Die Banier

1962-July, pg. 10. “Cantata at Tiervlei”

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE COLOURED POPULATION

Demographic Characteristics

By Prof. S. P. Cilliers

MET groot genoeg konsig ons aan dat Prof S. P. Cilliers, professor in sosiologie aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch, toegetree het tot ons kring van vaste medewerkers.

Hy sal skryf oor aspekte van die sosiale en ekonomiese posisie van die Kleurlingbevolking — 'n onderwerp waarvan hy sedert jare 'n besondere studie gemaak het.

By eerste artikel verskyn hiernaas.

FOR the purposes of census analyses, the population of the Republic of South Africa is usually divided into four groups, viz. Whites, Coloureds, Asiatics and Bantu. According to the preliminary results of the census of 1960, the total population of South Africa was as follows at that date:

Table I: Composition of South African population, 1960

	Number	%
Whites	3,067,638	19.4
Coloureds	1,488,638	9.4
Asiatics	477,414	3.0
Bantu	10,807,892	68.2
TOTAL	15,841,582	100.0

It should be noted that these figures are based on the preliminary results of the latest census, and are therefore subject to confirmation by the final results. However, since these are the latest official statistics available, it has to be assumed that they represent the most accurate data available in this connection.

According to these figures, the Republic has today a population of almost sixteen million people, of which 9.4% are classified as Coloured. It should be remembered that this number naturally includes a rather heterogeneous group of people, since according to the classification used by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, people not classifiable as a member of any of the other three population groups are usually classed with the Coloured group. Naturally, however, the overwhelming majority of the people in this group are by descent members of what has traditionally been distinguished as the Cape Coloured population group.

Keeping this qualification in mind, the Coloureds then form just slightly less than one-tenth of the total population of the Republic, while the Whites, with slightly more than double that total form just under two-tenths, and the Bantu, with almost seven times the number of the Coloureds, form just less than seven-tenths of the total. The Asiatics, with just less than half a million people, form the smallest of the four population groups.

It is significant to note that the composition of the population of the Republic has not changed significantly during the past half century or more, although there has been a slight trend of a decrease in the relative proportion of Whites and a slight increase in the relative strength of the Bantu, Coloured and Asiatic sections of the population. Whereas the Whites has decreased from 21.6% in 1904 to 19.4% in 1960, there has been an increase in the Coloureds from 8.6% to 9.4% of the total population and in the Bantu from 67.4% to 68.2%, while the Asiatics has increased from 2.4% to 3.0% of the total population during the same period.

Demographers confidently expect, however, that the composition of the population of our country will in future change considerably and that by the year 2,000 all three non-white groups will show a considerable increase relative to the Whites, unless South Africa is to experience a very large nett gain of white immigrants per annum over the next forty years. Since during the past decades there has never been a large influx of white immigrants, this does not seem to be a realistic possibility. It can therefore be expected that the trend over the past fifty years and more for a decrease in the White population relative to the other population groups will be continued for the forseeable future. It is expected that by the end of the century the Whites will probably not form more than about 15% of the total population, while the Coloureds is expected to increase to approximately 13% of the total population.

This position is due to the fact that the various non-white population groups are now entering that stage in their demographic histories where typically high rates of increase are experienced, whereas the white group is already well past that stage.

Viewed over a long period, four stages can generally be distinguished in the demographic history of any population.

The first stage is characterized by a very high birth rate accompanied by a high death rate which, however, shows a tendency to decrease as a result of economic advancement and an improvement of health.

The second stage is characterized by a tendency for the birth rate to start dropping, accompanied, however, by a much sharper drop in the death rate.

During the third stage the decline in the birth rate tends to outstrip that of the death rate, so that the increase in the population is slowed down. In South Africa the White population is already well past the second stage while the various non-white population groups are still, viewed as whole, mostly in the first stage, but moving into the second phase. It seems, therefore, that our country is now really on the verge of what is popularly called a population boom as far as its non-white population groups are concerned. During the immediate future this will apply especially to the Asiatics and the Coloureds.

In the case of the Coloureds it will be shown later that a radical lowering of the death rate — especially the infant death rate — can be brought about in a relatively short time. This would contribute to a higher growth rate for the Coloured population.

Apart from natural increase, i.e., growth due to a preponderance of births over deaths, the only other factor influencing population growth is migration. In the case of the Whites, the trend over the past decades have been for a slight gain resulting from a majority of immigrants over emigrants.

However, in recent decades — with the exception of the abnormal war years — there has never been a very considerable gain or loss due to migration. In the case of the Asiatics, Bantu and Coloureds, migration has in recent years not been a significant factor at all, although it is estimated that a considerable number of Bantu residents of the Republic are in fact illegal immigrants. Officially, however, South Africa received only 16 non-white immigrants in 1960 and lost 93 non-white emigrants during the same year. These figures are, for all practical purposes completely insignificant as far as the total population structure is concerned. Official figures for 1961 are not yet available, but it is not expected that they will differ much from those of previous years except perhaps for a slight increase in the number of emigrants.

In this connection it should be noted that the claim is sometimes made that non-whites who emigrate from South Africa are mostly from the most advanced social, economic and cultural strata. If this is true, the emigration of even a relatively small number of people from its most advanced section may naturally be regarded as a loss to the country. However, at present the number of individuals lost to the country in this way is so small that it does not seem to be of any great significance.

(To be continued.)

Mnr. H. L. Greyling BESTUURDER VAN KORPORASIE

DIE benoeming is aangekondig van mnr. H. L. Greyling tot Bestuurder van die Kleurling Ontwikkelingskorporasie. Voorts is mnr. M. J. Pentz aangestel as rekenmeester-sekretaris.

Mnr. Greyling wat op 1 Augustus met sy nuwe werk begin, is nou assistent-boekhouer (bemarking) van die Sagtevrugtesaad in Kaapstad. Hy het 'n M.Comgraad in bestuur en administrasie.

Mnr. Pentz is geoktroileerde rekenmeester met wye sake-ervaring, en hy begin op 1 September in sy nuwe werk.

Die korporasie se kantoor is in die Sanlamsentrum in Kaapstad (Vierde verdieping).

LEARN TO FACE SHOCKS

By Dr. S. E. Rosenberg

NO one is suggesting that parents go out of their way to inflict torture on their children — but neither ought they feel guilty for not straining every muscle to give them only pleasure.

Tom is a happy, comfortable home, put his finger on a fundamental problem, when he explained his difficulty to a social worker: "My folks were always afraid to hurt my feelings. Everything I wanted, they said I could have — if not right away, then maybe some day. I grew up feeling that I was entitled to happiness and if things didn't go my way, someone else was to blame."

Tom's situation points up the psychic hurt and the moral confusion we can cause our children by seeking to make their lives too easy, all the time. Life is no bed of roses, and as parents, we have an obligation to prepare our children to absorb the shocks and the stresses of living. The parent who teaches his children how to handle disappointment and pain need not apologize. He is doing a better job than the one who thinks he's giving them love by not denying them anything.

In the name of love, we commit another error; we try to shield disciplining our children. It would disciplining ourselves too much, we assert our youngsters will feel unloved and therefore, unwanted. But the shoe is probably on the wrong foot; such parents are therefore too love-conscious, and are afraid to lose their child's affections, by showing too much control.

John, a good-looking, bright and perceptive seventeen-year-old tells a tale that more parents need to hear — particularly those who resemble his own.

His clergyman had called him in to discuss anti-social patterns in his behaviour. In self-defence John explained: "I've been getting away with murder at home. Dad's boss so busy succeeding at his job, I've been exposed only to mother."

Increasingly our children are being raised by their mothers alone. Fathers, busy competing and producing have sub-contracted the childrearing functions to their wives. But often, mother-love alone is biologically incapable of the physical fortitude required to hold the parental line against the strenuous desires of children.

Even if mothers earnestly try to discipline, something in their womanly slips show. Frequently they are not getting enough love and attention themselves. They feed on the affection their children give them. "Why", some women ask, "should I deny myself love by whipping my youngsters into line?"

Unfortunately, love without thoughtful, character-moulding discipline, like love without shared sacrifice, does not insure good children. Children must be exposed to reasonable and consistent doses of parental control, or else they will find growing up difficult. As we grow older we need to adjust to the requirements of those around us. Children must be shown how to do this by the parents can integrate into society. Those who were never put in the place by their parents may remain maladjusted through life.

"Oh my, isn't he cute!" may be a diplomatic way of describing the nasty little boy who runs roughshod over his friends. But it is not difficult to pick out the product of spineless parents in later life. They still think that they're "cute" kids." They have been fashioned into self-centred, self-satisfied monsters by doting parents who were afraid to lose their affection. They needed to be spanked, lovingly; instead they were spoiled, dreadfully. Sparing the rod does spoil the child; it also spoils the parent.

Cantata at Tiervlei

Choir of 200 Voices

"THE Galilean" a cantata by Jessop was recently performed in the new Coloured Civic Centre at Tiervlei by a combined choir of 200 voices representing several churches, including the Moria A.B.C. Mission and the Calvinist, Methodist, Lutheran and Africa-Kleurling Sending churches.

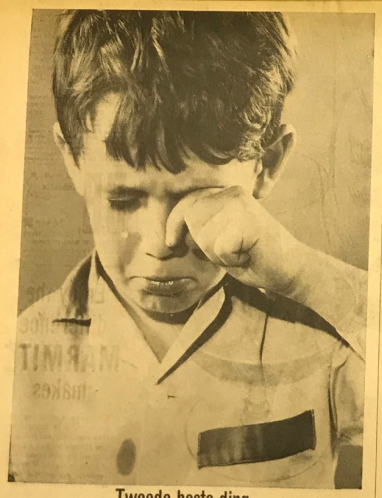
The Spes Bona Orchestra and Choral Society of Cape Town, directed by Mr. Dan Ulster, in addition to providing the accompaniment for the cantata, rendered several orchestral numbers.

Mr. J. A. Saulse, band leader and one of the founders of the orchestral group, perhaps received the biggest applause for the evening with his violin solos, Meditation (Thais) and Allegro (Monsrt).

The soloists for the cantata, Sybil Hendrickse, soprano, Sybil Varris, alto, Basil van Dieman, tenor and William Hendricks, bass, were outstanding.

Mr. Ulster as usual directed his orchestra with the "great Stravinsky determination."

A word of thanks must also be accorded to the organiser Mr. Peter Gie, for the wonderful performance. It's a pity however that some members of the audience, through lack of appreciation of good music, misbehaved themselves. This was particularly apparent whenever a solo was



Tweede beste ding vir 'n kind wat pyn het...

Net Moeder se troos en liefde is beter as Angiers Junior Aspirin wanneer 'n kind pyn het. Hulle bring verligting vinnig – en veilig. Daarom is dit so belangrik om hulle bijderland te hou. Hierdie klein tabletjies maak 'n einde aan die rasiewe en ronke verbonde aan die breek van volwassenes se

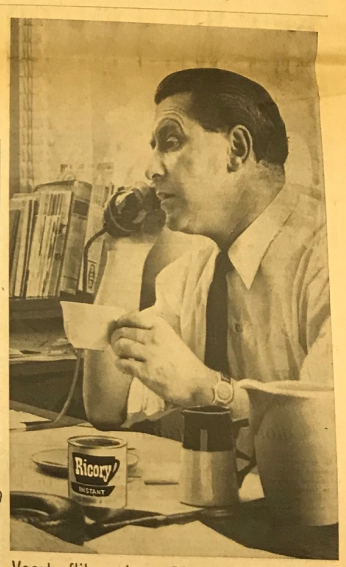
ORANGE FLAVOURED 24 TABLETS ANGIERS JUNIOR ASPIRIN FOR CHILDREN

aspirien; hulle bevat die medies-goedgekeurde dosis van 1¼ gr. suiwer aspirien. Hulle is veilig selfs vir babas, bevat 'n suur-neutraliseerder om te voorkom dat magies omgekrap raak en het 'n lemoensmaak wat hul besonder aangenaam maak om te neem. Vir u gemeedsrus kry vandag daarvan.

VEILIGE PYNVERLIGTING VIR ALLE KINDERS

DIE OORSPRONKLIKE JUNIOR ASPIRIN

Tyd vir koffie?... Ja



dis Ricory-tyd!

Voortreflike volgeur Ricory, Suid-Afrika se gunsteling, maak die volmaakte koppie koffie.

Ricory die beste–kos nou minder