

THE FUTURE OF TBVC STATES

POSITION STATEMENT BY BOPHUTHATSWANA : PARAGRAPH 6.4 OF MINUTES OF MEETING OF WORKING GROUP 4 SUBGROUP 4 HELD ON 09 MARCH 1992.

1. It is a fact that the Bophuthatswana delegation presented " a purely factual summary of the structure of the government" of Bophuthatswana at the meeting referred to above.
2. It is also a fact that Paragraph 1.1 of the Terms of Reference (With specific reference to Bophuthatswana) requires an investigation and report upon all proposals and recommendations with regard to the relationships between Bophuthatswana and its people "under a new South African Constitution".
3. We in Bophuthatswana cannot address the issues which were decided upon under paragraph 6.4 at this stage of the negotiations process for the following reasons:
 - 3.1 There are presently neither political, legal and constitutional problems experienced between Bophuthatswana and the present South Africa, nor do we want to anticipate any under the yet unknown "New South Africa Constitution".
 - 3.2 The present Bilateral as well as Multilateral Agreements between the South African Government and the other members of the Economic Community of Southern Africa (ECOSA) respectively, have fostered such cordial political, legal, constitutional and economic relationships that we in Bophuthatswana wish to have such relationships strengthened rather than weakened or severed with the advent of the unknown "New South Africa".
 - 3.3 As a Sovereign Independent State politically, legally and constitutionally, our position has been stated consistently and repeatedly since Codesa I. It might be worth re-emphasizing the premises or conditions under which we participate in the negotiations as were submitted during February at one of the meeting of Working Group 4:

- 3.3.1 Our right to be allowed to choose freely, without external pressure or threat, the best possible solution for the future;
- 3.3.2 Our right to be fully informed on the contents of various options for consideration and an objective evaluation of the likely implications resulting from these options (Political, Legal, Constitutional etc),
- 3.3.3 The opportunity to assess freely and objectively the merits and demerits of each proposal for our specific situation as a Sovereign Independent State;
- 3.3.4 The application of democratic principles and approaches in allowing the people of Bophuthatswana themselves a final say in determining the desired outcome.

4. CONCLUSION

Against this brief background, we therefore wish to dispel any false impressions which might be created by paragraph 6.1 of the minutes of Wa4SC4 of 09 March 1992 that Bophuthatswana's "purely factual summary of the structure of the government; " (5.2) "would undermine the contribution of the Subgroup and limit its influence in decisions affecting a future South Africa" (6.1).

We in Bophuthatswana believe that reality and factual information are synonymous and could be the best bricks for the foundation upon which, we together, could build a brighter and happier future for all the peoples of this sub continent. The strife-torn present South Africa is not casting an attractive image to Bophuthatswana, most unfortunately. Hence our keeping our options open and restating our basic premises. In our legitimate participation in the negotiations therefore, we wish to re-affirm our support of the Codesa negotiations process in seeking "not our own nor individual organisational benefit, but to sincerely and truly seek the future wellbeing of, and peace for all our peoples "(President L.M. Mangope's position paper of 20/12/91 at Codesa I).

Urbanization Trends in Bophuthatswana (1980 - 1989)

1992 3. 20.

(Population in 1 000's% represents % of de facto population)

	1980		1985		1989	
	Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%
De facto population	1511	-	1741	-	1921	-
<u>Urbanization</u>						
<u>Official urbanization</u>						
Urban	239	15,8	277	15,9	300	15,6
Rural	1272	84,2	1464	84,1	1621	84,4
<u>Functional urbanization</u>						
Urban	1083	71,7	1198	68,8	1341	69,8
Rural	428	28,3	543	31,2	580	30,2

Percentage average annual increase

De facto population	:	1980 - 1985	:	2,9%
		1985 - 1989	:	2,5%
Official Urbanization	:	1980 - 1985	:	3%
		1985 - 1989	:	2%
Functional Urbanization	:	1980 - 1985	:	2%
		1985 - 1989	:	2,9%

The defacto population of a country includes all persons physically present at the reference date, i.e. the date(s) on which a census was held. Official urbanization refers to areas classified as "urban" in the official census programme. Functional urbanization includes urban areas, peri-urban areas (concentrations of people who commute to proclaimed towns for employment, shopping, etc.) and semi-urban population concentrations (in excess of 5 000 people).

Official urbanization

Official urbanization has maintained a constant level of 16% throughout the period 1980 - 85 and 1985 - 1989, and consequently a rural level of 84%. In absolute terms, however, the urban population dropped by a difference of 38 000 (1980-1985) to 23 000 (1985-1989) 15,3, 15,9% and 15,6%. The rural population dropped by a difference of 192 000 (1980-1985) to 157 000 (1985-1989).

Functional urbanization

Rural population dropped from a difference of 115 000 (1980 - 1985) to 37 000 (1985-1989). Urban population rose from a difference of 115 000 (1980-1985) to a spectacular 143 000 (1985-1989). Functional urbanization has maintained an urban population level of about 69% throughout the period 1980 - 1989.

Evaluation

Despite a constant official urbanization level of 16%, a functional urbanization level of 69% implies that a great majority of the population of Bophuthatswana is engaged in non-agricultural activities for a living. It should, however, be borne in mind that the average annual population growth rate declined from 2,9% (1980-1985) to 2.5% (1985-1989).

P/S : These are DBSA figures. The HSRC has calculated urbanization distributions of 20% urban, 24% semi-urban and 56% rural in 1988.