

13, 11, 6



**DIE PROGRESSIEWE PARTY VAN SUID-AFRIKA
THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA**

TRANSSVAALSE PROVINSIALE KANTOOR
TRANSSVAAL PROVINCIAL OFFICE

6th June, 1972.

Mr. D. Horner,
The S.A. Institute of Race Relations,
68, de Korte St.,
BRAAMFONTEIN.

Dear Dudley,

Herewith a very stark skeleton of the type of thing we had in mind.
Over to you to put some meat on the bare bones.

I think simplicity of presentation should be the keynote. Figures and
statistics had perhaps better appear in the form of footnotes.

It will probably be the best if each of you individually came up with
whatever you wish to contribute. Then it will be up to me to do the
final editing and polishing.

As ever,

W.B. de Villiers

*P.S. May I remind you that
your deadline is 12/6/72*

W.B. DE VILLIERS.

Rand Central 103, Jeppestraat, Johannesburg. Posbus 8825 Foon 23-6177 Tel. Adres: „Progrespar”
103 Rand Central, Jeppe Street, Johannesburg. P.O. Box 8825 Phone 23-6177 Tel. Address: "Progrespar"

WHAT'S IN IT FOR THE WORKER?

Some Implications of Progressive Party policy

Introduction

Who and what is the worker? (Definition to be attempted by Kraft)

1. THE WORKING MAN'S REALITY

What kind of country is the South African White worker living in and what is the situation in which he finds himself?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| The
Credit
Side | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) His privileges as a White manb) Job and advancement opportunitiesc) Educational facilitiesd) Trade union rightse) Social rights and personal freedom |
| The
Debit
Side | <ul style="list-style-type: none">f) The looming threat of non-white numbers. The host of unskilled Africans a lethal drain on White economy. Disparity of income levels a constant temptation to revolution.g) Restraints upon the national economy through present economic policies. How will this ultimately affect the job security and future prosperity of the White worker himself.h) The immoral political ideology underlying the crippling of the economy. |

2. THE WORKING MAN'S IDEAL

- a) Job and income security
- b) Security coupled with the real possibility of prosperity and progress
- c) A liberation from constant fear of the Black man.
- d) Participation in a booming economy
- e) A moral political policy to provide untroubled consciences.

3. THE ACTION REQUIRED - to translate Reality into Ideal.

Time is running out for all of us whilst the transition from a doomed reality to a more ideal situation is eminently feasible as long as we start acting - above

all acting politically - soon. What lines of action stand open to us?

- a) Acceptance of the non-White as a fellow-citizen and of South Africa as an irreversibly multi-racial country.
- b) Discrimination between citizens only on the basis of merit and no longer on the basis of race and colour.
- c) Abolition of the industrial colour bar.
- d) The rate for the job.
- e) Removal of all unnecessary restraints upon the economy.
- f) Decentralization of governmental power
- g) Entrenchment of the rights and freedoms of provinces, racial groups and individuals.
- h) Protection of the security of minorities against domination by majorities
- i) Universal compulsory education
- j) Untrammelled opportunities for all to taste the fruits of their own endeavour.
- k) Freedom of choice in social relations and associations.

The Progressive Party, in its policy, makes provision for all of these lines of action. Why not join it and get where the action is?

P O P U L A T I O N

White	3 088 492	19,3%	White	3 751 328	17,5%
Coloured	1 509 258	9,4%	Coloured	2 018 453	9,4%
Asian	477 125	2,9%	Asian	620 436	2,9%
African	<u>10 927 922</u>	68,4%	African	<u>15 057 952</u>	70,2%
	16 002 797			21 448 169	

White population growth has levelled off - will probably not increase whatever the exhortations.

Indian and Coloured population growth has gone "over the top" and is starting to decline.

African population is still in "explosive" growth stage and increasing at faster rate than provided for in E.D.P.

This probably means that unless there is a dramatic reverse of present trends population at year 2 000 will be

Whites	10%
Coloureds)	
Indians)	10%
Africans	80%

(See October 1971 Pretoria Conference on Population Explosion - Dr. Van Rensburg, Deputy Supt. H.F. Verwoerd Hospital - Pretoria.)

Some 53,53% of the African population were in "white areas" in 1970 (See Muriel Horrell).

566 000 Africans will have to be "removed" in the next decade if government plans are to be fulfilled. (In the last decade it seems that roughly 1½ million have been removed.)

According to Prof. Reynders (see Survey 1971 page 215)

1970-1970 88 000 jobs need to be created annually
in and around "homelands."

In $10\frac{1}{2}$ years since decentralization commenced
68 500 jobs have been created for Africans in
decentralized areas i.e. 6 524 a year. Permanent
Committee for Location of Industry (now Decentrali-
sation Board) calculated that it now requires R6 200
of additional investment per additional employee in
decentralised areas. (See Survey 1971 page 215 - check
Reynders' figures.)

Myths seem to have been admitted by Gov't - see following votes:

PLANNING

R11 000 000

Sub-head	1972-73	1971-2	Increase	Decrease
1. Development of Border and other				
Less-developed areas	<u>R</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>R</u>
Rosslyn	60 000	400 000		340 000
Phalaborwa	b	5 000		5 000
Richards Bay	5 400 000	3 700 000	1 700 000	
Brits	1 700 000	1 000 000	700 000	
East London , , , ,	1 400 000	2 000 000		600 000
King Williams' Town	5 000	200 000		195 000
Queenstown ,	b	5 000		5 000
Estcourt	b	200 000		200 000
		b	5 000	5 000
Tzaneen	40 000	300 000		260 000
Pietersburg	1 700 000	750 000	950 000	260 000
Rustenburg	1 700 000	750 000	950 000	
Mafeking	b	5 000		5 000
Zastron	b	10 000		10 000
Zeerust	b	10 000		10 000
Delareyville	45 000	80 000		35 000
Potgietersrus	140 000	150 000		10 000
Molteno	b	50 000		50 000
Ladysmith , ,	160 000		160 000	
Newcastle	340 000		340 000	
General	10 000	130 000		120 000
	<u>11 000 000</u>	<u>9 000 000</u>	<u>3 850 000</u>	<u>1 850 000</u>
		Net increase		<u>R2 000 000</u>

Also for Revenue A/C (R.P 2/1972)

R50 000 for In-service

training of labours in approved

border areas.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION 1971

		<u>%</u>
Whites	1 554 000	18,6
Coloured	732 000	8,8
Asians	188 000	2,3
Bantu	<u>5 856 000</u>	<u>70,3</u>
	<u>8 330 000</u>	<u>100</u>

1970 Ratio of Economically Active People
To Population

Whites	1 : 2,6
Coloured	1 : 2,9
Asian	1 : 3,85
African	1 : 3

What this indicates is that whites are relatively overemployed with respect to other groups while Asians, Africans and Coloureds and relatively underemployed. This is, however, a two-edged sword. It affirms earlier statements on population growth. It is, moreover, customary for work (see B.M.R. Surveys). Moreover, Africans are not being trained to fill more productive occupations. It could be argued that Whites are carrying a disproportionate load (it often is, of course).

(See Sadie in
1971 Survey page 186)

PRODUCTIVITY AND AFRICAN

EDUCATION

ENROLMENT 1958 - 1970¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Drop-out Rate</u>
1958	Sub-A	361 440	100
1959	Sub-B	261 418	72,3
1960	Std. 1	238 146	66,0
1961	Std.II	200 065	55,4
1962	Std.III	153 688	42,5
1963	Std.IV	116 629	32,0
1964	Std.V	91 736	25,0
1965	Std.VI	86 311	23,9 <u>Examina-</u> <u>tion</u>
1966	Form 1	33 773	9,4
1967	Form II	27 085	7,5
1968	Form III	19 679	5,5 <u>Junior</u> <u>Certificate</u>
1969	FormIV	4 713	1,3
1970	Form V	2 938	0,8 <u>Matricu-</u> <u>lation</u>

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- 1.) Figures for 1958 to 1968 taken from Dept. of Bantu Education. Annual Report for 1969. Figures for 1969 and 1970 taken from Survey of Race Relations for the respective years.

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