205	2,789	10,942	22,836
Queenstown .. .. .	8,136	92	2,136	13,174	23,538
Kroonstad .. .. .	7,670	—	629	12,728	21,027
Nigel .. .. .	6,053	187	76	23,959	30,275

for men are also higher than the figures for women. Of the total population figures for the Union of 11,258,858, 5,713,824 are men and 5,545,034 women.

**REDUCTIONS**

The only reductions in population are for Asiatics and Coloured persons in the Free State. There are now 14 Asiatics in the Free State, or 15 less than there were in 1936, and 13,967 Coloureds, or 3,976 less than there were in 1936.

The European population of the Free State shows an increase of 113, the smallest increase in any of the provinces. Natal has 42,374 more Europeans and 44,458 more Asiatics than in 1936. The Transvaal has 221,079 more Europeans and the Cape 68,037 more Europeans.

**TRANSVAAL**

The total population of the Transvaal is given as 4,183,779, of whom 1,041,835 are Europeans, 37,505 Asiatics, 55,270 Coloureds and 3,049,169 Natives. Of the Europeans, 529,520 are men and 512,315 women.

Of the Asiatic population, 20,356 are men and 17,149 women. In the case of Coloureds and Natives, the figures are 27,927 men and 27,343 women, and 1,739,637 men and 1,309,532 women respectively. This makes a total of 2,317,440 men and 1,866,339 women of all races.

**CAPE PROVINCE**

For the Cape the figures are 4,016,801, of whom 899,611 are Europeans, 16,901 Asiatics, 816,190 Coloureds and 2,327,099 Natives. Of the Europeans, 428,085 are men and 431,527 women. Of the Asiatics, 9,181 are men and 7,720 women. For Coloureds and Natives the figures are 406,460 men and 406,730 women, and 1,060,038 men and 1,267,061 women respectively, making a total of 1,903,764 men and 2,113,037 women of all races.

**NATAL**

The total population of Natal is given as 2,182,733 of whom 232,923 are Europeans, 228,119 Asiatics,

The Union's total population of 11,258,858 is made up as follows:

- Europeans, 1,174,642 men and 1,160,818 women—a total of 2,335,460;
- Asiatics, 147,036 men and 135,503 women—a total of 282,539;
- Coloureds, 453,123 men and 451,927 women—a total of 905,050;
- Natives, 3,939,023 men and 3,796,786 women—a total of 7,735,809.

**PROVINCIAL INCREASES**

Of the total population increase of 842,309 in the Transvaal since 1936, 221,079 are Europeans, 12,012 Asiatics, 4,429 Coloureds and 604,789 Natives.

Of the total population increase of 486,901 in the Cape, 68,037 are Europeans, 6,393 Asiatics, 130,942 Coloureds and 281,529 Natives.

In Natal the total population increase of 236,265 is made up as follows: Europeans 42,374, Asiatics 44,458, Coloureds 3,994 and Natives 145,439.

In the Free State the population increase over the 1936 figure is given as 103,485. The Native population increased by 107,363 and the European population by 113, but the Coloured population decreased by 3,976 and Asiatics by 15.

The percentage increase for the Union is given as 16.55 per cent. for Europeans, 28.61 for Asiatics, 17.59 for Coloureds and 17.27 for Natives. The total increase of 1,668,960 for all races since 1936 works out at a percentage increase of 17.40.—(S.A.P.A.)

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