

## **GLBL 298Cape Town Study Abroad 11-12**

### *Globalization and Inequality in Post-apartheid Cape Town*

Wednesday 5-8pm

Rm 19 Temple Buell Hall

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In this course students will explore the social consequences of contemporary spatial inequalities in post-apartheid Cape Town. After six 3 hour lectures on Cape Town's global origins students will depart for a 2 week field trip of this city's colonial center and apartheid neighborhoods. Our field work will include two public train commutes, two private coach tours and four walking tours of the city and its peri-urban neighborhoods. We will debate and document how local residents perceive and experience inequalities of especially race, class, gender and housing segregation. The course grade comprises of a daily journal, online conferencing, a power point presentation, reflective essay and a map of the arenas and pathways of current struggles against persistent colonial, apartheid and neoliberal social inequalities.

#### **Course grades:**

The final grade will be based on the following three products:

- A daily journal of individual expectations and experiences (25%)
- Participation in online calls (skype), online networking (via google and moodle ) and blogs(facebook/ning.com)(25%)
- A power-point class presentation of an assigned reading (25%).
- A map (google maps/mymaps) and essay on inequalities in Chicago and Cape Town (25%).

#### **Required Readings :**

Readings from the following texts will uploaded to our online compass site

- [History of Inequality in South Africa 1652-2002](#) by Sampie Terreblanche
- [Lost Communities, Living Memories: Remembering Forced Removals in Cape Town](#) by Sean Field
- [We Are the Poors: Community Struggles in Post-Apartheid South Africa](#) by Ashwin Desai

**Videos** (to be viewed on your own prior to departure.)

Long night's journey into day [videorecording] / Iris Films/Iris Feminist Collective. 2000.  
VIDREC 305.800968 L848

#### **Pre-departure Lecture Schedule**

**Week 1**

Introductions and orientation lecture on

- Race, Class, Gender Inequalities and Spatial Fragmentation in post-apartheid Cape Town

**Weeks 2 & 3 Colonial and Apartheid Cape Town**

- The Dismal Legacy of Colonialism, Segregation and Apartheid in South Africa based on Ch's 2 & 10 of Sampie Terreblanche's text History of Inequality in South Africa 1652-2002 in course reader

**Week 4 Cultural Politics of Forced Removals**

- Lost Communities, Living Memories; Remembering Forced Removals in Cape Town edited by Sean Field

**Week 5 Urban Inequality in Post-Apartheid Cape Town**

- [We Are the Poors: Community Struggles in Post-Apartheid South Africa](#) by Ashwin Desai

**Week 6 Final Pre-departure Orientation****Tentative Schedule for Field Trips in Cape Town**

Date	Event	Transport	Meals & Remarks
Jan 2	Arrive Cape Town Airport (tbc)	Airport transfer to Riverview Lodge (RL), Rondebosch	Dinner on your own tbc= to be confirmed
Jan 3	12:00pm Orientation Meeting	Guided walking tour of Rondebosch and train ride to Kalk Bay	Boxed Lunch
Jan 4	9:00am Depart RL for Table Mountain walk	Walking Tour of UCT, Rhodes Memorial and Mowbray	Boxed lunch
Jan 5	9:00am Depart RL for Slave Lodge and D 6 Museum	Public taxi/ train to downtown	Boxed lunch
Jan 6	9:00 am Depart RL for bus tour of Cape Flats	Chartered Bus	Boxed Lunch
Jan7	9:00am Depart RL for Cape Flats	Chartered Bus	Boxed Lunch
Jan 8	Community project workday	Public taxi to Community Hse	Lunch
Jan 9	Free day		Lunch on your own
Jan 10	Free day		Lunch on your own
Jan 11-14	Community project workdays and project presentation		Farewell Braai RH
Jan 15	Depart CT Airport	Airport transfers	

## **USEFUL WEBSITES**

Alternative Information Development Center

<http://www.aidc.org.za/>

Center for Civil Society, University of kwazulu Natal

<http://www.ukzn.ac.za/ccs/>

Government of South Africa/ general information

<http://www.gov.za/>

<http://www.southafrica.net/>

<http://www.housing.gov.za/>

Study abroad in SA

<http://www.interstudy.org/SouthAfrica/SouthAfrica.html>

City of Cape Town

<http://www.capetown.gov.za/>

Overview information on Cape Metropolitan Area

<http://www.capetown.gov.za/home/profile.asp>

District Six Museum (to be visited during your stay in CT)

<http://www.districtsix.co.za/>

media/newspapers (South Africa)

[http://www.int.iol.co.za/index.php?click\\_id=408&set\\_id=1](http://www.int.iol.co.za/index.php?click_id=408&set_id=1)

University of Cape Town

<http://www.uct.ac.za/>

## **Chronology of Apartheid Legislations**

- “The Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act (1949)
- Amendment to The Immorality Act (1950)
  - This law made it a criminal offence for a white person to have any sexual relations with a person of a different race.
- The Population Registration Act (1950)
  - This law required all citizens to register as black, white or colored.
- The Suppression of Communism Act (1950)
  - This law banned any opposition party the government chose to label as "communist".
- The Group Areas Act (27 April 1950)
  - This law barred people of particular races from various urban areas.
- The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act (1953)

- This law prohibited people of different races from using the same public amenities, such as drinking fountains, restrooms, and so on.
- The Bantu Education Act (1953)
  - This law brought in various measures expressly designed to reduce the level of education attainable by black people.
- The Mines and Work Act (1956)
  - This law formalized racial discrimination in employment.
- The Promotion of Black Self-Government Act (1958)
  - This law set up nominally independent "homelands" for black people. In practice, the South African government had a strong influence over these bantustans.
- Black Homeland Citizenship Act (1971)
  - This law changed the status of the inhabitants of the 'homelands' so that they were no longer citizens of South Africa, and therefore had none of the rights that came with citizenship.
- The Afrikaans Medium Decree (1974) required the use of Afrikaans and English in schools on a fifty-fifty basis from Standard 5 (the last year of primary school) onwards.”

## **Human Development Index<sup>i</sup>**

	USA	South Africa
<u>Life expectancy at birth (years) (HDI), 2003</u>	77.4	48.4

### **2. Human development index trends**

<u>Human development index (trend), 1975</u>	0.867	0.655
<u>Human development index (trend), 1980</u>	0.887	0.674
<u>Human development index (trend), 1985</u>	0.901	0.702
<u>Human development index (trend), 1990</u>	0.916	0.735
<u>Human development index (trend), 1995</u>	0.929	0.742
<u>Human development index (trend), 2000</u>	0.938	0.696
<u>Human development index (trend), 2003</u>	0.944	0.658

### **3. Human and income poverty: developing countries**

<u>Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (% of cohort), 2000-05</u>	..	43.3
<u>Adult illiteracy rate (% ages 15 and above), 2003</u>	..	17.6 4
<u>Population without sustainable access to an improved water source (%), 2002</u>	..	13
<u>Population living below \$1 a day (%), 1990-2003</u>	..	10.7
<u>Population living below \$2 a day (%), 1990-2003</u>	..	34.1

### **5. Demographic trends**

<u>Total population (millions), 1975</u>	220.2	25.9
<u>Total population (millions), 2003</u>	292.6	46.9
<u>Total population (millions), 2015</u>	325.7	47.9
<u>Annual population growth rate (%), 1975-2003</u>	1	2.1
<u>Annual population growth rate (%), 2003-2015</u>	0.9	0.2
<u>Urban population (% of total), 1975</u>	73.7	48
<u>Urban population (% of total), 2003</u>	80.1	56.9
<u>Urban population (% of total), 2015</u>	83.6	62.7
<u>Population under age 15 (% of total), 2003</u>	21.1	32.9

<u>Population under age 15 (% of total), 2015</u>	19.7	30.2
<u>Population age 65 and above (% of total), 2003</u>	10.7	3.2
<u>Population age 65 and above (% of total), 2015</u>	14.1	6.1
<u>Total fertility rate (births per woman), 1970-75</u>	2	5.5
<u>Total fertility rate (births per woman), 2000-05</u>	2	2.8
<b>6. Commitment to health: resources, access and services</b>		
<u>Public health expenditure (% of GDP), 2002</u>	6.6	3.5
<u>Private health expenditure (% of GDP), 2002</u>	8	5.2
<u>Contraceptive prevalence rate (%), 1995-2003</u>	76	56
<u>Physicians (per 100,000 people), 1990-2004</u>	549	69
<b>7. Water, sanitation and nutritional status</b>		
<u>Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%), 1990</u>	100	63
<u>Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%), 2002</u>	100	67
<u>Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%), 1990</u>	100	83
<u>Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%), 2002</u>	100	87
<u>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births). Bottom quintile</u>	..	61.6
<u>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births). Bottom quintile</u>	..	87.4
<b>9. Leading global health crises and risks</b>		
<u>HIV prevalence (% ages 15-49), 2003</u>	0.6 [0.3 - 1.1]	21.5 [18.5 - 24.9]
<u>Condom use at last high-risk sex (% ages 15-24), women, 1998-2003</u>	..	20
<u>Prevalence of smoking (% of adults), women, 2000-2002</u>	21	12
<u>Prevalence of smoking (% of adults), men, 2000-2002</u>	26	44
<b>10. Survival: progress and setbacks</b>		
<u>Life expectancy at birth (years), 1970-1975</u>	71.5	53.7
<u>Life expectancy at birth (years), 2000-2005</u>	77.3	49
<u>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2003</u>	7	53
<u>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2003</u>	8	66
<b>11. Commitment to education: public spending</b>		
<u>Public expenditure on education (as % of GDP), 1990</u>	5.1	5.9
<u>Public expenditure on education (as % of GDP), 2000-2002</u>	5.7	5.3 6
<b>13. Technology: diffusion and creation</b>		
<u>Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people), 1990</u>	547	93
<u>Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people), 2003</u>	624	..
<u>Cellular subscribers (per 1,000 people), 1990</u>	21	(.)

<u>Cellular subscribers (per 1,000 people), 2003</u>	546	364
<u>Internet users (per 1,000 people), 1990</u>	8	0
<u>Internet users (per 1,000 people), 2003</u>	556	..
<b>14. Economic performance</b>		
<u>GDP (US\$ billions), 2003</u>	10,948.50	159.9
<u>GDP per capita (US\$), 2003</u>	37,648	3,489
<u>GDP per capita, year of highest value</u>	2003	1981
<u>Average annual change in consumer price index (%) , 1990-2003</u>	2.6	8
<u>Average annual change in consumer price index (%) , 2002-03</u>	2.3	5.9
<b>15. Inequality in income or consumption</b>		
<u>Share of income or consumption (%) - Poorest 10%</u>	1.9	1.4
<u>Share of income or consumption (%) - Poorest 20%</u>	5.4	3.5
<u>Share of income or consumption (%) - Richest 20%</u>	45.8	62.2
<u>Share of income or consumption (%) - Richest 10%</u>	29.9	44.7
<u>Inequality measures - Ratio of richest 10% to poorest 10%</u>	15.9	33.1
<u>Inequality measures - Ratio of richest 20% to poorest 20%</u>	8.4	17.9
<b>16. The structure of trade</b>		
<u>Imports of goods and services (% of GDP), 1990</u>	11	19
<u>Imports of goods and services (% of GDP), 2003</u>	14.7	26
<u>Exports of goods and services (% of GDP), 1990</u>	10	24
<u>Exports of goods and services (% of GDP), 2003</u>	10.7	28
<u>Primary exports (% of merchandise exports), 1990</u>	22	..
<u>Primary exports (% of merchandise exports), 2003</u>	16	42
<u>Manufactured exports (% of merchandise exports), 1990</u>	74	..
<u>Manufactured exports (% of merchandise exports), 2003</u>	80	58
<b>20. Priorities in public spending</b>		
<u>Public expenditure on education (% of GDP), 1990</u>	5.1	5.9
<u>Public expenditure on education (% of GDP), 2000-2002</u>	5.7	5.3 <sup>12</sup>
<u>Public expenditure on health (% of GDP), 2002</u>	6.6	3.5
<u>Total debt service (% of GDP), 2003</u>	..	2.7
<b>22. Energy and the environment</b>		
<u>Traditional fuel consumption (% of total energy requirements), 2002</u>	3.6	11.8 <sup>13</sup>
<u>Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours), 1980</u>	10,336	3,181 <sup>13</sup>
<u>Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours), 2002</u>	13,456	4,715 <sup>13</sup>
<u>GDP per unit of energy use (2000 PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent), 1980</u>	2.8	4.8
<u>GDP per unit of energy use (2000 PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent), 2002</u>	4.4	3.9

## 25. Gender-related development index

<u>Life expectancy at birth, female (years), 2003</u>	80	50.2
<u>Life expectancy at birth, male (years), 2003</u>	74.6	46.8
<u>Estimated earned income, female (PPP US\$), 2003</u>	29,017	6,505
<u>Estimated earned income, male (PPP US\$), 2003</u>	46,456	14,326
<u>Ratio of estimated female to male earned income</u>	0.62	0.45

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