South Africa Fact Sheet

KEY

African
White
Coloured (mixed black and white)
Indian

N.B.—All figures have been converted into dollars at the rate of one Rand = $1.15
—Sources, referred to in abbreviated form in the text, are listed on the last page.
—South African race classification categories are used throughout.

POPULATION

RACIAL BREAKDOWN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>18.6 million</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured (mixed black and white)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

URBAN-RURAL BREAKDOWN: More than three-quarters of non-African groups live in urban areas. Based on 1970 figures, 29.3% of Africans live in white urban areas, 24.3% on white farms and 46.4% in African bantustans (special reserves). — SABF

LAND

AREA: 472,359 sq. miles (larger than Germany, France, Italy and Portugal combined). — Yearbook '77

LAND RESERVATION: 87% of the total land is reserved for Whites; 13% for Africans. Indians and Coloureds are required to live in designated sections in White areas. — Yearbook '77

GOVERNMENT

Only whites have the vote. The government operates on a parliamentary system. The country is an independent Republic, having left the British Commonwealth in 1961.

IMPORTANT DATES

8th C.—First known African settlement.
1652 —First Europeans arrive.
1886 —Discovery of gold.
1906 —Bambatha’s Rebellion; uprisings in South Africa and Namibia mark a high point of early African resistance to white rule.
1910 —Union formed and constitution adopted.
1912 —African National Congress founded to fight for African rights. Later organizations include the Pan Africanist Congress and the Unity Movement of South Africa.
1919 —South Africa granted mandate over Namibia by League of Nations.
1948 —National Party comes to power; apartheid is pursued as official policy.
1960 —Sharpeville Massacre; 69 Africans are killed as police fire on a peaceful demonstration called to protest pass laws.
1976 —African student uprisings spread from Soweto throughout the country; close to 1,000 people are killed.
ECONOMY

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1977: $37.19 billion (not adjusted for inflation.)
—SA Reserve Bank

VALUE OF TRADE 1977 vs. 1976: Exports, excluding gold—$7.28 billion ($5.62 billion, 1976);
—SA Reserve Bank

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS, 1977: Imports from—USA ($1.1 billion), West Germany, UK, Japan;
Exports to—UK, USA ($906 million), West Germany, Japan. —Rankings: FM 5/12/78. US figures:
—SA Reserve Bank

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—EXPORTS IN ORDER OF VALUE: Imports—machinery and electrical equipment;
transport equipment; chemicals and allied products. Exports—gold; base metals and minerals; diamonds
and semi-precious stones; prepared food stuffs. —SA Reserve Bank

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES 1977-78 vs. 1975-76: $1.96 billion vs. $1.20 billion (19% of total budget and
5.1% of GNP vs. 15% of total budget and 4.1% of GNP.) —SA Government White Paper, 1977

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

WORKFORCE, 1976:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Wages/mo.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>7.30 million</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>.84</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>.23</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10.17</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—Survey '77

MIGRANT LABOR:

—Forty three percent of the economically active African men are migrants. —Survey '77
—The largest percentage of migrants is found in mining, where migrants make up about 87% of the
African workforce. —FM 6/10/77

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME, 1976:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—Survey '77

EMPLOYMENT AND AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES, 1976

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Mining</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>employment</td>
<td>wages/mo.</td>
<td>employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>708,200</td>
<td>$146</td>
<td>828,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloured</td>
<td>207,500</td>
<td>$177</td>
<td>7,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>73,400</td>
<td>$210</td>
<td>1,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>276,400</td>
<td>$657</td>
<td>96,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,264,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>731,199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The South African Institute of Race Relations estimated that 1.3 million Africans were engaged in subsistence
agriculture in the Bantustans in 1976. Best estimates, based on available data in Survey, indicate that at least an
additional 716, 856 Africans (75% of the agricultural labor force) were employed on white farms in 1976. Estimates of
1976 monthly African wages ranged from $61 to $90; cash wages—$18 to $49; in kind wages—$35 to $77.
MONTHLY PER CAPITA INCOME, 1977:

- African: $20.70
- Coloured: $49.45
- Indian: $80.50
- White: $248.40

—FM 5/19/78

AFRICAN INCOME VS. POVERTY LEVEL: The Household Subsistence Level (HSL), issued by the Institute for Planning Research of Port Elizabeth University, estimates the absolute minimum essential to survival for an African family of six. Intended as a guide for employers in the formulation of pay scales, the HSL makes no provision for taxes, medical or educational expenses.

—In April 1978, the HSL for an African family of six in urban areas ranged from $144.72 to $178.14 monthly.
—A 1978 Market Research Africa survey revealed that nearly 89% of African households have monthly incomes of less than $230. —FM 5/19/78
—In 1975, with the poverty line set at $127.65, a study showed that 63.5% of African households had monthly incomes of less than $92. —FM 11/19/76

UNEMPLOYMENT:
—As of April 1978, non-African unemployment stood at 30,229, down from the December 1977 figure of 34,641. —SA Reserve Bank, June 1978
—In August 1978, the Central Merchant Bank (Senbank) of South Africa estimated African unemployment in South Africa to be 2.3 million. —SANA, August 6-19, 1978

EDUCATION

ATTENDANCE AND COSTS: School attendance is compulsory and free for white children 7-16. It is neither compulsory nor free for African children, whose parents must bear costs, not applicable to other racial groups, which average at least $50 a year. —NYT 7/15/76

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN ACTUALLY IN SCHOOL:

- Age 7-14—White, 100%; African, 75%
- Age 13-18 (secondary school)—White, 66.3%; African, 4% —NYT 7/15/76

GOVERNMENT PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION, 1975-76:

- African (excluding Transkei)—$48;
- Coloured—$160.60;
- Indian—$218;
- White—$740.60. —Survey ’77

BACHELORS’ DEGREES AWARDED, JUNE 1975-May 1976:

- African—563;
- Coloured—218;
- Indian—240;
- White—11,214. —Survey ’77

HEALTH

INFANT MORTALITY (deaths under one year) PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

—NATIONAL*: Whites, 18.4; Coloureds, 115.5; Indians, 32 (1974) —Survey ’76
—*no data available for Africans
—CITY OF JOHANNESBURG: Whites, 20.3; Africans, 95.5; Coloureds, 66.1; Indians, 29.3 (1970) —SAFB

LIFE EXPECTANCY*

- Males: White, 64.5; Coloured, 48.8; Indian, 59.3.
- Females: White, 72.3; Coloured, 56.1; Indian, 63.9.
—*no data available for Africans —Survey ’76

US-SOUTH AFRICA ECONOMIC TIES


US INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1977

—TOTAL: $1.8 billion ($1.67 billion in 1976) —US Commerce Dept., August 1978
—AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA: 19%

(US investment In South Africa is second only to that of the UK) —To The Point International, 2/20/78

—RATE OF RETURN: 11% (12% in 1976) —US Commerce Dept., August 1978
—TOP AREAS OF INVESTMENT, 1975 (in order of magnitude): Petroleum; mining and smelting; trade; machinery; chemicals and allied products. —US Commerce Dept.
—MAJOR INVESTORS BY SIZE OF INVESTMENT: petroleum—Mobil ($1/2 billion), Caltex (more than $225 million); transportation—GM ($119 million), Ford ($135 million); mining and chemicals—Union Carbide (over $100 million), Kennecott ($130 million), Phelps Dodge ($30 million plus participation in a $200 million project), US Steel ($75 million); communications—IBM ($80 million).

—Figures are estimates based on available resources, including company documents.

N.B. Polaroid ceased operating through a distributor in South Africa in November, 1977. Since 1976 Chrysler and ITT have merged their South African operations into locally owned firms; Weyerhaeuser has sold its operation completely; and, a number of companies, including Kodak and Control Data, have indicated that they will not increase their investments.

—MAJOR INVESTORS BY SIZE OF WORKFORCE: Ford (4,877); GM (3,900); Mobil (3,300); Coca-Cola (3,000); Goodyear (2,925); Firestone (2,429). —US Consulate, SA and company documents.


CONTROL AND REPRESSION

THE LAW: The terrorism Act allows for indefinite incommunicado detention of any person suspected of being a "terrorist" or withholding information. The Internal Security Act allows preventative detention of any person considered to be engaging in activities which could endanger the security of the state. Persons detained under the Terrorism Act cannot have access to lawyers, family or friends. The Internal Security Act permits the banning of any person or publication engaged in activities "calculated to endanger public order." A banned person must stay in a certain area and may not attend meetings, speak publicly, publish anything, or meet with other banned people or with any "gathering" of two or more people. Banning orders are virtually unchallengeable in a court of law. The ill-named Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents Act requires Africans to carry passbooks, issued either from work and living permits. Failure to produce a passbook or a permit is grounds for arrest and imprisonment. The Bantu Urban Areas Act requires blacks to live in segregated ghettos in towns.

DETENTION:
—Between July 1976 and June 1977, 1089 people were known to have been detained by the South African authorities. —S.A. Dept. of Prisons Annual Report 1976-77, quoted in Focus 17, July 1978.
—Between March 1976 and November 1977, at least 19 people were known to have died in detention. —Survey '77

BANNING:
As of November 30, 1977, 49 Whites and 119 Africans were restricted under banning orders. —Survey '77

PASS LAW VIOLATIONS:
During 1977 at least 224,308 Africans were arrested for pass law violations. —RDM 4/6/78, quoted in Focus 16, May 1978

PRISON POPULATION:
During 1977 the daily average prison population was 100,832 persons: 74,612 Africans; 21,168 Coloureds; 4,431 Whites; 621 Indians. —RDM 2/22/78, quoted in Focus 16, May 1978