

Racism and Human Ecology: White Supremacy in Twentieth-Century South Africa - Appendix

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Racism and Human Ecology. White Supremacy in Twentieth Century South Africa

Appendix 1: Population Statistics South Africa

To highlight the strength of ethnic categorisation as a power-keeping element of the Apartheid regime, it is necessary to describe the change of the population distribution in South Africa between 1960 and 1985, in order to gain an overview of demographic development. Based on population census from 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1985, the Bulletin of Statistics from 1960 to 1984 and the Survey of Race Relations in South Africa from 1963 to 1981, I show the distribution of 'racial' groups set by the South African government groups within the country over the years. Using the presented data, tendencies of the success in creating a modern racial segregated state will be shown.

As already stated above, Southern African population statistics have to be used with caution. However, the statistical information is useful to show how society engineering worked. Nevertheless, population statistics document the process of constructing an artificial population shift reached by exclusion of territory and changing categorisation of the population.

Dealing with racial and territorial categories, there are some interesting changes between 1960 and 1985. The numbers of 1960 and 1970 are taken from a print version of the censuses. Only the 1960 and 1970 census include the whole area of South Africa. The 1960 data uses the provinces as reference regions. However, there is a first effort to increase the proportion of the white population. There are two numbers for the Cape and Natal: the Transkeian Territories and Zululand were excluded. The 1970 is already more complex in territorial and ethnic partition. White areas are separated from Bantu Homelands. White areas are separated from Bantu Homelands. The partition of the African population into ethnic-linguistic groups starts in the 1970 version. There was a heading of ten 'Bantu National Units' plus an 'Others' category. The percentages of the single population groups I calculated myself.

I received the 1980 census in a digital version from the Datafirst portal.¹ The ethnic categories change from 1970 to 1980, with an interesting shift regarding population partition as well as epistemic practice. The 1980 census divides the population into nineteen groups. These population groups differ marginally from the National Units. The Sepedi and the Sheshoe unit no longer exists, although there is a North Sotho and a South Sotho group, which did not previously exist. The percentages of the population groups regarding the whole South African state I calculated myself. The distribution of the population groups in the single regions are

¹ <https://www.datafirst.uct.ac.za/dataportal/index.php/catalog/252>

calculated with SPSS via combining the parameters Province and Race. The territorial reference for the 1985 census is changed into the nine planning regions – including the Bantustans – not declared independent. These development regions were defined as follows:

Region A Western Cape including Walvis Bay 1985

Region B Northern Cape

Region C Orange Free State and QwaQwa

Region D Eastern Cape/Border

Region E Natal and KwaZulu

Region F Eastern Transvaal and KaNgwane and Part of the Simdlangentsha District

Development Region G Northern Transvaal and Lebowa and Gazankulu

Region H PWP Area and Moutse and Kwa Ndebele

Region J Western Transvaal

Like in the 1980 census, there are nineteen racial categories. Again, I calculated the population distribution with the combination of the parameters Development Region and Race. For comparison, I combined the 19 black population groups into one group called Blacks. As territorial reference, I used the whole South African territory with was only possible without the independent Homelands.

The numbers the Homeland population, population density and forced removals are taken from:

Table 22: South African Institute of Race Relations. Gordon Loraine. Horrell Muriel, A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1977, (Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations, 1978)

Table 23: The population numbers of South Africa are based on the numbers of the 1980 population census. The population numbers for the Republics of Venda, Transkei and Bophuthatswana are taken from: Randall, Peter. Cooper, Carole. South African Institute of Race Relations. A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1982, (Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations, 1983), 372.

Table 24: Union of South Africa/Republic of South Africa, Department of Statistics Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, September 1977 (Pretoria: Government Printer, 1977).

Union of South Africa/Republic of South Africa, Department of Statistics Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1986 (Pretoria: Government Printer, 1986)

Table 25: Platzky, Laurine. Walker, Cheryl. Surplus People Project (South Africa), The Surplus People: Forced Removals in South Africa, Johannesburg, 1985, 6.

The illustration of the population development in Thaba Nchu and Bophuthatswana was even more complex. Bophuthatswana was a Homeland with a very mixed population. In 1970, before becoming independent, 60 percent of the people living in the Tswana areas were Tswana. Following the 1980 census, the proportion had decreased to 53.8 percent although the Homeland government aimed a homogenous Tswana state. To illustrate my Thaba Nchu case study with ethnic tensions between the Tswana and the South Sotho population in progress of the incorporation into the Republic of Bophuthatswana, I used the 1970, 1980, 1985 and the 1904-1970 censuses of Thaba Nchu, Bophuthatswana, Orange Free State and Qwa Qwa, if possible. Apart from the normal problems with South African statistics, data remained incomplete. Nevertheless, I could conduct some calculations about resettlement and migration of South Sotho people. The main reason for the difficulties in obtaining population numbers from the existing material was the fact the territorial assignment changed over the years. Thaba Nchu was incorporated into Bophuthatswana in 1987, although the district no longer appears in the South African censuses after 1970. Population numbers for Thaba Nchu in archival records are given without defining ethnic groups after 1970. A population census for Bophuthatswana from 1980 was given without district codes. One can see that 814,025 Tswana people lived in the Republic, which was a quote of 53.8 percent. 4 percent of the residents were South Sotho people. Other indications for the migration of ethnic groups included the numbers of South Sotho people in the Orange Free State and QwaQwa, whereby the territorial assignments also changed. The 1970 census states 24,189 South Sotho in Basotho ba Borwa (of 24,691 people) and 777,802 in the Orange Free State which was a quote of 47.2 percent, calculated by myself. In the 1980 census, QwaQwa was counted together with KwaNdebele and KgWane. I made a cross tabulation between the Witzieshoek district, which was the only one in QwaQwa and population groups. The result was a number of 127,559 South Sotho people. 159,328 people lived in QwaQwa in 1980. These numbers document the high population increase in the Bantustan. In the Orange Free State, the numbers of South Sotho people also increased, although the proportion remained more or less the same. In 1980, 889,495 South Sotho lived in the Orange Free State, which was a quote of 45.9 percent. This is explicable with the establishment of Onverwacht/Botshabelo and the resettlement of the Kroomdrai settlers. In 1985, the development region comprised the Orange Free State and Qwa Qwa. The numbers of Sotho people officially decreased to 861,734, with a quote of 46.7 percent. I can only explain this development with the high number of informal settlers in Botshabelo. Botshabelo was incorporated into QwaQwa in 1987. The number of Tswana people in the Orange Free State decreased from 610,529 in 1970 to 156,695 in 1980.

There are three tables for the population development in Thaba Nchu. Table 24 illustrates population numbers of Thaba Nchu according to changing district boundaries. Generally, it is important to note that these numbers only refer to the de facto population; i.e. temporarily absent labour migrants were not considered for the enumeration. Especially for the period between 1936 and 1946 the high population growth seems questionable, bearing in mind the broader political events, i.e. the passing of the Native Trust and Land Act in 1936. The consequence was a reduction of the area. Certainly, the population increase in the post-1936 period was partly a result of an immigration of displaced people. The numbers are taken from different sources.

Table 26 and 27:

1911: Union of South Africa. Native's Land Commission. Natives Land Commission: Minute addressed to the Minister of Native Affairs by Sir W. H. Beaumont. U.G. 25_16. (Cape Town: Cape Times Limited, 1916), NASA, SAB, JUS 423 1/152/16

1916: Union of South Africa, Report of the Natives Land Commission, Vol.1 Appendix 2, p.28. U.G. 19_16, (Cape Town: Cape Times Limited, 1916), NASA, SAB, JUS 423 1/152/16

1921: Union of South Africa, Population Census Thaba Nchu, NASA SAB STK 3/21/230

1936: Union of South Africa, Population Census Thaba Nchu, NASA SAB STK 4/21/428

1946: Union of South Africa, Population Census Thaba Nchu, NASA SAB STK 4/B22/428/46

1970: Ligthelm, C. Strydom, Ondersoek naar die Ekonomiese- en Werksgeleenthedsbasis van Thaba Nchu, Benbo, Januarie 1976, p.12, NASA, SAB, SON 1606 D12/2/4/2/4/3 vol1

Table 26 shows the population development according the official population censuses of the South African government. The 1904 – 1970 census gives the population numbers according to the district boundaries of 1970. The numbers differ to those of the 1960 and 1970 census as well as to those given in table 24.

Table 28: Republic of South Africa, Population of South Africa 1904-1970, Report No. 02-05-12, (Pretoria: Government Printer, 1970)

Republic of South Africa, Population Census 6th September 1960 Vol I, Geographical Distribution of the Population (Pretoria: Government Printer, 1963)

Republic of South Africa, Population Census 6th May 1970. Population of Cities, Towns and Rural Areas (Pretoria: Government Printer, 1973)

1.1 Population Distribution 1960

Table 1: Population Distribution 1960

Area	All Races	Whites	%	Coloureds	%	Asiatics	%	Bantu	%
Republic	16,002,797	3,088,492	19	1,509,258	9	477,125	2	1,092,7922	68
Cape	5,362,853	1,003,207	18	1,330,089	24	18,477	0	3,011,080	56
Cape(excluding Transkeian Territories)	3,923,658	985,963	25	1,316,249	33	18,451	0	1,603,265	40
Transkeian Territories)	1,439,195	17,514	1	13,840	0	26	0	1,407,815	97
Natal	2,979,920	340,235	11	45,253	1	394,854	13	2,199,578	73
Natal(excluding Zululand)	2,409,760	327,373	13	4,3346	1	389,658	16	1,649,383	68
Zululand	570,160	12,862	2	1,907	0	5,196	0	550,195	96
Transvaal	6,273,477	1,468,305	23	108,007	1	63,787	1	4,633,378	73
O.F.S.	1,386,547	276,745	19	25,909	1	7	0	1,083,886	78

1.2 Population Distribution 1970

Table 2: Population Distribution Races 1970

Area	All Races	Whites	%	Coloureds	%	Asiatics	%	Bantu	%
South Africa	21,448,169	3,751,328	17	2,018,453	9	620,436	2	15061,283	70
<i>White Areas</i>	14,414,044	3,730,951	25	2,005,325	13	616,995	4	8,060,773	55
Cape	4,235,702	1,102,367	26	1751,546	41	21,617	0	1,360,172	32
Natal	2,140,166	442,499	20	66,836	3	514,810	24	111,6021	52
Transvaal	6,388,870	1,890,182	29	150,853	2	80,563	1	4,267,272	66
O.F.S.	1,649,306	295,903	17	36,090	2	5	0	13,117,308	795
<i>Bantu Homelands</i>	7,034,125	20,377	0	13,128	0	3,441	0	6,997,179	99
Basotho ba Borwa	24,833	142	0	0	0	0	0	24,691	99
Lebowa	1,087,095	2,683	0	86	0	49	0	1,084,277	99
Matshangana	2,67,814	398	0	45	0	0	0	267,372	99
Swazi	118,126	264	0	17	0	0	0	117,845	99
Tswana	887,318	1,896	0	1,231	0	45	0	884,146	99
Venda	265,129	607	0	51	0	6	0	264,465	99
Xhosa-Ciskei	527,159	1,304	0	2,291	0	0	0	523,564	99
Xhosa-Transkei	1,751,142	9,556	0	7,645	0	10	0	1,733,931	99
Zulu	2,105,509	3,527	0	1,763	0	3,331	0	2,096,888	99

Table 3a: Population Distribution Bantu Groups 1970 (1)

Area	All Races	Xhosa	%	Zulu	%	Swazi	%	Sepedi	%	North-Ndbele	%
South Africa	21,448,169	3,930,087	18	4,026,058	18	498,716	2	1,603,854	7	181,748	0
<i>White Areas</i>	14,414,044	1,723,905	11	1,891,107	13	386,96	2	602,666	4	111,740	0
Cape	42,35,702	1,093,217	25	8,011	0	597	0	2,173	0	183	0
Natal	2,140,166	80677	3	992,262	46	8,696	0	1,747	0	329	0
Transvaal	6,388,870	367,035	5	767,122	12	373,105	5	589,510	9	108,114	1
O.F.S.	1,649,306	182,976	11	123,712	7	4298	0	9,236	0	3,114	0
<i>Bantu Homelands</i>	7,034,125	2,206,182	31	2,134,951	30	112,020	1	1,001,188	14	70,008	0
Basotho ba Borwa	24,833	53	0	366	1	6	0	12	0	2	0
Lebowa	1,087,095	3,010	0	7,192	0	1,0896	1	899,301	82	46,836	4
Matshangana	267,814	78	0	810	0	2,659	0	25,301	9	75	0
Swazi	118,126	113	0	21,286	18	81,890	69	3,287	2	102	0
Tswana	887,318	27,567	3	26,659	3	9,483	1	65,706	7	22,820	2
Venda	265,129	47	0	154	0	126	0	6,928	2	30	0
Xhosa-Ciskei	527,159	509,607	96	120	0	21	0	23	0	15	0
Xhosa-Transkei	1,751,142	1,650,825	94	20,893	1	174	0	64	0	36	0
Zulu	2,105,509	14,882	0	2,057,471	97	6,765	0	566	0	92	0

Table 3b: Population Distribution Bantu Groups 1970 (2)

Area	All Races	South-Ndbele	%	Tswana	%	Sheshoe	%	Shangaan	%	Venda	%
South Africa	2,1448,169	233021	1	1,719,367	8	1,451,790	6	737,169	3	357,919	1
<i>White Areas</i>	14,414,044	177772	1	1,108,838	7	1,307,785	9	344,259	2	106,684	0
Cape	4,235,702	293	0	185,588	4	36,999	0	1,196	0	242	0
Natal	2,140,166	260	0	1,003	0	21,266	0	4,450	0	182	0
Transvaal	63,88870	169989	2	805,730	12	471,718	7	332,315	5	105,426	1
O.F.S.	1,649,306	7230	0	116,517	7	777,802	47	6,298	0	834	0
<i>Bantu Homelands</i>	7,034,125	55249	0	610,529	8	144,005	2	392,910	5	251,235	3
Basotho ba Borwa	24,833	0	0	61	0	24,189	97	1	0	1	0
Lebowa	1,087,095	26897	2	9,207	0	2,395	0	74,227	6	2,960	0
Matshangana	267814	88	0	96	0	301	0	234244	87	3,387	1
Swazi	118,126	85	0	108	0	489	0	10,426	8	29	0
Tswana	887,318	27935	3	600,241	6	26,886	3	55,665	6	5,419	0
Venda	265,129	24	0	191	0	128	0	17,442	6	239,334	90
Xhosa-Ciskei	52,7159	3	0	119	0	13,594	2	5	0	11	0
Xhosa-Transkei	1,751,142	62	0	119	0	61,658	3	12	0	2	0
Zulu	2105,509	155	0	387	0	14,365	0	888	0	92	0

318,223 people were defined as "Other". In South Africa, this was 1 per cent of the population, the highest percentage was reached in the Orange Free State with 5 percent.

1.3 Population Distribution 1980

Table 4: Population Distribution South Africa 1980

Area	Total	Whites	%	Coloureds	%	Asians	%	Blacks	%
RSA	25,016,525	4551,068	18	2,624,007	10	819,202	3	17,022,248	68
<i>White Areas</i>	<i>18,098,236</i>	<i>4,523,739</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>2,611,283</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>808,469</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>10,154,745</i>	<i>56</i>
Cape	5,102,916	1,268,560	24	2,233,749	43	31,392	0	1,569,215	30
Natal	2,679,612	559,706	20	91,418	3	661,169	24	1,367,319	51
Transvaal	8,376,042	2,368,539	28	229,155	2	115,908	1	5,662,440	67
Orange Free State	1,939,666	326,934	16	56,961	2	0	0	1,555,771	80
<i>National States</i>	<i>6,918,239</i>	<i>27,329</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>12,724</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10,733</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6,867,503</i>	<i>99</i>
Ciskei	682,880	2,659	0	4,235	0	734	0	675,252	98
Gazankulu	517,227	1,513	0	465	0	656	0	514,593	99
Kangwane	162,835	1,514	0	176	0	29	0	16,116	9
KwaNdebele	157,455	203	0	266	0	33	0	156,953	99
Kwazulu	3482,690	16,576	0	2,435	0	8,260	0	3,455,419	99
Lebowa	1,755,874	4,481	0	4,629	0	1,021	0	1,745,743	99
Qwaqwa	158,328	383	0	518	0	0	0	158,427	100

Table 5: Population Distribution Cape Region 1980

Population group	Numbers	%
White	1,268,560	24.9
Cape Coloured	2,069,072	40.5
Cape Malay	149,081	2.9
Griqua	12,688	2
Other Coloured	2,908	1
Chinese	2,687	1
Indian	27,580	5
Other Asian	1,125	0
Xhosa	1,271,751	24.9
Zulu	10,503	2
Swazi	1,928	0
South Ndebele	1,181	0
North Ndebele	613	0
North Sotho	5,392	1
South Sotho	45,208	9
Tswana	215,557	4.2
Shangaan/Tsonga	1373	0
Venda	998	0
Other Black	14,711	3
All Population Groups	5,102,916	100

Table 6: Population Distribution Natal 1980

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	559,706	20.9
Cape Coloured	84,693	3.2
Cape Malay	3,187	1
Griqua	1,414	1
Other Coloured	2,124	1
Chinese	487	0
Indian	659,570	24.6
Other Asian	1,112	0
Xhosa	108,026	4.0
Zulu	1,207,986	45.1
Swazi	8,473	3
South Ndebele	551	0
North Ndebele	351	0
North Sotho	2,587	1
South Sotho	26,671	1
Tswana	3,889	1
Shangaan/Tsonga	4,696	2
Venda	653	0
Other Black	3,436	1
All Population Groups	2,679,612	100

Table 7: Population Distribution Transvaal 1980

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	2,368,539	28.3
Cape Coloured	209,635	2.5
Cape Malay	15,380	2
Griqua	2,576	0
Other Coloured	1,564	0
Chinese	6,558	1
Indian	108,478	1.3
Other Asian	872	0
Xhosa	569,148	6.8
Zulu	933,761	11.1
Swazi	649,817	7.8
South Ndebele	243,156	2.9
North Ndebele	143,709	1.7
North Sotho	864,603	10.3
South Sotho	659,119	7.9
Tswana	958,786	11.4
Shangaan/Tsonga	407,913	4.9
Venda	164,528	2
Other Black	67,900	0.8
All Population Groups	8,376,042	100

Table 8: Population Distribution Orange Free State 1980

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	326,934	16.9
Cape Coloured	53,444	2.8
Cape Malay	122	0
Griqua	1,669	1
Other Coloured	1,726	1
Xhosa	256,253	13.2
Zulu	183,086	9.4
Swazi	9,623	5
South Ndebele	24,506	1.3
North Ndebele	5,487	3
North Sotho	11,063	6
South Sotho	889,495	45.9
Tswana	156,695	8.1
Shangaan/Tsonga	11,110	6
Venda	1,634	1
Other Black	6,819	4
All Population Groups	1,939,666	100

Table 9: Population Distribution Ciskei and Gazankulu 1980

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	4,172	3
Cape Coloured	4,416	4
Cape Malay	52	0
Griqua	189	0
Other Coloured	43	0
Chinese	12	0
Indian	1167	1
Other Asian	211	0
Xhosa	670,535	55.9
Zulu	5,005	4
Swazi	9,518	8
South Ndebele	393	0
North Ndebele	305	0
North Sotho	47,584	4
South Sotho	4,594	4
Tswana	831	1
Shangaan/Tsonga	443,941	37
Venda	6,259	5
Other Black	880	1
All Population Groups	1,200,107	100

Table 10: Population Distribution KwaZulu 1980

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	16,576	5
Cape Coloured	2,181	1
Cape Malay	115	0
Griqua	35	0
Other Coloured	104	0
Chinese	431	0
Indian	7,749	2
Other Asian	80	0
Xhosa	43,666	1.3
Zulu	3,370,777	96.8
Swazi	9,700	3
South Ndebele	640	0
North Ndebele	313	0
North Sotho	2,674	1
South Sotho	18,104	5
Tswana	5,040	1
Shangaan/Tsonga	1,883	1
Venda	819	0
Other Black	1,803	1
All Population Groups	3,482,690	100

Table 11: Population Distribution Lebowa 1980

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	4,481	3
Cape Coloured	503	0
Cape Malay	275	0
Griqua	3,808	2
Other Coloured	43	0
Chinese	37	0
Indian	953	1
Other Asian	31	0
Xhosa	3236	2
Zulu	15,884	9
Swazi	27,213	1.5
South Ndebele	29,646	1.7
North Ndebele	104,965	6
North Sotho	1,414,961	80.6
South Sotho	4,366	2
Tswana	10,103	6
Shangaan/Tsonga	125,161	7.1
Venda	6,541	4
Other Black	3,667	2
All Population Groups	1,755,874	100

1.4 Population Distribution 1985

Table 12: Population Distribution Development Region A Western Cape including Walvis Bay 1985

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	753,775	25.9
Cape Coloured	1,628,752	55.9
Cape Malay	150,887	5.2
Griquas	1,961	1
Other Coloured	311	0
Chinese	495	0
Indian	17,827	6
Other Asian	574	0
Xhosa	331,247	11,4
Zulu	3,681	1
Swazi	578	0
South Ndebele	427	0
North Ndebele	165	0
North Sotho	1,254	0
South Sotho	10,109	3
Tswana	2,029	1
Shangaan/Tsonga	255	0
Venda	126	0
Other Black	8,501	3
All Population Groups	2,912,954	100

Table 13: Population Distribution Development Region B Northern Cape 1985

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	111,530	18.0
Cape Coloured	257,907	4.,5
Cape Malay	1,889	3
Griquas	3,450	6
Other Coloured	41	0
Chinese	239	0
Indian	1,562	3
Other Asian	50	0
Xhosa	55,045	8.9
Zulu	3,993	6
Swazi	733	1
South Ndebele	396	1
North Ndebele	265	0
North Sotho	2,973	5
South Sotho	12,560	2
Tswana	166,271	26.8
Shangaan/Tsonga	582	1
Venda	123	0
Other Black	1,635	3
All Population Groups	621,244	100

Table 14: Population Distribution Development Region C Orange Free State and QwaQwa

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	296,362	16.1
Cape Coloured	59,175	3.2
Cape Malay	111	0
Griquas	653	0
Other Coloured	278	0
Chinese	38	0
Indian	20	0
Other Asian	11	0
Xhosa	225,542	12.2
Zulu	183,142	9.9
Swazi	12,444	7
South Ndebele	28,553	1.5
North Ndebele	7,765	4
North Sotho	13,322	7
South Sotho	861,734	46.7
Tswana	134,975	7.3
Shangaan/Tsonga	12,512	7
Venda	782	0
Other Black	8,831	5
All Population Groups	184,6250	100

Table 15: Population Distribution Development Region D Eastern Cape/Border 1985

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	348,522	22.6
Cape Coloured	346520	22.5
Cape Malay	7,849	5
Griquas	415	0
Other Coloured	77	0
Chinese	1,723	1
Indian	8,947	6
Other Asian	572	0
Xhosa	790,511	51.3
Zulu	2,353	2
Swazi	348	0
South Ndebele	322	0
North Ndebele	189	0
North Sotho	854	1
South Sotho	29,498	1.9
Tswana	1,411	1
Shangaan/Tsonga	189	0
Venda	111	0
Other Black	840	1
All Population Groups	1,541,251	100

Table 16: Population Distribution Development Region E Natal and KwaZulu 1985

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	562,107	9.5
Cape Coloured	94,759	1.6
Cape Malay	3,742	1
Griquas	467	0
Other Coloured	187	0
Chinese	339	0
Indian	659,712	11.2
Other Asian	2,845	0
Xhosa	145,378	2.5
Zulu	4,311,374	73.2
Swazi	32,945	6
South Ndebele	1,537	0
North Ndebele	775	0
North Sotho	6,763	1
South Sotho	52,850	9
Tswana	3,138	1
Shangaan/Tsonga	7,572	1
Venda	597	0
Other Black	4,946	1
All Population Groups	5,892,033	100

Table 17: Population Distribution Development Region F Eastern Transvaal and KaNgwane and Part of the Simdlangentsha District

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	255,501	17.2
Cape Coloured	14,868	1
Cape Malay	377	0
Griquas	167	0
Other Coloured	37	0
Chinese	56	0
Indian	8,131	5
Other Asian	95	0
Xhosa	42,044	2.8
Zulu	184,109	12.4
Swazi	529,507	35.6
South Ndebele	71,606	4.8
North Ndebele	36,929	2.5
North Sotho	119,501	8
South Sotho	61,109	4.1
Tswana	9,958	7
Shangaan/Tsonga	140,726	9.5
Venda	3,799	3
Other Black	9,049	6
All Population Groups	1,487,569	100

Table 18: Population Distribution Development Region G Northern Transvaal and Lebowa and Gazankulu

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	115,821	4.2
Cape Coloured	5,079	2
Cape Malay	140	0
Griquas	163	0
Other Coloured	54	0
Chinese	116	0
Indian	2,707	1
Other Asian	62	0
Xhosa	9,360	3
Zulu	15,456	6
Swazi	33,698	1.2
South Ndebele	23,720	9
North Ndebele	121,601	4.4
North Sotho	1,682,706	61.3
South Sotho	9,035	3
Tswana	51,358	1.9
Shangaan/Tsonga	626,762	22.8
Venda	42,535	1.5
Other Black	5,891	2
All Population Groups	2,746,264	100

Table 19: Population Distribution Development Region H PWP Area and Moutse and Kwa Ndebele

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	1,922,557	34.8
Cape Coloured	207,829	3.8
Cape Malay	15,819	3
Griquas	884	0
Other Coloured	298	0
Chinese	6,164	1
Indian	102,723	1.9
Other Asian	1,052	0
Xhosa	378,231	6.8
Zulu	615,251	11.1
Swazi	226,116	4.1
South Ndebele	249,687	4.5
North Ndebele	98,124	1.8
North Sotho	466,543	8.4
South Sotho	469,899	8.5
Tswana	437,839	7.9
Shangaan/Tsonga	223,994	4.1
Venda	76,001	1.4
Other Black	29,646	5
All Population Groups	5,528,657	100

Table 20: Population Distribution Development Region J Western Transvaal

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	202,564	25
Cape Coloured	26,402	3.3
Cape Malay	263	0
Griquas	761	1
Other Coloured	133	0
Chinese	329	0
Indian	4,885	6
Other Asian	87	0
Xhosa	102,724	12.7
Zulu	17,975	2.2
Swazi	4,702	6
South Ndebele	1,896	2
North Ndebele	1,909	2
North Sotho	12,319	1.5
South Sotho	72,776	9
Tswana	340,953	42.1
Shangaan/Tsonga	12,002	1.5
Venda	1,481	2
Other Black	5,262	7
All Population Groups	809,423	100

Table 21: Population Distribution South Africa 1985

Population Group	Numbers	%
White	4,568,739	19.5
Coloured	2,832,705	12.1
Asians	821,361	3.5
Blacks	1,516,2840	64.8
All Groups	23,385,645	100

1.5 Homeland Population

Table 22: Homeland Population and Density 1977

Area	Land (km ²)	After Consolidation	Population	De Jure Population	Population Density	Population Density after Consolidation
Gazankulu	6,750	7,410	333,600	814,000	49	45
Swazi	3,700	3,910	208,600	590,000	56	53
SouthNdebele	750	730			0	0
KwaZulu	31,000	32,390	2,701,400	5,029,000	87	83
Lebowa	22,000	25,180	1,387,500	2,234,000	63	55
Qwaqwa	480	620	90,500	1,698,000	188	145
Ciskei	5,330	7,700	478,800	871,800	89	62
Bophuthatswana	38,000	40,430	1,158,200	2,103,000	30	28
Venda	6,500	6,680	339,300	449,000	52	50
Transkei	41,000	45,010	2,411,100	4,250,200	58	53
Total	155,510	170,060	9,109,000	18,039,000	58	53

Table 23: Homeland Population and Density 1980

Area	Land (km ²)	Population	Population Density
Gazankulu	7,730	517,227	66
KaNgwane	3,000	162,835	54
KwaNdebele	1,970	157,455	79
KwaZulu	32,130	3,482,690	108
Lebowa	24,540	1,755,874	71
Qwaqwa	620	158,328	255
Ciskei	9,000	682,880	75
Bophuthatswana	44,109	1,323,315	30
Venda	7,410	315,545	42.6
Transkei	43,798	2,323,650	53.1
Total	174,307	10,879,799	62
RSA (including Republics)	1,221,042	35,896,324	29
South Africa	1,221,042	25,016,525	20

**Table 24: Population Distribution South Africa with only Non- Independent Homelands
1960- 1984**

Mid-Year	Total Population	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks/Bantu
1960	17,122,000	3,069,000	1,500,000	476,000	12,077,000
1961	17,577,000	3,119,000	1,554,000	488,000	12,416,000
1962	18,048,000	3,174,000	1,607,000	503,000	12,764,000
1963	18,547,000	3,244,000	1,663,000	517,000	13,123,000
1964	19,076,000	3,351,000	1,723,000	531,000	13,491,000
1965	19,607,000	3,408,000	1,782,000	548,000	13,869,000
1966	20,162,000	3,493,000	1,844,000	566,000	14,259,000
1967	20,725,000	3,577,000	1,905,000	584,000	14,659,000
1968	21,292,000	3,655,000	1,966,000	601,000	15,070,000
1969	21,881,000	3,746,000	2,020,000	622,000	15,493,000
1970(5)	21,999,000	3,834,000	2,078,000	643,000	15,444,000
1971	22,637,000	3,924,000	2,132,000	659,000	15,922,000
1972	23,294,000	4,012,000	2,189,000	678,000	16,425,000
1973	23,958,000	4,092,000	2,245,000	697,000	16,924,000
1974	24,639,000	4,172,000	2,300,000	716,000	17,451,000
1975	25,343,000	4,256,000	2,357,000	735,000	17,995,000
1976	26,055,000	4,347,000	2,412,000	753,000	18,543,000
1976(1)	23,869,000	4,337,000	2,404,000	753,000	16,375,000
1977(1)	24,550,000	4,396,000	2,463,000	773,000	16,918,000
1977(2)	23,372,000	4,394,000	2,462,000	773,000	15,743,000
1978(2)	24,012,000	4,442,000	2,529,000	790,000	16,251,000
1979(2)	24,639,000	4,485,000	2,572,000	806,000	16,776,000
1979(3)	24,330,000	4,485,000	2,572,000	806,000	16,467,000
1980 (3,5)	25,113,000	4,557,000	2,632,000	822,000	17,102,000
1981(3)	25,591,000	4,603,000	2,671,000	838,000	17,479,000
1982(3)	26,218,000	4,676,000	2,720,000	854,000	17,968,000
1982(4)	25,500,000	4,674,000	2,715,000	853,000	17,258,000
1983(4)	26,124,000	4,748,000	2,765,000	870,000	17,431,000
1984(4)	26,749,000	4,807,000	2,817,000	887,000	18,748,000

Table 25: Forced Relocation 1960-1983

Type of Removal	Number moved
Removals under Group Areas Act	834,400
Township Relocations in Bantustans	730,000
Eviction of Squatters in Informal Rural Settlements	112,000
Eviction of Farm Workers and Labor Tenants	1,129,000
Black-Spot and other Removals for Bantustan Consolidation	687,500
Removals within and between Bantustans	30,000
Total	3,522,900

1.6 Population Development Thaba Nchu

Table 26: Population Numbers Thaba Nchu According to Changing District Boundaries

Year	Area Size (ha)	All	Black	White	Other
1911		27,963	24,716	3,247	
1916	369,723 morgen (339,805 hectares)		27,250		
1921		26,143	22,325	2,847	971
1936	(area unclear)	26,081	22,779	2,493	809
1946	District Boundaries according to the Native Trust and Land Act 1936. (128,399 morgen according to the Report the Tomlinson Commission, p.115)	328,60	29,612	2,236	1,012
1970	114,266 hectares		43,891 (including migrant workers)		

Table 27: Population Distribution Thaba Nchu According to the 1970 Census

Population Group	Numbers	%
Xhosa	3,613	8.8
Zulu	157	0.4
Swazi	14	0.03
North Sotho and North Ndebele	214	0.5
South Ndebele	947	2.3
Tswana	24,005	58.2
South Sotho	12,233	29.7
Shangaan	9	0.02
Venda	2	0
Other	30	0.07
Total	41,224	100

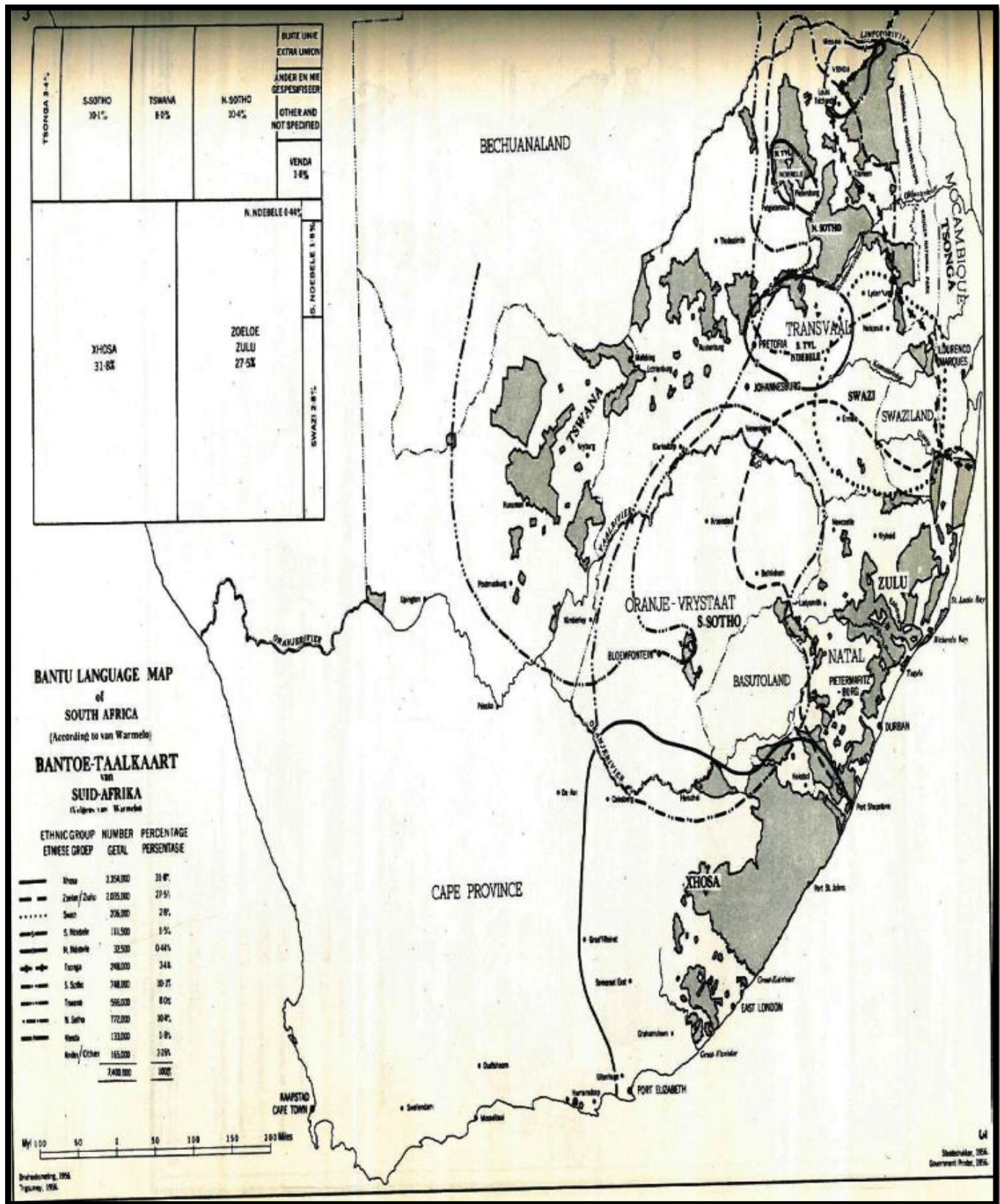
Table 28: Population Numbers Thaba Nchu According to the Censuses of 1960, 1970, and 1904-1970

Year	Population Numbers
1911	11,978
1921	11,794
1936	12,066
1946	15,821
1951	19,716 (30,644 according to the 1960 census)
1960	22,948 (37,604 according to the 1960 census)
1970	41,986 (41,450 according to the 1970 census)

Appendix 2: Maps

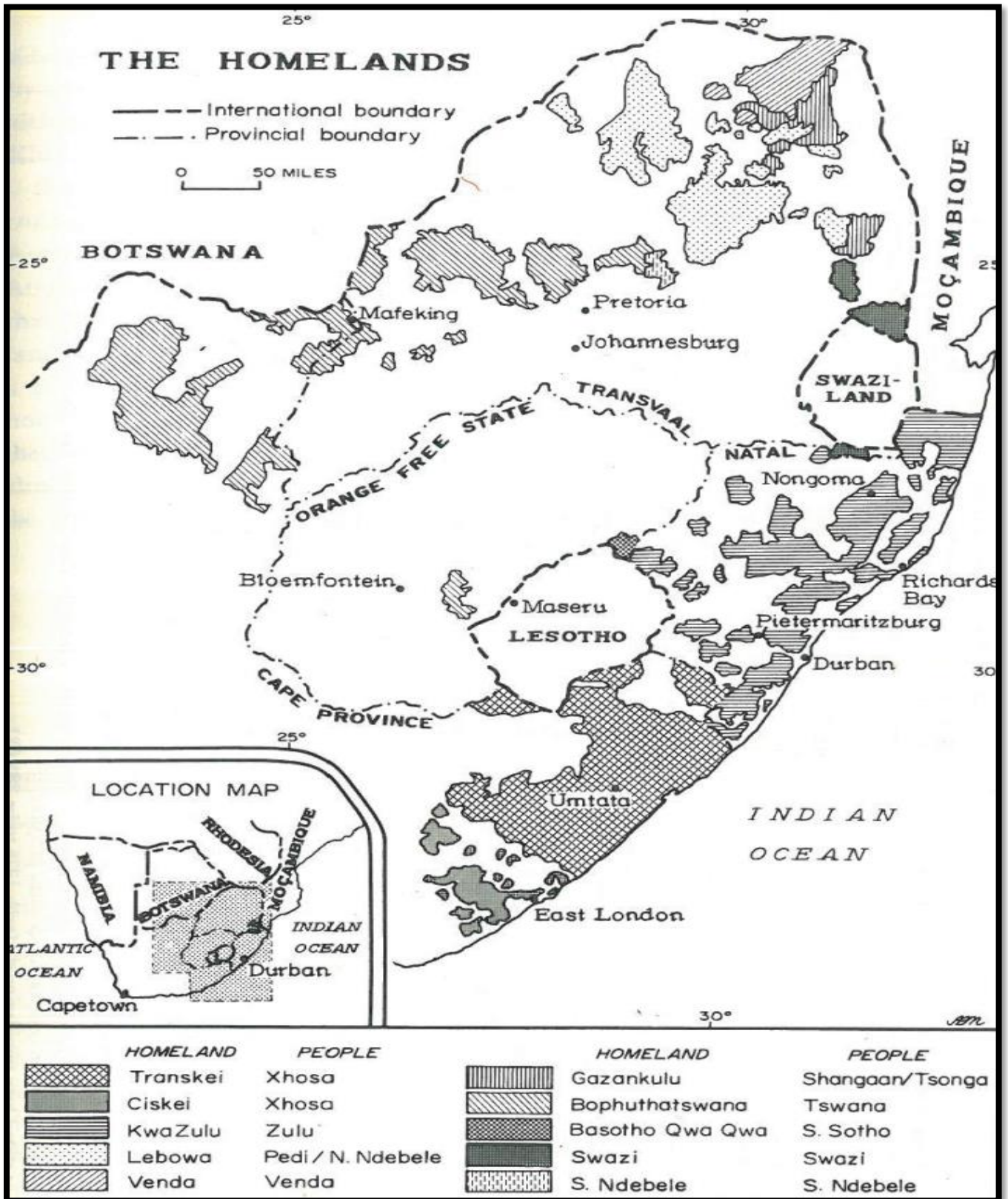
2.1 Bantustan Consolidation

Map 1: Bantu Language Map according to the Tomlinson Commission



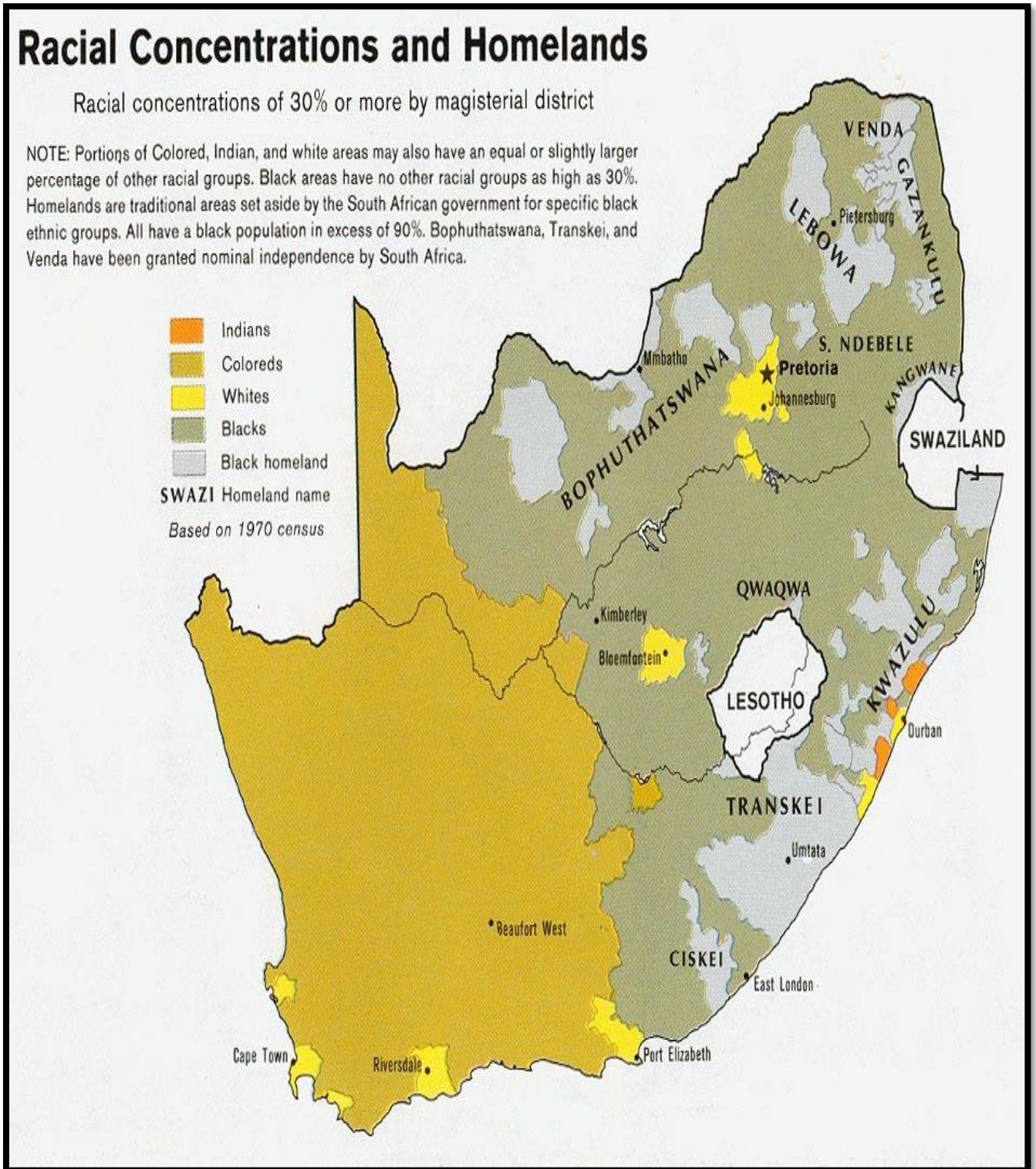
Union of South Africa, Summary of the Report of the Commission for the Socio-Economic Development of the Bantu Areas within the Union of South Africa, U.G.61/1955 (Pretoria: Government Printer, 1955), Map3.

Map 2: Bantustans 1977



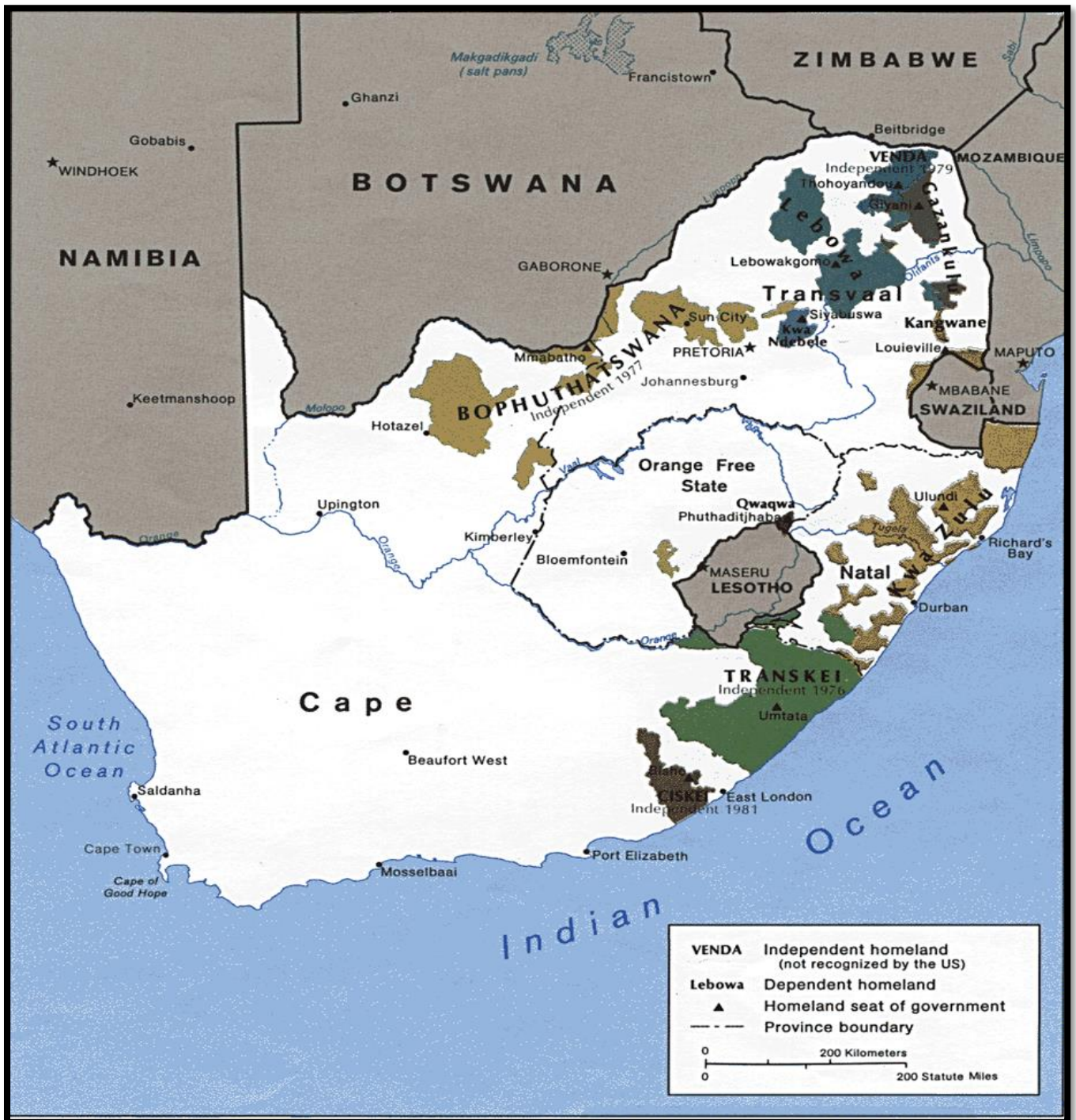
Jeffrey Butler, Robert I. Rotberg, John Adams, The Black Homelands of South Africa: The Political and Economic Development of Bophuthatswana and Kwazulu. Perspectives on Southern Africa (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1977), 90.

Map 3: Racial Concentrations and Homelands 1978



Perry Castaneda Collection, <https://www.lib.utexas.edu>, accessed 24.10.2016.

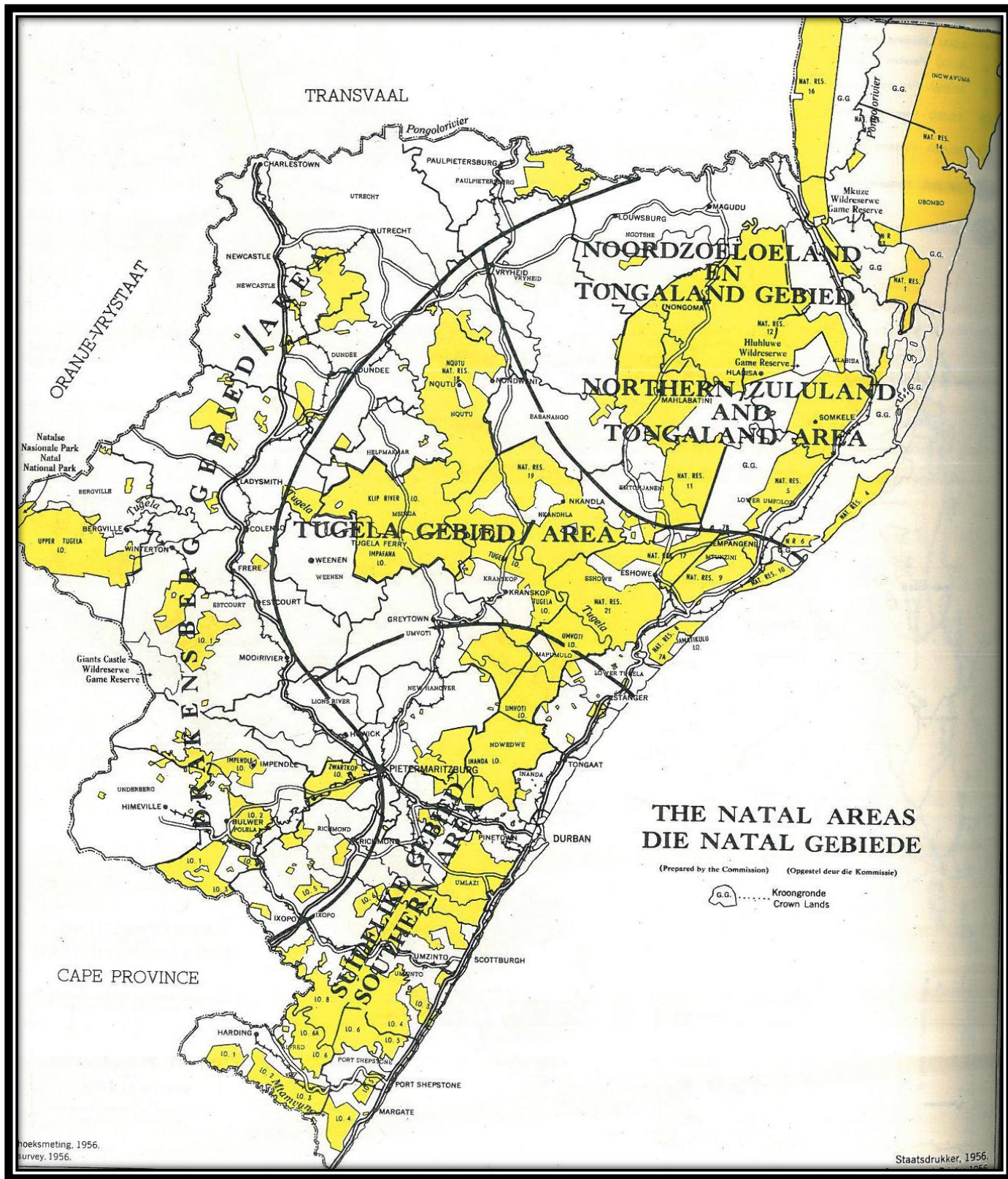
Map 4: Homelands 1980



Perry Castaneda Collection, <https://www.lib.utexas.edu>, accessed 24.10.2016.

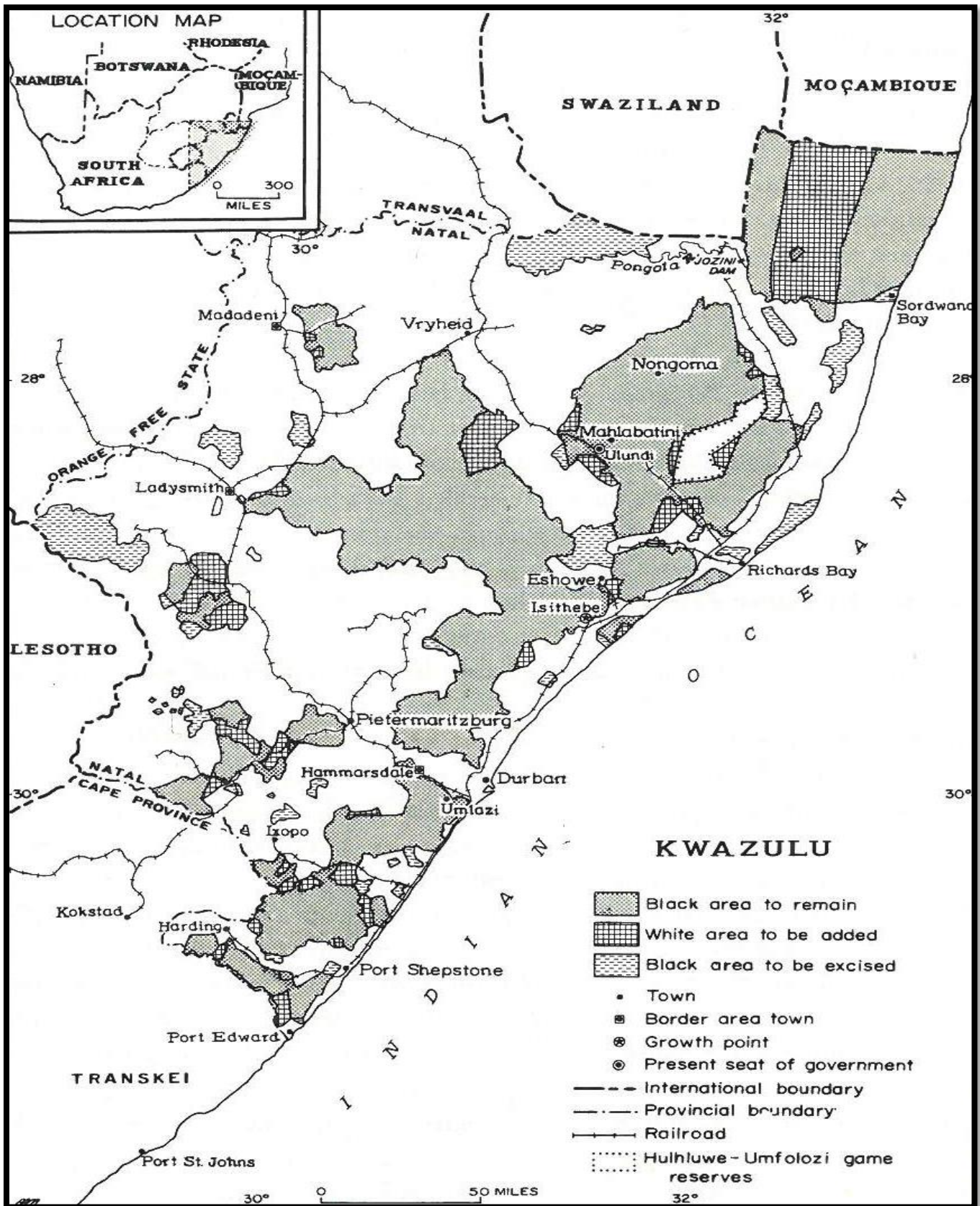
2.2 The Bantustans

Map 5: The Natal Areas according to the Tomlinson Commission



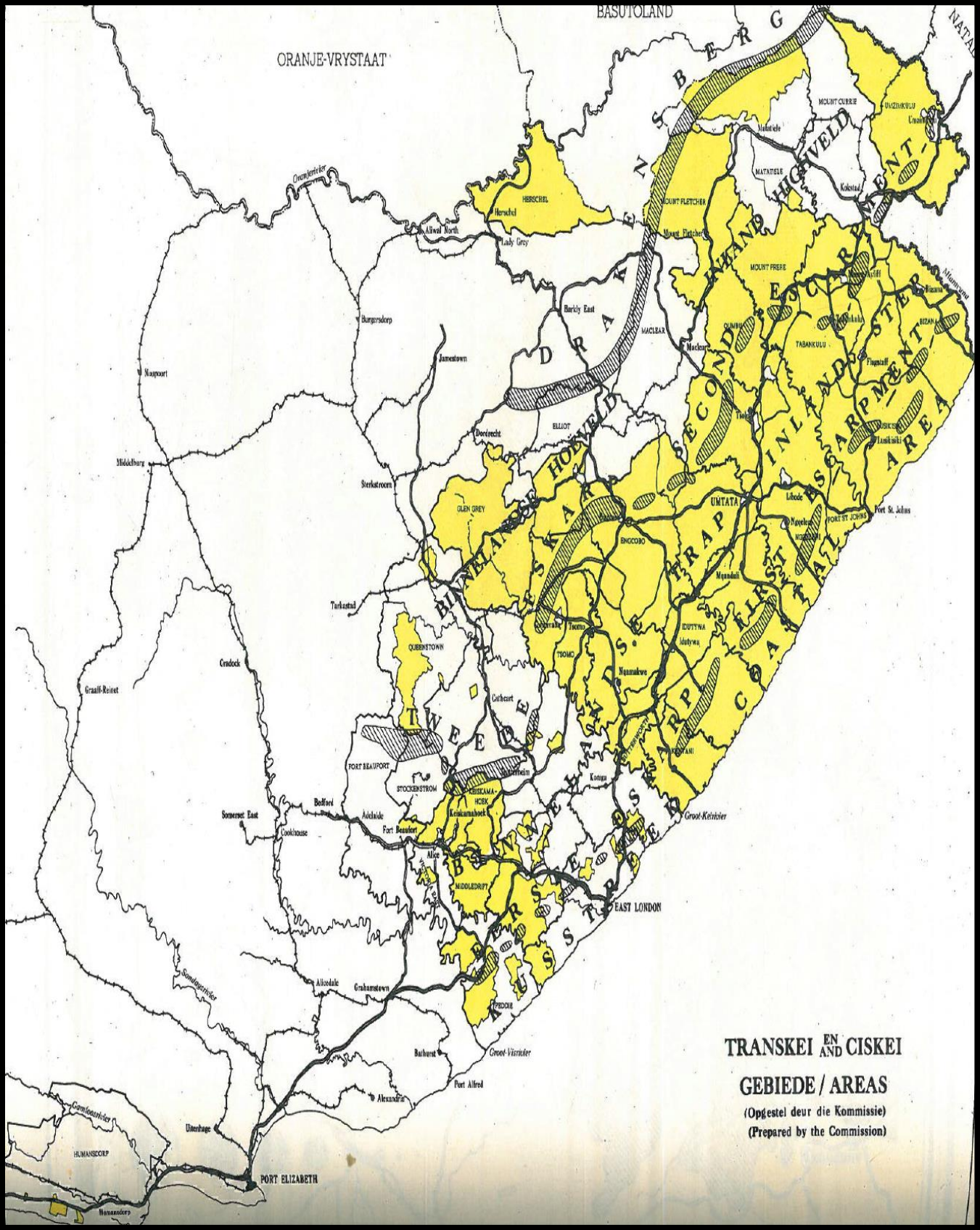
Union of South Africa, Summary of the Report of the Commission for the Socio-Economic Development of the Bantu Areas within the Union of South Africa, U.G. 61/1955, (Pretoria: Government Printer), Map30.

Map 6: KwaZulu 1977



Jeffrey Butler, Robert I. Rotberg, John Adams, *The Black Homelands of South Africa: The Political and Economic Development of Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu. Perspectives on Southern Africa* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1977), 94.

Map 7: Transkei and Ciskei according to the Tomlinson Commission



Union of South Africa, Summary of the Report of the Commission for the Socio-Economic Development of the Bantu Areas within the Union of South Africa, U. G. 61/1955, (Pretoria: Government Printer, 1955), Map 34.

Map 8: Transkei 1978



Perry Castaneda Collection, <https://www.lib.utexas.edu>, accessed 24.10.2016.

Map 9: Topographic Map of the Transkei



„Topographic map of the Transkei“, Htonl - Compilation of map: Eigenes Werk, Elevation: SRTMRivers:

VMAP0Boundaries: SA government data. CC BY-SA 3.0 Wikimedia Commons -

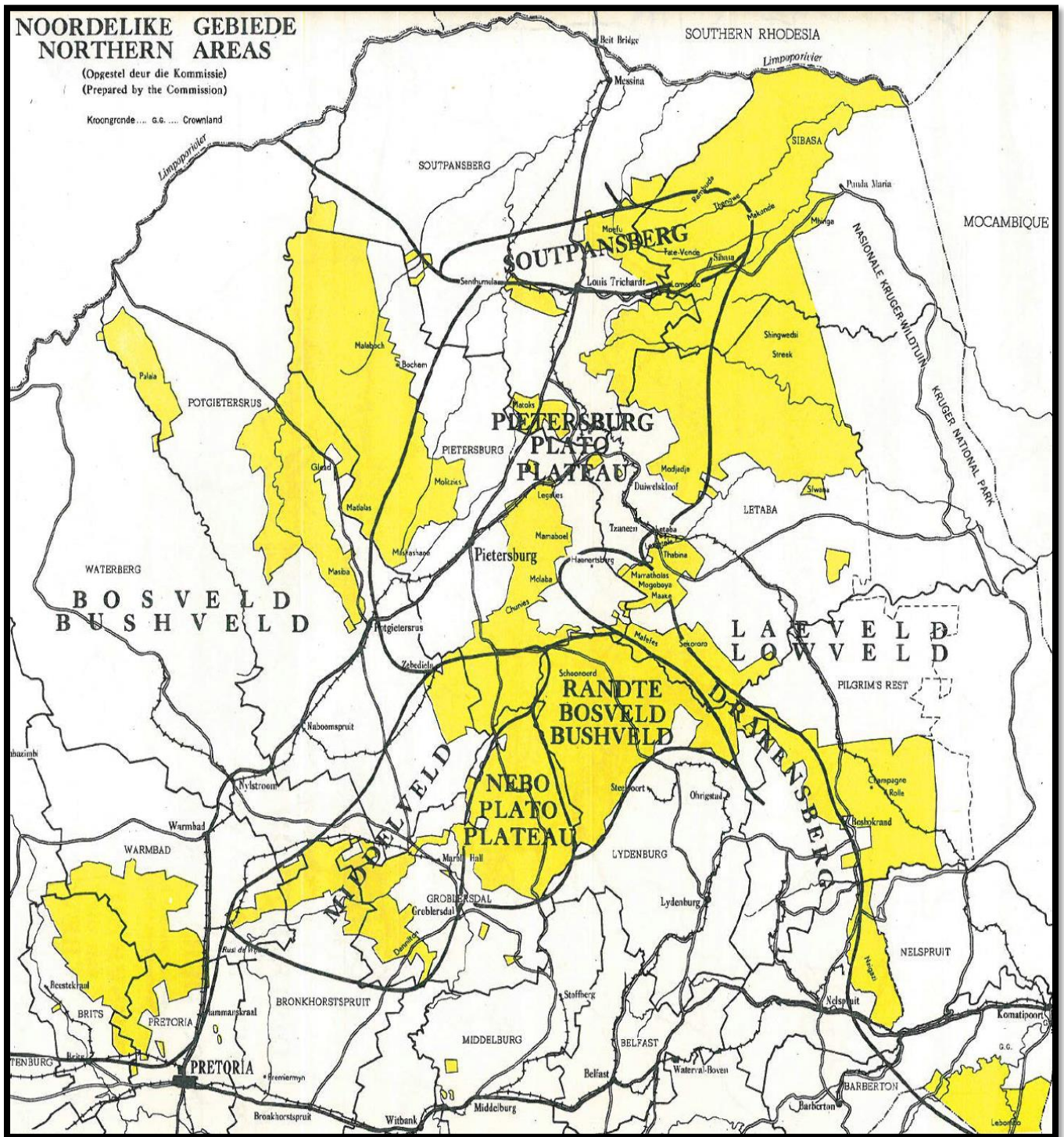
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Topographic_map_of_the_Transkei.svg#/media/File:Topographic_map_of_the_Transkei.svg, accessed 24.10.2016.

Map 10: Topographic Map of the Ciskei



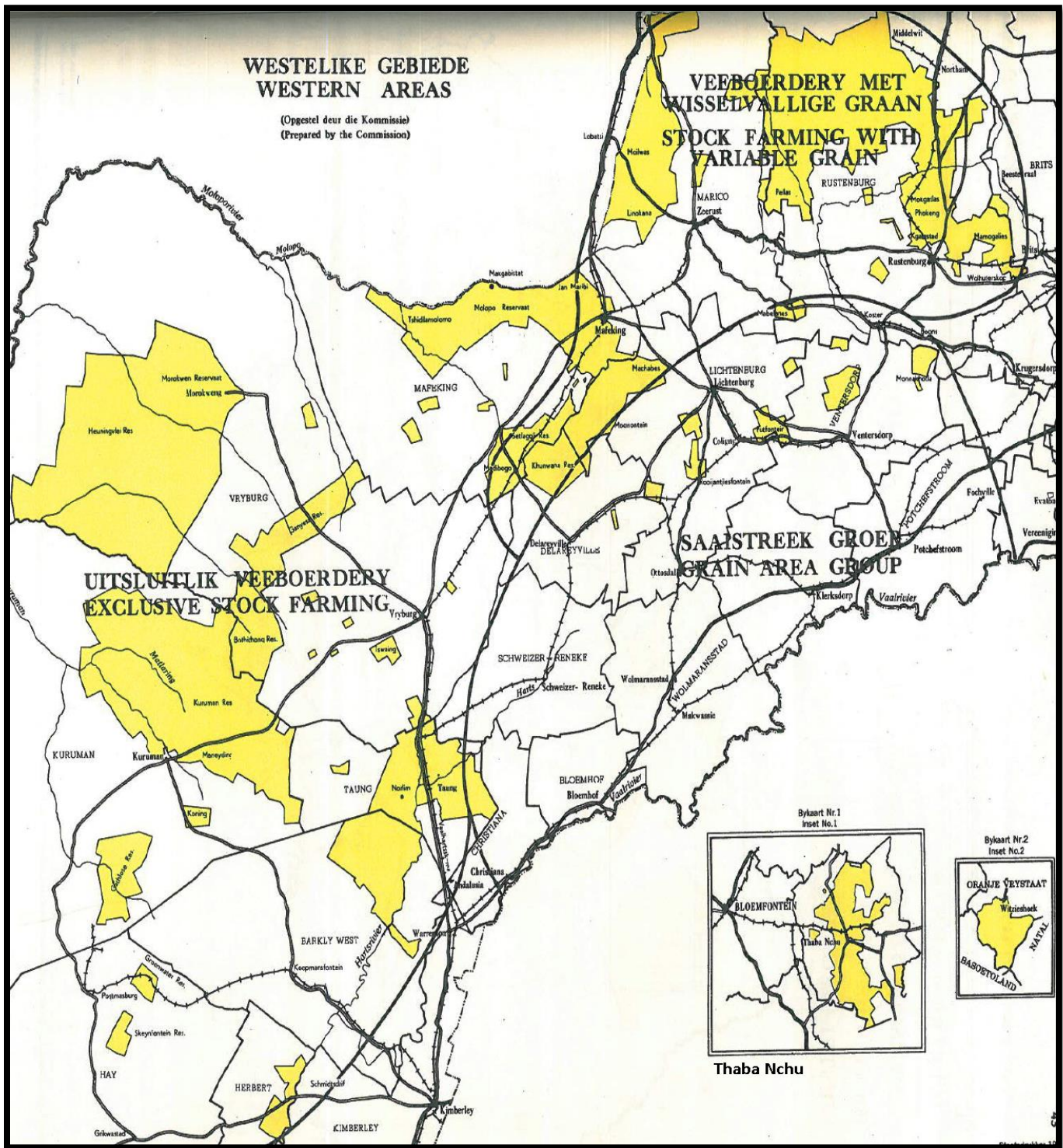
„Topographic map of the Ciskei“ Htonl - Compilation of map: Eigenes Werk, Elevation: SRTMRivers: VMAP0Boundaries: SA government data. CC BY-SA 3.0 Wikimedia Commons - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Topographic_map_of_the_Ciskei.svg#/media/File:Topographic_map_of_the_Ciskei.svg, accessed 24.10.2016.

Map 11: Northern Areas according to the Tomlinson Commission



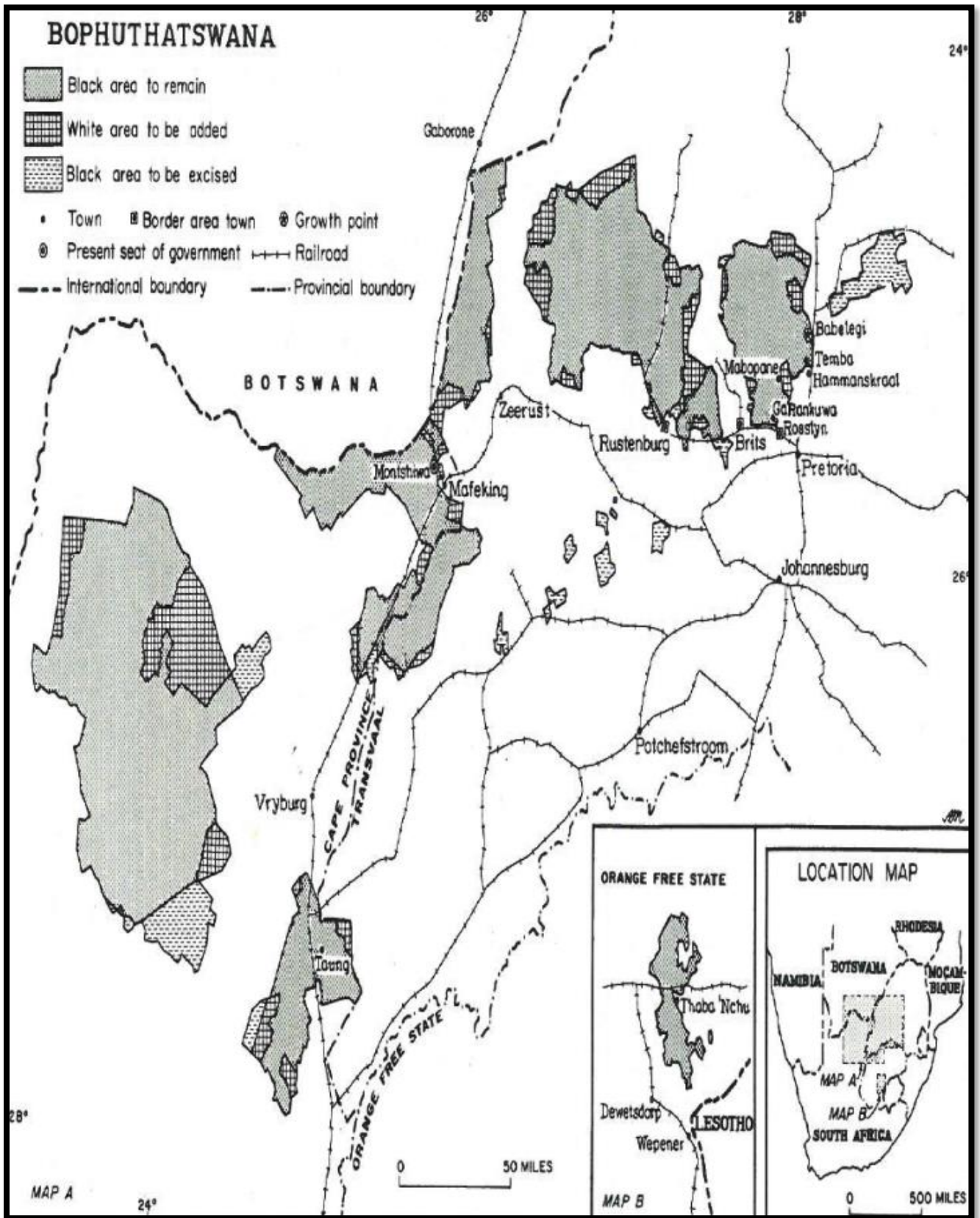
Union of South Africa, Summary of the Report of the Commission for the Socio-Economic Development of the Bantu Areas within the Union of South Africa, U.G. 16/1955, (Pretoria: Government Printer, 1955), Map 41.

Map 12: Western Areas according to the Tomlinson Commission



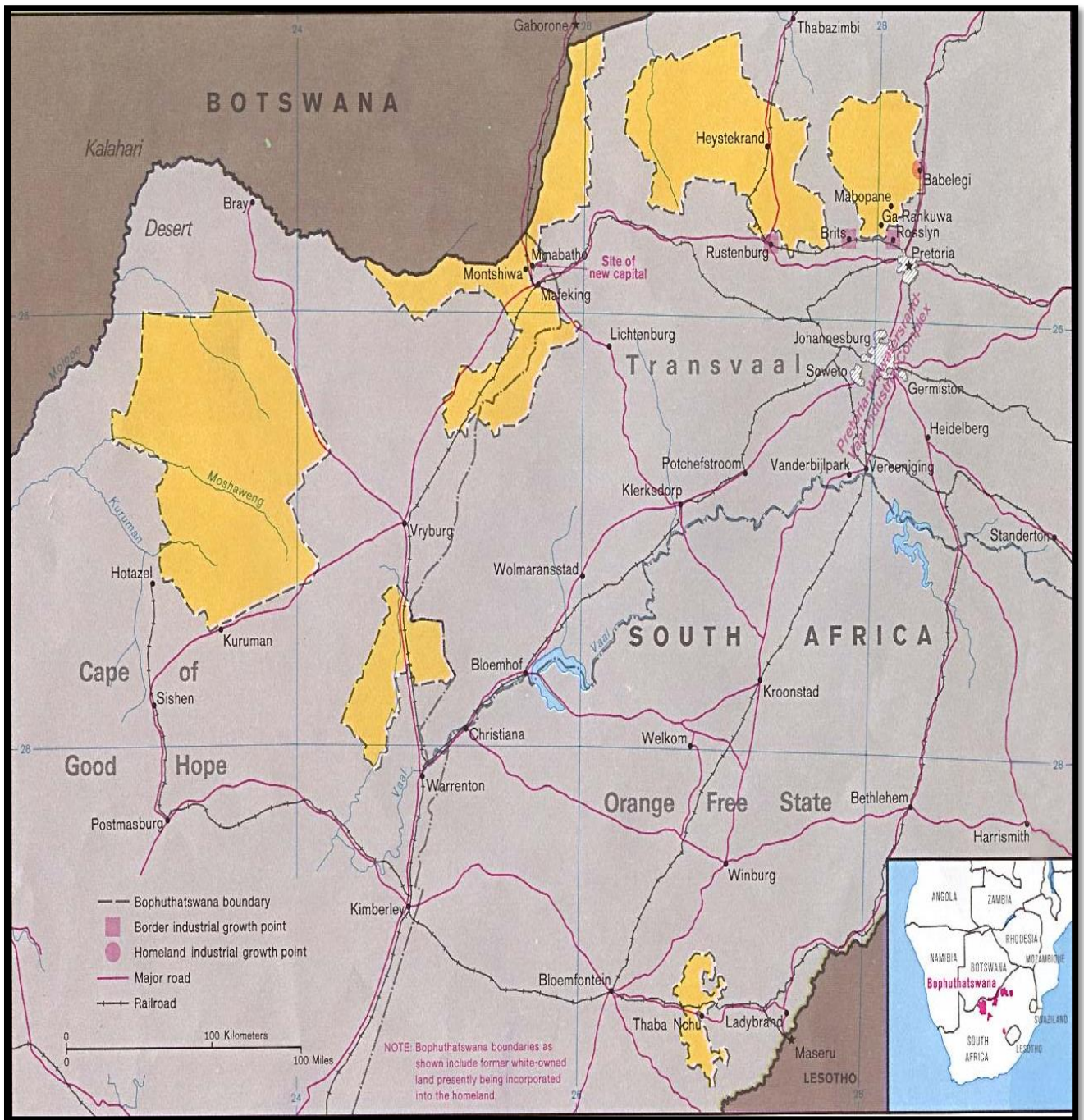
Union of South Africa, Summary of the Report of the Commission for the Socio-Economic Development of the Bantu Areas within the Union of South Africa, U.G. 61/1966, (Pretoria: Government Printer, 1955), Map 45.

Map 13: Bophuthatswana 1975



Jeffrey Butler, Robert I. Rotberg, John Adams, *The Black Homelands of South Africa: The Political and Economic Development of Bophuthatswana and Kwazulu*. Perspectives on Southern Africa (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1977), 92.

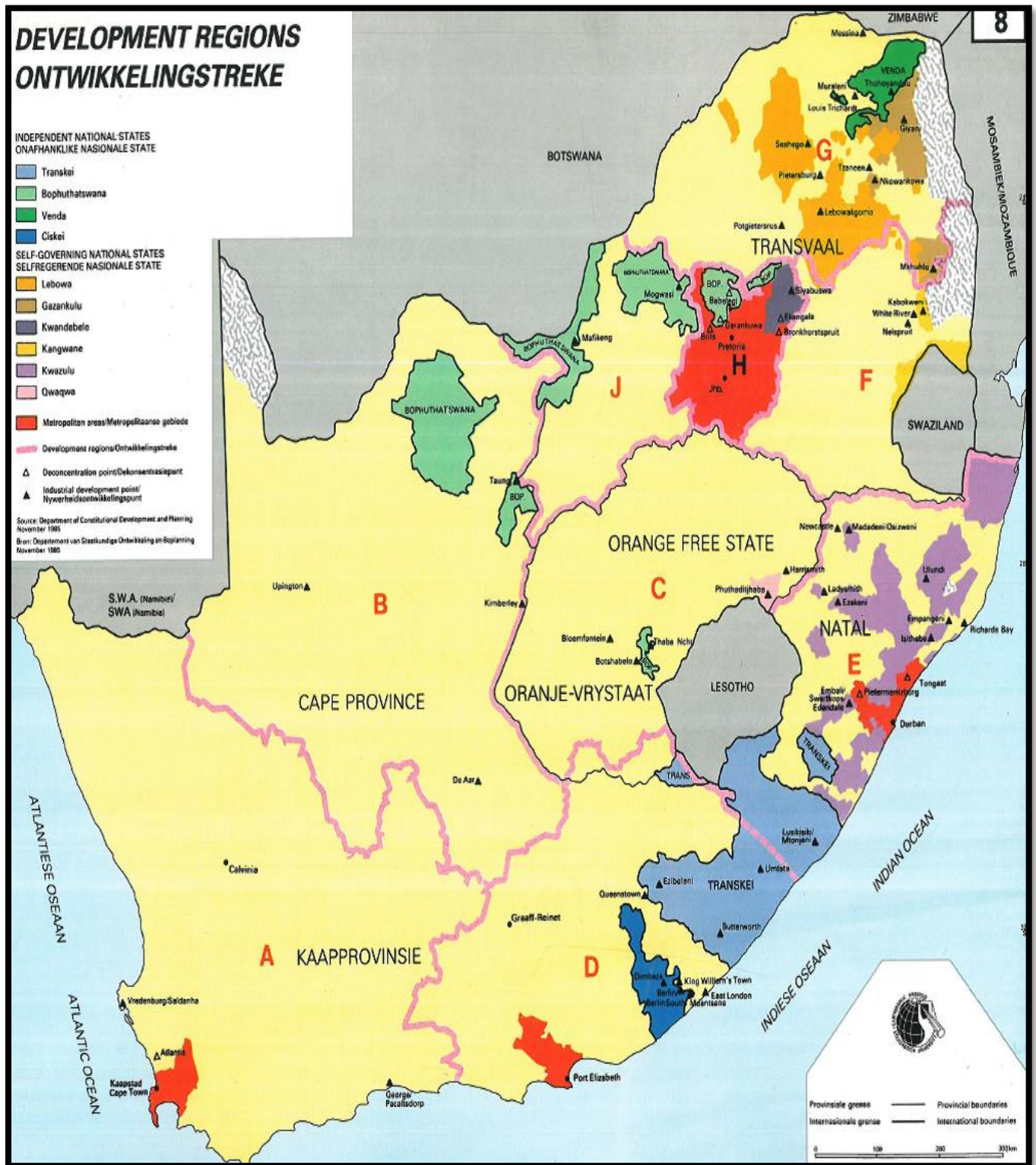
Map 14: Bophuthatswana 1977



Perry Castaneda Collection, <https://www.lib.utexas.edu>, accessed 24.10.2016.

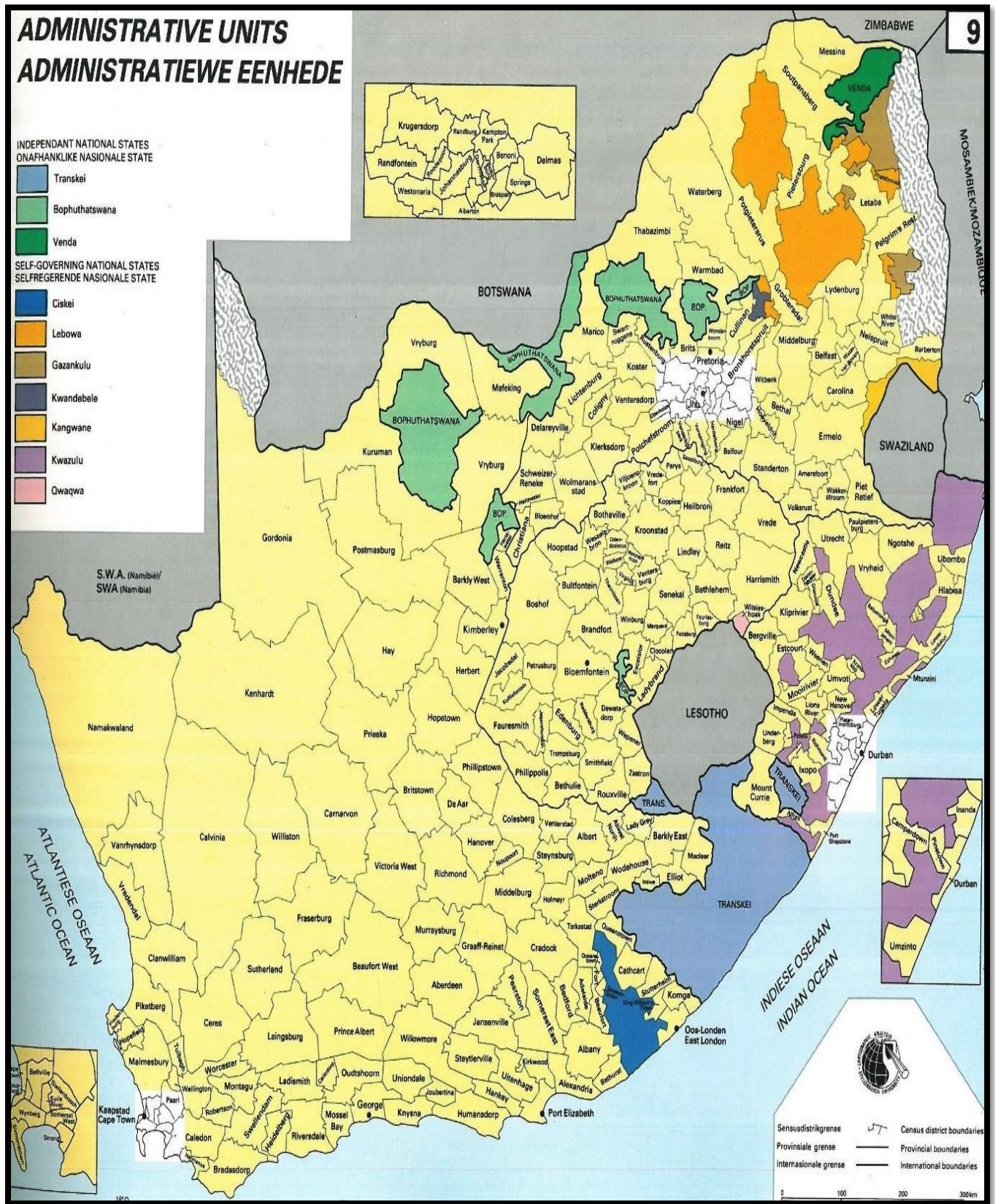
2.3 Development Regions, Administrative Units and Population Concentration in the 1980s

Map 15: Development Regions 1985



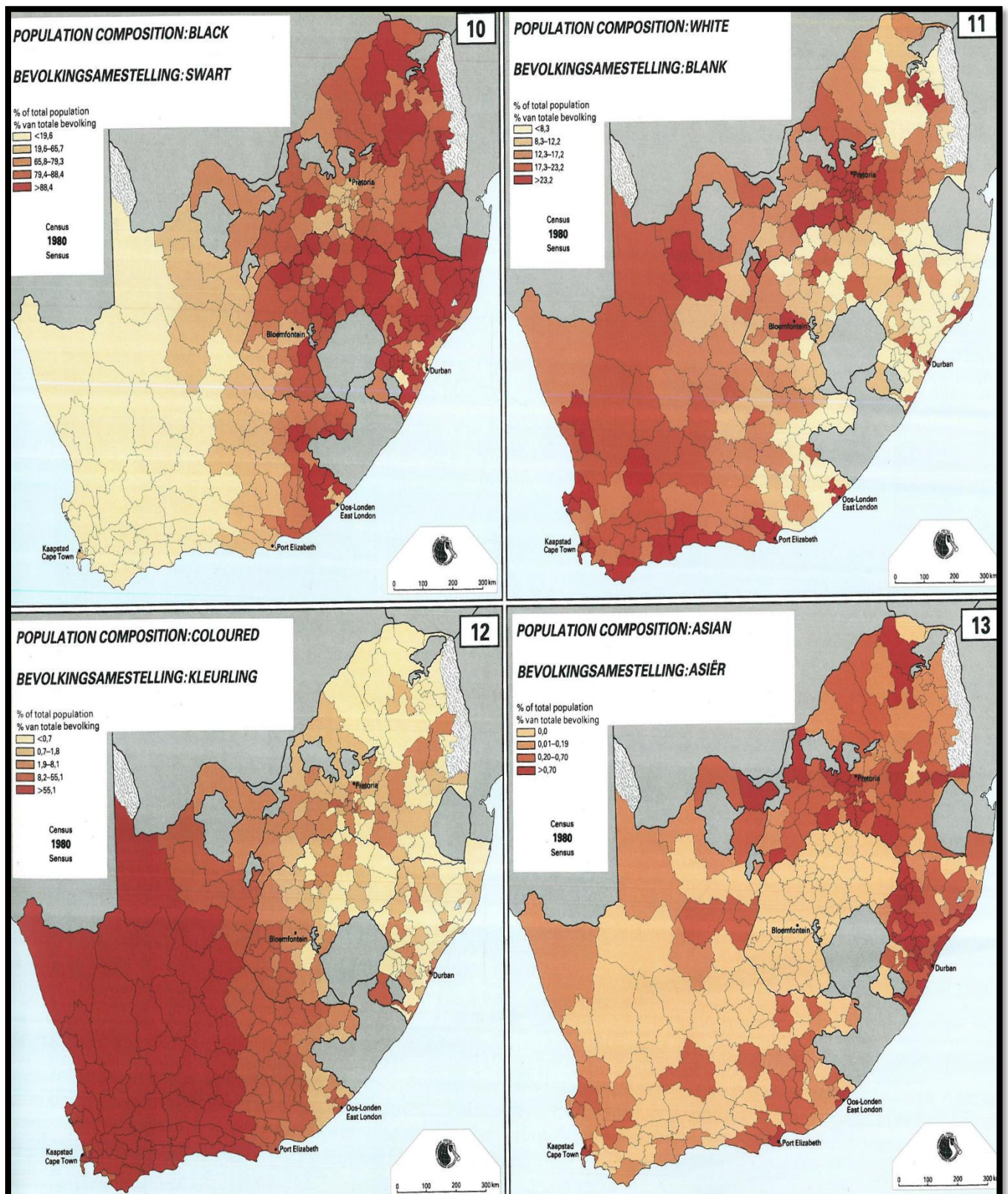
H.L. Zietsman, I.J. van der Merwe, Population Census Atlas of South Africa. Publication no 15 1986, based on Population Cebus 1980. (Stellenbosch: Institute for Cartographic Analysis, University of Stellenbosch, 1986), 5.

Map 16: Administrative Units 1985



H.L. Zietsman, I.J. van der Merwe, Population Census Atlas of South Africa. Publication no 15 1986, based on Population Cebus 1980. (Stellenbosch: Institute for Cartographic Analysis, University of Stellenbosch, 1986), 7.

Map 17: Population Concentration 1985



H.L. Zietsman, I.J. van der Merwe, Population Census Atlas of South Africa. Publication no 15 1986, based on Population Cebsus 1980. (Stellenbosch: Institute for Cartographic Analysis, University of Stellenbosch, 1986), 9.