UIF

1975 - 1978

SUID AFRIKAANSE INSTITUUT VIR RASSEVRAAGSTUKKE
POSBUS 97, JOHANNESBURG

287

THE BLACK WORKER OF SOUTH AFRICA

G.M.E. LEISTNER
W.J. BREYTENBACH

AFRICA INSTITUTE

PRETORIA
1975

1,325

2 Memos Appended

3, 287

Tucsa welcomes industrial move for Coloureds

12/2/75

By JOHN IMRIE
Labour Editor

THE multiracial Trade Union Council of South Africa yesterday wholeheartedly welcomed indications by the Prime Minister that Coloureds are going to be allowed to participate in established industrial institutions like the Wage Board, the Apprenticeship Board and the Unemployment Insurance Board.

"It is a practical acknowledgement that the principles of non-discrimination which exist in the Apprenticeship Act, the Wage Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act are going to be honoured for the first time," said Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, Tucsa's general secretary.

"It will give some substance to the Government's claim that it is moving away from discrimination."

Mr Grobbelaar said there had been grave and widespread dissatisfaction among Coloureds for a long time at the inequality of treatment experienced through not direct representation on the Apprenticeship Board and local apprenticeship committees.

"The Act provides for local apprenticeship committees for all industries, with employers and employees equally represented. But Coloured trade unionists have been consistently prevented from representation on many of these committees, with the result that applications for apprenticeships for Coloured youths are refused for a variety of frivolous reasons by the White representatives of the White unions.

"It is important therefore, that not only should Coloureds be allowed to sit on the policy-making Apprenticeship Board, but that their representation be extended to the local committees which actually deal with apprenticeship contracts."

Similarly, Mr Grobbelaar said "representation for Coloureds on both sides of the Wage Board and the Unemployment Insurance Board would enable them to guard the interests of Coloured workers."

No race post for Webb

Labour Editor

A LEADING Coloured trade unionist said yesterday he would be prepared to serve on institutions like the Wage Board, the Apprenticeship Board and the Unemployment Insurance Board — but not on the Race Classification or Group Areas boards.

Welcoming the Prime Minister's announcement that Coloureds are to be given meaningful representation on various statutory bodies, Mr Ronald Webb, general secretary of the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union and a vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said:

"If the Prime Minister's move results in Coloureds obtaining a real voice in these organisations which affect them so vitally I would be happy to serve on bodies like the Wage Board, the Apprenticeship Board and the Unemployment Insurance Board.

"But I would not be a party to bodies like the Group Areas Board and the Race Classification Board, both of which are vehicles for perpetuating discrimination which offends our dignity and which have led to great suffering among the Coloured people."

HANSARD 2 Q. column 115-116

14 February 1975.

Soc. Sec - Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Insurance Act: Rates of benefits increased

*13. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) (a) What is the latest date on which the rates of benefits in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act were increased and (b) what was the extent of the increases;

(2) whether consideration has been given to adjusting the rates annually in accordance with fluctuations in the cost-of-living index; if so, with what result; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) (a) and (b) Although there was no general increase in the rates of benefits, group 12 was divided into three groups with effect from 1 November 1971. The benefits for group 12 were fixed at R15-40 per week as against the previous figure of R14-00 per week. The rates for the new groups 13 and 14 were fixed at R17-50 and R20-30 per week, respectively. I may add that contributors automatically move into higher groups with higher benefit rates as their earnings increase.

(2) No. No such requests were made at any time by any organization represented on the Unemployment Insurance Board. However, the Unemployment Insurance Board recently recommended a revision of the rates of contributions and benefits and this matter is receiving attention.

HANSARD 4 Q. column 267-8.

25 February 1975

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Unemployment Insurance Fund

*24. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1974;

(2) (a) what was the total amount (i) paid into the Fund and (ii) paid out in benefits, during that year and (b) to how many applicants were these benefits paid.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) R178 600 000.

(2) (a) (i) Contributions by employers and employees (including State's contribution): R24 625 000.

(ii) R19 743 000.

(b) 125 049.

The figures, except for 2 (b), are estimates as the final figures are not available as yet.

Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, is he able to indicate the amount of interest that was paid into the Fund?

The amounts which he has mentioned relate to contributions by the State and by contributors.

The MINISTER: I should like the hon. member to give notice of that question.

HANSARD S. A. columns 355-6
4 March 1975.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

*22. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) What amount of interest accrued to the Unemployment Insurance Fund during 1973 and 1974, respectively;

(2) (a) what amount is invested with (i) the Public Debt Commissioners and (ii) other institutions and (b) what is the current average rate of interest on investments;

(3) what amounts were paid from the Fund during 1974 in respect of (a) unemployment benefits, (b) illness allowances, (c) dependants of deceased contributors, (d) administrative costs and (e) other expenses.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) 1973 R10 401 511.
1974 R11 278 986.

(2) (a) (i) R172 694 123.

(ii) Nil.

(b) 6,797%.

(3) (a) R4 607 000.

(b) R6 496 000.

(c) R1 992 000.

(d) R2 408 000.

(e) Maternity benefits R6 675 000.

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F.M. 7/3/75

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Wanted: UIF overhaul

Unemployment benefits should be drastically geared up. But not as a substitute for general social welfare programmes

A laconic reply in Parliament last week revealed, to no one's surprise, that the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) grew once again last year, as it has for many years previously. The Fund now stands at R178m, large enough to tantalise and anger groups of diametrically opposed political persuasions.

Those concerned with Black poverty and unemployment feel that the UIF should give larger cover to the lower income groups and extend cover to groups now excluded.

Those who feel that the White workers should get the same kinds of social welfare services provided by most other industrial States, eg a national pension fund, would like to keep the UIF largely a White preserve and use its funds to establish and strengthen social security measures for Whites. Could the UIF satisfactorily fulfil either of these functions, let alone both? It is something of a measure of the complete lack of a coherent approach to social welfare that the UIF could inspire such hopes in the first place.

Consider a few salient facts about the Fund's performance to date of its more limited functions, unfortunately but unavoidably somewhat dated (the Department of Labour's annual report for 1972 has only just been printed, and our 1973 figures — by courtesy of the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner — have not yet been published elsewhere).

For many years the UIF has grown steadily — at about R6m-R8m pa for the last few years. Basically this is because its income, made up of contributions (about 66%) and interest on the UIF Fund itself (about 34%) exceeds its payments by a regular and

UIF PROFILE*

	1971	1972	1973
Contributors to fund	1 814 000	1 999 000	2 268 000
Beneficiaries of fund	17 741	26 306	23 924
		R	
Unemployment benefits	3,5m	5,7m	5,8m
Illness benefits	4,9m	6,2m	6,4m
Maternity benefits	5,5m	6,1m	6,2m
Dependent benefits	1,4m	1,5m	1,8m
Total benefits paid	**R15,4m**	**R19,5m**	**R20,2m**
Total income	**R24,7m**	**R28,3m**	**R31,5m**

**Dept of Labour figures, rounded out*

healthy margin.

As the graph on this page shows contribution receipts alone have covered benefits paid since 1969, while 20% of interest payments have covered administrative expenses, leaving 80% to be ploughed back into the Fund.

The contributions are supplied by employees (about 40%); employers (about 35%); and government (25%). They are likely to have grown very rapidly in 1974 with the increase in Black wages.

In 1971 only about a third, or fewer than 600 000, of the UIF's contributors were African (*FM* March 2 1973). This was largely because Africans earning under R10,50 per week are not covered by the Fund.

Since then, of course, inflation and substantial increases in African wages (which have brought average urban and living unskilled wages way above the R10,50 per week mark) have to a great extent overtaken this discriminatory measure which was allegedly designed originally to exclude migrant workers from UIF benefits.

If most Blacks who should, in law, be included under the UIF umbrella are in fact contributing and drawing benefits (admittedly a big "if") there must have been large increases in the number of contributors, the amount of contributions, and benefits paid.

Unfortunately, 1974 breakdowns of the UIF are not yet available; but the total amount in the Fund has grown at the same pace as in previous years, indicating that the ratio of contributions to claims for the new members has been roughly equal to those of the older members.

Limited scope

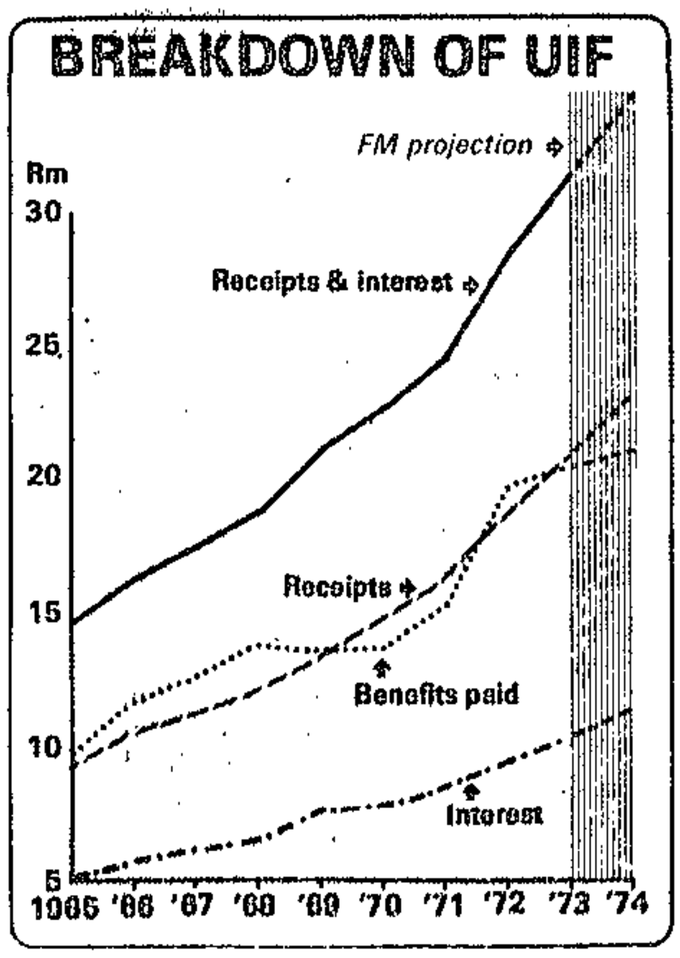
All this has led to suggestions that the Fund is too conservative in calculating the benefits it can afford to offer.

The UI Commissioner retorts that the Fund has only grown because there has been an unemployment rate for Whites, Coloureds and Asians of under 1%. Increase that rate to 5%, he argues, and the Fund would have to stand at R400m (well over double its present R174m) to avoid dipping into capital to pay its contributors.

One finds it difficult to agree that this is a real risk. The likelihood of a significant rise in unemployment is remote, to put it mildly. Furthermore there should be no objection to dipping into capital, as funds like this are precisely intended to cater for rainy days.

But, this aside, the Commissioner's example does make the point of how limited the scope of the UIF is.

The contributions are tiny, ranging from 1c per week to 14c per week, and the benefits correspondingly tiny, ranging from R2,45 to R20,30 per week.



To draw benefits, employees must have contributed to the Fund for at least 13 weeks. Then they get one week's benefit for every six weeks' contributions, with a maximum of 26 weeks' benefit in any period of 52 consecutive weeks.

Moreover, the UIF Act specifically excludes vast numbers of people like agricultural workers, casual and seasonal workers, foreign Blacks, domestic servants in private households, Black miners living in compounds, permanent public servants, provincial employees, SAR&H employees, Blacks earning less than R10,50 per week and anyone earning more than R105 per week.

Obviously, for the UIF to work even as a comprehensive unemployment insurance institution *per se* (let alone as a provider of vast social welfare services) would require a radical transformation.

Actuaries would have to be called in to completely overhaul the concept; contributions have to be radically increased; and adequate weight given to the impact on the fund of a big influx of African members.

Disappointingly little progress is being made in this direction. The UI Board consists of the Commissioner, his deputy and secretary, seven employer representatives and seven trade union representatives. A sub-committee has been appointed and empowered to go into all aspects of the UIF Act.

But the actuaries haven't been called in and the question of African unemployment is so far from anyone's mind that there are not even statistics showing which contributors and beneficiaries are Black.

The UI Commissioner says basic changes will be considered; but there is no sign of this yet. There is also no deadline for the sub-committee to make a comprehensive report.

What the sub-committee and the UI Board seem to have opted for is an *ad hoc* approach, patching up some of the more glaring holes in the present administration of the Act, eg the earnings ceiling. For the contributors' ceiling went up quietly from R82 per week to R105 per week last July, and a further rise has been applied for.

Even on this level, not enough is being done. As the *FM* has pointed out before, if the ceiling can be lifted, the floor can also be dropped. The R10,50 pw minimum provision for Blacks is blatantly discriminatory and pointless (migrant workers, the excuse, are in any case specifically excluded) and should have been dropped years ago.

Now there is even talk of *lifting* the floor to exclude the Blacks whom increased wages have allowed in.

That there is even talk of such a measure points to a need for a substantial Black representation on the UI Board, though it may be difficult to decide who should speak for African workers as long as their unions are not recognised.

There is also talk of determining contributions and benefits as a flat percentage of wages for *all* groups. This again would be to the advantage of the higher-paid groups, who at present marginally subsidise the benefits of the lower paid groups.

It would amount to retrogressive taxation as the benefits of the latter are pitiable enough as it is.

Out of place

What all this seems to point to is this. There is an urgent need to see that the interests of the unskilled Black workers are adequately aired, and that the *ad hoc* patchwork of the UI Board is not all to the advantage of the heavily represented, better paid, White workers.

The employers represented on the UI Board could make a useful contribution, provided they recognise it is in their own interest, as well as their Black employees', to have Black unskilled workers covered.

There is also the need to overhaul the UI system, to make it more adequate as comprehensive insurance against loss of work. More people need to contribute more to be eligible to receive more.

Finally one must abandon the idea that social welfare benefits on a broad scale might be grafted onto the UIF.

The 1947 Act was, sensibly, originally not meant to cover these categories which were only introduced in the Fifties, and there can be no concealing the fact that, for example, maternity benefits are technically out of place in any unemployment insurance fund.

They should come from, as should a national pension fund, completely different social institutions.

A R1m BRIDGE ACROSS THE RACIAL RAPIDS

F.M. 2/5/75

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Boasting a clean bill of health from Schlebusch and his cronies, the Institute of Race Relations last month launched an ambitious R1m fund-raising drive in the private sector.

Not charity, "but a very important investment in the interest of shareholders," was how Harry Oppenheimer put the Institute's case. Anglo and De Beers have accordingly trebled their annual R10 000 grant.

Institute Director Fred van Wyk, who once ran the Nusas branch at Rhodes University and later became personal clerk to the Secretary for Native Affairs, told the *FM* the plan was to appeal to the business community to step up contributions from an estimated R97 000 in the current financial year to R200 000 a year for the next five years.

The Institute's 4 000 members contribute just over R30 000 a year in subscriptions.

Van Wyk's 1975 Budget is R354 000, which means a deficit of R80 000. Around a third goes on salaries and administration, for the Institute employs a staff of 63 in six offices around the country.

The research and publication programme consumes about R90 000. In addition to Muriel Horrell's very useful *Annual Survey of Race Relations in SA*, now in its 29th year of publication, the Institute puts out scores of valuable, if inevitably superficial, booklets and fact papers on political, educational, welfare, and labour topics. The Institute has also done much to publicise the Poverty Datum Line among businessmen.

Van Wyk says he and one of his senior research officers, Dudley Horner (who has recently resigned), have seen "hundreds upon hundreds" of businessmen to discuss the PDL, wage levels, and the 57 pieces of industrial legislation affecting Blacks.

Van Wyk sees this kind of information and advice service as one of the Institute's key functions — as indeed it is. Another valuable contribution is in the field of Black education. The Institute administers 29 Black educational trusts, handling nearly R300 000 a year in bursaries.

It has also recently devised the administrative machinery for a major foreign company which has decided to provide educational assistance for the children of its 8 000 Black workers.

"There is a terrific demand for education amongst Blacks," affirms Van Wyk. "We have recently set up a special educational trust to provide bursaries and equip school libraries and science laboratories. Contributions to it are donations — tax free and also exempt from estate duty".

The Institute has been in existence since the Twenties. "Our main role in the next 10 years," explains Van Wyk, "is to increase the credibility of Whites amongst Blacks. Blacks today say all Whites conspire against them. We want to prove to the Black community that some Whites are genuine."

In recent years the Institute has been wracked by internal strife.

Fred van Wyk . . . some Whites are genuine



Younger and more radical members and staff (both Black and White) have become impatient with what they scornfully describe as the Institute's conservative "forward to freedom with facts and figures" approach.

They claim its real achievements in bringing about political and economic change are negligible, and they have been demanding (with scant success) that it play a more active role in promoting change.

They allege, too, with some justification, that the Institute is White-dominated and that — apart from educational help — it offers little to Blacks beyond a "put Christ back into capitalism" kind of paternalism.

They also fear that, with growing criticism in the UK and US of investment in SA, foreign companies are "riding to respectability on the back of the Institute" in order to stave off such criticism.

The risk that the Institute's growing links with large corporations may compromise its integrity and its freedom to expose exploitation has not passed unnoticed by them either. At least one foreign company with SA interests (a big US mining group) has stopped its grant because it could not stomach criticism directed against it.

Some members are also bitter that, as a result of criticism by Schlebusch, the Institute promised to keep its youth programme under tigher control. And Alan Paton has criticised the Institute for claiming to have been "vindicated" by the Schlebusch Commission, which he castigated as a "worthless body".

With the resignation of several disillusioned younger staff members, it seems that the Institute's Old Guard are now firmly in control — certainly at the head office in Johannesburg.

Businessmen can thus rest assured that the Institute will remain a fact-finding, liberally-orientated, rather than a radical, activist body.

The Institute's educational programmes certainly merit the strongest support. And businessmen will do well to heed Oppenheimer's remark that donations to it are a sound investment for shareholders.

F.M. 16/5/75

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UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

Concessions, but . . .

The Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill, read a first time in the Assembly this week, contains good news for contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund. But, like so many government "concessions" on the labour front, it is unlikely to set Black workers dancing in the street.

The Bill will raise the ceiling for contributors and beneficiaries from R5 400 to R6 760 a year, which amounts to 25% since last July.

But it fails to drop the floor level at which lower paid workers qualify as contributors. This remains at R546 a year (about R10,50 a week).

Certainly, now that government has given at least partial recognition that urban Africans are permanent, consideration should be given to scrapping provisions of the Act which specificially exclude certain categories of workers. In the case of urban Blacks, domestic servants should be admitted — and where many of them are probably still earning below R10,50 a week, the qualifying floor should be lowered.

Thought should also be given to the inclusion of agricultural workers, another group specifically excluded. And the longer-ferm objective of the Fund should be to include all workers, once actuarial adjustments — believed to be on the cards — have been completed.

Question.....
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HANSARD 15 Q. 994-5
20 May 1975.

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Accumulated funds in Unemployment Insurance Fund

The MINISTER OF LABOUR replied to Question *22, by Mr. H. H. Schwarz:

Question:

(1) What was the amount of the accumulated funds in the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at 31 December 1974;

(2) whether he is considering the amendment of the Unemployment Insurance Act in order to include Black persons; if not, why not.

Reply:

(1) The final figure is not yet available, but the estimated amount is R178 600 000.

(2) Apart from certain exclusions, as set out in section 2 of the Act, Bantu persons earning in excess of R546 up to R5 460 per annum are already covered by the Act.

Perhaps I might add that the number of Blacks already covered by the Act is 1 084 000.

Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, is the hon. the Minister prepared to consider having the same limits in respect of earnings apply to all Black people in the same way as they apply to White people, or does he intend to restrict them to the levels he has already indicated?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, this is a matter which the Unemployment Insurance Board will have to consider and make recommendations about to the Minister.

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Call on fund for jobless

STAR 22/5/75

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Mr Harry Schwarz, leader of the Reform Party, today called on the Minister of Labour to allow all races to be covered by the Unemployment Insurance Fund on a non-discriminatory basis.

His call follows the disclosure this week that the accumulated amount in the fund now stands at an estimated R178-million.

At present Whites, Coloured people and Indians are included in the fund but Blacks are included only within certain income levels.

BALANCE

"The fund is so well off now that it can cope with any contingencies that may arise," Mr Schwarz said in an interview. "There is no reason why it should not be opened to all races on a completely non-discriminatory basis."

Replying to questions from Mr Schwarz in Parliament this week, the Minister of Labour, Mr Viljoen, said it was estimated the accumulated balance in the fund at the end of last year was R178-million.

Mr Schwarz said today that the holdings in the fund were increasing steadily by R8-million a year. The accumulated funds in 1972 had been R162-million, in 1973 they had been R170-million and now they stood at R178-million.

These large sums, said Mr Schwarz, were unnecessary. Even if benefits paid out were to double or triple over the next few years the fund could afford it.

HANSARD 19 Q. 1197-B.
17 June 1975

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Unemployment Insurance Fund

351 Dr. G. F. JACOBS asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) How many (a) employers were registered with and (b) employees were paying contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the latest date for which figures are available;

(2) what is the date in respect of which this information is given.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

The details are as follows:

(1) (a) 96 832.

(b) 2 528 000.

(2) 31 December 1974.

No. R. 1761 19 September 1975

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966
WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat dit Sy Edele die Minister van Arbeid behaag het om kragtens artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), die regulasies gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1938 van 9 Desember 1966, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 433 van 31 Maart 1967, R. 1344 van 9 Augustus 1968, R. 3300 van 19 September 1969, R. 1439 van 20 Augustus 1971 en R. 967 van 14 Junie 1974, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1975 soos volg te wysig:

(1) In regulasie 3, in subregulasies (2) en (3), vervang die uitdrukking "U.F. 10" deur die uitdrukking "U.F. 11".

(2) In regulasie 4, in die tabel wat in subregulasie (1) voorkom, vervang die bedrag "R5 460" deur die bedrag "R6 760".

No. R. 1761 (G.G. 4847) 19 September 1975

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966,
AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

It is hereby notified that the Honourable the Minister of Labour has been pleased, in terms of section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), with effect from 1 October 1975 to amend the regulations published under Government Notice R. 1938 of 9 December 1966, as amended by Government Notices R. 433 of 31 March 1967, R. 1344 of 9 August 1968, R. 3300 of 19 September 1969, R. 1439 of 20 August 1971 and R. 967 of 14 June 1974, as follows:

(1) In regulation 3, in subregulations (2) and (3), for the expression "U.F. 10" substitute the expression "U.F. 11".

(2) In regulation 4, in the table appearing in subregulation (1), for the amount "R5 460" substitute the amount "R6 760".

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(3) In regulasie 8, in subregulasie (5), skrap die woorde "Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene,".

(4) Vervang regulasie 11 (2) deur die volgende:

"(2) Elke werkgewer moet, ten opsigte van elke bydraer in sy diens, 'n register hou waarin die volgende gemeld moet word:

(a) Die naam van sodanige bydraer;
(b) die datum waarop sodanige bydraer by hom as 'n bydraer in diens getree het;
(c) die datum waarop sy diens as 'n bydraer beëindig is;
(d) die weeklikse of maandelikse skaal van verdienste van sodanige bydraer gedurende die 52 weke wat die datum van beëindiging van sodanige diens onmiddellik voorafgaan;
(e) die datum waarop die werkgewer die bydraer se bydraersverslagkaart (U.F. 74) van sodanige bydraer, of van die Sekretaris, na gelang van die geval, ontvang het;
(f) die datum waarop die werkgewer sodanige bydraersverslagkaart afgehandel het; en
(g) die wyse waarop hy dit afgehandel het.".

(5) In regulasie 13, in subregulasie (1), skrap die woorde "Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene,".

(6) In Aanhangsel U.F. 1, in paragraaf 7, vervang die bedrag "R5 460" deur die bedrag "R6 760".

(7) Voeg die volgende Aanhangsel U.F. 11 in na Aanhangsel U.F. 8:

(3) In regulation 8, in subregulation (5), delete the words "Department of Social Welfare and Pensions,".

(4) Substitute the following for regulation 11 (2):

"(2) Every employer shall keep, in respect of every contributor employed by him, a record showing—

(a) the name of such contributor;
(b) the date upon which such contributor commenced employment with him as a contributor;
(c) the date upon which his employment as a contributor terminated;
(d) the weekly or monthly rate of earnings of such contributor during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the date of termination of such employment;
(e) the date upon which the employer received the contributors' record card (U.F. 74) of such contributor from the said contributor, or from the Secretary, as the case may be;
(f) the date upon which the employer disposed of such contributors' record card; and
(g) the manner of such disposal.".

(5) In regulation 13, in subregulation (1), delete the words "Department of Social Welfare and Pensions,".

(6) In Annexure U.F. 1, in paragraph 7, for the amount "R5 460" substitute the amount "R6 760".

(7) Insert the following Annexure U.F. 11 after Annexure U.F. 8:

"AANHANGSEL U.F. 11

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

MAANDELIKSE OPGAWE WAT TESAME MET BYDRAES DEUR DIE WERKGEWERS INGESTUUR MOET WORD

Opgawe vir die *vier/vyf weke geëindig.....

Aan die Sekretaris van Arbeid
(Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds)
Laboriagebou
Paul Krugerstraat
Posbus 1851
Pretoria, 0001

Ingevolge artikel 29 (3) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, stuur ek hierby 'n tjek/poswissel/posorder/kontant* ten bedrae van R....., synde al die bydraes verskuldig ten opsigte van myself en die bydraers wat gedurende bogenoemde tydperk by my in diens was.

Ek sertifiseer dat onderstaande besonderhede waar en juis is.

Datum.....

.....
Handtekening van werkgewer of behoorlik gemagtigde agent

Indien geen bydraers gedurende die maand in diens was nie, meld die jongste datum waarop 'n bydraer in diens was.....

Groep volgens jaarlikse verdienste (insluitende lewenskostetoelae)			Totale getal bydraers in elke groep	Totale getal weke waarvoor in elke groep betaal is	Bedrag verskuldig ten opsigte van				Totaal
					Werkgewer		Bydraers		
Groep	Bo	Tot en met			Weeklikse skaal	R c	Weeklikse skaal	R c	R c
	R	R			c		c		
I	—	234			1		1		
II	234	390			2		2		
III	390	546			3		3		
IV	546	702			4		4		
V	702	858			5		5		
VI	858	1 014			6		6		
VII	1 014	1 170			7		7		
VIII	1 170	1 326			8		8		
IX	1 326	1 482			8		9		
X	1 482	1 638			8		10		
XI	1 638	1 794			8		11		
XII	1 794	2 600			8		12		
XIII	2 600	3 406			8		13		
XIV	3 406	6 760			8		14		
Totaal									

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.".

"ANNEXURE U.F. 11

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

MONTHLY RETURN TO BE FORWARDED BY EMPLOYERS TOGETHER WITH CONTRIBUTIONS

Return for the *four/five weeks ending.....

To the Secretary for Labour
(Unemployment Insurance Fund)
Laboria Buildings
Paul Kruger Street
P.O. Box 1851
Pretoria, 0001

In terms of section 29 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, I am forwarding herewith cheque/money order/postal order/cash* for the amount of R....., being all the contributions due in respect of myself and the contributors employed by me during the abovementioned period.

I certify that the following particulars are true and correct.

Date.....

.....
Signature of employer or duly authorised agent

If no contributors were employed during the month, state last date upon which a contributor was employed.....

Group according to annual earnings (including C.O.L.A.)			Total number of contributors in each group	Total number of weeks paid for in each group	Amount due in respect of				Total
					Employer		Contributors		
Group	Over	Up to			Weekly rate	R c	Weekly rate	R c	R c
	R	R			c		c		
I.....	—	234	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
II.....	234	390	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
III.....	390	546	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
IV.....	546	702	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....
V.....	702	858	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
VI.....	858	1 014	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....
VII.....	1 014	1 170	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....
VIII.....	1 170	1 326	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
IX.....	1 326	1 482	.....	.....	8	.....	9	.....	.....
X.....	1 482	1 638	.....	.....	8	.....	10	.....	.....
XI.....	1 638	1 794	.....	.....	8	.....	11	.....	.....
XII.....	1 794	2 600	.....	.....	8	.....	12	.....	.....
XIII.....	2 600	3 406	.....	.....	8	.....	13	.....	.....
XIV.....	3 406	6 760	.....	.....	8	.....	14	.....	.....
Total.....									

* Delete whichever is inapplicable".

(8) Aanhangsel U.F. 10 van die regulasies word herroep.

(8) Annexure U.F. 10 to the regulations is withdrawn.

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Cash aid for jobless to be doubled

RDM 17/10/75

(1) ~~315~~
(2) ~~29~~
(3) 287
(4) ~~133~~

By JOHN IMRIE

UVONGO. — South Africa's present "totally inadequate" payments to the unemployed are to be more than doubled to 45 per cent of their earnings.

This was disclosed to the Associated Chambers of Commerce congress yesterday by a senior Department of Labour official, Mr F. S. P. de Villiers when explaining the need for increased contributions from employers and employees to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) now standing at nearly R180-million.

The congress, however, passed a resolution expressing concern at the Unemployment Insurance Fund board's decision to propose increased contributions at an inflationary time and when there was no unemployment and urged the board to review its decision.

Mr De Villiers said the present unemployment payments, ranging from R2,45 a week to very low-paid workers to a maximum of R20,30 a week for people earning R6 750 a year were totally inadequate.

The UIF board proposed to fix payments at 45 per cent of actual earnings and to do this it was necessary to raise the fund's income and also strengthen it to cater for possible unemployment later.

If unemployment of 4 per cent, which existed in many overseas countries, hit South Africa it had been calculated that the UIF would need R270-million.

"The fund must be in a position to meet such a situation," he said.

Trade unions have for long considered the unemployment payments unrealistic.

The proposed new scale of 45 per cent would give an unemployed worker earning just over R10 a week about R4,50 a week to live on instead of R2,45 while those on the ceiling income of R6 750 a year who became unemployed could expect to receive about R58 a week instead of R20,30.

At present employers contribute between 1c and 8c a week to the fund for each employee while workers contribute between 1c

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

No. 2212

21 November 1975

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

FULL-TIME STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS

I, Marais Viljoen, Minister of Labour, acting in terms of the provisions of section 2 (5) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966)—

(a) hereby declare that full-time students and scholars who are employed in a temporary or part-time capacity shall, for the purposes of the said Act, not be regarded as contributors while so employed; and

(b) hereby withdraw Government Notices 866 of 21 April 1950 and 1824 of 28 July 1950.

M. VILJOEN, Minister of Labour.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID

No. 2212

21 November 1975

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

VOLTYDSE STUDENTE EN SKOLIERE

Ek, Marais Viljoen, Minister van Arbeid, handelende ingevolge artikel 2 (5) van die Werkloosheidverseke-ringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966)—

(a) verklaar hierby dat voltydse studente en skoliere wat in 'n tydelike of deeltydse hoedanigheid in diens is, by die toepassing van genoemde Wet nie as bydraers beskou word terwyl hulle aldus in diens is nie; en

(b) trek hierby Goewermentskennisgewings 866 van 21 April 1950 en 1824 van 28 Julie 1950 in.

M. VILJOEN, Minister van Arbeid.

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EL woman in row over maternity payments

EAST LONDON — After contributing to the unemployment fund for five years, Mrs A. M. Ahlschlager was paid R68,60 "as an act of kindness" by the Department of Labour following an application for regulationary maternity benefits.

Mrs Ahlschlager, a typist-clerk, first approached the Department of Labour in August last year for maternity benefits. She was informed she did not qualify for the benefit as she had not applied within the prescribed period. She was told she was eligible for unemployment benefits.

Mrs Ahlschlager said: "I first went to the department to apply for maternity benefits and was told I was not entitled to such benefits, but if I filled in the unemployment benefit forms I would receive the respective payments in place of the maternity benefits."

After receiving a cheque for R39,60 in November and another cheque for R30,00 in December, Mrs Ahlschlager was then told she would receive no further payments.

"My husband and I went to the department and asked why the payments had been stopped. We were told the unemployment benefit did not apply as I was not allowed to be paid unemployment benefits. As a pregnant woman I did not qualify for such benefits," Mrs Ahlschlager said.

She was told to apply for maternity benefits once again.

She said: "I filled in the maternity benefit forms a second time and took them to my doctor to have them signed."

The forms were returned to the department, but were not accepted on the grounds Mrs Ahlschlager was not entitled to maternity or unemployment benefits.

"I have contributed to the unemployment insurance fund for five years and the department has said I do have a credit balance with them, but that at this stage they cannot pay me any money.

"I am sick and tired of filling in forms, seeing doctors, speaking to officials at the department and getting different replies every time," she said.

Commenting on the position, an official at the Department of Labour, Mr W. J. de Lange, said he knew of the case, but added: "This is one of the unfortunate cases which has left a woman in the position where she cannot apply for either unemployment benefits or maternity benefits.

"I have apologised for the inconvenience fered through any in petence of this de ment, but stated e clearly to her the on why the benefits co not be paid to her."

He said: "We moved from our old building to new premises last year and during that period our offices were in somewhat of a mess.

"We had just employed a woman who never checked Mrs Ahlschlager's files. In fact many of the files were still unpacked and this could have been the reason why the two unnecessary payments were made."

He said the department was being kind to the woman and "this had backfired and she was now just trying to get money from them.

"You must realise the law is made for the general case and not the individual one. It is also necessary for the unemployment fund to keep a reserve.

"It is only natural there be some hard luck cases, but what would happen if they were all paid out? We must have a reserve account," Mr De Lange said.

Another official at the Department of Labour, Miss M. Mackoogall, said: "To qualify for maternity benefits the person must have worked for a period of 126 days before the child was born, whereupon the person would receive a portion of their salary according to their salary group.

"In the case of unemployment benefits the person must have worked for a period of 91 days per annum before they are entitled to any remuneration. In both cases the prescription period will determine whether they are paid or not."

Asked what Mrs Ahlschlager should do, not being eligible for either benefit Mr De Lange said: "She will have to work for 91 days after her child was born before she would again be eligible for unemployment benefits." — DDR.

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Hansard 2 col 86 4/2/76

(X) **Employers/employees registered with Unemployment Insurance Fund**

156. Mr. T. HICKMAN asked the Minister of Labour:

(a) How many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the latest date for which figures are available, (b) how many employees were paying contributions to the Fund at that date and (c) what is the date in respect of which these figures are given.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) 98 385.

(b) 2 700 000.

(c) 31 December 1975.

Note: The figures furnished in (a) and (b) are provisional figures as the annual report for 1975 has not yet been finalized.

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Hansard 2 col 889 4/2/76

Balance in Unemployment Insurance Fund

200. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1975;

(2) (a) what was the total amount (i) paid into the Fund and (ii) paid out in benefits, during that year and (b) to how many applicants were these benefits paid.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) R196 500 000.

(2) (a) (i) R38 646 212 (including interest).

(ii) R23 252 698.

(b) 146 063.

Note: The figures furnished are provisional figures as at 31 December 1975 and are still subject to audit.

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Hansard 2 col 86 4/2/76

Credit of Unemployment Insurance Fund

154. Mr. T. HICKMAN asked the Minister of Labour:

(a) What is the amount standing to the credit of the Unemployment Insurance Fund at present, (b) what amounts were received by the Fund during the past 12 months in respect of (i) employees' contributions, (ii) employers' contributions, (iii) State contributions and (iv) interest, (c) what is the present average rate of interest received by the Fund and (d) what mounts have been paid from the Fund during the past 12 months in respect of (i) benefits and (ii) administration costs.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) R196 500 000.

(b) (i) R11 541 733.

(ii) R9 025 247.

(iii) R5 145 506.

(iv) R12 933 726.

(c) 7,49%.

(d) (i) R23 252 698.

(ii) R3 174 631.

Note: The figures furnished are provisional figures as at 31 December 1975 and are still subject to audit.

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REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

WYSIGINGSWETSONTWERP OP WERKLOOSHEID-VERSEKERING

(*Soos vir die eerste maal gelees*)

(*Ingedien deur die* MINISTER VAN ARBEID)

[W. 86—'76]

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UNEMPLOYMENT IN-SURANCE AMENDMENT BILL

(*As read a First Time*)

(*Introduced by the* MINISTER OF LABOUR)

[B. 86—'76]

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ALGEMENE VERDUIDELIKENDE NOTA:

[ ] Woorde in vet druk tussen vierkantige hake dui aan skrappings deur Minister by indiening voorgestel.

Woorde met 'n volstreep daaronder, dui aan invoegings deur Minister by indiening voorgestel.

WETSONTWERP

Tot wysiging van die bepalings van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, ten einde voorsiening te maak vir die berekening, op die grondslag van 'n persentasie van die verdienste van die betrokke bydraer, van bydraes betaalbaar deur werkgewers en bydraers aan die werkloosheidversekeringsfonds en van voordele, toelaes en bedrae betaalbaar uit bedoelde fonds; 'n maksimum bedrag vas te stel van bydraes wat in 'n finansiële jaar uit staatsfondse aan bedoelde fonds betaalbaar is; en om vir bykomstige aangeleenthede voorsiening te maak.

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident, die Senaat en die Volksraad van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg:—

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Wet 30 van 1966.

1. Artikel 1 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (hieronder die Hoofwet genoem), word hierby gewysig deur die woordomskrywing van „groep" te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 29 van Wet 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 51 van 1975.

2. Artikel 29 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

(*a*) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(1) Elke werkgewer moet, ten opsigte van elke bydraer in sy diens, en elke sodanige bydraer moet, tot die fonds bydra op die by hierdie Wet voorgeskrewe wyse en, **[ooreenkomstig die in Bylae 1 vermelde skale,]** in die geval van sodanige werkgewer, teen die koers van 0,3 persent, en, in die geval van sodanige bydraer, teen die koers van 0,5 persent van die verdienste van sodanige bydraer, of ooreenkomstig die skale wat van tyd tot tyd kragtens artikel 45 vasgestel word.";

(*b*) deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(2) Die Minister moet uit gelde wat vir die doel deur die Parlement beskikbaar gestel word 'n bedrag gelyk aan vyf-en-twintig persent, maar wat nie die bedrag van sewemiljoen rand in 'n boekjaar te bowe gaan nie, van die totale bedrag van die bydraes wat ingevolge hierdie artikel deur werkgewers ten opsigte van hulself en die bydraers in hul diens aan die fonds betaal is, tot die fonds bydra, en sodanige bedrag word in die fonds gestort op die tye en die wyse wat die Minister bepaal.";

(*c*) deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(4) 'n Werkgewer kan, ten einde homself te vergoed in die mate waarin dit van hom vereis word om aan die Sekretaris die bydraes te betaal wat deur die bydraers in sy diens aan die fonds verskuldig is, **[week vir week]** weekliks of maandeliks, of op die ander tye wat die

by him of the employment in respect of which the allowance became payable, other than work which has become available in consequence of a stoppage of work such as is referred to in section 41 (1) (*f*); and"; and

(*b*) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

"(4) A contributor shall for the period during which an allowance is payable to him in terms of subsection (1), be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be a contributor **[in]** according to the **[group in]** rate of earnings at which he was employed immediately prior to acceptance by him of the employment in respect of which the allowance became payable.".

Substitution of section 50 of Act 30 of 1966.

"Method of calculating earnings.

9. The following section is hereby substituted for section 50 of the principal Act:

50. (1) For the purpose of determining the **[group in which a contributor falls]** earnings of a contributor on—

(*a*) an annual basis, his earnings shall, if paid weekly, be multiplied by fifty-two, and if paid monthly, by twelve;

(*b*) a weekly basis, his earnings shall, if paid monthly, be divided by four and one third;

(*c*) a monthly basis, his earnings shall, if paid weekly, be multiplied by four and one third,

or shall be determined in the manner best calculated to give the true value of the earnings of the contributor on an annual, weekly or monthly basis, as the case may be.

(2) Any dispute regarding any matter referred to in subsection (1) shall be settled by the Secretary whose decision shall be subject to appeal to the Minister.

(3) The value of any food or quarters supplied by an employer shall, for the purposes of this section, be determined in accordance with a method prescribed by regulation.".

Repeal of Schedule 1 to Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 2 of Act 27 of 1967, section 2 of Act 87 of 1968, section 4 of Act 61 of 1971, section 2 of Act 12 of 1974 and section 4 of Act 51 of 1975.

10. Schedule 1 to the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Short title and commencement.

11. This Act shall be called the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1976, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette:* Provided that the amendments effected by sections 1, 3 and 9 shall not apply with reference to applications for benefits, allowances or payments payable under section 34, 38, 39 or 40 of the principal Act received from applicants prior to the date so fixed.

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GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[ ] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions proposed by Minister on introduction.

_____ Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions proposed by Minister on introduction.

BILL

To amend the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, so as to provide for the calculation, on the basis of a percentage of the earnings of the contributor concerned, of contributions payable by employers and contributors to the unemployment insurance fund and of benefits, allowances and amounts payable from the said fund; to fix a maximum amount of contributions payable to the said fund from public funds in any financial year; and to provide for incidental matters.

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Section 1 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the deletion of the definition of "group". Amendment of section 1 of Act 30 of 1966.

2. Section 29 of the principal Act is hereby amended— Amendment of section 29 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 2 of Act 51 of 1975.

(*a*) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) Every employer shall, in respect of every contributor employed by him, and every such contributor shall, contribute to the fund in the manner prescribed by this Act and, [**according to the rates specified in Schedule 1**] in the case of such employer, at the rate of 0,3 per cent, and, in the case of such contributor, at the rate of 0,5 per cent, of the earnings of such contributor or [**to**] at such rates as may be fixed from time to time under section 45.";

(*b*) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

"(2) The Minister shall contribute to the fund from moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose an amount equal to twenty-five per cent, but not exceeding the amount of seven million rand in any financial year, of the total amount of the contributions paid to the fund in terms of this section by employers in respect of themselves and the contributors employed by them, and such amount shall be paid to the fund at such times and in such manner as the Minister may determine.";

(*c*) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

"(4) For the purpose of reimbursing himself to the extent to which an employer is required to pay to the Secretary the contributions due to the fund by the contributors in his employ, an employer may, [**week by week**] weekly or monthly or at such other times as the

Sekretaris goedkeur, van die verdienste van elke bydraer in sy diens 'n bedrag aftrek wat gelykstaan met die bedrag van die bydraes wat op die datum waarop die aftrekking gedoen word, deur daardie bydraer aan die fonds verskuldig is: Met dien verstande dat hoogstens een week se bydraes in 'n enkele week van die verdienste van 'n bydraer wat weekliks betaal word, en hoogstens **[vyf weke]** een maand se bydraes van die verdienste van 'n bydraer wat maandeliks betaal word, afgetrek word.";

(*d*) deur subartikel (5) te skrap; en

(*e*) deur paragraaf (*b*) van subartikel (6) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

„(*b*) Wanneer 'n bydraer om enige rede vir 'n gedeelte van enige week van werk afwesig is, en op minstens een dag se verdienste ten opsigte van daardie week geregtig is, word daardie week by die toepassing van hierdie Wet as 'n dienstydperk beskou, en is bydraes teen die volle skaal ten opsigte van daardie bydraer se verdienste vir daardie week betaalbaar.".

Vervanging van artikel 36 van Wet 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 61 van 1971.

3. Artikel 36 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang:

„Skaal van voordele.

36. Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Wet, word die voordele wat aan 'n bydraer gedurende 'n tydperk van werkloosheid betaalbaar is, bereken teen die **[hieronder genoemde skale wat van toepassing is op die groep waarin hy laas werksaam was, naamlik:**

Groep I: R2,45 per kalenderweek of driekwart van sy weeklikse verdienste, na gelang van watter bedrag die minste is;

Groep II: R3,50 per kalenderweek of driekwart van sy weeklikse verdienste, na gelang van watter bedrag die minste is;

Groep III: R4,55 per kalenderweek;
Groep IV: R5,60 per kalenderweek;
Groep V: R6,65 per kalenderweek;
Groep VI: R7,70 per kalenderweek;
Groep VII: R8,75 per kalenderweek;
Groep VIII: R9,80 per kalenderweek;
Groep IX: R10,85 per kalenderweek;
Groep X: R11,90 per kalenderweek;
Groep XI: R13,30 per kalenderweek;
Groep XII: R15,40 per kalenderweek;
Groep XIII: R17,50 per kalenderweek;
Groep XIV: R20,30 per kalenderweek;]

koers van 45 persent van die weeklikse skaal van verdienste waarteen hy laas werksaam was: Met dien verstande dat 'n eisebeampte, indien hy oortuig is dat 'n bydraer **[in meer as een groep]** teen verskillende skale van verdienste werksaam was, maar nie **[in die groep waarin]** teen die skaal van verdienste waarteen hy laas werksaam was, vir meer as **[twee-en-vyftig]** dertien weke gewerk het nie, of wanneer daar 'n geskil bestaan oor die **[groep waarin]** skaal van verdienste waarteen die bydraer laas werksaam was, kan bepaal dat voordele betaal word ten opsigte van die **[groep waarin]** skaal van verdienste waarteen na sy oordeel die bydraer gewoonlik werksaam is of te eniger tyd gewoonlik werksaam was, of indien daar na sy oordeel nie gesê kan word dat die bydraer gewoonlik **[in]** teen die een of ander

in the opinion of the claims officer, capable of performing and the acceptance of which will not, in the opinion of the claims officer, cause the contributor concerned undue hardship, and which is, unless in the opinion of the claims officer the contributor is not capable of undertaking the work in which he has been ordinarily employed, work of a similar class and **[in the same group as the work and group]** remunerated at a rate of earnings of not less than seventy-five per cent of the remuneration payable in respect of the work wherein the contributor concerned is ordinarily employed or any work **[in a higher group]** remunerated at a higher rate of earnings and thereafter any work deemed suitable by the claims officer,

but does not include employment in a situation which has become vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work such as is referred to in subsection (1) (*f*).".

Amendment of section 45 of Act 30 of 1966.

7. Section 45 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(*a*) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) If the Secretary at any time, after consultation with the board and the actuary, deems the assets of the fund, after having taken the liabilities of the fund into consideration, to be greater than is required to meet any applications for benefits which may reasonably be expected during a period of severe unemployment, he shall report to the Minister accordingly, and thereupon the State President may be proclamation in the *Gazette*, with effect from a date specified in the proclamation, prescribe an increase in the **[rates]** rate of benefits prescribed by section 36 or by a previous proclamation issued under this section."; and

(*b*) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

"(2) If the Secretary at any time, after consultation with the board and the actuary, is of the opinion that the assets of the fund are insufficient or are not increasing to the extent deemed sufficient to meet applications for benefits which may reasonably be expected during a period of severe unemployment, he shall report to the Minister accordingly, and thereupon the State President may by proclamation in the *Gazette*, with effect from a date specified in the proclamation, prescribe an increase in the rates of contributions **[specified in Schedule 1]** prescribed by section 29 (1) or in a previous proclamation issued under this section, or a reduction in the **[rates]** rate of benefits prescribed by a proclamation issued under this section: Provided that no such proclamation shall prescribe a reduction in the **[rates]** rate of benefits below the **[rates]** rate prescribed by section 36.".

Amendment of section 48 of Act 30 of 1966.

8. Section 48 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(*a*) by the substitution for paragraph (*d*) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:

"(*d*) cease to be payable if the contributor concerned refuses to accept available work of a similar class, and **[in]** remunerated at the same **[group]** rate of earnings as or **[in]** at any higher **[group]** rate of earnings, **[than]** as the work **[and group]** wherein he was employed immediately prior to acceptance

voordat hy die werk ten opsigte waarvan die toelae betaalbaar geword het, aangeneem het, behalwe werk wat beskikbaar geword het as gevolg van 'n werkstilstand soos dié wat in artikel 41 (1) (*f*) bedoel word; en"; en

(*b*) deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(4) 'n Bydraer word, vir die tydperk waartydens 'n toelae ingevolge subartikel (1) aan hom betaalbaar is, by die toepassing van hierdie Wet, geag 'n bydraer te wees **[in]** ooreenkomstig die **[groep waarin]** skaal van verdienste waarteen hy werksaam was onmiddellik voordat hy die werk ten opsigte waarvan die toelae betaalbaar geword het, aangeneem het.".

Vervanging van artikel 50 van Wet 30 van 1966.

9. Artikel 50 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang:

„Wyse van berekening van verdienste.

50. (1) By die bepaling van die **[groep waaronder 'n bydraer ressorteer]** verdienste van 'n bydraer op—

(*a*) 'n jaarlikse basis, moet sy verdienste, indien weekliks betaal, met twee-en-vyftig, en indien maandeliks betaal, met twaalf vermenigvuldig word;

(*b*) 'n weeklikse basis, moet sy verdienste, indien maandeliks betaal, deur vier en een derde gedeel word;

(*c*) 'n maandelikse basis, moet sy verdienste, indien weekliks betaal, met vier en een derde vermenigvuldig word,

of op die wyse bepaal word wat die beste daarop bereken is om die juiste waarde van die bydraer se verdienste op 'n jaarlikse, weeklikse of maandelikse basis, na gelang van die geval, vas te stel.

(2) 'n Geskil in verband met 'n in subartikel (1) bedoelde aangeleentheid word besleg deur die Sekretaris, wie se beslissing onderworpe is aan 'n appèl na die Minister.

(3) Die waarde van voedsel of huisvesting wat 'n werkgewer verskaf, word by die toepassing van hierdie artikel ooreenkomstig 'n by regulasie voorgeskrewe metode bepaal.".

Herroeping van Bylae 1 by Wet 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 27 van 1967, artikel 2 van Wet 87 van 1968, artikel 4 van Wet 61 van 1971, artikel 2 van Wet 12 van 1974 en artikel 4 van Wet 51 van 1975.

10. Bylae 1 by die Hoofwet word hierby herroep.

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding.

11. Hierdie Wet heet die Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidversekering, 1976, en tree in werking op 'n datum wat die Staatspresident by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal: Met dien verstande dat die wysigings wat deur artikels 1, 3 en 9 aangebring is, nie van toepassing is nie met betrekking tot aansoeke om voordele, toelaes of betalings betaalbaar kragtens artikel 34, 38, 39 of 40 van die Hoofwet wat van applikante ontvang word voor die aldus vasgestelde datum.

bydraer, na die oordeel van die eisebeampte, geskik is om te doen en die aanname waarvan, na die oordeel van die eisebeampte, die betrokke bydraer nie buitensporige ontbering sal veroorsaak nie, en wat, behalwe waar die bydraer na die oordeel van die eisebeampte nie geskik is om die werk wat gewoonlik deur hom verrig word, te doen nie, werk is van 'n dergelike klas en **[in dieselfde groep as die werk en groep]** besoldig teen 'n skaal van verdienste wat nie minder is nie as vyf-en-sewentig persent van die besoldiging wat ten opsigte van die werk betaalbaar is waarin die bydraer gewoonlik werksaam is, of 'n werk **[in 'n hoër groep]** besoldig teen 'n hoër skaal van verdienste en daarna 'n werk wat die eisebeampte geskik ag,

maar nie ook diens in 'n betrekking wat vakant geword het as gevolg van 'n werkstilstand soos dié wat in subartikel (1) (*f*) bedoel word nie.".

Wysiging van artikel 45 van Wet 30 van 1966.

7. Artikel 45 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

(*a*) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(1) Indien die Sekretaris te eniger tyd, na oorlegpleging met die raad en die aktuaris, meen dat met inagneming van die laste van die fonds, die bates van die fonds meer as voldoende is om te voldoen aan aansoeke om voordele wat redelikerwys gedurende 'n tydperk van ernstige werkloosheid verwag kan word, doen hy dienooreenkomstig verslag aan die Minister, en daarop kan die Staatspresident by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant*, vanaf 'n in die proklamasie vermelde datum, 'n vermeerdering voorskryf van die **[skale]** skaal van voordele by artikel 36 of by 'n vorige kragtens hierdie artikel uitgevaardigde proklamasie voorgeskryf."; en

(*b*) deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(2) Indien die Sekretaris te eniger tyd, na oorlegpleging met die raad en die aktuaris, van oordeel is dat die bates van die fonds onvoldoende is of nie toeneem nie in 'n mate wat as voldoende beskou kan word om te voldoen aan aansoeke om voordele wat redelikerwys gedurende 'n tydperk van ernstige werkloosheid verwag kan word, doen hy dienooreenkomstig verslag aan die Minister, en daarop kan die Staatspresident, by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant*, vanaf 'n in die proklamasie vermelde datum, 'n vermeerdering van die **[in Bylae 1]** by artikel 29 (1), of in 'n vorige kragtens hierdie artikel uitgevaardigde proklamasie, voorgeskrewe skale van bydraes, of 'n vermindering van die by 'n kragtens hierdie artikel uitgevaardigde proklamasie voorgeskrewe **[skale]** skaal van voordele, voorskryf: Met dien verstande dat so 'n proklamasie nie 'n vermindering in die **[skale]** skaal van voordele benede die by artikel 36 voorgeskrewe **[skale]** skaal mag voorskryf nie.".

Wysiging van artikel 48 van Wet 30 van 1966.

8. Artikel 48 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

(*a*) deur paragraaf (*d*) van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

„(*d*) ophou om betaalbaar te wees as die betrokke bydraer weier om beskikbare werk van 'n soortgelyke klas, en **[in]** besoldig teen dieselfde **[groep]** skaal van verdienste as, of **[in]** teen 'n hoër **[groep]** skaal van verdienste as, die werk **[en groep]** waarin hy werksaam was onmiddellik

any particular [group] rate of earnings, then on such basis as he considers equitable in the circumstances.".

Amendment of section 37 of Act 30 of 1966.

4. Section 37 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(*a*) by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection:

"(3) Benefits shall not be paid to a contributor for more than twenty-six weeks in any period of fifty-two consecutive weeks: Provided that the board may on application in the prescribed form and manner, in its discretion, but subject to the provisions of section 41 (1) (*m*), authorize the payment of further benefits to any contributor or any class of contributor at either full rate or at such reduced [rates] rate and for such period as it may deem fit."; and

(*b*) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

"(4) Whenever in the opinion of the claims officer the number of occasions on which or the periods during which a contributor became or remained unemployed is excessive in comparison with that obtaining among other contributors performing work of a nature similar to that normally performed by such contributor, the claims officer may, for such period as he may determine, authorize the payment of benefits at a reduced [rates] rate, or refuse the payment of benefits, as he may deem fit.".

Amendment of section 38 of Act 30 of 1966.

5. Section 38 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection:

"(3) An allowance shall not be paid to a contributor for more than twenty-six weeks in any period of fifty-two consecutive weeks: Provided that the board may, on application in the prescribed form and manner, in its discretion, but subject to the provisions of the first proviso to subsection (1), authorize the payment of a further allowance to any contributor or any class of contributor at either full rate or at such reduced [rates] rate and for such period as it may deem fit.".

Amendment of section 41 of Act 30 of 1966.

6. Section 41 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

"(2) For the purposes of this section the expression 'suitable work' means—

(*a*) in relation to a contributor [**who is ordinarily employed in Group I, II or III**] whose normal rate of earnings does not exceed seven hundred and eighty rand a year, any work, including work in agriculture or work as a domestic servant in a private household, which the contributor concerned is, in the opinion of the claims officer, physically capable of performing and the acceptance of which will not, in the opinion of the claims officer, cause the contributor concerned undue hardship and in respect of which the weekly earnings are not less than the weekly benefits which would be payable to such contributor if he is unemployed; and

(*b*) in relation to a contributor [**who is ordinarily employed in Group IV or V, for the first six weeks of unemployment, and in relation to all other contributors**] whose normal rate of earnings exceeds seven hundred and eighty rand a year, for the first thirteen weeks of unemployment, work which the contributor concerned is,

[groep] skaal van verdienste werksaam is nie, dan op die grondslag wat hy onder die omstandighede billik ag.".

Wysiging van artikel 37 van Wet 30 van 1966.

4. Artikel 37 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

(*a*) deur subartikel (3) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(3) Voordele word nie aan 'n bydraer vir meer as ses-en-twintig weke gedurende enige tydperk van twee-en-vyftig agtereenvolgende weke betaal nie: Met dien verstande dat die raad, op aansoek in die voorgeskrewe vorm en op die voorgeskrewe wyse, na goeddunke, maar behoudens die bepalings van artikel 41 (1) (*m*), die betaling van verdere voordele aan 'n bydraer of enige klas bydraer kan magtig òf teen **[òf]** die volle skaal òf teen die verminderde **[skale]** skaal en vir die tydperk wat hy goedvind."; en

(*b*) deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(4) Wanneer na die oordeel van die eisebeampte die aantal geleenthede waarop of die tydperke waartydens 'n bydraer werkloos geword of werkloos gebly het, buitengewoon hoog is in vergelyking met dié van ander bydraers wat dieselfde soort werk doen as die wat die bydraer gewoonlik doen, kan die eisebeampte, vir die tydperk wat hy bepaal, die betaling van voordele teen 'n verminderde **[skale]** skaal magtig, of die betaling van voordele weier, na gelang hy goedvind.".

Wysiging van artikel 38 van Wet 30 van 1966.

5. Artikel 38 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (3) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(3) 'n Toelae word nie aan 'n bydraer vir meer as ses-en-twintig weke gedurende 'n tydperk van twee-en-vyftig agtereenvolgende weke betaal nie: Met dien verstande dat die raad, op aansoek in die voorgeskrewe vorm en op die voorgeskrewe wyse, na goeddunke, maar behoudens die bepalings van die eerste voorbehoudsbepaling by subartikel (1), die betaling van 'n verdere toelae aan 'n bydraer of klas bydraer kan magtig òf teen **[òf]** die volle skaal òf teen die verminderde **[skale]** skaal en vir die tydperk wat hy goedvind.".

Wysiging van artikel 41 van Wet 30 van 1966.

6. Artikel 41 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(2) By die toepassing van hierdie artikel beteken ‚geskikte werk'—

(*a*) met betrekking tot 'n bydraer **[wat gewoonlik in Groep I, II of III werksaam is]** wie se normale skaal van verdienste nie sewehonderd-en-tagtig rand per jaar te bowe gaan nie, enige werk, met inbegrip van werk in landbou of werk as 'n bediende in 'n private huishouding, wat die betrokke bydraer, na die oordeel van die eisebeampte, liggaamlik geskik is om te doen en die aanname waarvan, na die oordeel van die eisebeampte, die betrokke bydraer nie buitensporige ontbering sal veroorsaak nie en ten opsigte waarvan die weeklikse verdienste nie minder is nie as die weeklikse voordele wat aan daardie bydraer betaalbaar sou wees indien hy werkloos is; en

(*b*) met betrekking tot 'n bydraer **[wat gewoonlik in Groep IV of V werksaam is, binne die eerste ses weke van werkloosheid, en met betrekking tot alle ander bydraers]** wie se normale skaal van verdienste sewehonderd-en-tagtig rand per jaar te bowe gaan, binne die eerste dertien weke van werkloosheid, werk wat die betrokke

Secretary may approve, deduct from the earnings of every contributor in his employ an amount equal to the amount of contributions due to the fund by that contributor at the time when the deduction is made: Provided that not more than one week's contributions shall be deducted in any one week from the earnings of a contributor who is paid weekly, and not more than **[five weeks']** one month's contributions from the earnings of a contributor who is paid monthly.";

(*d*) by the deletion of subsection (5); and

(*e*) by the substitution for paragraph (*b*) of subsection (6) of the following paragraph:

"(*b*) When a contributor is for any reason absent from work during a portion of any week and is entitled to at least one day's earnings in respect of that week, that week shall for the purposes of this Act be regarded as a period of employment and contributions shall be payable at the full rate in respect of that **[contributor]** contributor's earnings for that week.".

Substitution of section 36 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 2 of Act 61 of 1971.

3. The following section is hereby substituted for section 36 of the principal Act:

"Rate of benefits.

36. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the benefits payable to a contributor during any period of unemployment shall be calculated at the **[undermentioned rates applicable to the group in which he was last employed, as follows:**

Group I: R2,45 per calendar week or three-quarters of his weekly earnings, whichever is the less;
Group II: R3,50 per calendar week or three-quarters of his weekly earnings, whichever is the less;
Group III: R4,55 per calendar week;
Group IV: R5,60 per calendar week;
Group V: R6,65 per calendar week;
Group VI: R7,70 per calendar week;
Group VII: R8,75 per calendar week;
Group VIII: R9,80 per calendar week;
Group IX: R10,85 per calendar week;
Group X: R11,90 per calendar week;
Group XI: R13,30 per calendar week;
Group XII: R15,40 per calendar week;
Group XIII: R17,50 per calendar week;
Group XIV: R20,30 per calendar week:]

rate of 45 per cent of the weekly rate of earnings at which he was last employed: Provided that the claims officer may, if he is satisfied that a contributor has been employed **[in more than one group]** at different rates of earnings but has not been employed **[in the group in]** at the rate of earnings at which he was last employed for more than **[fifty-two]** thirteen weeks, or whenever there is a dispute as to the **[group in]** rate of earnings at which a contributor was last employed, determine that benefits be paid in respect of the **[group in]** rate of earnings at which he considers the contributor is or was at any time normally employed, or if in his opinion the contributor cannot be held to have been normally employed **[in]** at

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

VERKLARENDE MEMORANDUM OOR DIE WYSIGINGS-WETSONTWERP OP WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERING, 1976

KLOUSULE EEN

Die woordomskrywing van „groep", wat deur Klousule 1 geskrap staan te word, lui tans soos volg:—

„ ‚groep' die verdienstegroep waaronder 'n bydraer ooreenkomstig die bepalings van artikel 50 en Bylae 1 ressorteer;"

Hierdie wysiging spruit voort uit Klousules 2 (*a*) en (3) van die Wetsontwerp.

KLOUSULE TWEE

Subklousule (*a*)

Artikel 29 (1) van die Wet maak voorsiening vir die betaling van bydraes tot die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds deur werkgewers en werknemers ooreenkomstig die in Bylae 1 vermelde skale. Hierdie skale varieer ooreenkomstig die verdienstegroep van die bydraer. Die uitwerking van die voorgestelde wysiging is dat bydraes op 'n persentasie van die skaal van verdienste van 'n bydraer bereken sal moet word.

Subklousule (*b*)

Artikel 29 (2) van die Wet bepaal dat die Minister uit gelde wat vir die doel deur die Parlement beskikbaar gestel word 'n bedrag gelyk aan vyf-en-twintig persent van die totale bedrag van die bydraes wat deur werkgewers ten opsigte van hulself en die bydraers in hul diens aan die fonds betaal is, tot die fonds moet bydra.

Die voorgestelde wysiging bepaal dat die Staat se bydrae nie sewemiljoen rand in 'n boekjaar te bowe sal gaan nie.

Subklousule (*c*)

Artikel 29 (4) van die Wet bepaal dat, ten einde homself te vergoed in die mate waarin dit van hom vereis word om bydraes te betaal wat deur die bydraers in sy diens aan die fonds verskuldig is, 'n werkgewer week vir week van die verdienste van elke bydraer in sy diens 'n bedrag kan aftrek wat gelykstaan met die bedrag van die bydraes wat deur daardie bydraer aan die fonds verskuldig is.

Ingevolge die beoogde wysiging word die aftrekking van bydraes op 'n weeklikse of maandelikse basis toegelaat.

Subklousule (*d*)

Artikel 29 (5) van die Wet, wat deur Klousule 2 (*d*) geskrap staan te word, lui tans soos volg:—

„(5) Wanneer 'n bydraer se dienstyd by 'n werkgewer gedurende die loop van 'n week 'n aanvang neem of beëindig word, word die bydrae van daardie bydraer ten opsigte van daardie week *pro rata* verminder ooreenkomstig die getal dae wat sy dienstydperk gedurende daardie week uitmaak en vir die doeleindes van hierdie subartikel word 'n gedeelte van 'n dag as 'n volle dag gereken."

Hierdie wysiging word genoodsaak deur die wysigings van artikels 29 (1) en 29 (4) van die Wet—*vide* Klousules 2 (*a*) en 2 (*c*) van die Wetsontwerp. (Bydraes sal bereken moet word op 'n persentasie van die werklike verdienste van 'n bydraer ongeag die aantal dae wat deur hom gedurende enige week of maand gewerk word.)

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

VERKLARENDE MEMORANDUM

OOR DIE

WYSIGINGSWETSONTWERP OP WERKLOOS-HEIDVERSEKERING, 1976

[W.P. 6—'76]

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT BILL, 1976

CLAUSE ONE

The definition of "group", which Clause 1 proposes to delete, at present reads as follows:—

" 'group' means the earnings group in which a contributor falls in accordance with the provisions of section 50 and Schedule 1;"

This amendment is consequential on Clauses 2 (*a*) and 3 of the Bill.

CLAUSE TWO

Subclause (*a*)

Section 29 (1) of the Act provides for the payment of contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund by employers and employees in accordance with the rates specified in Schedule 1. These rates vary in accordance with the earnings group of the contributor.

The effect of the proposed amendment is that contributions will have to be calculated on a percentage of the rate of earnings of a contributor.

Subclause (*b*)

Section 29 (2) of the Act provides that the Minister shall contribute to the fund from moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose an amount equal to twenty-five per cent of the total amount of the contributions paid to the fund by employers in respect of themselves and the contributors employed by them.

The proposed amendment provides that the State's contribution shall not exceed seven million rand in any financial year.

Subclause (*c*)

Section 29 (4) of the Act provides that for the purpose of reimbursing himself to the extent to which an employer is required to pay contributions due to the fund by the contributors in his employ, he may, week by week, deduct from the earnings of every contributor in his employ an amount equal to the amount of contributions due to the fund by that contributor.

In terms of the proposed amendment the deduction of contributions on a weekly or monthly basis, is permitted.

Subclause (*d*)

Section 29 (5) of the Act, which Clause 2 (*d*) proposes to delete, at present reads as follows:—

"(5) Whenever a contributor's employment with an employer commences or is terminated during the course of any week, the contribution of that contributor in respect of that week shall be reduced *pro rata* according to the number of days of his employment during that week, part of a day counting as a whole day."

This amendment is necessitated by the amendments to sections 29 (1) and 29 (4) of the Act—*vide* Clauses 2 (*a*) and 2 (*c*) of the Bill. (Contributions will have to be calculated on a percentage of the actual earnings of a contributor irrespective of the number of days worked by him during any week or month.)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

ON THE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT BILL, 1976

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Klousule 2(e)

Artikel 29 (6) (*b*) van die Wet bepaal dat wanneer 'n bydraer om enige rede vir 'n gedeelte van enige week van werk afwesig is, en op minstens een dag se verdienste ten opsigte van daardie week geregtig is, bydraes teen die volle skaal ten opsigte van daardie bydraer vir daardie week betaalbaar is.

Die voorgestelde wysiging word genoodsaak deur die wysiging van artikel 29 (1) van die Wet—*vide* Klousule 2 (*a*) van die Wetsontwerp. (Bydraes sal bereken moet word teen 'n persentasie van die werklike verdienste van 'n bydraer ongeag die aantal dae wat deur hom gedurende enige week gewerk word.)

KLOUSULE DRIE

Artikel 36 van die Wet maak voorsiening vir die betaling van voordele aan 'n bydraer gedurende 'n tydperk van werkloosheid, teen die skaal wat van toepassing is op die groep waarin hy laas werksaam was. Verder bepaal die artikel dat indien 'n bydraer in meer as een groep werksaam was, maar dat hy nie in die groep waarin hy laas werksaam was vir meer as twee-en-vyftig weke gewerk het nie, kan die eisebeampte die groep waarin voordele betaal moet word, bepaal.

Die uitwerking van die voorgestelde wysiging is dat voordele bereken sal moet word teen die koers van 45 persent van die bydraer se weeklikse skaal van verdienste waarteen hy laas werksaam was. Die voorgestelde wysiging sal 'n eisebeampte ook magtig om te bepaal teen welke skaal van verdienste 'n bydraer se voordele bereken sal moet word, in die geval van 'n bydraer wat vir dertien weke teen verskeie skale van verdienste werksaam was.

KLOUSULES VIER EN VYF

Hierdie wysigings spruit voort uit Klousule 3 van die Wetsontwerp.

KLOUSULE SES

Artikel 41 van die Wet skryf die voorwaardes betreffende betaling van voordele aan werklose bydraers voor. Ingevolge subartikel 1 sal 'n bydraer, onder andere, nie geregtig wees nie om voordele te ontvang indien hy weier om „geskikte werk", waarvan hy in kennis gestel is, te aanvaar of daarom aansoek te doen. Subartikel (2) omskryf „geskikte werk" en vir die doeleindes daarvan word bydraers in drie kategorieë geklassifiseer naamlik, diegene wat tot en met R546 per jaar verdien, diegene wat meer as R546 tot en met R858 per jaar verdien en diegene wat meer as R858 tot en met R6 760 per jaar verdien.

Die voorgestelde wysiging maak voorsiening vir twee kategorieë bydraers naamlik, diegene wat tot en met R780 per jaar verdien en diegene wat meer as R780 tot en met R6 760 per jaar verdien.

KLOUSULE SEWE

Hierdie wysigings spruit voort uit Klousules 2 (*a*) en 3 van die Wetsontwerp.

KLOUSULE AGT

Hierdie wysigings spruit voort uit Klousule 2 (*a*) van die Wetsontwerp.

KLOUSULE NEGE

Artikel 50 (1) van die Wet skryf die wyse van berekening van verdienste voor ten einde die groep waarbinne 'n bydraer val, te bepaal.

Die voorgestelde wysiging is daarop gemik om 'n duideliker beskrywing te gee van die wyse van berekening van 'n bydraer se verdienste op 'n jaarlikse, maandelikse of weeklikse basis.

KLOUSULE TIEN

Bylae 1 van die Wet wat deur Klousule 10 herroep staan te word, lui tans soos volg:—

„Bylae 1

SKALE VAN BYDRAES DEUR WERKGEWERS EN BYDRAERS

Groep volgens die skaal van bydraer se jaarlikse verdienste		Bydraes per week	
		Deur die werkgewer ten opsigte van elke bydraer in sy diens	Deur elke bydraer
I	Tot en met R234 per jaar	Een sent	Een sent
II	Meer as R234 maar nie meer as R390 per jaar nie	Twee sent	Twee sent
III	Meer as R390 maar nie meer as R546 per jaar nie	Drie sent	Drie sent
IV	Meer as R546 maar nie meer as R702 per jaar nie	Vier sent	Vier sent
V	Meer as R702 maar nie meer as R858 per jaar nie	Vyf sent	Vyf sent
VI	Meer as R858 maar nie meer as R1 014 per jaar nie	Ses sent	Ses sent
VII	Meer as R1 014 maar nie meer as R1 170 per jaar nie	Sewe sent	Sewe sent
VIII	Meer as R1 170 maar nie meer as R1 326 per jaar nie	Agt sent	Agt sent
IX	Meer as R1 326 maar nie meer as R1 482 per jaar nie	Agt sent	Nege sent
X	Meer as R1 482 maar nie meer as R1 638 per jaar nie	Agt sent	Tien sent
XI	Meer as R1 638 maar nie meer as R1 794 per jaar nie	Agt sent	Elf sent
XII	Meer as R1 794 maar nie meer as R2 600 per jaar nie	Agt sent	Twaalf sent
XIII	Meer as R2 600 maar nie meer as R3 406 per jaar nie	Agt sent	Dertien sent
XIV	Meer as R3 406 maar nie meer as R6 760 per jaar nie	Agt sent	Veertien sent"

Hierdie wysiging spruit voort in Klousule 2 (*a*) van die Wetsontwerp.

KLOUSULE ELF

Hierdie klousule handel oor die datum van inwerkingtreding van die maatreël asook sy kort titel. Ingevolge genoemde klousule tree al die bepalings in werking op 'n datum wat die Staatspresident by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal. Die wysigings wat deur klousules 1, 3 en 9 aangebring word, sal nie van toepassing wees nie met betrekking tot aansoeke om voordele, toelaes of betalings betaalbaar kragtens artikel 34, 38, 39 of 40 van die Hoofwet wat van applikante ontvang word voor die datum van inwerkingtreding van hierdie maatreël.

GEDRUK VIR DIE STAATSDRUKKER, PRETORIA, DEUR KAAP & TRANSVAAL DRUKKERS BPK., KAAPSTAD—B1398/550.

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CLAUSE TEN

Schedule 1 of the Act which Clause 10 proposes to repeal, at present reads as follows:

"Schedule 1

RATES OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY EMPLOYERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

	Group according to rate of contributor's annual earnings	Contributions per week	
		By the employer in respect of every contributor in his employ	By every contributor
I	Up to R234 per annum	One cent	One cent
II	Exceeding R234 but not exceeding R390 per annum	Two cents	Two cents
III	Exceeding R390 but not exceeding R546 per annum	Three cents	Three cents
IV	Exceeding R546 but not exceeding R702 per annum	Four cents	Four cents
V	Exceeding R702 but not exceeding R858 per annum	Five cents	Five cents
VI	Exceeding R858 but not exceeding R1 014 per annum	Six cents	Six cents
VII	Exceeding R1 014 but not exceeding R1 170 per annum	Seven cents	Seven cents
VIII	Exceeding R1 170 but not exceeding R1 326 per annum	Eight cents	Eight cents
IX	Exceeding R1 326 but not exceeding R1 482 per annum	Eight cents	Nine cents
X	Exceeding R1 482 but not exceeding R1 638 per annum	Eight cents	Ten cents
XI	Exceeding R1 638 but not exceeding R1 794 per annum	Eight cents	Eleven cents
XII	Exceeding R1 794 but not exceeding R2 600 per annum	Eight cents	Twelve cents
XIII	Exceeding R2 600 but not exceeding R3 406 per annum	Eight cents	Thirteen cents
XIV	Exceeding R3 406 but not exceeding R6 760 per annum	Eight cents	Fourteen cents"

This amendment is consequential on Clause 2 (*a*) of the Bill.

CLAUSE ELEVEN

This clause deals with the date of commencement of the measure and its short title. In terms of the said clause all the provisions come into operation on a date to be fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*. The amendments effected by clauses 1, 3 and 9 will not apply with reference to applications for benefits, allowances or payments payable in terms of section 34, 38, 39 or 40 of the principal Act received from applicants prior to the date of commencement of this measure.

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Clause 2 (*e*)

Section 29 (6) (*b*) of the Act provides that when a contributor is for any reason absent from work during a portion of any week and is entitled to at least one day's earnings in respect of that week, contributions shall be payable at the full rate in respect of that contributor for that week.

The proposed amendment is necessitated by the amendment to section 29 (1) of the Act—*vide* Clause 2 (*a*) of the Bill. (Contributions will have to be calculated on a percentage of the actual earnings of a contributor irrespective of the number of days worked by him during any week.)

CLAUSE THREE

Section 36 of the Act provides for the payment of benefits to a contributor during any period of unemployment at the rate applicable to the group in which he was last employed. Furthermore, the section also provides that if a contributor was employed in more than one group but that he was not employed in the group in which he was last employed for more than fifty-two weeks, the claims officer may determine the group in which benefits must be paid.

The effect of the proposed amendment is that benefits will have to be calculated at the rate of 45 per cent of a contributor's weekly rate of earnings at which he was last employed. The proposed amendment will also empower a claims officer to determine at what rate of earnings a contributor's benefits shall be calculated, in the event of a contributor having been employed for thirteen weeks at several rates of earnings.

CLAUSES FOUR AND FIVE

These amendments are consequential on Clause 3 of the Bill.

CLAUSE SIX

Section 41 of the Act prescribes the conditions relating to the payment of benefits to unemployed contributors. In terms of subsection (1) a contributor shall, *inter alia,* not be entitled to receive benefits if he refuses to accept or apply for "suitable work" of which he has been notified. Subsection (2) defines "suitable work" and for the purposes thereof contributors are classified into three categories viz., those earning up to R546 per annum, those earning in excess of R546 up to R858 per annum and those earning in excess of R858 up to R6 760 per annum.

The proposed amendment provides for two categories of contributors viz., those earning up to R780 per annum and those earning in excess of R780 up to R6 760 per annum.

CLAUSE SEVEN

These amendments are consequential on Clauses 2 (*a*) and 3 of the Bill.

CLAUSE EIGHT

These amendments are consequential on Clause 2 (*a*) of the Bill.

CLAUSE NINE

Section 50 (1) of the Act prescribes the method of calculating earnings for the purpose of determining the group within which a contributor falls.

The proposed amendment is designed to give a clearer description of the method of calculation of a contributor's earnings on an annual, monthly or weekly basis.

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Soc-Sec. - Unemploy Ins.

F.M.

26/3/76

UNEMPLOYMENT
Crunch for Africans

Like a businessman's waistline, the Unemployment Insurance Fund just keeps growing. At the end of 1975 the UIF balance was R196,5m (R178m), according to provisional estimates. During the year R38,6m accrued to the fund in contributions and interest, and over R23m was paid out in benefits.

As in the past, questions have been raised over the disposition of the fund and the behaviour of employers. At the annual national conference of the Black Sash, held in Grahamstown last week, the Durban Advice Office recommended as a matter of urgency that "there should be an investigation into the administration of this fund in all areas, particularly with regard to African workers", and that there should be a "nationwide campaign to educate both employers and employees regarding their rights and duties".

The urgency exists because, according to Sash opinion, there must be at least 1m unemployed Africans in SA — people who wish to work but cannot find jobs. Of the 146 000 who received UIF benefits last year, an unknown minority were Africans, a large number of whom are excluded from benefits by the UIF Act. This lays down that Africans earning less than R10,50 a week, farm labourers, domestics and miners in compounds are barred from participation in the UIF.

In addition to this "blatantly discriminatory" aspect of UIF workings, the Sash report isolates the following:

- Employers are failing to apply for UIF cards for their workers. When contributors seek illness benefits, for example, they encounter the fact that "the process of getting a card is tedious and decidedly long-term". For contract workers (the majority of SA's Black labour force) the problem is exacerbated because they must collect benefits in their homeland.
- Maternity benefits for Africans apply only to those whose contracts of employment have not been terminated — which, however, frequently happens.
- Death benefits to dependants are bedevilled by lack of communication, scant knowledge of the law, and separation because of the migrant system.

Africans rarely have any choice about jobs. With rising unemployment that choice will shrink further for more and more workers. It seems only fair that the bulging coffers of the UIF should extend to them the same financial protection enjoyed by more privileged groups.

'Don't enforce Black labour curbs yet'

26/3/76 STAR

Labour Reporter

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, today called for a moratorium on prosecutions under the Environmental Planning Act.

Thousands of Black workers are threatened with unemployment after the start this week of court action against employers who have exceeded their Black labour quota under the Act.

Mr Grobbelaar said enforcement of the Act should be delayed until the economic situation had improved, because the move was inflationary.

Black workers threatened with unemployment because of the Act often were unprotected by the Unemployment Insurance Act, he pointed out.

EXCESSIVE

"Employers are not registering Black workers under the Unemployment Insurance Act because that would reveal their excessive labour complements," Mr Grobbelaar explained.

"Several such cases have come to our attention as a result of labour reductions carried out earlier due to the likelihood of prosecutions.

"The present depressed economic climate is the worst time for the big stick," Mr Grobbelaar said.

Professor P J van der Merwe, labour economist of the University of Pretoria, said employers had more than enough time to bring their house in order under the Act which was passed in 1967.

The Act was essential to counter "South Africa's greatest social evil — migrant labour," he said.

"But there is an onus on the State to make strenuous efforts to find alternative employment for Black workers losing their jobs as a result of the misdemeanors of White employers."

(1) 200

(2) ~~37~~

(3) 287

2-99

Jacobs queries jobless fund

JOHANNESBURG — The United Party spokesman on labour, Dr Gideon Jacobs, last night called on the Minister of Labour to explain why so few people — fewer than 12 000 in September — were drawing unemployment money.

He also called on the Government to start keeping full statistics on the unemployment of blacks and said he had been told by the Department of Statistics this would cost R25 000 a year to establish.

Dr Jacobs said the Minister of Labour, Mr S. P. Botha, owed the public an explanation why such a small number of people were using the Unemployment Insurance Fund at a time when unemployment was rising in almost every sector at an increasing rate.

"The money must be used for what it was designed," he said. "It must be made available to all unemployed people who contribute to the fund. If blacks are not drawing the money the minister must announce the procedures by which people can draw and if necessary streamline the system."

At present nearly 2 500 000 employees of all races contribute to the fund. About 900 000 people are presently unemployed.

At the end of 1975 the fund had capital of R196 million and in that year paid R23 million in claims.

The Department of Labour said this week 11 678 people drew unemployment benefits in September, compared with 9 920 in June.

Dr Jacobs said last night it was clear the fund must be available to black workers, especially as they had no reserves. "Unemployment creates a situation of instability and can obviously be dangerous," he warned.

Dr Jacobs said it was essential that the Government immediately institute a proper system of recording unemployment among blacks.

"At present relatively few report to the labour bureaux and there is no reliable system of knowing the situation — an essential in a modern industrial state." — DDC.

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Hansard 10
2/4/76

Earnings limit: Unemployment Insurance Fund

*16. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Labour:

Whether he intends to (a) raise the earnings limit above which employees cease to be contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund and (b) lower the earnings limit below which Bantu do not qualify to become contributors to that Fund; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (for the Minister of Labour):

(a) The earnings limit was raised to R6 760 per annum with effect from 1 October 1975 by Act No. 51 of 1975. Under the circumstances a further increase is at present not contemplated.

(b) No, not at this stage. In view of the substantial wage increases to the lower paid workers in recent years, the majority of Black workers to whom the Unemployment Insurance Act applies, earn in excess of R10-51 per week. The advisability of the abolition of the present limit is one of several matters which is on the agenda for consideration by a special subcommittee of the Unemployment Insurance Board appointed to consider and make recommendations concerning a review of certain provisions of the Act.

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Audio/visuals

Venu

HANSARD NO. 13

No additional Bantu are admitted to the scheme as the Department of Bantu Administration and Development is responsible for disabled Bantu. Those who are still employed are all ex-servicemen who were admitted to the scheme prior to its transfer to this Department.

913 **Workmen's Compensation Act: Unclaimed awards**

803 Dr. G. F. JACOBS asked the Minister of Labour:

(a) How many of the awards made under the Workmen's Compensation Act were unclaimed at the latest date for which figures are available, (b) what was the total sum of money involved, (c) what percentage did this constitute of the total amount awarded and (d) what is the date in respect of which these figures are given.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) Approximately 193 000.

(b) R3 410 212.

(c) 1,35 per cent.

(d) For the period 1943 to 29 February 1976.

913 **Sheltered employment schemes**

804 Dr. G. F. JACOBS asked the Minister of Labour:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Asiatics and (d) Bantu were working in departmentally established or subsidized sheltered employment schemes for the disabled at the end of 1975 or the latest date for which figures are available.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

As at 29 February 1976, the figures were as follows:

(a) 1 447.

(b) 396.

(c) 15.

(d) 10.

presentation been decided?
If so:

Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?

Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?

Is it the right size for the audience expected?

Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

uals

What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

Social Security - Unemployment Insurance

to be considered by a special sub-committee of the Unemployment Insurance Board.

The sub-committee should recommend that it be scrapped. It should also examine the numerous difficulties which Africans, particularly contract workers, face in getting their unemployment benefit (*FM* March 26). The Minister should also consider introducing very tough penalties for the many employers who do not bother to obtain UIF cards for their workers.

And in view of the high rate of unemployment among Africans, the Minister should also consider introducing unemployment benefits for those who, through no fault of their own, do not have jobs at all.

F.M. 30/4/76

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

Progress and problems

With joblessness on the increase (*FM* April 9) the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill currently passing through Parliament comes not a moment too soon. But it still leaves yawning gaps in SA's unemployment insurance system.

The main purpose of the Bill is to change the basis of assessment for contributions to, and benefits payable from, the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) and so both strengthen the Fund and increase benefits. Hitherto employers and workers have contributed fixed amounts dependent on which of 14 earnings groups workers have fallen into. Benefits have also been fixed amounts based on earnings group.

The Bill provides that each employee will, in future, contribute 0,5% of his pay to the Fund, and his employer another 0,3% on his behalf. Benefits will be 45% of weekly earnings. On the old system, benefits have usually worked out at around 42%.

The effect of the change in the method of assessment is that employees' contributions will increase at all earnings levels, and particularly steeply at the higher levels. Employers' contributions will also rise, but by less.

For example, on the old system a person earning R34,50 a week paid 11c a week and his employer 8c on his behalf, with a benefit of R13,30. Now the employee will pay 17c and his employer 10c, with a benefit of R15,52.

One major anomaly of the old system was that people earning between R65,51 and R130 a week fell into the same earnings group and therefore paid the same contribution, and received the same benefit. Now, with the abolition of the group assessment system, contributions and benefits will rise as earnings rise.

A man previously earning R130 a week (the maximum pay for eligibility for the Fund) previously contributed 14c and his employer 8c, with a benefit of R20,30. Now the employee will pay 65c and his employer 39c, with a benefit of R58,50.

The new system is expected to augment the Fund's revenue by around R9m a year. The State's contribution, previously equivalent to 25% of employer and employee contributions, is now pegged at R7m.

Employers are responsible for sending in their employees', as well as their own, contributions to the Fund. Previously they could reimburse themselves by weekly deductions from pay-packets. Now they can make monthly deductions instead if they wish.

In terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act, employees who are out of work cannot receive benefits from the Fund if they fail to take up "suitable" alternative employment offered them. "Suitable work" specifically includes agricultural and domestic service for workers earning up to R546 a year (R10,50 a week). The Bill extends this upper limit to R780.

It should be noted that there are no statutory minimum wages for farm and domestic workers. The Act can thus be used to compel Blacks to take jobs in these sectors no matter how miserable the pay or onerous the conditions of work. Is it fair that rights to unemployment insurance benefits should be subordinated to the cheap labour demands of poor-paying employers?

Regrettably, the Bill fails to remedy one of the major defects of unemployment insurance — the exclusion from it, *inter alia*, of African miners, agricultural workers, domestic servants, and Africans earning R10,50 a week or less.

Tackled in Parliament a few weeks ago on this last point, the Minister of Labour said that he was "not at this stage" considering removing this lower limit, but that the "advisability" of its removal was

UP! go unemployment benefits

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT BILL

Jobless will get 45 pc of previous earnings

Unemployment insurance benefits — as well as contributions from both employers and employees — are to be considerably increased.

Unemployment insurance payments will be 45 per cent of earnings, in terms of an amending Bill to the Unemployment Insurance Act.

This means that a person on the top qualifying income bracket of R130 a week will be entitled to an income of R58,50 a week while unemployed — instead of the present maximum of R20,30.

On the other hand his weekly contribution will be 65c compared with the present maximum premium of 14c.

Under the present system there are 14 earnings categories with people on the minimum income level of R4,50 a week contributing 1c a week (employers contribution also 1c) in return for a benefit of R2,45 or three-quarters of earnings when they become unemployed.

At the highest qualifying level, category 14, covering incomes of from R65,50 to R130 a week, they pay 14c a week (employers 8c) for the maximum benefit of R20,30.

Under the proposed new system employees will contribute 0,5 per cent of the earnings (employers 0,3 per cent) and be entitled to 45 per cent of their earnings.

The change will benefit mainly the middle and higher income groups among those who are eligible for unemployment benefits.

The Bill has had its first reading but was one of the items Parliament did not find time to complete this session, so will only be passed in the New Year.

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What you will pay, what you will get

If the amending Bill to the Unemployment Insurance Act goes through Parliament unchanged next year workers will pay more towards the UIF Fund — but they will also be entitled to claim 45 per cent of previous earnings if they become jobless.

Below is a guide to what you will pay and what you may expect to receive if you become unemployed

Weekly earnings	Contribution	Benefit
R20,00	10c	R9,00
R22,00	11c	R9,90
R24,00	12c	R10,80
R26,00	13c	R11,70
R28,00	14c	R12,60
R30,00	15c	R13,50
R32,00	16c	R14,40
R34,00	17c	R15,30
R36,00	18c	R16,20
R38,00	19c	R17,10
R40,00	20c	R18,00
R42,00	21c	R18,90
R44,00	22c	R19,80
R46,00	23c	R20,70
R48,00	24c	R21,60
R50,00	25c	R22,50
R52,00	26c	R23,40
R54,00	27c	R24,30
R56,00	28c	R25,20
R58,00	29c	R26,10
R60,00	30c	R27,00
R62,00	31c	R27,90
R64,00	32c	R28,80
R66,00	33c	R29,70
R68,00	34c	R30,60
R70,00	35c	R31,50
R72,00	36c	R32,40
R74,00	37c	R33,30
R76,00	38c	R34,20
R78,00	39c	R35,10
R80,00	40c	R36,00
R82,00	41c	R36,90
R84,00	42c	R37,80
R86,00	43c	R38,70
R88,00	44c	R39,60
R90,00	45c	R40,50
R92,00	46c	R41,40
R94,00	47c	R42,30
R96,00	48c	R43,20
R98,00	49c	R44,10
R100,00	50c	R45,00
R102,00	51c	R45,90
R104,00	52c	R46,80
R106,00	53c	R47,70
R108,00	54c	R48,60
R110,00	55c	R49,50
R112,00	56c	R50,40
R114,00	57c	R51,30
R116,00	58c	R52,20
R118,00	59c	R53,10
R120,00	60c	R54,00
R122,00	61c	R54,90
R124,00	62c	R55,80
R126,00	63c	R56,70
R128,00	64c	R57,60
R130,00	65c	R58,50

138 328 297

Workers' security wanted

Mercury Reporter

WITH the number of unemployed workers increasing, urgent arrangements must be made by the Government for better job security for African workers, a spokesman for the Trade Union Advisory and Co-ordinating Council said in Durban yesterday.

TUACC represents 60 000 African workers in Natal and has five trade unions affiliated to it. They are the National Union of Textile Workers, Transport and General Workers' Union, Chemical Workers' Industrial Union, Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the Furniture and Timber Workers Union.

He said workers wre too easily retrenched when profits dropped in spite of promises.

Workers had no recourse to the traditional trade union financial and organisational benefits and there was no meaningful unemployment insurance available.

He said Government plans to alter the Unemployment Insurance Act, made under trade union pressure, would have to wait until Parliament reopened next year.

The council intends submitting a memorandum to the Minister of Labour, Mr. S. P. Botha, on the present unemployment andw workers' compensation.

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Hammer these employers'

S. Tribune 19/12/76

ucsa general secretary Grobbelaar slams Unemployment Insurance Fund fiddlers



ROBBELAAR
'Jail them'

TUCSA general secretary Arthur Grobbelaar has slammed employers who abuse the requirements of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

"This," he said, "is much more widespread than recent reports suggest, and should result in many more prosecutions and much stiffer sentences, including jail sentences for repeated offenders."

"This failure to comply," says Grobbelaar, "is in some cases very definitely deliberate.

"Some employers are exceeding the quota of black labour in terms of the Environmental Planning Act and are unable to register employees correctly for fear of being found out."

Grobbelaar is adamant that far too many errant employers are escaping the net, and that the Department of Labour should institute more frequent inspections to curb the number of offenders.

By ALAN PEAT

According to a Department of Labour spokesman no suitable case for prosecution has occurred, although there are frequent prosecutions for non-payment of contributions.

"There are, however, two difficulties in assessing the problem," he said.

"First, we can only act when a genuine, provable complaint is made to us. And secondly in a number of cases of an employee not holding a UIF card the reason is that he has lost the orginal, and it is not the employers liability to ensure that he obtains another."

Grobbelaar argues though that the employer should have a social conscience and says that "it is disturbing that so few have."

The Department insists that the main answer to the problem is educating the workers on their rights under the Act.

"We have produced a number of booklets explaining the Act for both employers and employees, and frequent talks on the subject are given on Radio Bantu."

Meanwhile, the Black Sash Advisory Office has said it has received an increasing number of complaints from black workers about the funds operation, and has called for a much stricter enforcement of the law against employers who will not comply.

They point out that while in 1975 the fund stood at about R196 million only R23 million was issued in claims. Also that claimants of all races totalled a mere 146 000 out of more than a million estimated as unemployed.

"This," they say, "indicates that only a very small percentage of contributors is benefitting from the Fund."

The problem is being aggravated by the rapidly growing unemployment rate this year, particularly in depressed labour intensive industries such as construction, where an estimated 70 0 workers are presently unemployed.

Of this figure 60 000 are unskille and semi-skilled Africans, and it h recently been alleged that large numbe of these workers have no UIF card either due to their own ignorance of th working of the Act — or to deliberat negligence on the part of employers.

Abuse of the Fund does not end wit the employers.

Repeated charges have been levelle in Parliament that the Fund is not bein used in the best interests of the con tributor. In fact, it is said, the Govern ment sees the Fund as a source o cheap capital, being able to borrow at low rate of about six percent, instead o investing the money to gain additiona interest for the contributors.

Workers excluded from the benefits of the fund have also been a source of concern, as this vast number of people are mainly in the lower income African group, whose need of benefits during unemployment are highest.

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'Fund for jobless is safe'

Labour Reporter 31/12/76 STAR

There is no immediate danger of any depletion of the Unemployment Insurance Fund's investments as a result of the rise in unemployment.

Unemployment payments swallowed all contributions to the fund and part of the interest earned on the fund's investment last year.

But there is no question at this stage of having to dig into investments to meet the rise in unemployment payments.

This has been said by the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner in Pretoria.

He made it clear that the proposed legislation to increase employer and employee contributions to the fund was not an emergency measure required to bolster the fund.

"The legislation was submitted to Parliament early this year to improve benefits and to simplify administration," he said.

"It has been held over for the next session of Parliament owing to pressure of work."

CONTRIBUTIONS

Under the new legislation an unemployed person who qualifies for benefits will get 45 percent of his basic wage in return for a contribution of 0,8 percent of his wage.

The employee himself is to contribute 0,5 percent while 0,3 percent comes from the employer. On average that amounts to a 0,024 percent increase in the contribution of the employer and a 0,19 percent increase in that of the employee.

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JOBLESS 'NOT GETTING THE MONEY THEY CONTRIBUTED'

Nov 6 1 1975

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The United Party spokesman on labour, Dr. Gideon Jacobs, MP, last night called on the Minister of Labour to explain why so few people — fewer than 12 000 in September — were drawing unemployment benefits.

He also called on the Government to start keeping full statistics on the unemployment of Africans—saying he had been told by the Department of Statistics this would cost a mere R25 000 a year to establish.

Dr. Jacobs said the Minister of Labour, Mr. Fanie Botha, owed the public an explanation why such a small number of people were using the fund.

"The money must be used for what it was designed," he said.

"It must be made available to all unemployed people who contribute to the fund. If Blacks are not drawing the money the Minister must announce the procedures by which people can draw, and if necessary streamline the system."

At present nearly 2 500 000 employees of all races contribute to the fund.

At the end of 1975 the unemployment insurance fund had capital of R196 million, and in that year paid out R23 million in claims.

The Department of Labour said this week 11 678 people were drawing unemployment benefits in September, compared with 9 920 in June.

Dr. Jacobs said last night it was clear the fund must be available to Black workers "especially as they have the reserves. Unemployment creates a situation of instability and can obviously be dangerous," he warned.

Unemployed, but few get help

By CLIVE EMDON
Labour Correspondent

WHY ARE so few people drawing unemployment money? That's what the United Party spokesman on labour wants to know.

Last night Dr Gideon Jacobs, MP, called on the Minister of Labour to explain why only 11 678 people drew benefits in September.

He also asked the Government to start keeping statistics on the number of Africans out of work. Dr Jacobs said he had been told by the Department of Statistics that this would cost only R25 000 a year.

He said the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, owed the public an explanation of why so few people were using the unemployment insurance fund at a time when the number of jobless was rising in almost every sector.

"The money must be used for what it was designed," he said.

"It must be made available to all unemployed people who contribute to the fund. If Blacks are not drawing the money, the Minister must announce the procedures by which people can draw, and if necessary streamline the system."

Nearly 2 500 000 people contribute to the fund, including [illegible]

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"The money must be used for what it was designed," he said.

"It must be made available to all unemployed people who contribute to the fund. If Blacks are not drawing the money, the Minister must announce the procedures by which people can draw, and if necessary streamline the system."

Nearly 2 500 000 people contribute to the fund, including several hundred thousand Africans.

Yesterday the Rand Daily Mail quoted a Cape academic, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, who said there were 900 000 people out of work in South Africa. And it is estimated that 100 000 are jobless in the industrial sector.

At the end of 1975 the unemployment insurance fund had capital of R196-million. The fund paid out R23-million in claims that year.

The Department of Labour said this week 11 678 people were drawing unemployment benefits in September, compared with 9 920 in June.

Dr Jacobs said it was clear the fund must be available to Black workers "especially as they have no reserves. Unemployment creates a situation of instability and can obviously be dangerous," he warned.

"At present relatively few report at the labour bureaux and there is no reliable system of knowing the situation — an essential in a modern industrial state." Dr Jacobs said.

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FIN MAIL 7/1/77

JOBLESS FUND

The R186m question

Is R186m a sufficient reserve for the Unemployment Insurance Fund? More than enough, say businessmen and organised labour, pointing out that only R23m was paid out in benefits last year. No not enough say government and the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

The Fund continues to grow, despite arguments from various quarters that benefits, particularly for Blacks, should rather be drastically increased and that farm workers and domestic workers, currently excluded, should be entitled to benefits.

The debate may be re-opened soon when the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill, tabled last Parliamentary session, is reintroduced in the coming session. While the Bill improves the range of benefits offered (*FM* May 16), the scale of contributions will also be upped — by an average of 0,024% for employers and 0,19% for workers.

Assocom has branded the increase inflationary, arguing that the Fund's reserves are sufficient at present. Other business and labour bodies agree.

Government — and the Unemployment Insurance Commission — argue that the Fund's hefty reserve is vital as a hedge against a massive rise in unemployment. "Some industrial countries have an unemployment rate of 6% and ours is nowhere near that," points out the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner. "We need R270m to cope with

FIN. MAIL 7/1/77

only a 4% unemployment rate without selling off investments."

But why shouldn't the Fund sell off some investments to meet a temporary drain?

Critics of the Fund point out, however, that even on conservative estimates, there are at least 550 000 Africans in the common area out of work, and that many who are entitled to benefits do not claim them — either because of ignorance of the Fund's provisions or because employers don't comply with the Act's provisions.

Some have even suggested that the Fund is primarily a cheap source of government capital and estimate that its reserves are invested with government at a low average yield of 6%.

Not so, says the Commissioner. The R186m in reserve at present is invested by the Public Debt Commissioners on behalf of the Fund in government stock, the larger local authorities and public utilities. "Our average yield is just below 8% and some investments net us as much as 11,2%." The Fund also owns Laboria House, and rent paid by the Department of Labour goes into the Fund's coffers.

Couldn't some of the money be invested to greater advantage in private companies or pension funds? "No," says the Commissioner. "We are a public trust fund and have to opt for the safest possible investment. What if we invested in a company which went bankrupt?"

Would that matter, provided the Fund's whole portfolio was a well balanced one? Pension funds are also trust institutions, but how many investment managers would choose to invest such funds only in fixed interest paper?

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Pregnant women wait in queues for hours—claim

POM 13/1/77

Labour Correspondent

AN AFRICAN woman who claimed maternity benefits through the Unemployment Insurance Fund this week told the Rand Daily Mail of queues of pregnant women — many weeping — waiting for hours. And she said officials had been rude.

The woman, a mother of four, said she and many other African women in the queues were told by Department of Labour officials in Johannesburg they would not be paid maternity benefits before their children were born.

The UIF provides for maternity benefits for women who become unemployed through pregnancy for up to 18 weeks before the birth and eight weeks after.

One woman afraid to be identified for fear of victimisation, said: "I was standing in a queue for many hours at Labour House. Most of the women were very pregnant. After a long time the officials told us all to come back again tomorrow. Many of the women started weeping.

"On other occasions they were told they could get maternity benefits only after the birth of their children. I was also told this.

"I was better off than most of the women, it seemed. I have a husband supporting me and my children," she said.

A White woman whose baby is due in March, and who will be employed until the end of February was told by Department of Labour officials she may not apply in advance of becoming unemployed for maternity benefits.

"I had hoped to get the benefit from the time I become unemployed. If my baby comes early I won't be able to get the benefit until I can get to the Department of Labour.

"I was told 'you just lose your benefit'," she said.

Help for the jobless

FIN. MAIL 28/1/77

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There's clearly something wrong with unemployment insurance. Complacent denials by officialdom are no substitute for a thorough investigation

An *FM* staffer who visited the Pietermaritzburg district over Christmas returned with the disquieting news that people were breaking into houses and stealing food. There could hardly be a starker illustration of the desperation of those caught between inflation on the one hand and joblessness on the other.

Estimates of Black unemployment vary widely, but there is no doubt that it has risen, and continues to rise, sharply. On top of this have come reports in the *Rand Daily Mail* that the unemployment insurance system is not functioning properly. Worse, government officials have been accused of sending jobless people on "wild goose chases" after vacancies already filled, and of deliberately withholding payment of Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits.

The *FM* recently put these and other allegations to the Departments of Labour and Bantu Administration and Development (BAD), and was told that there "may be a bit of truth in them here and there but in general they are untruths and half truths. Many of them are obviously nonsense."

There is, nevertheless, a strong *prima facie* case for a full investigation of the functioning of the existing Unemployment Insurance Act. Specifically, there is an urgent need to extend the benefits provided under it.

Allegations of maladministration fall into four categories:

- Firstly, pregnant Africans have been told by Labour officials in Johannesburg that they cannot get maternity benefits until after their children have been born — despite the fact that they are legally entitled to them for up to 18 weeks before the expected date of confinement and up to 8 weeks thereafter.

Izak Schutte, Johannesburg's Divisional Inspector of Labour, says he will not comment on "general statements in the Press, but will gladly investigate specific cases." He says the policy with maternity (though not with other) benefits is to post cheques to mothers once their claims have been accepted.

- Secondly the Labour Bureau at the West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board (WRAB) has been accused of sending unemployment benefit claimants from "pillar to post" after jobs already filled by others. One firm which complained about being sent unsuitable people claims it was told "Don't worry, just fill in the form as 'unsuitable' and we don't have to pay them this week."

In terms of Section 35 of the Act, jobless people have to register as work seekers and then satisfy the Department of Labour that they have been actively, but unsuccessfully, looking for work before their claims will be accepted. Non Africans register as workseekers at the Department of Labour, but Africans have to register with the various Bantu Affairs Administration Boards (BAABs).

Schutte says he requires a form from BAD (called a "Springbok") to the effect that the African has registered, before he can authorise benefit payments. If no job is available, he claims, there is normally a delay of no more than three weeks in the payment of benefits. "If there is any delay, it is because full information has not been provided."

Pierre de Villiers, Deputy Secretary (Administration) in the Department of Labour, says "The Fund is designed to pay benefits to *genuine and registered workseekers* of whatever colour. There is no reason why we should stall payments to anyone."

Dr Walter Cohen, assistant to the information officer at the WRAB, which must issue the jobless man with the "Springbok" before he can claim from the Department of Labour, claims the wild goose chase allegations are "absolute tripe. Our Labour Bureau does everything in its power to place the right man in the right job and thereby satisfy two people. Employers phone us when they have a vacancy, but it is of *colossal importance* that they notify us when the vacancy is filled. Very often they themselves find a man to fill it, but don't notify us accordingly. So we are not to blame because we wouldn't send people to them if we knew the vacancy no longer existed.

"Another problem is that employers don't always specify their precise requirements. If they gave us more detail, we would be able to send them a selection of the right people for that particular job."

- A third problem, as the *FM* has reported on several occasions, is that employers fail to send in their own and their employees' contributions to the Fund.

Solveig Piper, who handles UIF complaints for the Black Sash in Durban, tells the *FM* she has been getting at least 10 complaints a day about employers failing to provide their workers with the requisite UF 74 card. She adds that the firms involved are mainly in the building industry, with a few in engineering as well.



Outside the WRAB labour bureau . . . shunted from pillar to post

"I have tried to take the matter up with Pretoria, but they say there's too much red tape involved to look into it." On one day alone recently, the Sash's Johannesburg advice office had to handle 90 UIF complaints by mid-morning.

De Villiers explains that workers in respect of whom contributions have not been paid are still entitled to claim bene-

"Just fill in the form as 'unsuitable' and we don't have to pay them"

fits, the Department recovering the arrears from the employers. Obviously, though, this involves extra work for his officials, further delays for the worker while the UIF card (which he should have obtained from his employer on discharge) is obtained from Pretoria, and perhaps days without enough food for his family.

- A fourth allegation is that jobless men reporting at the WRAB labour bureau are made to take jobs which they don't want. WRAB denies this, and Schutte says people are "only expected to take work in line with their previous jobs and rates of pay."

He points out, however, that Section 41 of the Act debars jobless people from receiving benefits for up to 13 weeks if they refuse to comply with "any specific reasonable direction" given them by the Department, or refuse to accept "suitable work" offered.

For jobless people who were previously employed in the lowest income groups, "suitable work" includes any work which the Department thinks they are physically capable of performing without "undue hardship", including farm labour and domestic service.

Schutte says that his officials are not "unreasonable" in the enforcement of these provisions.

It's difficult, amid all this, to be certain exactly where the blame lies. But there is something radically wrong somewhere. Undoubtedly, many employers are at fault because they just couldn't be bothered to register their workers with the Fund. Some officials in both BAD and the Labour Department seem to be fouling things up as well. Maybe African workers — who don't have registered trade unions to assist them — just don't know how the system is supposed to work. In any event, they must get very frustrated with having to trek back and forth across town, from the Labour Department at the west end of Bree Street to the WRAB at the east end of Albert Street, and from one prospective employer to another, and spend hours on end waiting in queues. Africans can't just pick up a telephone to do these things.

A proper investigation into the working of the system is clearly required. Schutte says the doors of his senior men, including the head of the UIF section, P A Louw, are always open to people with complaints. But more is needed. While the Department of Labour in Pretoria says it can't comment on general allegations in the Press, what it can do is appoint a senior man to set up a special office in Johannesburg, publicise the fact widely, and wait for the complaints. Our guess is that he would be inundated by people willing to give chapter and verse, and would soon find out what the problems are. The appropriate remedies can then be implemented.

An obvious one would be to penalise defaulting employers much more severely. At the moment, they probably just pay the fines out of petty cash. Summoning a director of the company to Pretoria personally for a dressing down is likely to be far more effective.

And if, as Cohen says, employers don't specify exactly what kind of worker they are looking for when they send in requisitions to the WRAB, why can't the WRAB simply tell them to go away and come back when they've done the job properly?

The problem may lie, however, not only in the way officials administer the Act, but in the Act itself. For one thing, it leaves a great deal of discretionary power in the hands of various officials. Under Section 35, they are entitled to demand that the claimant furnish proof that he is, or has been, actively seeking work; and that he has been unable to obtain it. This is obviously open to abuse, and the claimant can be sent on a wild goose chase for one job after another. The Act should be amended, to provide that, once the man has registered as a workseeker and then applied for (and been refused) say three jobs, he can get his benefits while still continuing the search for work.

Section 41, which virtually gives officials the power to compel people to take work they don't want, is also obviously open to abuse if harshly administered. City people may not want to work on farms — and why should they?

Over and above remedying the apparent malfunctioning of the present system, government should also consider extending the scope of the Act. At the

"City people may not want to work on farms — and why should they?"

moment, a jobless person is normally entitled to a maximum of 26 weeks' benefit in any period of 52 consecutive weeks. But what happens if he is out of work for longer than 26 weeks? Is he expected to starve? Or steal food and money?

Lengthening the period of benefit payments would obviously necessitate larger outlays from the Fund. But after the appropriate actuarial calculations have been done, weekly contributions by both employers and employees could be increased to provide for this.

The Act should also be amended to cover people at present entirely excluded from it, among them agricultural workers of all races, gold and coal miners getting compound accommodation and food, domestic servants, and Africans earning R10,50 a week or less. All these people contribute to the Gross Domestic Product, and some of them make a crucial contribution to the country's foreign earnings. Surely they too should be entitled to contribute to the Fund and to claim benefits from it when they fall upon hard times?

A series of amendments to the Act, mainly providing for bigger contributions and benefits, were drawn up last year. In the event, they were shelved, but will presumably come up again during the new Parliamentary session. Now is the time, therefore, to make additional amendments, to meet the points raised above.

With unemployment on the increase, this is the very least Parliament should do to meet the problems of the growing number of people out of work.

UIF AND TRANSKEI

A report in the *Rand Daily Mail* which quoted the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner as confirming that "an estimated 280 000 Transkei citizens working in SA, excluding migrant workers, have been taken off the (Unemployment Insurance) Fund" has been denied by the Commissioner.

He says that the rights to unemployment benefits of Transkei citizens *who live and work in the "White" areas* of SA have not been affected in any way by Transkei independence, as the *FM* pointed out last year (November 12).

However, as the *FM* also pointed out then and again last week, the unemployment benefit rights of Transkeians *living and working in the Transkei* and of Transkeians *present in SA as migrant or contract workers* have been seriously impaired, in that these people have now been excluded from the ambit of the Fund, as a result of the Transkei becoming independent.

Hansard 2 col 88 1/2/77

Unemployment Insurance Fund

159. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1976;

(2) (a) what was the total amount (i) paid into the Fund and (ii) paid out in benefits during that year and (b) to how many applicants were these benefits paid.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) R208 400 000

(2) (a) (i) R47 750 000.

(ii) R28 956 000.

(b) 182 078.

Note: The figures furnished are provisional figures as at 31 December 1976 and are still subject to audit.

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Hansard 2 col 87 1/2/77

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Unemployment Insurance Fund

158. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Labour:

(a) How many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1976 and (b) how many employees were paying contributions to the Fund at that date.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) 99 280

(b) 2 632 000

Note: The figures furnished are provisional figures as the final statements have as yet not been prepared.

Hansard 2 col 54 1/2/77

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Unemployment Insurance Fund

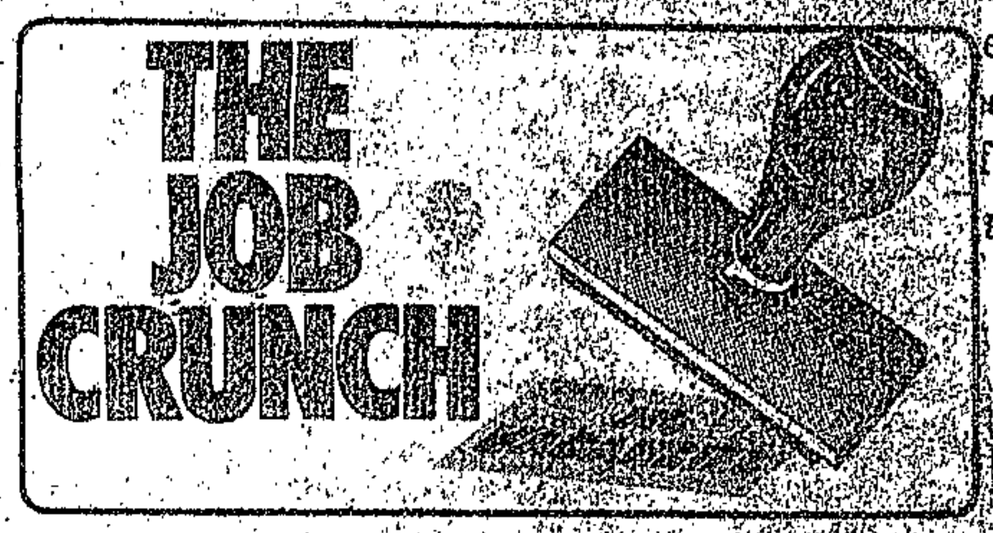
*8. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Labour:

Whether the Unemployment Insurance Board has made any recommendation on the earnings limit below which Black workers do not qualify for contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Fund; if so, what is the recommendation.

†The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

This matter will be dealt with by a subcommittee of the Unemployment Insurance Board in the near future.

Fund 'cannot cope' with emergencies



By GERALD REILLY

GOVERNMENT will have to act swiftly if it is to counter mass unemployment in South Africa.

This warning was issued at the weekend by labour and financial spokesmen for the Progressive Reform and United parties, trade unionists and the Institute of Race Relations.

The Government was told that the R208-million in the Unemployment Insurance Fund would be "peanuts", if large-scale unemployment developed.

It was pointed out that there were thousands of workless Africans who did not qualify for unemployment benefits and whose families faced destitution and hunger unless relief measures were started.

The director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr Fred van Wyk, said the future was grim even for those jobless Africans entitled to unemployment benefit.

When in full employment they lived on the brink of poverty. On unemployment pay the hardships would be even worse.

The United Party's labour spokesman, Dr Gideon Jacobs, said before Africans could qualify for unemployment benefits they had to report to a Bantu Affairs Board to register.

"Most fear this step in case they are endorsed out of the area," Mr Jacobs said.

It was the duty of employers to inform discharged African workers of their rights, he added.

He said it was vital that the Government create new machinery for the relief of unemployed Blacks.

Mr Jacobs warned that the R208-million in the Unemployment Insurance Fund would be wiped out in a relatively short time if there was large-scale unemployment.

Maximum benefits were 45 per cent of earnings at the time of discharge, he pointed out.

The PRP's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, appealed to the Minister of Labour to review the Unemployment Insurance Act bearing in mind the need to cater for an unemployment situation not envisaged when it was drawn up.

He feared there were thousands of African workers who either did not qualify for benefits or who were too scared to claim.

Because of the dangers of large-scale African unemployment the Government should launch labour-intensive projects and industry should be encouraged to do likewise, Mr Schwarz said.

The vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Steve Scheepers, said most unemployed African workers did not qualify for unemployment pay.

In any case, except for some cases, benefits expired after three months.

There was a danger that unemployed Africans would be forced into crime unless Government aid were generously supplemented or jobs created.

The Unemployment Insurance Act was due to be amended during the current parliamentary session — but the amendment dealt only with benefits and not the periods during which they were paid.

"Trade unions have said for years that the fund is inadequate for coping with a situation of significant unemployment," Mr Scheepers said.

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escalating world market price of sugar which resulted in a surplus of money accruing
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(2) Social Security - Unemployment

DAILY TIMES 13/5/76

Jobless will still benefit

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, — Unemployment insurance benefits will continue to be paid to people in the Transkei for three years after the homeland's independence in October this year.

Provision for continued benefits after independence has been made in the second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill, which was published yesterday.

No benefit or allowance to which any person is entitled will cease merely because the Transkei no longer forms part of South Africa.

Any claims for a benefit or for an allowance by people living in the Transkei, in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act, will be handled by claims offices in Durban or East London during the three-year period.

STUDENTS ECONOMICS SOCIETY

The membership fee per annum is R1. Membership entitles you to attend all addresses to the Society, film shows and seminars. If you have passed Economics II in the second class division you are also eligible for membership of Omnicron Delta Epsilon, an internation honour society in Economics. If you are interested in ODE please contact a committee member Jonathan Matheson 77-8668 or Gill Raine 65-2339 for further information. Speakers scheduled for this year are:

Mr H. Schwartz on Aspects of the Budget on 5th April, at 5.30pm

Dr F. Wilson on The Squatter Problem

Professor Franzsen on The Implications of the point of sale turnover tax

Professor Sadie (Head of the Bureau of Economic Research at Stellenbosch) on Demography

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert on Group Areas and the Housing Problem in S.A.

Dr Alex Boraine on Unemployment in South Africa

Mr B.C. Floor of the Transport Research Centre at Stellenbosch on Transport from an economist's point of view

If you would like to join the Society, please fill in the form below and leave it in the tutor's pigeonhole marked R(outside the secretary's office)

NAME: .....

ADDRESS: .....

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TELEPHONE NUMBER: .....

YEAR OF STUDY: .....

You will then be contacted by [illegible] range a meeting for you to enroll as a

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FOREIGN BLACKS

Financial Mail July 21 1978

It's official — after more than a decade in the cold, foreign-born Africans workers (except contract workers) are once again entitled to benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

On June 2 the *FM* reported that government was planning to re-instate foreign-born workers (barred from the UIF in 1966) and had called for objections to the move from interested parties. No persuasive objections were received and the foreigners are now back on the Fund's rolls.

This means that employers are once again obliged to deduct UIF contributions from their foreign-born workers and to see that these workers' UIF cards are kept up to date.

Only contract workers, mine, agricultural and domestic workers are now ineligible for unemployment, maternity and other benefits under the UIF rules.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

No. 1343 30 June 1978

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966.—BANTU NOT BORN IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

I, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister of Labour, hereby, under the powers conferred upon me by section 2 (5) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), withdraw Government Notice 447 of 25 March 1966, with effect from 1 August 1978.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister of Labour.

Note.—The purpose of this notice is to restore the position to what it was prior to 1 April 1966, i.e. that Bantu born outside the Republic of South Africa who are exempt from paying contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund will contribute to the Fund as from 1 August 1978 and that such Bantu will, subject to the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, be able to obtain benefits from the Fund while they are residing in the Republic. This notice will not affect the position of those persons who enter the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of carrying out contracts of service and who upon termination of such contracts will be required to leave the Republic, as they will remain non-contributors in terms of section 2 (2) (a) of the Act.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID

No. 1343 30 Junie 1978

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966.—BANTOES WAT NIE IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA GEBORE IS NIE

Ek, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister van Arbeid, trek hierby, kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (5) (d) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), Goewermentskennisgewing 447 van 25 Maart 1966, in, met ingang van 1 Augustus 1978.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister van Arbeid.

Opmerking.—Die doel met hierdie kennisgewing is om die posisie wat vóór 1 April 1966 geheers het te herstel, d.w.s. dat Bantoes wat buite die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gebore is en wat van die betaling van bydraes tot die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds vrygestel is, vanaf 1 Augustus 1978 tot die Fonds sal bydra en dat sodanige Bantoes, behoudens die bepalings van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, in staat sal wees om voordele uit die Fonds te bekom terwyl hulle in die Republiek woonagtig is. Hierdie kennisgewing sal nie die posisie van daardie persone raak wat die Republiek van Suid-Afrika binnekom om dienskontrakte uit te voer en wat die Republiek by beëindiging daarvan moet verlaat nie, aangesien hulle nie-bydraers kragtens artikel 2 (2) (a) van die Wet sal bly.

ARTICLE 2

(a) This Agreement shall enter into force on 6 December 1977 and may be terminated by either Party giving six months' written notice to the other Party through the diplomatic channel.

(b) Any amendment of this Agreement mutually agreed upon by both Parties shall be effected by the exchange of diplomatic Notes between them.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present Agreement.

Done at Pretoria, in duplicate, on the 15th day of November 1977.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education.

For the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

L. M. MANGOPE, Chief Minister.

For the Government of Bophuthatswana.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

EXCHANGE OF NOTES RELATING TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION

Dear Chief Minister

In view of the imminent attainment of independence by Bophuthatswana and with particular regard to the fact that Bophuthatswana will after that event cease to be a part of the Republic of South Africa, I have the honour to submit the following recommendations for your consideration:

A. *As regards the Unemployment Insurance Act,* 1966 (*Act* 30 *of* 1966)

That, since persons employed or being in Bophuthatswana who contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund established in the Republic of South Africa under the above-mentioned Act will in terms of the Act cease to be contributors to the Fund from the date on which Bophuthatswana becomes independent and, in particular, if no further action is taken, would from that date cease to be entitled to certain of the benefits from that fund provided for in Chapter VI of the Act, the following arrangement be entered into:

1. No benefit or allowance payable to any person under Chapter VI of the said Act immediately before the date on which Bophuthatswana becomes independent or to which any person has become entitled under that Chapter before that date, shall after that date cease to be payable merely because such person will then no longer be a contributor as aforesaid or because Bophuthatswana will then no longer form part of the Republic of South Africa;

2. no application for any benefits or allowances under the said Chapter VI by any person who was a contributor as aforesaid at any time, shall be entertained unless it is received by a claims officer of the Department of Labour of the Republic of South Africa or his agent before the date of independence of Bophuthatswana;

3. with a view to assist Bophuthatswana to establish its own unemployment insurance fund for the payment of unemployment benefits in that territory the Government of the Republic of South Africa agrees to pay the Govern-

ARTIKEL 2

(a) Hierdie Ooreenkoms tree in werking op 6 Desember 1977 en kan deur enigeen van die twee Partye opgesê word deur ses maande skriftelike kennis van beëindiging aan die ander Party langs die diplomatieke kanaal te gee.

(b) Enige wysiging van hierdie Ooreenkoms waaroor albei Partye onderling ooreengekom het, word aangebring deur Diplomatieke Notawisseling tussen hulle.

Ten bewyse waarvan die ondergetekendes, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur hul onderskeie Regerings, hierdie Ooreenkoms onderteken en geseël het,

Gedoen te Pretoria, in tweevoud, op hede die 15de dag van November 1977.

M. C. BOTHA, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling en van Bantoe-onderwys.

Namens die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

L. M. MANGOPE, Hoofminister.

Namens die Regering van Bophuthatswana.

MINISTERIE VAN ARBEID

NOTAWISSELING MET BETREKKING TOT DIE S.A. WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSFONDS EN DIE ADMINISTRASIE VAN NYWERHEIDSWETGEWING

Meneer die Hoofminister

In die lig van die naderende onafhanklikheid van Bophuthatswana en veral met inagneming van die feit dat Bophuthatswana ná daardie gebeurtenis sal ophou om deel te wees van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, het ek die eer om die volgende aanbevelings vir u oorweging voor te lê:

A. *Wat betref die Werkloosheidversekeringswet,* 1966 (*Wet* 30 *van* 1966)

Dat, aangesien persone wat in Bophuthatswana werk of is en wat bygedra het tot die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds ingestel in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ingevolge bogenoemde Wet, kragtens die Wet sal ophou om bydraers tot die Fonds te wees vanaf die datum waarop Bophuthatswana onafhanklik word en, in die besonder, indien geen verdere stappe gedoen word nie, vanaf daardie datum sal ophou om geregtig te wees op sekere van die voordele van daardie Fonds soos bepaal by Hoofstuk VI van die Wet, die volgende ooreenkoms aangegaan word:

1. Geen voordeel of toelae betaalbaar ingevolge Hoofstuk VI van genoemde Wet wat onmiddellik voor die datum van onafhanklikwording van Bophuthatswana aan enige persoon betaalbaar was of waarop enige persoon voor daardie datum ingevolge bedoelde Hoofstuk geregtig geword het, word ná daardie datum gestaak slegs uit hoofde daarvan dat die betrokke persoon opgehou het om 'n bydraer soos voornoemd te wees nie of vanweë die feit dat Bophuthatswana dan opgehou het om deel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te wees nie;

2. geen aansoek om enige voordeel of toelae ingevolge genoemde Hoofstuk VI deur 'n persoon wat die een of ander tyd 'n bydraer soos voornoemd was, word oorweeg nie, tensy dit ontvang word deur 'n eisebeampte van die Departement van Arbeid van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika of sy verteenwoordiger voor die onafhanklikheidsdatum van Bophuthatswana;

3. ten einde Bophuthatswana in staat te stel om sy eie werkloosheidversekeringsfonds in te stel vir die betaling van werkloosheidsvoordele in daardie gebied stem die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika in om uit-

ment of Bophuthatswana from the Unemployment Insurance Fund of the Republic of South Africa an amount of R300 000 (three hundred thousand rand) on the attainment of independence;

4. the method of payment of claims and the refund of claims to the Bophuthatswana Government shall continue as at present; and

5. any legislation required to implement the foregoing shall be introduced timeously.

B. *As regards the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act,* 1941 (*Act* 22 *of* 1941)

That, in so far as the administration of industrial legislation in Bophuthatswana from the date on which it becomes independent is concerned, my Department renders to your Government such technical assistance as it may require in regard to the administration of the abovementioned Act, on the existing financial basis, namely that all moneys collected in respect of work performed by officials of my Department are paid into the Bophuthatswana Revenue Fund and that your Government pays all expenses in connection with services rendered in terms of the said Act. The appointment of officials for this purpose and the issuing to them of such authorisation documents as may be required for the performance of any function under the said Act are matters to be mutually arranged between our two Governments.

I should be grateful if you could consider the following proposal and confirm that they are acceptable to your Government and that your confirmatory reply be regarded as constituting an Agreement between our two Governments on these matters which shall enter into force on 6 December 1977.

Please accept, Mr Chief Minister, the assurance of my highest consideration.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister of Labour.

die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika 'n bedrag van R300 000 (drie honderd duisend rand) aan die Regering van Bophuthatswana te betaal by die verkryging van onafhanklikheid;

4. die metode van betaling van eise en die inbetaling van eise aan die Regering van Bophuthatswana voortduur voort soos op die oomblik; en

5. enige wetgewing wat nodig is om die voorafgaande te implementeer moet betyds ingedien word.

B. *Wat betref die Wet op Fabrieke, Masjinerie en Boubedryfwerk,* 1941 (*Wet* 22 *van* 1941)

Dat, vir sover dit die toepassing betref van nywerheidswetgewing in Bophuthatswana vanaf die datum waarop dit onafhanklik word, my Departement aan u Regering sodanige tegniese hulp verleen as wat hy nodig het in verband met die toepassing van bogenoemde Wet op die huidige finansiële grondslag, naamlik dat alle gelde ingevorder word ten opsigte van werk deur amptenare van my Departement uitgevoer, in die Bophuthatswana-inkomstefonds inbetaal word en dat u Regering al die uitgawes betaal in verband met dienste ingevolge genoemde Wet gelewer. Die aanstelling van amptenare vir hierdie doel en die uitreiking aan hulle van sodanige magtigingsdokumente as wat nodig mag wees vir die vervulling van enige funksie ingevolge genoemde Wet, is aangeleenthede wat onderling tussen ons twee Regerings gereël moet word.

Ek sal dit waardeer indien u die volgende voorstel oorweeg en bevestig dat hulle vir u Regering aanneemlik is en dat u bevestigende antwoord geag word 'n Ooreenkoms uit te maak tussen ons twee Regerings aangaande hierdie aangeleenthede, welke Ooreenkoms op 6 Desember 1977 in werking tree.

Aanvaar asseblief, Meneer die Hoofminister, die versekering van my besondere hoogagting.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister van Arbeid.

MINISTRY OF MINES

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BOPHUTHATSWANA RELATING TO SAFETY AND HEALTH IN MINING IN BOPHUTHATSWANA

PREAMBLE

Whereas the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana recognise the friendly relations existing between the two Governments and their peoples; and

Whereas the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana are desirous to further prospecting and mining development in their respective countries through the application of basically similar principles of safety and health in prospecting and mining; and

Whereas the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of Bophuthatswana having regard to the objects of the Mines and Works Act, 1956 (Act 27 of 1956), and the regulations framed thereunder (together hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") and the resources and expertise available in the South African Department of Mines; and

MINISTERIE VAN MYNWESE

OOREENKOMS TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA MET BETREKKING TOT VEILIGHEID EN GESONDHEID IN DIE MYNBEDRYF IN BOPHUTHATSWANA

AANHEF

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana die vriendskaplike betrekkinge erken wat tussen die twee Regerings en hul mense bestaan; en

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana begerig is om prospektering en mynontwikkeling te bevorder deur die aanwending, in hul onderskeie lande, van basies dieselfde veiligheid- en gesondheidsbeginsels by prospektering en in die mynbedryf in hul onderskeie lande; en

Nademaal die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van Bophuthatswana met inneming van die oogmerke van die Wet op Myne en Bedrywe, 1956 (Wet 27 van 1956), en die regulasies daarkragtens opgestel (hieronder gesamentlik gemeld as die "genoemde Wet") en die hulpmiddels en kundigheid wat daar oor die Suid-Afrikaanse Departement van Mynwese beskik; en

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

As 'n Nuusblad by die Poskantoor Geregistreer — *Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper*

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VOL. 145] KAAPSTAD, 29 JULIE 1977 [No. 5670
CAPE TOWN, 29 JULY 1977

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1360. 29 Julie 1977.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 118 van 1977: Tweede Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidversekering, 1977.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1360. 29 July 1977.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 8 of 1977: Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1977.

Act No. 118, 1977 SECOND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1977.

ACT

To amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, in order to preserve the right of certain persons who were contributors immediately prior to Bophuthatswana's becoming independent, to benefits and allowances; and to provide for the payment of a certain amount to the Government of Bophuthatswana; and to provide for incidental matters.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 11 July 1977.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 7 of Act 30 of 1966.

1. Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph *(g)* of the following paragraph:

"*(g)* the payment of any other expenditure incurred by the Secretary in the administration of this Act including the expenses referred to in section 49 or 64C.".

Insertion of sections 64B and 64C in Act 30 of 1966.

2. The following sections are hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 64A:

" Preservation of certain rights after Bophuthatswana becomes independent.

64B. (1) No benefit or allowance payable to any person under Chapter VI immediately prior to the date on which Bophuthatswana becomes independent and no benefit or allowance to which any person has become entitled under the said Chapter before that date, shall cease to be payable on or after that date by reason only that the person concerned ceased to be a contributor by virtue of Bophuthatswana's becoming independent or that Bophuthatswana no longer forms part of the Republic.

(2) Any application by a person referred to in subsection (1) for a benefit or allowance under Chapter VI shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be made to and be dealt with by a claims officer, but such application shall not be considered unless it is received by such claims officer or his representative, who may be an officer or employee in the public service of Bophuthatswana, before the date on which Bophuthatswana becomes independent.

Payment of amount to Bophuthatswana for purposes of establishment of unemployment insurance fund.

64C. The Secretary shall, as soon as practicable after the date on which Bophuthatswana becomes independent, pay from the fund to the Government of Bophuthatswana an amount of three hundred thousand rand for the purpose of assisting it to establish an unemployment insurance fund for the payment of unemployment benefits in Bophuthatswana."

Short title and commencement.

3. This Act shall be called the Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1977, and shall come into operation on the date on which Bophuthatswana becomes independent.

The jobless—how do they qualify for benefit cash?

The Star's INSIGHT team

With unemployment figures rising, more people out of work will be calling on the unemployment fund. How do you qualify? How much are you paid out? And when?

The same principles apply to black or white.

If you earn more than R10,50 weekly and not more than R564,34 monthly, you are a regular contributor to the unemployment fund.

Once you reach the maximum amount, you no longer contribute, but if you wish to draw on the fund, you are assessed on the amount when you were last a contributor.

An unemployed person must register with the Department of Labour if he is white, or with either the local magistrate or Bantu Affairs Commissioner, if black.

It takes about two weeks for applications to be approved, and once on the payroll, a payee will receive his payments once a fortnight.

ORDINARY

Duration of payment is calculated at the rate of one week for every six weeks of contribution.

In the case of ordinary benefits, a contributor must have worked 13 weeks in the preceeding year before he can apply.

The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner would not release figures of those drawing on unemployment insurance at present, but said the latest figures he could give were from September last year which were 11 000.

He said the Unemployment Insurance Board is holding a meeting today to discuss the position. He said the Board has total fixed investment of R186 million. The table is of contributions and payouts.

● If together employer and employee contribute R100, then the State contributes another R25 towards the fund.

Monthly earnings:		pay p/w	draw p/w
Group 3:	R32,50 to R45,50	3c	R4,55
Group 4:	R45,50 to R58,50	4c	R5,60
Group 5:	R58,50 to R71,50	5c	R6,65
Group 6:	R71,50 to R84,50	6c	R7,70
Group 7:	R84,50 to R97,50	7c	R8,75
Group 8:	R97,50 to R110,50	8c	R9,80
Group 9:	R110,50 to R123,50	8c	R10,85
Group 10:	R123,50 to R136,50	8c	R11,90
Group 11:	R136,50 to R149,50	8c	R13,30
Group 12:	R149,50 to R216,66	8c	R15,40
Group 13:	R216,66 to R283,83	8c	R17,50
Group 14:	R283,83 to R563,84	8c	R20,30

The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, Mr A Dreyer of Pretoria, does not agree with an estimate of Tucsa of 650 000 unemployed.

He said that according to latest official statistics from the Department of Labour these figures were for December last year, 17 500 whites, coloureds and Asians, and 120 000 blacks.

● Domestic servants, agricultural workers, and blacks employed in gold and coal mines if supplied with food and quarters are not contributions to are not contributors to Others excluded from this fund are:

● Persons whose earnings including cost of living allowances exceed R6 760 per annum.

● A husband who employs a wife or vice versa.

● Seasonal workers and persons whose earnings are calculated on a commission basis.

● Persons employed permanently by the Public Service and those employed by a provincial administration who contribute to the Government Service Pension Fund.

● African teachers who are members of the Government non-white Employees Pension Fund.

BUGELSKI, B.R.: from: "The Psychology of Learning"

BULLOCK, H.A.: Consumer Motivation in Black and White

BUTLER, P.A.: Influences of Pesticides, from: Cole, H.A., Discussion on Pollution in the Sea

CAMPBELL: American Voter, Chap.19

CAMPBELL, D.T.: Convergent and Discriminant Validation by the Multi-trait, Multi-Method Matrix

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CLOETE, J.J.: The Implications for Monetary Policy of Post-War Developments in the market for bank deposits

CLOUDSLEY-THOMPSON, J.L.: Animal Clocks

CLOUGH, S.B.: Retardatict Factors in French Economic Development in the 19th and and 20th Centuries

COLE, D.T.: Notes on the Phonological relationships of tswana vowels

COLE, G.D.H.: Notes on British Trade Unionism in the 3rd Quarter of the 19th century, from: Carus-Wilson, V.3

COLE, H.A. & TARYWELL, C.M.: Objectives of Biol. Pollution Studies, Measurements of Pollution Effects on Living Organisms, from Cole, H.A. Discussion on Biological Effect of Pollution in the sea

COLEMAN: Nigeria pp.45-60, 63-66, 306-335

COLTRERA, J.T.: Psychoanalysis and Existentialism, from Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Ass. 1962, Vol.10, 166-215

COMAS, J.: "Scientific" Racism Again? from Current Anthropology, V.2, 1961 V.3, 1962

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2 No. 5405 STAATSKOERANT, 18 FEBRUARIE 1977

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID

No. 232 18 Februarie 1977

WERKLOOSHEIDSVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966
AANSTELLING VAN EISEBEAMPTE

Ek, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister van Arbeid, stel hierby, kragtens artikel 26 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), die beampte wie se naam in Bylae A hiervan voorkom, as eisebeampte aan met regsbevoegdheid in die gebiede wat daarin gemeld word.

Die aanstelling, as eisebeampte, van die beampte wie se naam in Bylae B voorkom, word hierby herroep.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister van Arbeid.

BYLAE A

Naam van beampte	*Gebiede*
Johannes Gideon Andries Jonker	Die landdrosdistrikte Alberton, Amersfoort, Balfour, Benoni, Bethal, Bloemhof, Boksburg, Brakpan, Christiana, Coligny, Delareyville, Delmas, Ermelo, Germiston, Heidelberg (Tvl.), Heilbron, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Lichtenburg, Nigel, Oberholzer, Parys, Piet Retief, Potchefstroom, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Sasolburg, Schweizer-Reneke, Springs, Standerton, Vanderbijlpark, Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Volksrust, Vredefort, Wakkerstroom, Westonaria en Wolmaransstad.

BYLAE B

Orpa Eksteen.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

No. 232 18 February 1977

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966
APPOINTMENT OF CLAIMS OFFICER

I, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister of Labour, hereby, in terms of section 26 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), appoint the officer whose name appears in Schedule A hereto, as claims officer with jurisdiction in the areas specified therein.

The appointment, as claims officer, of the officer whose name appears in Schedule B, is hereby withdrawn.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister of Labour.

SCHEDULE A

Name of officer	*Areas*
Johannes Gideon Andries Jonker	The Magisterial Districts of Alberton, Amersfoort, Balfour, Benoni, Bethal, Bloemhof, Boksburg, Brakpan, Christiana, Coligny, Delareyville, Delmas, Ermelo, Germiston, Heidelberg (Tvl), Heilbron, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Lichtenburg, Nigel, Oberholzer, Parys, Piet Retief, Potchefstroom, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Sasolburg, Schweizer-Reneke, Springs, Standerton, Vanderbijlpark, Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Volksrust, Vredefort, Wakkerstroom, Westonaria and Wolmaransstad.

SCHEDULE B

Orpa Eksteen.

The big fund that pays so little

CLIVE EMDON: Labour Correspondent

THE JOB CRUNCH

AS a social security programme the Unemployment Insurance Act has a lot to be desired. Not only is it cumbersome in its operation, but its Fund is paying out a tiny percentage of the people who should be drawing from it — only 11 000 a month — while the urban jobless number is nearly 700 000.

The Commissioner of the Fund, Mr André Dreyer, has confirmed that by the end of last year the fund had capital of R196-million and that there were three million contributors of all races.

He added that no statistics were kept of the racial breakdown of the number of Blacks contributing, nor the number of Blacks benefitting from the Fund.

Prof P. J. van der Merwe estimates a jobless rate among Blacks in the White industrial and farming areas of 15 000 a month — 3 000 more than the number, of all races, that are paid out by UIF every month.

In addition on a superficial appraisal, 3 700 000 workers in a variety of sectors are not covered by the UIF in any way.

Almost every worker in the industrial sector, regardless of race, is earning the minimum wage to qualify for UIF — R10,50 a week. The Act excludes thousands, mainly Whites, Asians and Coloureds, earning more than R563 a month.

What is also clear is that many employers, mainly the smaller ones, are acting illegally by not submitting UIF payments for employees.

The "Mail" has found dozens of cases of people who clearly qualified for UIF, but through the negligence of their employers were never contributors.

The larger problem, certainly with African employees who may be semi-literate or illiterate, is complete ignorance about the UIF.

One official I talked to in a labour bureau told me it was impossible for the out-of-work not to know about UIF or where to apply for it.

"You see that sign," he said, pointing to a sign in four languages which read "Unemployment Insurance" — "that's been there for years; don't tell me they can't read that."

He also said communication among the unemployed was good. If one man was getting UIF payments, he would tell four others about it. Despite his claims, the "Mail" found that two in every 20 people spoken to in spot surveys in the street knew nothing about UIF.

The system appears cumbersome. Africans who are out of work have to report as "work-seekers" at the labour bureau. If they want UIF payments, they have to satisfy officials that no jobs exist for them and that they are at present unemployable.

From talking to dozens of workseekers, the "Mail" found that men were being sent after jobs day after day without being to get the "Springbok" — the clearance for UIF payments.

The officials may be able to show that several hundred a week are getting "Springboks" from each major labour bureau — then the passage of applications is being snarled up further along the line.

For the "Springbok" is really first base. Men and women are then directed to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, where new officials process the application and decide whether a man qualifies for UIF or not.

If he does, the pay-out is yet in another part of town — at Labour House in Johannesburg, for example. A further waste of precious time and energy.

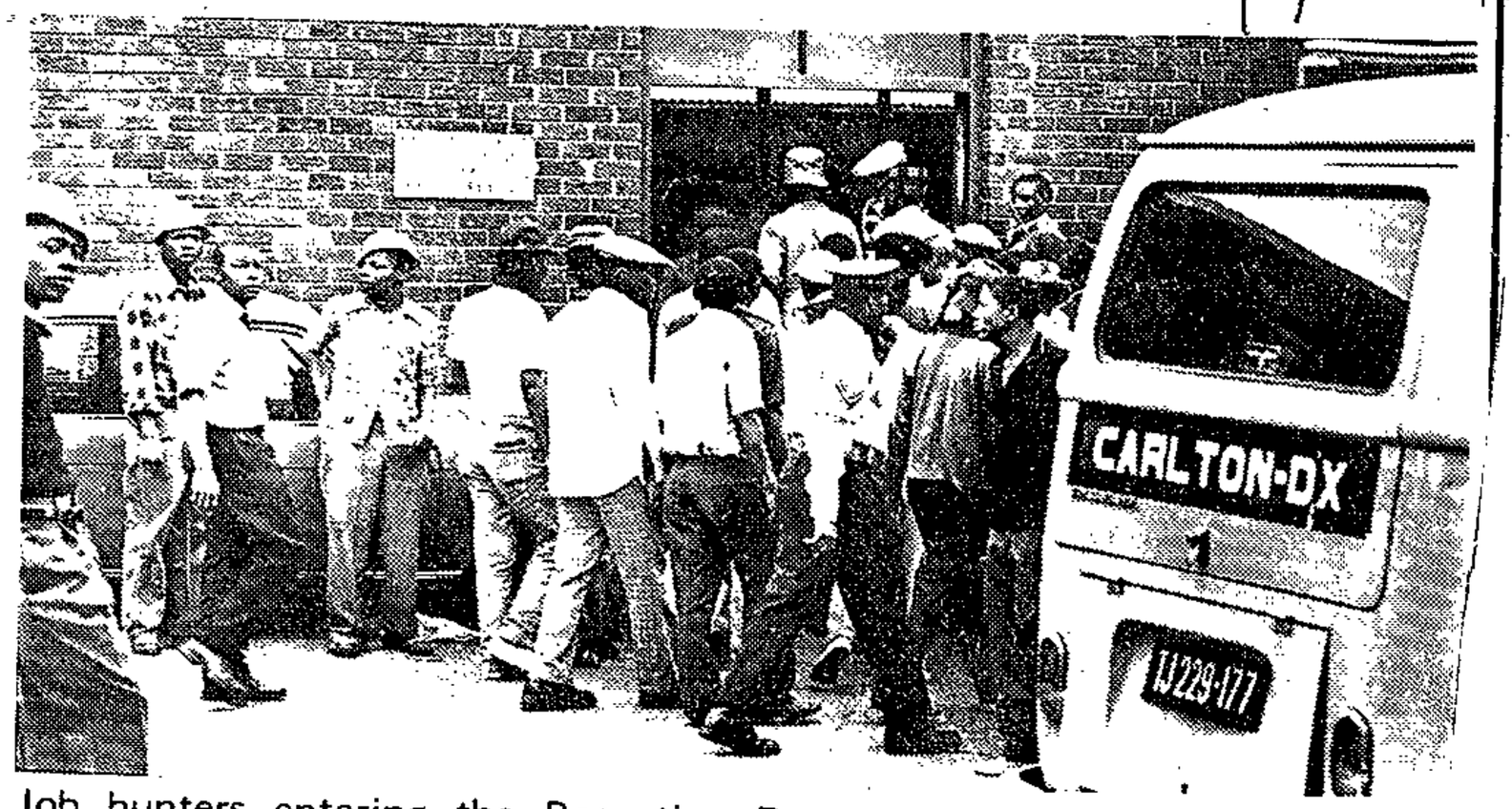
Then there is the question of benefits. By any standards these are unsatisfactory as a means of support, be they for Black of for White.

The pay-out is made for a maximum of 26 weeks and those who qualify have to have been employed for at least 13 weeks in 52 weeks before unemployment began.

The Government has a Bill before Parliament this session which will upgrade benefits to about 45 per cent of earnings.

But there are larger questions to be asked and nothing short of a full-scale investigation into the operation of the UIF and the physical procedures applicants — especially Africans — have to go through will turn the Fund into a real social security programme.

It is also clear that such an investigation would show why so few Blacks appear to be receiving benefits which, as contributors to the UIF, are their due.



Job hunters entering the Reception Depot at the Albert Street labour bureau in Johannesburg. How many are waiting for "Springboks?"

Work-sharing— it's not for SA

PATRICK LAURENCE

THE idea of work-sharing to reduce unemployment in the African community has met with a large degree of scepticism and even outright rejection.

It was mooted by Prof P. J. van der Merwe, professor of economics at the University of Pretoria. He quoted from the experience of European countries, where work-time was reduced to enable two or three people to be paid for work formerly done by one person.

"In Germany the number of short-time workers increased from 225 000 to 925 000 from May 1974 to May 1975 (or) by more than 300 per cent, while unemployment rose by 125 per cent," Prof Van der Merwe said in

motivation to cooperate — whatever credit was offered.

The funds for the crash housing programme should come from savings on the elimination of key apartheid laws. Mr Savage recently calculated that the pass laws alone cost the taxpayer more than R112-million a year.

Prof S. P. Cilliers, professor of sociology at the University of Stellenbosch, took a broadly similar line (although he did not talk of removing "unnecessary" apartheid laws).

To reduce work-time in South Africa would have one of two detrimental results, he said.

● If work hours and the pay packets were reduced proportionately, there would be no reduction of poverty —

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line of the Ancient World, c.26.

n change the course of history".
ar reference to Charlemagne.
Painter, pp.62-81.

terms and concepts.
; Thompson & Johnson, c.11,
in the Encyclopaedia of the
ces.

n the Middle Ages"
- the investiture struggle.
and Davis, pp. 210-258; Painter,
164-172

n the Middle Ages"
in England and France -
William I and Louis VI, Henry II and Philip II Augustus.
Reading: Davis, ch.5; Painter, pp.152-164, 177-183, 249-254, 261-266.

MID-TERM VACATION

9	2.5.77	"Power and authority in the Middle Ages." (c) Princes and Emperors - the problems of German kingship 1122-1250. Reading: Davis, pp.315-353, 368-382; Painter, pp.276-288.
10	9.5.77	The Hundred Years War - the problem of propaganda in history. Reading: To be issued and Painter, c.11; Thompson & Johnson, pp.879-894.
11	16.5.77	What was "the Renaissance"? - When, where and what? Reading: Rowen, C.3; Green: Renaissance and Reformation, c.2.
12	23.5.77	The German Reformation - causes and explantions, long-term and short-term. Reading: Rowen, pp.72-89, Green, c.8.
13	30.5.77	Calvinism - the religion of protest? Reading: To be issued and Rowen, pp. 89-96, 174-185; Green, pp.159-176.
14	6.6.77	The Thirty Years War - a study in complexity of motives. Reading: Rowen, c.14, Green, c.17.

more than ever, average earnings of
● If work hours were reduced but the pay kept the same, productivity would drop from its already low level — and that would be counter-productive to resolving the low term economic problem.

But Prof Cilliers welcomed the idea of involving the unemployed in a house-building programme backed by State funds — particularly as it would draw mainly on South African products and would not adversely affect the balance of payments or the inflation rate.

Mr T. J. Makhaya, deputy chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, was strongly opposed to work sharing. "It would create a lot of confusion and hatred," he said.

Instead of work sharing, job reservation should be scrapped and overseas immigration stopped so that Africans could move up into work done by immigrants.

The old site-and-service scheme should be revived to help the unemployed help themselves by building their own homes.

Prof Ivor Prinsloo, professor of architecture at the University of Cape Town, agreed that Germany and South Africa were not comparable.

The greatest obstacle to getting a housing programme off the ground to provide work, was the refusal of the Government to recognise the permanency of people in "proclaimed" areas, he added.

turer in sociology at the University of Cape Town, said: "I wouldn't welcome any shortening of work hours."

Many African workers were on or near the poverty datum line and a reduction of work hours with a corresponding reduction of pay would merely drive them into poverty, Mr Savage argued.

Germany was an industrialised society in which workers were relatively well paid, while South Africa was not. The difference was crucial. The shorter work-time strategy against unemployment was practical in Germany, but not in South Africa.

But Prof Van der Merwe had another tier to his plan: The "increased leisure" time should be used to encourage African home improvement and home building schemes and thus help to overcome the housing shortage.

Encouragement should come from both the supply of building materials on credit and loans of money from the State.

Mr Savage agreed in part. The unemployed should be encouraged to build. But there was one fundamental prerequisite for success. They should be given security of tenure, whether they were squatters or people living illegally in the townships.

As long as squatters were threatened by bulldozers or illegal township immigrants by "repatriation" to the homelands, they would lack the

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Plan to aid the jobless

Staff Reporter

THE Unemployment Insurance Board is looking at the possibility of using Section 46 of the unemployment insurance legislation, which provides for the release of funds to combat unemployment.

The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, Mr A. Dreyer, said yesterday that the section had never been used.

"This is why we are having an exploratory look at it to see what the effects would be should it become necessary to take the matter further."

He said most of the money in the Unemployment Insurance Fund was in lowterm investments, and it would not be easy to realise it quickly.

The UP spokesman on Labour, Dr Gideon Jacobs, estimated there was about R208-million in the Unemployment Insurance Fund, but he stressed that if unemployment continued to increase, the fund's resources would be strained.

The Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, said yesterday consideration was being given to reducing certain types of unemployment.

(ii) the mean of the [illegible]
even number of items.

State 'can ease jobless crisis' 23/2/71

Labour Correspondent

THE Transvaal Chamber of Industries says the State can take emergency measures to prevent further unemployment by invoking powers which allow the Minister of Finance and the Unemployment Insurance Board to draw on Government funds for this purpose.

Mr Ian Murray, director of the TCI says it is necessary for a plan of action by the State to be effected quickly to stop rising unemployment.

The provision of Black housing and the improvement of roads in Black townships were two obvious works priorities which were labour-intensive.

Mr Murray referred to Section 46 of the Unemployment Insurance Act which makes provisions for schemes to combat unemployment.

The Rand Daily Mail has reported that the UI Board is looking at the possibility of using such powers. Mr Murray said that if the Unemployment Insurance Fund realised its investments it would raise about only R1-million.

Hansard 7 Q col 616 11/3/77

(299)

Unemployment Insurance Board: Amount paid to members

(*13) Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Labour:

What amount was paid during the financial year 1976-'77 in remuneration and allowances to the members of the Unemployment Insurance Board.

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Labour):

R2 131,24 during the Unemployment Insurance Fund's 1976 financial year, that is from 1 January 1976 to 31 December 1976.

Hansard 7 Q col 615 - 616 11/3/77

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Unemployment Insurance Board: Recommendations in terms of Unemployment Insurance Act

(11) Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) Whether the Unemployment Insurance Board has made any recommendations to him in regard to a scheme in terms of section 46 of the Unemployment Insurance Act; if so, (a) when and (b) what were the recommendations;

(2) whether he intends to take any steps in connection with these recommendations; if so, what steps: if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Labour):

(1) No not as yet.

(2) Falls away.

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Cape Times 16/3/77

Africans afraid to claim benefits

THE SENATE. — Africans in the urban areas were afraid to claim unemployment benefits to which they were entitled under the law for fear of being endorsed out, Senator Monty Crook (UP) said in the Senate yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate of the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill, he said that provision should be made for Africans to receive their benefits from the Department of Labour the way the other races receive theirs.

"Black people in South Africa are more adversely affected by unemployment. They should be allowed to receive their benefit payments from the Department of Labour rather than from the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards."

Senator Crook appealed to the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, to remove this restriction.

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, said that as far as he knew, no Africans had been endorsed ou applying for unemployment benefits.

"The problem that we are faced with, however, is th extremely difficult to get hold of Bantu to instruct them on l claim unemployment benefits."

The Department of Labour had appealed to employ instruct their labour force in the methods of claiming and ha gone so far as to have a special booklet printed, which was issued to employers.

Mr Botha agreed that the figures for unemployed Blac were somewhat inaccurate but he hoped, with the assi Department of Statistics, to rectify this situation soon.

"It appears from available figures that some 102 000 unemployed at the moment. The total for Whites, C Indians totals 25'000." — Sapa

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STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 492. 30 Maart 1977.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 29 van 1977: Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidverseke-ring, 1977.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 492. 30 March 1977.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 29 of 1977: Unemployment insurance Amendment Act, 1977.

Act No. 29, 1977 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1977.

ACT

To amend the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, so as to provide for the calculation, on the basis of a percentage of the earnings of the contributor concerned, of contributions payable by employers and contributors to the unemployment insurance fund and of benefits, allowances and amounts payable from the said fund; and to fix a maximum amount of contributions payable to the said fund from public funds in any financial year; and to provide for incidental matters.

(*Afrikaans text signed by the State President.*)
(*Assented to 22 March 1977.*)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 1 of Act 30 of 1966.

1. Section 1 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the deletion of the definition of ''group''.

Amendment of section 29 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 2 of Act 51 of 1975.

2. Section 29 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

''(1) Every employer shall, in respect of every contributor employed by him, and every such contributor shall, contribute to the fund in the manner prescribed by this Act and, in the case of such employer, at the rate of 0,3 per cent, and, in the case of such contributor, at the rate of 0,5 per cent, of the earnings of such contributor or at such rates as may be fixed from time to time under section 45.'';

(b) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

''(2) The Minister shall contribute to the fund from moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose an amount equal to twenty-five per cent, but not exceeding the amount of seven million rand in any financial year, of the total amount of the contributions paid to the fund in terms of this section by employers in respect of themselves and the contributors employed by them, and such amount shall be paid to the fund at such times and in such manner as the Minister may determine.'';

(c) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

''(4) For the purpose of reimbursing himself to the extent to which an employer is required to pay to the Secretary the contributions due to the fund by the

bedrag buite rekening gelaat word indien die eerste desimale syfer van sodanige breuk minder as 0,5 is, en as een geneem word indien dit gelyk aan of meer as 0,5 is.''.

10. Bylae 1 by die Hoofwet word hierby herroep.

Herroeping van Bylae 1 by Wet 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 27 van 1967, artikel 2 van Wet 87 van 1968, artikel 4 van Wet 61 van 1971, artikel 2 van Wet 12 van 1974 en artikel 4 van Wet 51 van 1975.

11. Hierdie Wet heet die Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidversekering, 1977, en tree in werking op 'n datum wat die Staatspresident by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* bepaal: Met dien verstande dat die wysigings wat deur artikels 1, 3 en 9 aangebring is, nie van toepassing is nie met betrekking tot aansoeke om voordele, toelaes of betalings betaalbaar kragtens artikel 34, 38, 39 of 40 van die Hoofwet wat van applikante ontvang word voor die aldus vasgestelde datum.

Kort titel en inwerkingtreding.

WET

Tot wysiging van die bepalings van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, ten einde voorsiening te maak vir die berekening, op die grondslag van 'n persentasie van die verdienste van die betrokke bydraer, van bydraes betaalbaar deur werkgewers en bydraers aan die werkloosheidversekeringsfonds en van voordele, toelaes en bedrae betaalbaar uit bedoelde fonds; en 'n maksimum bedrag vas te stel van bydraes wat in 'n finansiële jaar uit staatsfondse aan bedoelde fonds betaalbaar is; en om vir bykomstige aangeleenthede voorsiening te maak.

(*Afrikaanse teks deur die Staatspresident geteken.*)
(*Goedgekeur op 22 Maart 1977.*)

DAAR WORD BEPAAL deur die Staatspresident, die Senaat en die Volksraad van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, soos volg:—

Wysiging van artikel 1 van Wet 30 van 1966.

1. Artikel 1 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (hieronder die Hoofwet genoem), word hierby gewysig deur die woordomskrywing van „groep" te skrap.

Wysiging van artikel 29 van Wet 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 51 van 1975.

2. Artikel 29 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(1) Elke werkgewer moet, ten opsigte van elke bydraer in sy diens, en elke sodanige bydraer moet, tot die fonds bydra op die by hierdie Wet voorgeskrewe wyse en, in die geval van sodanige werkgewer, teen die koers van 0,3 persent, en, in die geval van sodanige bydraer, teen die koers van 0,5 persent, van die verdienste van sodanige bydraer, of ooreenkomstig die skale wat van tyd tot tyd kragtens artikel 45 vasgestel word.";

(b) deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(2) Die Minister moet uit gelde wat vir die doel deur die Parlement beskikbaar gestel word 'n bedrag gelyk aan vyf-en-twintig persent, maar wat nie die bedrag van sewemiljoen rand in 'n boekjaar te bowe gaan nie, van die totale bedrag van die bydraes wat ingevolge hierdie artikel deur werkgewers ten opsigte van hulself en die bydraers in hul diens aan die fonds betaal is, tot die fonds bydra, en sodanige bedrag word in die fonds gestort op die tye en die wyse wat die Minister bepaal.";

(c) deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(4) 'n Werkgewer kan, ten einde homself te vergoed in die mate waarin dit van hom vereis word om aan die Sekretaris die bydraes te betaal wat deur die bydraers in

contributors in his employ, an employer may, weekly or monthly or at such other times as the Secretary may approve, deduct from the earnings of every contributor in his employ an amount equal to the amount of contributions due to the fund by that contributor at the time when the deduction is made: Provided that not more than one week's contributions shall be deducted in any one week from the earnings of a contributor who is paid weekly, and not more than one month's contributions from the earnings of a contributor who is paid monthly.'';

(d) by the deletion of subsection (5); and

(e) by the substitution for paragraph *(b)* of subsection (6) of the following paragraph:

''*(b)* When a contributor is for any reason absent from work during a portion of any week and is entitled to at least one day's earnings in respect of that week, that week shall for the purposes of this Act be regarded as a period of employment and contributions shall be payable at the full rate in respect of that contributor's earnings for that week.''.

Substitution of section 36 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 2 of Act 61 of 1971.

3. The following section is hereby substituted for section 36 of the principal Act:

''Rate of benefits.

36. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the benefits payable to a contributor during any period of unemployment shall be calculated at the rate of 45 per cent of the weekly rate of earnings at which he was last employed: Provided that the claims officer may, if he is satisfied that a contributor has been employed at different rates of earnings but has not been employed at the rate of earnings at which he was last employed for more than thirteen weeks, or whenever there is a dispute as to the rate of earnings at which a contributor was last employed, determine that benefits be paid in respect of the rate of earnings at which he considers the contributor is or was at any time normally employed, or if in his opinion the contributor cannot be held to have been normally employed at any particular rate of earnings, then on such basis as he considers equitable in the circumstances.''.

Amendment of section 37 of Act 30 of 1966.

4. Section 37 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection:

''(3) Benefits shall not be paid to a contributor for more than twenty-six weeks in any period of fifty-two consecutive weeks: Provided that the board may, on application in the prescribed form and manner, in its discretion, but subject to the provisions of section 41 (1) *(m)*, authorize the payment of further benefits to any contributor or any class of contributor at either full rate or such reduced rate and for such period as it may deem fit.''; and

(b) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

''(4) Whenever in the opinion of the claims officer the number of occasions on which or the periods during which a contributor became or remained unemployed are excessive in comparison with that obtaining among other contributors performing work of a nature similar to that normally performed by such contributor, the claims officer may, for such period as he may determine, authorize the payment of benefits at a reduced rate, or refuse the payment of benefits, as he may deem fit.''.

such other amount shall be disregarded if the first decimal figure of such fraction is less than 0,5 and shall be taken as one if equal to or more than 0,5.''.

Repeal of Schedule 1 to Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 2 of Act 27 of 1967, section 2 of Act 87 of 1968, section 4 of Act 61 of 1971, section 2 of Act 12 of 1974 and section 4 of Act 51 of 1975.

10. Schedule 1 to the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Short title and commencement.

11. This Act shall be called the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1977, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*: Provided that the amendments effected by sections 1, 3 and 9 shall not apply with reference to applications for benefits, allowances or payments payable under section 34, 38, 39 or 40 of the principal Act received from applicants prior to the date so fixed.

voldoen aan aansoeke om voordele wat redelikerwys gedurende 'n tydperk van ernstige werkloosheid verwag kan word, doen hy dienooreenkomstig verslag aan die Minister, en daarop kan die Staatspresident, by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant*, vanaf 'n in die proklamasie vermelde datum, 'n vermeerdering van die by artikel 29 (1), of in 'n vorige kragtens hierdie artikel uitgevaardigde proklamasie, voorgeskrewe skale van bydraes, of 'n vermindering van die by 'n kragtens hierdie artikel uitgevaardigde proklamasie voorgeskrewe skaal van voordele, voorskryf: Met dien verstande dat so 'n proklamasie nie 'n vermindering in die skaal van voordele benede die by artikel 36 voorgeskrewe skaal mag voorskryf nie.''.

Wysiging van artikel 48 van Wet 30 van 1966.

8. Artikel 48 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur paragraaf *(d)* van subartikel (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

„*(d)* ophou om betaalbaar te wees as die betrokke bydraer weier om beskikbare werk van 'n soortgelyke klas, en besoldig teen dieselfde skaal van verdienste of teen 'n hoër skaal van verdienste, as die werk waarin hy werksaam was onmiddellik voordat hy die werk ten opsigte waarvan die toelae betaalbaar geword het, aangeneem het, behalwe werk wat beskikbaar geword het as gevolg van 'n werkstilstand soos dié wat in artikel 41 (1) *(f)* bedoel word; en''; en

(b) deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(4) 'n Bydraer word, vir die tydperk waartydens 'n toelae ingevolge subartikel (1) aan hom betaalbaar is, by die toepassing van hierdie Wet geag 'n bydraer te wees ooreenkomstig die skaal van verdienste waarteen hy werksaam was onmiddellik voordat hy die werk ten opsigte waarvan die toelae betaalbaar geword het, aangeneem het.''.

Vervanging van artikel 50 van Wet 30 van 1966.

9. Artikel 50 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang:

„Wyse van berekening van verdienste, bydraes, voordele en ander bedrae.

50. (1) By die bepaling van die verdienste van 'n bydraer op—

(a) 'n jaarlikse basis, moet sy verdienste, indien weekliks betaal, met twee-en-vyftig, en indien maandeliks betaal, met twaalf vermenigvuldig word;

(b) 'n weeklikse basis, moet sy verdienste, indien maandeliks betaal, deur vier en een derde gedeel word;

(c) 'n maandelikse basis, moet sy verdienste, indien weekliks betaal, met vier en een derde vermenigvuldig word,

of op die wyse bepaal word wat die beste daarop bereken is om die juiste waarde van die bydraer se verdienste op 'n jaarlikse, weeklikse of maandelikse basis, na gelang van die geval, vas te stel.

(2) 'n Geskil in verband met 'n in subartikel (1) bedoelde aangeleentheid word besleg deur die Sekretaris, wie se beslissing onderworpe is aan 'n appèl na die Minister.

(3) Die waarde van voedsel of huisvesting wat 'n werkgewer verskaf, word by die toepassing van hierdie artikel ooreenkomstig 'n by regulasie voorgeskrewe metode bepaal.

(4) Vir die doeleindes van die berekening van bydraes kragtens artikel 29 of van voordele kragtens artikel 36 of van enige ander bedrag kragtens hierdie Wet, moet 'n breuk van 'n sent in die bedrag van sodanige bydraes of voordele of in sodanige ander

sy diens aan die fonds verskuldig is, weekliks of maandeliks, of op die ander tye wat die Sekretaris goedkeur, van die verdienste van elke bydraer in sy diens 'n bedrag aftrek wat gelykstaan met die bedrag van die bydraes wat op die datum waarop die aftrekking gedoen word, deur daardie bydraer aan die fonds verskuldig is: Met dien verstande dat hoogstens een week se bydraes in 'n enkele week van die verdienste van 'n bydraer wat weekliks betaal word, en hoogstens een maand se bydraes van die verdienste van 'n bydraer wat maandeliks betaal word, afgetrek word.'';

(d) deur subartikel (5) te skrap; en

(e) deur paragraaf *(b)* van subartikel (6) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

„*(b)* Wanneer 'n bydraer om enige rede vir 'n gedeelte van enige week van werk afwesig is, en op minstens een dag se verdienste ten opsigte van daardie week geregtig is, word daardie week by die toepassing van hierdie Wet as 'n dienstydperk beskou, en is bydraes teen die volle skaal ten opsigte van daardie bydraer se verdienste vir daardie week betaalbaar.''.

Vervanging van artikel 36 van Wet 30 van 1966, soos gewysig deur artikel 2 van Wet 61 van 1971.

3. Artikel 36 van die Hoofwet word hierby deur die volgende artikel vervang:

„Skaal van voordele.

36. Behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Wet, word die voordele wat aan 'n bydraer gedurende 'n tydperk van werkloosheid betaalbaar is, bereken teen die koers van 45 persent van die weeklikse skaal van verdienste waarteen hy laas werksaam was: Met dien verstande dat 'n eisebeampte, indien hy oortuig is dat 'n bydraer teen verskillende skale van verdienste werksaam was, maar nie teen die skaal van verdienste waarteen hy laas werksaam was, vir meer as dertien weke gewerk het nie, of wanneer daar 'n geskil bestaan oor die skaal van verdienste waarteen die bydraer laas werksaam was, kan bepaal dat voordele betaal word ten opsigte van die skaal van verdienste waarteen na sy oordeel die bydraer gewoonlik werksaam is of te eniger tyd gewoonlik werksaam was, of indien daar na sy oordeel nie gesê kan word dat die bydraer gewoonlik teen die een of ander skaal van verdienste werksaam is nie, dan op die grondslag wat hy onder die omstandighede billik ag.''.

Wysiging van artikel 37 van Wet 30 van 1966.

4. Artikel 37 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subartikel (3) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(3) Voordele word nie aan 'n bydraer vir meer as ses-en-twintig weke gedurende enige tydperk van twee-en-vyftig agtereenvolgende weke betaal nie: Met dien verstande dat die raad, op aansoek in die voorgeskrewe vorm en op die voorgeskrewe wyse, na goeddunke, maar behoudens die bepalings van artikel 41 (1) *(m)*, die betaling van verdere voordele aan 'n bydraer of enige klas bydraer kan magtig òf teen die volle skaal òf teen die verminderde skaal en vir die tydperk wat hy goedvind.''; en

(b) deur subartikel (4) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(4) Wanneer na die oordeel van die eisebeampte die aantal geleenthede waarop of die tydperke waartydens 'n bydraer werkloos geword of werkloos gebly het, buitengewoon hoog is in vergelyking met dié van ander bydraers wat dieselfde soort werk doen as dié wat die bydraer gewoonlik doen, kan die eisebeampte, vir die tydperk wat hy bepaal, die betaling van voordele teen 'n verminderde skaal magtig, of die betaling van voordele weier, na gelang hy goedvind.''.

Amendment of section 38 of Act 30 of 1966.

5. Section 38 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection:

"(3) An allowance shall not be paid to a contributor for more than twenty-six weeks in any period of fifty-two consecutive weeks: Provided that the board may, on application in the prescribed form and manner, in its discretion, but subject to the provisions of the first proviso to subsection (1), authorize the payment of a further allowance to any contributor or any class of contributor at either full rate or such reduced rate and for such period as it may deem fit.".

Amendment of section 41 of Act 30 of 1966.

6. Section 41 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

"(2) For the purposes of this section the expression 'suitable work' means—

(a) in relation to a contributor whose normal rate of earnings does not exceed seven hundred and eighty rand a year, any work, including work in agriculture or work as a domestic servant in a private household, which the contributor concerned is, in the opinion of the claims officer, physically capable of performing and the acceptance of which will not, in the opinion of the claims officer, cause the contributor concerned undue hardship and in respect of which the weekly earnings are not less than the weekly benefits which would be payable to such contributor if he is unemployed; and

(b) in relation to a contributor whose normal rate of earnings exceeds seven hundred and eighty rand a year, for the first thirteen weeks of unemployment, work which the contributor concerned is, in the opinion of the claims officer, capable of performing and the acceptance of which will not, in the opinion of the claims officer, cause the contributor concerned undue hardship, and which is, unless in the opinion of the claims officer the contributor is not capable of undertaking the work in which he has been ordinarily employed, work of a similar class and remunerated at a rate of earnings of not less than seventy-five per cent of the remuneration payable in respect of the work wherein the contributor concerned is ordinarily employed or any work remunerated at a higher rate of earnings and thereafter any work deemed suitable by the claims officer,

but does not include employment in a situation which has become vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work such as is referred to in subsection (1) *(f)*.".

Amendment of section 45 of Act 30 of 1966.

7. Section 45 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) If the Secretary at any time, after consultation with the board and the actuary, deems the assets of the fund, after having taken the liabilities of the fund into consideration, to be greater than is required to meet any applications for benefits which may reasonably be expected during a period of severe unemployment, he shall report to the Minister accordingly, and thereupon the State President may by proclamation in the *Gazette*, with effect from a date specified in the proclamation, prescribe an increase in the rate of benefits prescribed by section 36 or by a previous proclamation issued under this section."; and

(b) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

"(2) If the Secretary at any time, after consultation with the board and the actuary, is of the opinion that the assets of the fund are insufficient or are not increasing to the extent deemed sufficient to meet applications for

Wysiging van artikel 38 van Wet 30 van 1966.

5. Artikel 38 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (3) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(3) 'n Toelae word nie aan 'n bydraer vir meer as ses-en-twintig weke gedurende 'n tydperk van twee-en-vyftig agtereenvolgende weke betaal nie: Met dien verstande dat die raad, op aansoek in die voorgeskrewe vorm en op die voorgeskrewe wyse, na goeddunke, maar behoudens die bepalings van die eerste voorbehoudsbepaling by subartikel (1), die betaling van 'n verdere toelae aan 'n bydraer of klas bydraer kan magtig òf teen die volle skaal òf teen die verminderde skaal en vir die tydperk wat hy goedvind.".

Wysiging van artikel 41 van Wet 30 van 1966.

6. Artikel 41 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(2) By die toepassing van hierdie artikel beteken ‚geskikte werk'—

(a) met betrekking tot 'n bydraer wie se normale skaal van verdienste nie sewehonderd-en-tagtig rand per jaar te bowe gaan nie, enige werk, met inbegrip van werk in landbou of werk as 'n bediende in 'n private huishouding, wat die betrokke bydraer, na die oordeel van die eisebeampte, liggaamlik geskik is om te doen en die aanname waarvan, na die oordeel van die eisebeampte, die betrokke bydraer nie buitensporige ontbering sal veroorsaak nie en ten opsigte waarvan die weeklikse verdienste nie minder is nie as die weeklikse voordele wat aan daardie bydraer betaalbaar sou wees indien hy werkloos is; en

(b) met betrekking tot 'n bydraer wie se normale skaal van verdienste sewehonderd-en-tagtig rand per jaar te bowe gaan, binne die eerste dertien weke van werkloosheid, werk wat die betrokke bydraer, na die oordeel van die eisebeampte, geskik is om te doen en die aanname waarvan, na die oordeel van die eisebeampte, die betrokke bydraer nie buitensporige ontbering sal veroorsaak nie, en wat, behalwe waar die bydraer na die oordeel van die eisebeampte nie geskik is om die werk wat gewoonlik deur hom verrig word, te doen nie, werk is van 'n dergelike klas en besoldig teen 'n skaal van verdienste wat nie minder is nie as vyf-en-sewentig persent van die besoldiging wat ten opsigte van die werk betaalbaar is waarin die bydraer gewoonlik werksaam is, of 'n werk besoldig teen 'n hoër skaal van verdienste en daarna 'n werk wat die eisebeampte geskik ag,

maar nie ook diens in 'n betrekking wat vakant geword het as gevolg van 'n werkstilstand soos dié wat in subartikel (1) *(f)* bedoel word nie.".

Wysiging van artikel 45 van Wet 30 van 1966.

7. Artikel 45 van die Hoofwet word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subartikel (1) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(1) Indien die Sekretaris te eniger tyd, na oorlegpleging met die raad en die aktuaris, meen dat met inagneming van die laste van die fonds, die bates van die fonds meer as voldoende is om te voldoen aan aansoeke om voordele wat redelikerwys gedurende 'n tydperk van ernstige werkloosheid verwag kan word, doen hy dienooreenkomstig verslag aan die Minister, en daarop kan die Staatspresident by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant*, vanaf 'n in die proklamasie vermelde datum, 'n vermeerdering voorskryf van die skaal van voordele by artikel 36 of by 'n vorige kragtens hierdie artikel uitgevaardigde proklamasie voorgeskryf."; en

(b) deur subartikel (2) deur die volgende subartikel te vervang:

„(2) Indien die Sekretaris te eniger tyd, na oorlegpleging met die raad en die aktuaris, van oordeel is dat die bates van die fonds onvoldoende is of nie toeneem nie in 'n mate wat as voldoende beskou kan word om te

benefits which may reasonably be expected during a period of severe unemployment, he shall report to the Minister accordingly, and thereupon the State President may by proclamation in the *Gazette*, with effect from a date specified in the proclamation, prescribe an increase in the rates of contributions prescribed by section 29 (1) or in a previous proclamation issued under this section, or a reduction in the rate of benefits prescribed by a proclamation issued under this section: Provided that no such proclamation shall prescribe a reduction in the rate of benefits below the rate prescribed by section 36.''.

Amendment of section 48 of Act 30 of 1966.

8. Section 48 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph *(d)* of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:

''*(d)* cease to be payable if the contributor concerned refuses to accept available work of a similar class, and remunerated at the same rate of earnings as or at any higher rate of earnings than, the work wherein he was employed immediately prior to acceptance by him of the employment in respect of which the allowance became payable, other than work which has become available in consequence of a stoppage of work such as is referred to in section 41 (1) *(f)*; and''; and

(b) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

''(4) A contributor shall for the period during which an allowance is payable to him in terms of subsection (1), be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be a contributor according to the rate of earnings at which he was employed immediately prior to acceptance by him of the employment in respect of which the allowance became payable.''.

Substitution of section 50 of Act 30 of 1966.

9. The following section is hereby substituted for section 50 of the principal Act:

''Method of calculating earnings, contributions, benefits and other amounts.

50. (1) For the purpose of determining the earnings of a contributor on—

(a) an annual basis, his earnings shall, if paid weekly, be multiplied by fifty-two, and if paid monthly, by twelve;

(b) a weekly basis, his earnings shall, if paid monthly, be divided by four and one third;

(c) a monthly basis, his earnings shall, if paid weekly, be multiplied by four and one third,

or shall be determined in the manner best calculated to give the true value of the earnings of the contributor on an annual, weekly or monthly basis, as the case may be.

(2) Any dispute regarding any matter referred to in subsection (1) shall be settled by the Secretary, whose decision shall be subject to appeal to the Minister.

(3) The value of any food or quarters supplied by an employer shall, for the purposes of this section, be determined in accordance with a method prescribed by regulation.

(4) For the purposes of calculating contributions under section 29 or benefits under section 36 or any other amount under this Act, any fraction of a cent in the amount of such contributions or benefits or in

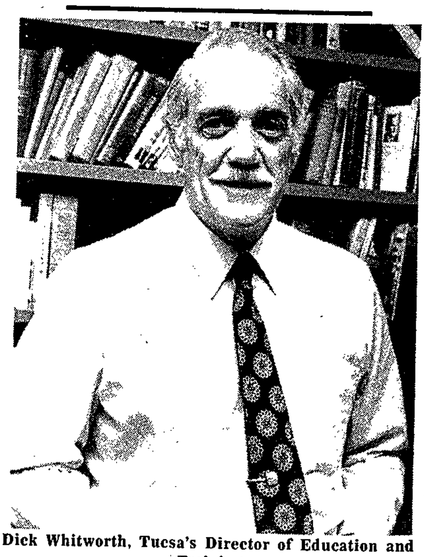
How to claim unemployment benefits

by Dick Whitworth

With the present sharp increase in the numbers of unemployed it is perhaps appropriate that TUCSA should outline the procedures which are available to those workers who contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, for them to obtain some form of relief, however small it may be, through the fund.

The fund, like any other organisation of its type, has rules which must be observed before benefits can be paid out.

The first requirement is that the unemployed worker must be a contributor and must register as an unemployed person. Registration is done at the nearest office of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. In the larger cities this will be found in the Department of Labour offices and in the smaller towns this service is performed by the office of the local magistrate or the office of the Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Black workers.



Dick Whitworth, Tucsa's Director of Education and Training.

HOW DO I REGISTER?

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE after leaving your former employment you must report to the nearest office of the fund with, or without, your unemployment contributor's card (UF 74), and the claims officer there will register you as unemployed, if you do not have your blue UF 74 card at the time you will be required to produce it later. If there is any delay in registering (e.g. if you spend a day or two looking for work on your own) you may not be recorded as unemployed from the date on your contributor's card, but only from the date on which you registered.

This arose because some persons made a practice of taking a few days rest before registering as unemployed. (It would be virtually impossible to prove for instance, that you were actively seeking work as per the example quoted above, as it is unlikely that any firm would take the trouble to give you a note stating that you had applied unsuccessfully for work on a given day).

The Act requires that the contributor must prove to the satisfaction of the claims officer that he or she has been actively seeking work and also that they are capable of, and available for work.

It is as well to take your identity card with you when registering, if you have one.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

The claims officer will examine your contributor's card and if in the column headed "reason for leaving employment" the employer has placed the figure "2" you are in the clear, because "2" indicates that the reason you are leaving your employment is due to "reduction of staff" — that is, that you did not leave of your own accord or voluntarily.

Should your employer, perhaps in trying to help you, put the figure "1" in this column it would indicate that you had resigned voluntarily. This would almost certainly cause you to be penalised, by depriving you of benefits, for a period of up to six weeks; it being the view of the Department that no-one should voluntarily leave one job without having another to go to.

If however the figure "3" appears in this column on your card there are many implications to be read into the reason for your leaving the employ of the firm, ranging from anti-social behaviour to ill health and the employer will be contacted to clarify, in writing, exactly why you left. If the reason given reflects discredit on you then a penalty could be imposed before you would be considered for benefits.

After registering you the claims officer will probably keep your contributor's card and give you a contributor's check card as a receipt for it.

Should he know of suitable work available in your particular field he will give you another card with the name and address of the firm offering this work and you will have to present yourself to the firm and apply for the job.

If successful, you report back to the claims officer, who then records you as employed and records the period of your unemployment.

If, however, you do not get the job you will report back to the claims officer with the card which he gave you on which an endorsement from the firm appears, showing that you did make application for the job as instructed.

In the event that there are no suitable jobs on offer the claims officer will instruct you to report back to that office in so many days time. (The period varies from office to office, some require you to report once a week, others will require you to report at least twice a week on a certain day or days) as proof that you are still unemployed.

Should you manage to get work through your own efforts during this period you will still have to return to the unemployment office to get your contributor's card and the claims officer will record that you are again employed.

HOW MUCH?

How much you receive in benefits depends on how much you contribute each week and the amount you earn determines how much you pay.

There are at present fourteen groups of contributors ranging, on the graded earnings scale, from Group 1 (earnings up to R234 per year, payment 1c per week) to Group 14 (earnings up to R6 760 per year, payment 14c per week). Employers pay from 1c per week to 8c per week for each employee depending on the employees' earnings. The benefits range from R3,50 (Group 1) per calendar week to R20,30 (Group 14) per calendar week.

Amendments to the Act will shortly be introduced to alter this group payment and benefit system as follows: each contributor will pay 0,5% of his weekly earnings and the employer will contribute 0,3% of each employee's weekly wage to the fund and the benefits paid will be 45% of the worker's weekly wage per calendar week when unemployed.

For the first seven days no benefit will be paid unless employment continues into the second week e.g. if you are out of work for 10 days you will only receive six days benefit (three days after the first week and three days of the first week), but if you are out of work for 14 days or more you will receive benefit for the full time you are unemployed. The seven days waiting period will not apply to any period of unemployment which occurs within nine weeks of a previous period of unemployment.

Benefits are paid for a maximum period of 26 weeks in any period of 52 consecutive weeks.

If special conditions of hardship exist it is possible to apply to your local Unemployment Insurance Committee for an extension of benefits provided that the worker still has a credit balance in the fund.

CREDIT BALANCE

Under present conditions for each six weeks that a worker contributes to the fund he or she is credited with one week's benefit in the group in which they contribute.

There is however a condition laid down that the worker seeking unemployment benefit must have been in employment as a contributor to the fund or otherwise for at least 13 weeks during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the claim for such benefit. This allows workers who have built up credits with the fund in the past to claim benefits even if they are, for any reason, not current contributors.

WHO CONTRIBUTES?

All workers in commerce and industry and those employed in a local authority (municipality or divisional council) who have not been specifically exempted and whose earnings are R6 760 per year (R563,33 per month or R130 per week) or less must contribute. For Black workers to qualify, earnings must be more than R546 per year (R45,50 per month or R10,50 per week) and blow the ceiling limit of R6 760 mentioned above.

Domestic workers, employed in private households; farm workers, other than those engaged in Forestry; foreign workers on contract; some Government and Provincial employees and most mine workers do not contribute to the fund and are therefore not covered for Benefits.

CAN I APPEAL?

Yes! provision is made in the Act for an appeal to be lodged by an aggrieved contributor to an Unemployment Insurance Fund Committee against the decision of a claims officer who has either refused benefit or has penalised a contributor.

In each major area there is established an Unemployment Insurance Fund Committee to consider such appeals; the Committee consists of representatives of both the workers' and the employers' interests and they meet regularly to consider any appeals made by contributors.

There is provision in the Act for a further appeal to be made if either the contributor or the claims officer is dissatisfied with the decision of the local committee.

This appeal is made to the Unemployment Insurance Board which is the senior authority of the fund, and consists of representatives of the Department of Labour who administer the fund together with representatives of the employers' and the workers' interests.

SUMMARISING:

- If a contributor becomes unemployed he or she must register as soon as possible at the nearest unemployment insurance office.
- You may register whether you have your unemployment insurance contributor's card with you

(Continued on Page 6)

21. See James Tobin (op cit.)

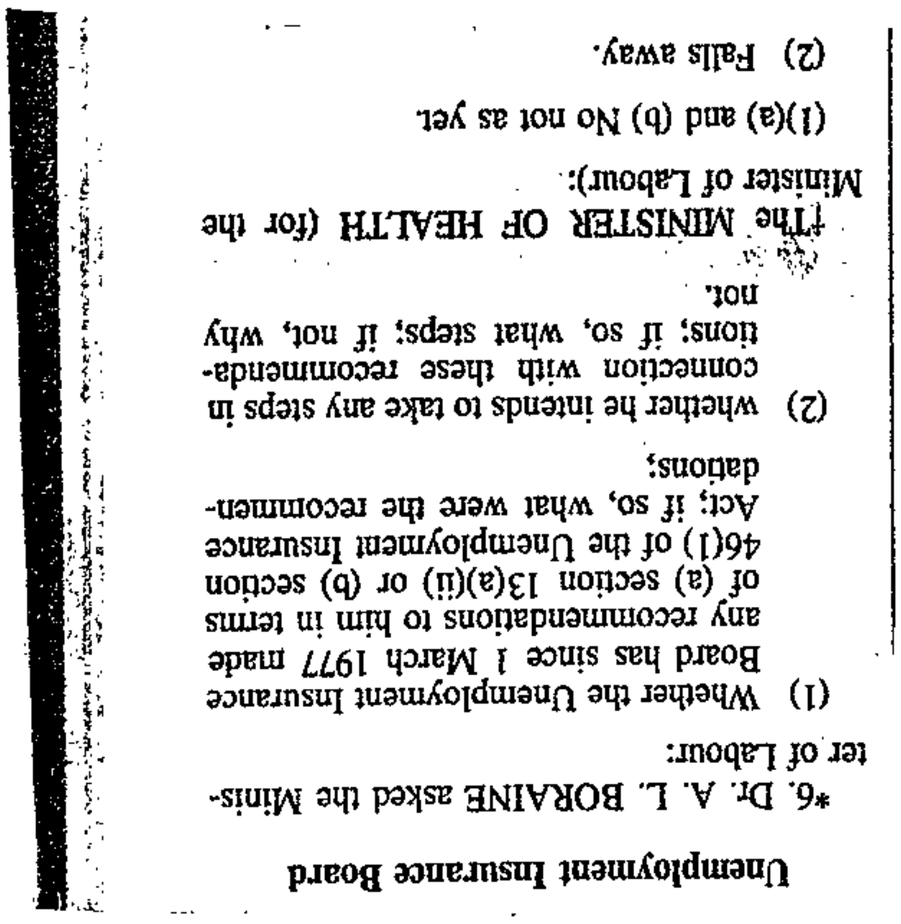
22. Arnon Hurwitz (op cit.)

23. Karl Brunner and Allan H. Meltzer (op cit.)

Note to Figure 1

This figure originally accompanied the reviewed version of the paper presented by the author to the Seventh Konstanzer Seminar on Monetary Theory and Monetary Policy, June 1976, and written with Arnon Hurwitz. This paper presents and measures a model of the determination of the money base in South Africa and the Association between the money base and the money supply. See Arnon Hurwitz and Brian Kantor.

The Money Supply Process in South Africa - Explanation, Verification, Implication (mimeo).



Unemployment Insurance Board

*6. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) Whether the Unemployment Insurance Board has since 1 March 1977 made any recommendations to him in terms of (a) section 13(a)(ii) or (b) section 46(1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act; if so, what were the recommendations;

(2) whether he intends to take any steps in connection with these recommendations; if so, what steps; if not, why not.

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH (for the Minister of Labour):

(1)(a) and (b) No not as yet.

(2) Falls away.

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JOBLESS PAYOUTS TO RISE

WEEKLY unemployment benefits are to rise from July 1 — and for some workers the weekly payout will be more than doubled to R58,50.

The increases are highest at the top end of the scale.

Unemployed workers currently receiving R20,30 a week will get R58,50 while those in the next lower bracket will see their benefits rise to R29,48 from R17,50.

Lower down the scale, payments rise from R15,40 to R22,50 and from R13,36 to R15,53.

Radical changes will be made to the Unemployment Insurance Fund with the aim of paying benefits equal to 45 percent of a worker's weekly pay.

Contributions are also being raised sharply.

Workers paying 14c weekly will have to pay 65c from July 1 while those paying 13c now will contribute 33c.

There is still a limit of six months' unemployment pay in a year and a monthly ceiling of R563,33 above which workers do not contribute and do not automatically benefit from the fund.

• SEN HANS 15
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SECOND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT BILL

Bill read a First Time.

Second Reading

*The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Mr. President, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time.

The independence of Bophuthatswana will have certain consequences as far as the application of the Unemployment Insurance Act is concerned. The position will be as follows: (1) The Act will no longer be applicable in Bophuthatswana as from the date of independence; (2) employers who fall under the definition of employer in section 4, will be excluded and they and their employees shall cease to be liable for contributions; (3) in terms of section 41(1)(h) of the Act, persons outside the Republic are not entitled to benefits and as from the date on which Bophuthatswana becomes independent, it will not be possible to pay any benefits there; (4) employees who are recruited on contract in Bophuthatswana for service in the Republic and who have to return to their country upon termination of service, will, as in the case of citizens of all foreign countries, be excluded in terms of section 2(2)(a) from the definition of "contributor"; (5) inhabitants of Bophuthatswana who are not serving under contract in the Republic and who do not have to be repatriated upon termination of service, will be contributors unless they are otherwise excluded from the definition of "contributor", just as in the case of all other persons in the Republic; and (6) in terms of a notice published under section 2(5) of the Act, all Bantu who were not born in the Republic, are excluded as contributors.

Mr. President, the question has arisen as to what obligation there ought to be towards contributors resident in Bophuthatswana, in respect of benefits and grants when Bophuthatswana becomes independent, and as to what steps ought to be taken. As hon. Senators know, benefits from an unemployment insurance fund serve as a temporary source of income to support the worker until he can obtain other employment. With a view

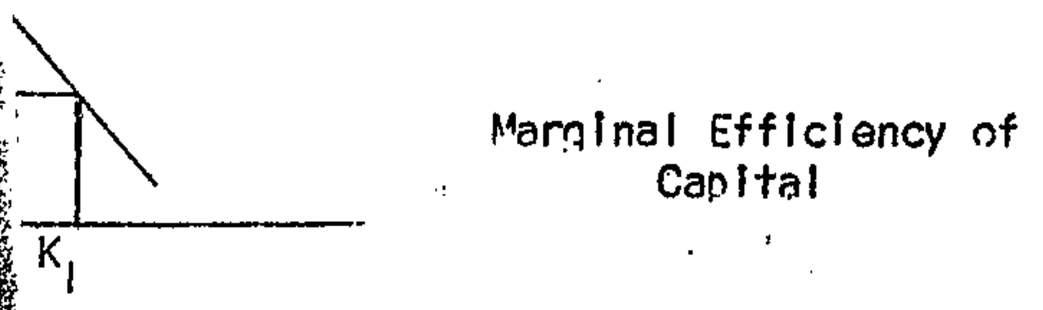
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bond) has an indefinite life the formula:

$$\frac{3}{)^{3}} + \cdots \frac{R_n}{(1+r)^n}$$

000 and the annual return was R100

firms are summed, the result would be
pital for the economy.



red stock of capital is K_0.
ock of capital is K_1.

to a gradual transitional stage, the Government felt that the *status quo* had to be maintained for a certain period so as to prevent disruption and dissatisfaction in respect of workers who have been contributors and who have built up credits prior to the date of independence. During the transitional period, therefore, the Bophuthatswana Government may decide what its own wishes are in relation to the establishment of an unemployment insurance fund for its territory.

Certain proposals relating to the application of the Unemployment Insurance Act after the date of independence, were submitted last year already to the Working Committe which was appointed to undertake the necessary preparatory work for Bophuthatswana's independence. The proposals were similar to those which were submitted in the case of Transkei, viz. the persons in Bophuthatswana would still be able to apply for benefits for three years after independence, despite the fact that they were no longer contributing to the fund.

After considering the proposals, however, the Working Committee told the Minister and the Government that the Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana was considering the possibility of establishing an unemployment fund in Bophuthatswana after independence. It was also asked whether the Government of the Republic was able and willing to make a sum of money available from the Unemployment Insurance Fund so that Bophuthatswana could establish its own fund.

It was not necessary for them to do so, but the discussions were held in this spirit. After further negotiations it was agreed—that a lump sum of R300 000 would be paid after independence instead of benefits for three years. This amount was based on the amount which was paid out in benefits in 1976, viz. R94 000. Provision is made for this in clause 2 of the Bill, i.e. in the new section 64C.

In order to afford protection to those persons who were drawing benefits even before independence, it was agreed that they would continue to draw benefits after independence—this is important until this could be stopped in some way in the normal course of events, i.e. when their credits were exhausted or when they started work again. However, no applications for benefits will be considered after independence. Provision is being made for this in clause 2, i.e. the new section 64B.

As far as payments to dependants of deceased contributors are concerned, they are not affected by the amendments. It will still be possible to submit such applications after the date of independence. That is also the position in the Republic in respect of foreign citizens. Their dependants may apply irrespective of where they live. The qualification for this, however, is that applications have to be made within a period of three years of the date of death of the contributor concerned and that evidence has to be furnished that the deceased contributor was in employment as a contributor for not less than 13 weeks during the five years immediately preceding the date of his death.

In outline, Mr. President, those are the amendments arising out of the draft agreement and the ones which have been considered by the Working Committee and accepted by the Cabinet of Bophuthatswana.

I trust that they will meet with the approval of this hon. House. I want to repeat once again that this is merely a consequential amendment to an Act. It is also really a case of our bending over backwards in that we are making provisions for an amount of R300 000 which I could almost say is being made available as a dowry and for which that Government is particularly grateful. I am convinced that I shall also receive the support of this hon. House in this regard.

*Senator Dr. A. E. P SCHEEPERS: Mr. President, it is a pleasure for us on this side of the House to support this Bill. In the first place, it makes provision for the protection of those workers who were contributors to the Fund before independence. We feel that they need that protection.

In the second place, the Bill provides for the payment of R300 000 to enable the Bophuthatswana government to establish its own fund. This is a vital measure and those workers who have contributed to the Fund are entitled to the protection which the hon. the Minister has proposed. It gives us pleasure to support this Bill.

*Senator L. J. VAN DEN BERG: Mr. President, we on this side of the House wish to thank the hon. the Minister for this neat piece of work. It is a very tidy arrangement on the part of the hon. the Minister and his department in finalizing this matter. It is not a simple matter. On the contrary, it is very difficult to

a new fund and to have the pri... Apparently, the Bophuthats... has now decided to establish ... the hon. the Minister has said ... pleased about that.

... of large-scale unemployment, ... Insurance Fund could ... entirely. It maybe best for a ... established for these people by ... government. Once again we express ... gratitude and wish the hon. ... every success.

Question agreed to.

Bill read a Second Time.

Bill not committed.

Bill read a Third Time.

minal Efficiency of Capital

s K$_o$.

4. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 4 of the Regulations:

"4. *Value of Food and Quarters.*

If a contributor is supplied by his employer with food or quarters, or with both food and quarters, the weekly or monthly value of such food or quarters, or food and quarters, for the purposes of section 50 of the Act, shall, in respect of food, be at the rate of 17 per cent of the weekly or monthly amount, as the case may be, of the earnings paid or payable in cash to such contributor, in respect of quarters, at the rate of eight per cent of the amount of such earnings and, in respect of food and quarters, at the rate of 25 per cent of the amount of such earnings.".

5. Regulation 11 (2) (d) of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the expression "52 weeks" of the expression "13 weeks".

6. The Annexures to the Regulations are hereby amended as follows:

(a) by the insertion after Annexure UF. 1 of the following Annexure:

4. Regulasie 4 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"4. *Waarde van Voedsel en Huisvesting*

Indien 'n bydraer deur sy werkgewer van voedsel of huisvesting of van beide voedsel en huisvesting voorsien word, is die weeklikse of maandelikse waarde van sodanige voedsel of huisvesting, of voedsel en huisvesting, vir die toepassing van artikel 50 van die Wet, ten opsigte van voedsel, volgens die skaal van 17 persent van die weeklikse of maandelikse bedrag, na gelang van die geval, van die verdienste betaal of betaalbaar aan sodanige bydraer in kontant, ten opsigte van huisvesting, volgens die skaal van agt persent van die bedrag van sodanige verdienste en ten opsigte van voedsel en huisvesting, volgens die skaal van 25 persent van die bedrag van sodanige verdienste.".

5. Regulasie 11 (2) (d) van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking "52 weke" deur die uitdrukking "13 weke" te vervang.

6. Die Aanhangsel van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig soos volg:

(a) deur na Aanhangsel UF. 1 die volgende Aanhangsel in te voeg:

"ANNEXURE UF. 3

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

MONTHLY RETURN TO BE FORWARDED BY EMPLOYERS TOGETHER WITH CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Unemployment Insurance Fund
P.O. Box 1851
Pretoria, 0001

RETURN FOR THE MONTH..... ONLY

In terms of section 29 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, I forward herewith the total amount as shown in column F hereunder, being all contributions due in respect of myself and the contributors employed by me during the abovementioned month.
The total earnings paid to contributors during the month was R.

I certify that all particulars furnished herein are true and correct.

Date..... Signature of employer of duly authorised agent

If no contributors were employed during the month, state date in the adjacent space when a contributor was last employed and return this form.

Date.....

A	B	C	D	E	F
For statistical purposes			Contributions payable on earnings		Total columns
Code No.	Race of contributors	Number of contributors	By employer at the rate of 0,3 per cent	By contributors at the rate of 0,5 per cent	D+E
			R	R	R
1	Whites.....				
2	Coloureds....				
3	Asians.....				
4	Bantu.....				
		Totals.....			

Total contributions payable"

(b) by the deletion of Annexure UF. 11;

(c) by the substitution for Annexure UF. 74 of the following Annexure:

"ANNEXURE UF. 74

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

CONTRIBUTORS' RECORD CARD

Surname ..... Other names .....

Identity No. ..... Race ..... Sex .....

Contributor's signature

Employer's U.I.F. registration number, name and address	*(a) State period(s) of employment as a contributor		Rate of earnings during last 13 weeks of employment R	Indicate per week or per month	If employed at different rates of earnings during last 13 weeks, state periods and rate of earnings				†(b) Reason for termination of service	I certify that the information furnished is true (signature of employer)
	From	To			From	To	Earnings R	Indicate per week or per month		

N B—Any amendments in the above columns must be made and initialled by the employer.

* (a) Include period paid for in lieu of notice. Only periods during which contributions were payable should be shown.

† (b) Insert 'ONE' for resignation, 'TWO' for reduction in staff and 'THREE' for other reasons."

(d) by the substitution for Annexure UF. 125 of the following Annexure:

"ANNEXURE UF. 125

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

ILLNESS ALLOWANCE OR MATERNITY BENEFIT—EMPLOYER'S STATEMENT

To the Claim Officer
Department of Labour

.....

.....

As requested by you, I forward herewith, in terms of section 33 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, the contributors' record card of the undermentioned contributor. I also furnish the following information, which I declare to be true:

1. Name of business (block letters) .....
2. U.I.F. Registration No. .....
3. Address .....
4. Full name of contributor .....
5. Identity No .....
6. Period(s) in my employ .....

From	To	Ordinary rate of earnings (including C.O.L.A.) per week or per month	Other allowances (specify nature and amount per week or per month)	Weekly or monthly value of food, and/or quarters supplied

7. If during period(s) mentioned in 6 above no contributions were paid state—

From	To	Reason(s) for not contributing

8. If the contributor was employed at different rates of earnings during last 13 weeks of employment state —

From	To	Earnings (including C.O.L.A.)

9. If you will be paying any amount (including payment in kind) to contributor during his/her period of absence due to illness, pregnancy or birth of a child state—

From	To	Amount per week or per month

Date.....

.....
Signature of employer"

(e) by the substitution for Annexure UF. 128 of the following Annexure:

"ANNEXURE UF. 128

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

PAYMENTS TO DEPENDANTS OF DECEASED CONTRIBUTOR

(Form to be completed by employer in respect of deceased contributor)

Note.—An employer who employed the deceased contributor must complete the form on request and thereafter return it to the person who requested its completion.

Name of employer.....

Address of employer .....

Employer's U.I.F. registration number.....

I forward herewith, as required by regulation 15 (3), under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, the contributors' record card of the undermentioned deceased contributor, and certify that the following information given in respect of such contributor is true.

1. Full names of deceased contributor (block letters) .....

.....

2. Identity number of deceased contributor.....

3. Period(s) in my employ as a contributor (any change in earnings to be indicated).

From	To	Earnings, including C.O.L.A. and payment in kind	
		Per week	Per month

4. If during period(s) mentioned in 3 above no contributions were paid, state—

From	To	Reason for not contributing

Date.....

.....
Signature of employer"

7. The provisions of these regulations shall come into operation with effect from 1 July 1977.

"AANHANGSEL UF. 3

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

MAANDELIKSE OPGAWE WAT TESAME MET BYDRAES DEUR DIE WERKGEWERS INGESTUUR MOET WORD

Aan die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds
Posbus 1851
Pretoria, 0001

OPGAWE VIR DIE MAAND..... ALLEENLIK

Ingevolge artikel 29 (3) van die Werkoosheidversekerigswet, 1966, stuur ek hierby die totale bedrag soos in kolom F hieronder aangetoon, synde al die bydraes verskuldig ten opsigte van myself en die bydraers wat gedurende bogenoemde maand by my in diens was.
Die totale verdienste gedurende die maand aan bydraers betaal, was R.....

Ek sertifiseer dat alle besonderhede hierin verstrek waar en juis is.

Datum.....

.....
Handtekening van werkgewer of behoorlik gemagtigde agent

Indien geen bydraers gedurende die maand in diens was nie, meld datum in die ruimte hiernaas waarop 'n bydraer laas in diens was en stuur hierdie vorm terug.
Datum .....

A	B	C	D	E	F
Vir statistiese doeleindes			Bydraes betaalbaar op verdienste		
Kode No.	Ras van bydraers	Getal bydraers	Deur werkgewer teen 'n koers van 0,3 persent	Deur bydraers teen 'n koers van 0,5 persent	Totale kolomme D+E
			R	R	R
1	Blankes.....				
2	Kleurlinge...				
3	Asiërs.....				
4	Bantoes.....				
		Totale.....			

.....
Totale bydraes betaalbaar"

(b) deur Aanhangsel UF. 11 te skrap;

(c) deur Aanhangsel UF. 74 deur die volgende Aanhangsel te vervang:

"AANHANGSEL UF. 74

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

BYDRAERSVERSLAGKAART

Familienaam..... Voorname.....

Persoons-/Identiteitsnommer..... Ras..... Geslag.....

.....
Handtekening van bydraer

Werkgewer se W.V.F.-registrasie-nommer, naam en adres	*(a) Meld tydperk(e) van diens as 'n bydraer		Skaal van verdienste gedurende laaste 13 weke diens	Dui aan per week of per maand	Indien werksaam teen verskillende skale van verdienste gedurende laaste 13 weke, meld tydperk en skale van verdienste				† (b) Rede vir diensbeëindiging	Ek sertifiseer dat die inligting verstrek waar is (handtekening van werkgewer)
	Vanaf	Tot			Vanaf	Tot	Verdienste	Dui aan per week of per maand		
			R				R			
.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Let wel.—Enige veranderings in bostaande kolomme moet deur die werkgewer aangebring en geparafeer word.

* (a) Sluit in tydperk betaal in plaas van kennisgewing. Slegs tydperke waartydens bydraes betaalbaar was, moet aangetoon word.
† (b) Skryf in 'EEN' vir bedanking, 'TWEE' vir personeelvermindering en 'DRIE' vir ander redes."

(d) deur Aanhangsel UF. 125 deur die volgende Aanhangsel te vervang:

"AANHANGSEL UF. 125

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

SIEKTETOELAE OF KRAAMVOORDELE—WERKGEWER SE VERKLARING

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Arbeid

.....

.....

Soos deur u versoek, stuur ek hierby, ingevolge artikel 33 (3) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, die bydraersverslagkaart van ondervermelde bydraer. Verder verklaar ek dat die volgende inligting juis is:

1. Naam van besigheid (in blokletters).....
2. W.V.F.-registrasienommer.....
3. Adres.....
4. Volle name van bydraer.....
5. Persoons-/Identiteitsnommer.....
6. Tydperk(e) in my diens:

Vanaf	Tot	Gewone skaal van verdienste (L.K.T. ingesluit) per week of per maand	Ander toelaes (spesifiseer aard en bedrag per week of per maand)	Waarde van voedsel en/of huisvesting weekliks of maandeliks verskaf

7. Indien daar gedurende die tydperk(e) in 6. hierbo vermeld geen bydraes betaal is nie, meld—

Vanaf	Tot	Rede(s) waarom nie bygedra nie

8. Indien die bydraer gedurende die laaste 13 weke van diens teen verskillende skale van verdienste besoldig is, meld—

Vanaf	Tot	Verdienste (L.K.T. ingesluit)

9. Indien u enige bedrag (insluitende betaling in natura) aan die bydraer gedurende sy/haar afwesigheid van werk as gevolg van siekte, swangerskap of geboorte van 'n kind betaal, meld—

Vanaf	Tot	Bedrag per week of per maand

Datum.....

.....
Handtekening van werkgewer"

(e) deur Aanhangsel UF. 128 deur die volgende Aanhangsel te vervang:

"AANHANGSEL UF. 128

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

BETALINGS AAN AFHANKLIKES VAN AFGESTORWE BYDRAER

(Vorm wat deur werkgewer ingevul moet word ten opsigte van afgestorwe bydraer)

Opmerking.—'n Werkgewer wat die afgestorwe bydraer in sy diens gehad het, moet die vorm op versoek invul en dit daarna terugbesorg aan die persoon wat gevra het dat dit ingevul moet word.

Naam van werkgewer.....
Adres van werkgewer.....
Werkgewer se W.V.F.-registrasienommer.....

Ek staaf hierby, soos vereis by regulasie 15 (3) van die regulasies wat kragtens die Werkloosheidsversekeringswet, 1966, afgekondig is, die bydraetsverslagkaart van ondergenoemde afgestorwe bydraer en verklaar hierby dat die volgende besonderhede ten opsigte van sodanige bydraer juis is.

1. Volle naam van afgestorwe bydraer (in blokletters) .....

2. Persoons-Identiteitsnommer.....

3. Tydperk(e) in my diens as 'n bydraer (alle veranderings in verdienste moet gemeld word).

Vanaf	Tot	Verdienste, met inbegrip van L.K.T. en betaling in natura	
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4. Indien daar gedurende die tydperk(e) in 3 hierbo genoem geen bydraes betaal is nie, meld:

Vanaf	Tot	Rede waarom nie bygedra nie
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Datum .....

7. Hierdie regulasies tree in werking met ingang van 1 Julie 1977.

.....
Handtekening van werkgewer"

No. 1123 24 June 1977

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT 1966
AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Labour has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by sections 62 and 63 of the Unemployment Insurance Act 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, the expression "the Regulations" means the regulations published in Government Notice R. 1935 of 9 December 1966, as amended by Government Notices R. 433 of 31 March 1967, R. 1344 of 9 August 1968, R. 3360 of 19 September 1969, R. 1439 of 20 August 1971, R. 967 of 14 June 1974 and R. 1761 of 19 September 1975.

2. Regulation 1 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the deletion of the definition "wage regulation machine".

3. Regulation 5 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the expression "UF.11", where it appears in subregulations (2) and (3), of the expression "UF.3".

R. 1123 24 Junie 1977

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966
WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Arbeid het, kragtens die bevoegdheid aan hom verleen by artikels 62 en 63 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), die regulasies vervat in die Bylae hiervan, gemaak.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy die samehang anders aandui, beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die regulasies wat in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1935 van 9 Desember 1966, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 433 van 31 Maart 1967, R. 1344 van 9 Augustus 1968, R. 3360 van 19 September 1969, R. 1439 van 20 Augustus 1971, R. 967 van 14 Junie 1974 en R. 1761 van 19 September 1975, gepubliseer is.

2. Regulasie 1 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die omskrywing "loonreelingsmasjinerie" te skrap.

3. Regulasie 5 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die uitdrukking "UF.11" waar dit in subregulasies (2) en (3) verskyn deur die uitdrukking "UF.3" te vervang.

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NATAL MERCURY 5/7/77

'Don't support workless' plea

JOHANNESBURG—Any thought of supporting the unemployed was to weaken the economy and the country, Mr. J. E. Holloway, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industry, said here yesterday at the tenth annual economic congress of the International Association of Commerce and Economic Students.

"Let us not permit our emotions to overrun our minds. Let us not allow our hearts to dominate our reason. The unemployed is non-productive.

"Any thought of supporting him by the use of created money, by a system of dole, by any form of transfer payment, is to weaken our economy and our country."

Should this path be followed the process of recovery and the creation of employment opportunities needed now and in the future would only be made more difficult.

In South Africa the unemployed was not subsidised at State expense. "The Unemployment Insurance Fund—perhaps inadequate by social standards in strength and size of benefits — provides the wherewithal for the purpose," Mr. Holloway said.

During the time of depression in the 1930s Governments had armed themselves with the power to create money. This was done by throwing off the shackles of the gold standard — "a system which disciplined nations to live within their means."

Only in the early 1970s the fallacies of the system caught up with its architects: only then the world suddenly discovered it could not have full employment for ever. Creeping inflation became galloping inflation.—(Sapa.)

Call for inquiry into unemployed

JOHANNESBURG—Calls for urgent measures to come to grips with South Africa's "public enemy number one"—unemployment—were made yesterday at the country's first big Unemployment Conference.

Professor P. J. van der Merwe, labour economist of Pretoria University, proposed "local manpower planning councils" to provide specific aid in specific communities by involving all groups of such communities.

Dr. Alex Boraine, labour spokesman for the Progressive Reform Party, proposed selective stimulation of the economy, emergency measures and the appointment of an "employment opportunities commission" to look into the cause and effect of large-scale unemployment.

In his address, Professor van der Merwe said unemployment was likely to keep rising until 1981.

He estimated that 654 000 people, or 13,3 percent of the relevant labour force, were unemployed in urban and White rural areas at the end of last December.

Under-employment in homelands had increased by 462 000, about its 1970 level. About 253 000 Blacks were unemployed in urban areas and Coloured unemployment was estimated at 143 000, including voluntary unemployment.

N/MERCURY 8/2/77

PROBE OF FUND IS SOUGHT BY SASH

(299)

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Black Sash has called on the Minister of Labour to investigate the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund by employers and labour officials.

Mrs. Solveig Piper, head of the Sash's advice office in Durban, said yesterday that her organisation had written to the minister, Mr. S. P. Botha, because of its alarm over the difficulties experienced by African workers.

In four months Sash workers interviewed 350 workers who had difficulties about unemployment insurance.

Mrs. Piper found 121 cases of firms that had not applied for UIF cards by the time the employee had been dismissed.

Other cases

There were 13 cases where the card was not available when the worker left the company, 21 cases where the firms had not helped workers to obtain sick benefits, 96 cases where firms did not explain to their workers how to get UIF cards and 12 cases where the card was not given to the employee when he was dismissed.

The letter stated: "The figures are a very bad reflection of the attitude of many employers to the rights of their employees." It calls on the department to prosecute defaulting companies.

There have also been many complaints from workers who have been signing the unemployment register for months on end without receiving benefits.

Dealing with the administration of the fund the letter gave as an example the case of a 55-year-old man retired from a regional post office in October, 1976.

He signed for unemployment insurance every week from November, 1976, until he received benefits in May this year.

Confirmed

"Letters were written to Durban about his claim, forms were misplaced and had to be completed again by his former employers and then he was awarded a six-week penalty for losing his job by his own default.'

KOOY, M. Economic History

Continuity and change in labour in South Africa in the last 30 years.

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MERCURY 8/7/77

UIF maladministration

FIGURES supplied by the Black Sash about the difficulties encountered by Africans who are entitled to unemployment insurance are alarming. They reveal shockingly deficient or non-existent administration of the UIF, and reflect no credit on many employers who appear to have been showing little interest in the rights of employees.

Some firms did not even bother to explain to their workers how to get UIF cards, while in other cases the cards were not given to employees when they were dismissed. Many workers who had been signing the unemployment register for months on end had received no benefits.

Most large employers of labour cannot be so accused, but those who are neglectful will have only themselves to blame if the Minister of Labour should undertake the investigation called for by the Black Sash.

In these stringent and troublous times it is more necessary than ever before to ensure good relations between management and staff, and Black workers especially need to be carefully schooled in the procedural niceties involved in unemployment or sick benefit schemes and payments.

The problem is basically an administrative one, and it should not be beyond the organisational genius of modern entrepreneurship to ensure that the untutored get a square deal. Small causes of friction could be the catalyst for restlessness, so it is in everybody's interests to eliminate them before they spark wider trouble.

As the private sector does not take kindly to unwarranted State interference — and quite rightly so — it would be well advised to put its house in order before the Minister decides to investigate and force it to do so. And that would be unfortunate, for efficiency usually flies out of the window when bureaucracy intervenes.

LLOYD, S. Administration

MARAIS, G. VAN R. Civil Engineering

1. Water pollution control - dynamics of the activated sludge process. To develop methods for removing phosphorus and nitrogen from waste waters.

2. Chemistry of low salinity waters and high salinity waters, to develop a better treatment of potable waters and reduce problems of precipitation in desalination processes.

299

THE ARGUS, TUESDAY JULY 12 1977

Many fail to claim out-of-work pay

MISGUIDED pride and unnecessary embarrassment are causing many people who have lost their jobs in recent months to suffer hardship by failing to register and claim the unemployment pay to which they are entitled.

The deputy director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr C. E. McCarthy, the chairman of the Trade Union Council of South Africa in the Western Cape, Mr J. R. Altman, and a spokesman for the Department of Labour all say they are concerned about the growing number of people who are failing to claim benefits.

The Department of Labour spokesman said: 'Anyone losing a job, who has had unemployment insurance deducted b his or her employer, should come to our offices at the junction of barrack and Parade Streets, register and fill in an application form.

WORK FOUND

'It is as simple s that. There is nothing to it.

They will not be humiliated and there will be no need to feel any embarrassment.

'They will be entitled to 45 percent of the wage or salary they were receiving for a maximum period of 26 weeks.

'Unemployment benefit normally stops then but extended benefits can be granted in exceptional cases.'

He said that in spite of the recession the department was still able to find work for about 25 percent of the people who registered.

Mr McCarthy said there was a wide discrepancy between the number of people registered as unemployed and those known to have lost their jobs in recent months through retrenchment or firms closing down.

Pointing out that both unemployment contributions and payments had gone up at the beginning of this month, he said: 'People who have lost their jobs are entitled to this money and they should claim it.'

NO NEED

Mr Altman said there was no need for skilled or professional people to fear that they would be compelled to accept some labouring or menial job if they registered.

Skilled people in the lower categories were entitled to refuse jobs in a lower category for six weeks without losing their unemployment pay, and people in higher categories were entitled to refuse for 13 weeks.

ALWAYS ADVISED

After that it was at the discretion of the individual claims officer dealing with the case whether unemployment benefits ceased if the claimant refused a job which the officer considered suitable.

Mr L. Petersen, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union of the Western Province, said he alway advised members who had lost their jobs to register for unemployment benefits.

move away from discrimination. She has just completed pa
employment and wages and discrimination in that area and w
practices in voluntary organisations. Papers are being p
project on state pensions and welfare, housing, health, ed
and the public service. Professor van der Horst pointed
the material which is coming out of this project is aimed
public misinformation about what is legal and what is ille
regarding job reservation, apprenticeship and so forth.

Mrs. Sacks from Economic History is engaged in a study of Coloured labourer in the development of manufacturing indu[illegible] Western Cape. I was particularly interested to hear from her that traditionally White labour was used to manufacture womens' underwear. Mrs. Sacks is looking at the textile and furniture industries and the increasing entry of women into the labour market in the historical period that she is examining.

FM.

15th July 1977

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2. ROBIN HALLETT: "

JOBLESS FUND (299)

Negligence in Natal

There is a great deal of talk these days about the "quality of life" of black South Africans. But many employers don't seem to give a hoot about it when it comes to fulfilling their responsibilities to workers whom they retrench.

The latest newsletter of the Natal Coastal advice office of the Black Sash contains some damning case histories. Not untypical is the story of "Mr EM", who was dismissed on February 28. "Only then did his employer make application for his Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) card. This was eventually given to him on June 3 but he has subsequently been refused benefits on the grounds that the time limit allowed for making application has expired." Not his fault. "Will his ex-employer pay his benefits?" asks the Sash's area supervisor, Solveig Piper.

The behaviour of the Department of Labour is not much better, it seems. The newsletter alleges that in the Umbumbulu and Umzinto areas "people are frequently prevented from initially applying for UIF benefits or pensions on the excuse that there are no forms". At Hammarsdale it was discovered that over 200 people had been signing for benefits, some from February 1976, without receiving any money. Forms were found on a rubbish heap outside the offices.

In a letter to the Minister of Labour, the Sash analyses some 350 cases where UIF problems were investigated. Complaints against employers were responsible for more than 300 investigations, 121 of which showed they had not applied for UIF cards by the time they dismissed their workers.

The Durban Corporation is criticised for excluding its workers employed in the KwaZulu townships from the Fund altogether, with the result that more than 1 000 people have been deprived of rights to which they are entitled. Legal opinion obtained by the Sash is that these workers do fall within the scope of the Act and therefore should not be excluded.

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from C.Saunders (Hi



Labour Minister Fanie Botha . . . time to hammer employer negligence

Meanwhile, Africans living in BophuthaTswana (including commuters) are to be removed from the ambit of the Fund when this Bantustan becomes independent. BophuthaTswana is to receive R300 000 from SA to start its own fund for the jobless.

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JOBLESS FUND 5/8/77 FM

Action at last (299)

At long last, it looks as if something might be done to patch up some of the deficiencies in SA's unemployment insurance system.

For a long time the Natal coastal advice office of the Black Sash has been inundated with unemployment insurance problems. Local Department of Labour officials were unhelpful and potential beneficiaries were losing out in many cases through bureaucratic muddle, incompetence, and obstruction. In despair, Sash office supervisor Solveig Piper wrote to the Minister of Labour (*FM* July 15) with a sample of case histories.

Like a shot, Jaap Cilliers, newly appointed Secretary for Labour, was down to find out what was going on. He met the Sash and local labour officials on July 19 and "appeared really concerned about the difficulties being experienced," says Piper. He listened to the complaints and made constructive proposals to avoid problems like the long and expensive weekly journeys claimants were having to make to sign on for benefits which might arrive in the distant future.

Although rejecting use of the vernacular on application forms because of the number of languages, Cilliers suggested informative publicity through such media as Radio Bantu. He also undertook to look into the training of staff as it was felt that UIF application forms were being lost or discarded simply because clerks didn't know what to do with them.

"We are greatly encouraged by this positive response", says Piper.

The next step should be for the Department to take a tough line with employers who do not fulfil their legal obligations to workers who lose their jobs. In 350 cases investigated by the Sash, employers were at fault in 300.

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Claiming your UIF benefits

Sunday Times Extra 21/8/77

JOBLESS? Then do you know how to go about collecting unemployment pay?

To clear up the confusion surrounding contributions to, and benefits from, the Unemployment Insurance Fund, the Sunday Times is publishing a series of articles by Mr Boeti Singh, a personnel consultant for a large national company.

Today, Mr Singh tells how to claim benefits.

No unemployment money will be paid unless:

- The work-seeker is available for, and capable of, work.
- The work-seeker has contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund for at least 13 (thirteen) weeks in the year before unemployment.
- It is at least one week since application for unemployment benefits, and the person is still unemployed.

In the case where the claims officer is of the opinion that resignation from employment was without good reason and that when an employee had been discharged because of own misconduct, no benefits will be paid out for the first six weeks from the date of applying for unemployment money on Form 123.

In the case where the work-seeker is still unemployed after six weeks, unemployment money will commence to be paid out.

In cases where unemployment benefits have been refused or the claims officer has stated that the applicant must wait six weeks before receiving any money, an appeal can be lodged against this decision.

The unemployment Benefit Committee will hear this appeal and the committee usually meets once a month.

The manner in which to appeal to the Unemployment Benefit Committee

- The appeal must be made in writing
- Appeals must reach the Department of Labour office within 21 days from the time when the applicant was told of the decision of the claims officer.
- The appeal must contain the following information: name and address of applicant; identity number of applicant; name and address of the firm where last employed; the date when application was made for unemployment benefits; the address of the Department of Labour office where application was made for benefits; the date when notified of claims officer's decision; the decision of the claims officer; reasons for appealing against the decision; the applicant's signature must appear on the letter; and application can be made to be allowed to appear before the committee to give verbal evidence in support of appeal.

The committee will consider the appeal carefully and the applicant will be advised in writing of the decision.

Further appeal

If the applicant is dissatisfied with the decision, an appeal can be directed to a higher body, the Unemployment Insurance Board.

This appeal must also be made in writing. Two copies must be forwarded to the Unemployment Insurance Board, P O Box 1851, Pretoria, 0001, within 14 days of the date when information was received of the decision of the Unemployment Benefit Committee.

This appeal must contain the same information as forwarded to the Unemployment Benefit Committee, together with the following:

- The date on which informed of the decision of the Unemployment Benefit Committee.
- The decision of the Unemployment Benefit Committee.
- The reason for appealing against the decision.

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SEN HANSARD
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SECOND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT BILL

Bill read a First Time.

Second Reading

*The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Mr. President, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time.

The independence of Bophuthatswana will have certain consequences as far as the application of the Unemployment Insurance Act is concerned. The position will be as follows: (1) The Act will no longer be applicable in Bophuthatswana as from the date of independence; (2) employers who fall under the definition of employer in section 4, will be excluded and they and their employees shall cease to be liable for contributions; (3) in terms of section 41(1)(h) of the Act, persons outside the Republic are not entitled to benefits and as from the date on which Bophuthatswana becomes independent, it will not be possible to pay any benefits there, (4) employees who are recruited on contract in Bophuthatswana for service in the Republic and who have to return to their country upon termination of service, will, as in the case of citizens of all foreign countries, be excluded in terms of section 2(2)(a) from the definition of "contributor"; (5) inhabitants of Bophuthatswana who are not serving under contract in the Republic and who do not have to be repatriated upon termination of service, will be contributors unless they are otherwise excluded from the definition of "contributor", just as in the case of all other persons in the Republic; and (6) in terms of a notice published under section 2(5) of the Act, all Bantu who were not born in the Republic, are excluded as contributors.

Mr. President, the question has arisen as to what obligation there ought to be towards contributors resident in Bophuthatswana, in respect of benefits and grants when Bophuthatswana becomes independent, and as to what steps ought to be taken. As hon. Senators know, benefits from an unemployment insurance fund serve as a temporary source of income to support the worker until he can obtain other employment. With a view

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Vol. 3(3), August 19

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points of view.

to a gradual transitional stage, the Government felt that the *status quo* had to be maintained for a certain period so as to prevent disruption and dissatisfaction in respect of workers who have been contributors and who have built up credits prior to the date of independence. During the transitional period, therefore, the Bophuthatswana Government may decide what its own wishes are in relation to the establishment of an unemployment insurance fund for its territory.

Certain proposals relating to the application of the Unemployment Insurance Act after the date of independence, were submitted last year already to the Working Committe which was appointed to undertake the necessary preparatory work for Bophuthatswana's independence. The proposals were similar to those which were submitted in the case of Transkei, viz. the persons in Bophuthatswana would still be able to apply for benefits for three years after independence, despite the fact that they were no longer contributing to the fund.

After considering the proposals, however, the Working Committee told the Minister and the Government that the Chief Minister of Bophuthatswana was considering the possibility of establishing an unemployment fund in Bophuthatswana after independence. It was also asked whether the Government of the Republic was able and willing to make a sum of money available from the Unemployment Insurance Fund so that Bophuthatswana could establish its own fund.

It was not necessary for them to do so, but the discussions were held in this spirit. After further negotiations it was agreed—that a lump sum of R300 000 would be paid after independence instead of benefits for three years. This amount was based on the amount which was paid out in benefits in 1976, viz. R94 000. Provision is made for this in clause 2 of the Bill, i.e. in the new section 64C.

In order to afford protection to those persons who were drawing benefits even before independence, it was agreed that they would continue to draw benefits after independence—this is important until this could be stopped in some way in the normal course of events, i.e. when their credits were exhausted or when they started work again. However, no applications for benefits will be considered after independence. Provision is being made for this in clause 2, i.e. the new section 64B.

As far as payments to dependants of deceased contributors are concerned, [illegible] are not affected by the amendments. It will still be possible to submit such applications after the date of independence. That is the position in the Republic in respect of foreign citizens. Their dependants may apply, irrespective of where they live. The qualification for this, however, is that applications have to be made within a period of three years of the date of death of the contributor concerned and that evidence has to be furnished that the deceased contributor was in employment as a contributor for not less than 13 weeks during the five years immediately preceding the date of his death.

In outline, Mr. President, those are the amendments arising out of the draft agreement and the ones which have been considered by the Working Committee and accepted by the Cabinet of Bophuthatswana.

I trust that they will meet with the approval of this hon. House. I want to repeat once again that this is merely a consequential amendment to an Act. It is also really a case of our bending over backwards in that we are making provisions for an amount of R300 000 which I could almost say is being made available as a dowry and for which that Government is particularly grateful. I am convinced that I shall also receive the support of this hon. House in this regard.

*Senator Dr. A. E. P SCHEEPERS: Mr. President, it is a pleasure for us on this side of the House to support this Bill. In the first place, it makes provision for the protection of those workers who were contributors to the Fund before independence. We feel that they need that protection.

In the second place, the Bill provides for the payment of R300 000 to enable the Bophuthatswana government to establish its own fund. This is a vital measure and those workers who have contributed to the Fund are entitled to the protection which the hon. the Minister has proposed. It gives us pleasure to support this Bill.

*Senator L. J. VAN DEN BERG: Mr. President, we on this side of the House wish to thank the hon. the Minister for this neat piece of work. It is a very tidy arrangement on the part of the hon. the Minister and his department in finalizing this matter. It is not a simple matter. On the contrary, it is very difficult to

[illegible] a new fund and to have the principle [illegible]. Apparently, the Bophuthatswana [illegible] has now decided to establish such a fund, as the hon. the Minister has said here. We are very pleased about that.

[illegible] of large-scale unemployment, the Unemployment Insurance Fund could be [illegible] entirely. It may be best for a new fund to be established for these people by their own government. Once again we express our sincere gratitude and wish the hon. the Minister every success.

Question agreed to.

Bill read a Second Time.

Bill not committed.

Bill read a Third Time.

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3 THE LABOUR FORCE

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FIN. MAIL 3/6/77
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JOBLESS FUND

Tswanas get the chop

One group of Tswanas who won't be jumping for joy when BophuthaTswana gets hived into independence are the migrant workers who commute daily to the common area.

Like migrant Transkeians, they will cease to be entitled to Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits. Instead, the SA government proposes to grant BophuthaTswana a lump sum of R300 000 towards starting its own fund.



Lucas Mangope . . . R300 000 to feed his jobless

The proposals are contained in a letter from Minister of Labour Fanie Botha to Chief Mangope. Commissioner-General for the Tswanas Gerrie Wessels says BophuthaTswana has agreed to them.

In terms of Botha's proposals, all "persons employed or being in BophuthaTswana" — ie everybody working there plus the 100 000-odd people who commute daily to work in the common area — won't be entitled to benefits after independence.

The lump sum grant is clearly a good idea (the *FM* suggested that a similar grant be made to the Transkei), but seems a trifle parsimonious. Joblessness is a serious problem in BophuthaTswana and it is by no means likely that R300 000 will be enough to lay the foundations for a viable fund. The amount may not even cover the contributions which migrant Tswanas have made to the Fund over the years.

Besides which, the grant can never fully make up for removing people from the Fund's ambit on racial grounds alone. After all, white foreigners receive unemployment benefits if they work in SA. Why not black BophuthaTswanans too?

105,293

Blacks to forfeit benefits

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — Transkei citizens forfeit benefits from the unemployment insurance fund if they leave South Africa for their homeland.

The Minister of Labour, Mr F Botha, told Parliament this today.

He said forfeiture would take effect from October 26 1979 — three years after Transkei's independence date last year.

While Transkei citizens living in South Africa will get unemployment benefits after that date, benefits will not be paid to a contributor living outside South Africa.

Dependents of deceased contributors, however, may still receive payments from the fund despite living outside the country.

Mr Botha was replying to a question from Mr Gordon Waddell (PFP, Johannesburg North).

Mr Waddell said that against a background of claims that blacks were only temporary sojourners, the Minister's reply meant a Transkeian had to remain unemployed inside South Africa to get the benefits due to him and for which he and his employer had paid.

"He forfeits them if he returns to Transkei for the time he is there, so there is every reason for him to stay where he is.

"The government yet again appears to be saying one thing in practice, while ensuring another will happen," Mr Waddell said.

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FM MAIL
12/11/76

UIF

Transkeians in limbo

Just how do you unscramble an economic egg? A striking example of the problems which arise concerns Transkeians who lose their jobs.

Their fate is revealed in a recent Press release from the Ministry of Labour and a memorandum sent to employers by the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner.

The position of Africans settled in the Republic who became Transkei citizens on October 26 is unchanged in so far as unemployment insurance is concerned. If they are already contributors to, and therefore potential beneficiaries of, the Unemployment Insurance Fund, they continue in this situation. But the position of Transkeian nationals resident in the Transkei, including migrant workers, is changed by the Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act passed earlier this year.

When the Transkei became independent, persons living and working there ceased to be contributors to the Fund — with the proviso that those who had been contributors are still eligible to claim from the Fund if they become unemployed within three years of October 26. After that — with the exception of death benefits, which the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner tells the *FM* are not affected — they will no longer fall under its protective umbrella. This evidently applies irrespective of how long they, and their employers on their behalf, might have been contributing, and irrespective of the interest which these payments have earned for the Fund.

The injustice of this is attentuated, but certainly not removed, by the three-year transition period. Why should a Transkeian who has been contributing to the Fund for, say, 10 years and who becomes unemployed more than three years after independence, lose his claim to benefits? Will he not feel that Pretoria has expropriated his contributions — which were not voluntary, but enjoined by law?

With BophuthaTswana likely to follow the Transkei into independence, will workers and employers in places like Babalegi be expected to continue contributing to the Fund when a similar fate could befall them?

The least Pretoria can do is pay over a portion of the Fund, which must by now be close to the R200m mark and whose financial position is very sound, to

Umtata to ensure that former contributors can claim the benefits to which they are entitled — after the three-year cut-off.

Another effect of Transkei independence is that Transkeians working in the Republic on contract under the migrant labour system will now be treated the same as other foreign Africans under Section 2(2)(a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act: they will not be able to contribute to or claim from the Fund.

According to the Bureau for Economic Research re Bantu Development (Benbo), there are 350 000 Transkeians working in the Republic as migrants. Most were probably already excluded from the Fund since gold and coal miners living in compounds, farm workers, domestic servants, seasonal workers, and workers earning R10,50 a week or less, fall outside its scope anyway.

But there must be a sizeable number of Transkeian migrants — working in industry mainly — who were not thus disqualified, but now will be because they have become foreigners. They will continue to contribute to the Fund until their present contracts expire, and the Commissioner says the three-year transition will apply to them too.

At first glance it may seem logical that, now that Transkei is independent, its workers should be put on the same basis as Basotho, Batswana, Mozambicans, etc. But the question is not as simple as that, and must indeed be viewed in context of the migrant labour system itself.



Migrant going home . . . exporting unemployment

In the first place, their exclusion is in effect racially discriminatory: although foreign migrants are technically excluded not on the grounds that they are Black but on the grounds that they are required to return home on termination of their contracts, this repatriation requirement almost invariably applies only to Africans.

Even Whites from Europe working in SA without permanent residence status are protected by the Fund — and they surely have much less claim to social security in this country than Africans who were born and bred here.

Secondly, while the 350 000 Transkeian migrants are now technically foreigners in SA, they make an indispensable contribution to the central economy. Many have worked for years in that economy, have helped to build it, and are to all intents and purposes part and parcel of its work-force. It is for ideological reasons that they have not been allowed to settle permanently in the areas where they work.

It is pretty cynical for SA actively to recruit them as workers year in and year out but not accept responsibility for them during times of economic recession by the simple device of using the migrant labour system to send them out of the country. It amounts to handling the unemployed not by tiding them over with benefits but by simply exporting them.

It's not as if unemployment insurance is an excessive burden on the taxpayer. Hitherto, 75% of contributions to the Fund (excluding its income from interest) have come from workers and employers, and only 25% from the State. Legislation introduced in Parliament earlier this year (but subsequently shelved until next year) would have pegged the State's contribution at a mere R7m.

The essential principle behind the Fund is that it is contributory. But if the Transkei government wishes to set up its own fund, it does not have the power to levy a weekly or monthly contribution on SA employers, or to compel those employers to deduct contributions from workers' pay-packets.

Once again, the absurdity of superimposing political separation on an integrated economy is exposed. And, as with the loss of their SA citizenship, the detrimental effects of independence on the people of the Transkei is revealed.

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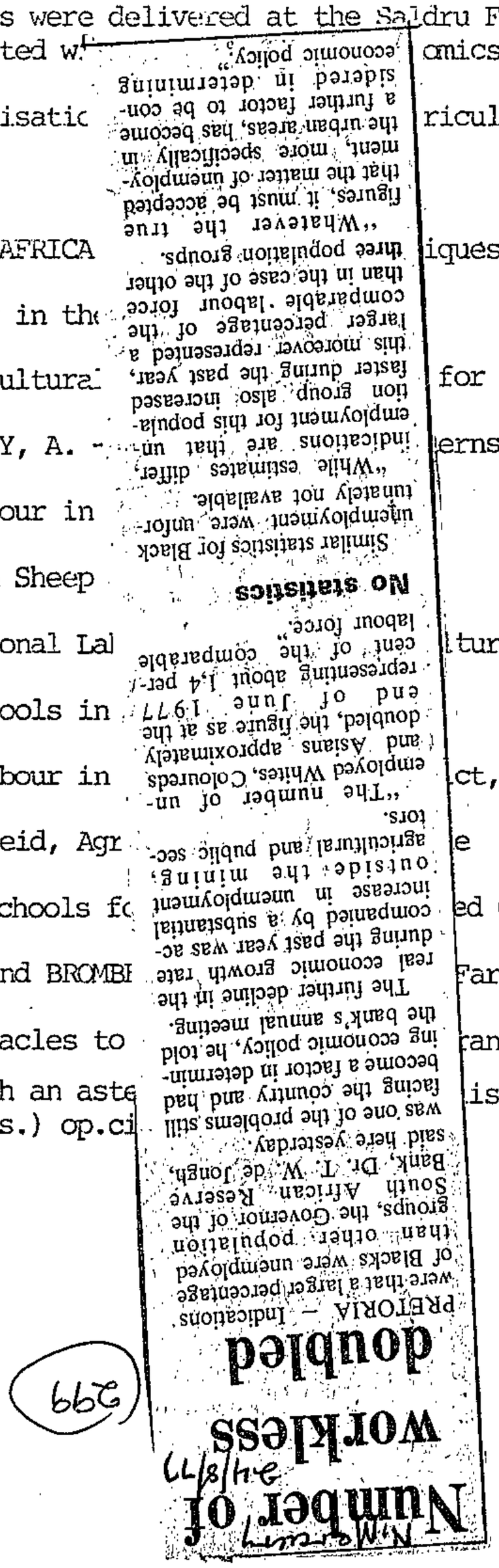
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Reef, Pretoria jobs bombshell

200 000 are out of work

STAR 7/9/77

(299)

Kevin Stocks

Almost 200 000 adult Africans are out of work in the Johannesburg/Reef/Pretoria urban areas. This huge figure emerges from the only scientifically conducted survey of African unemployment since the start of the recession.

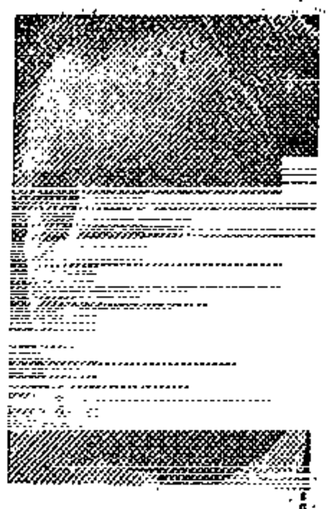
As neither the Department of Bantu Administration nor the Labour Department keeps statistics of African unemployment, The Star commissioned Market Research Africa to investigate.

The survey showed that the unemployment rate among adult Africans in the area — those over 16 — was "at least" 18,8 percent and could be even higher.

This percentage of the number of adult Africans known to be in the areas surveyed — minus the estimated 100 000 miners — gives an unemployment figure of 199 280.



MVUBELO: I know of people who have been out of work for six months.



GROBBELAAR: Start a labour-intensive capital works programme.

Philips lays off workers

The redundancy axe fell today on between 10 and 15 percent of the 450 labour force at the Wadeville works of Philips Telecommunications.

And part of the blame was placed on the Government and its allocation of contracts.

Mr Ted Day, commercial manager, confirmed that more than one in 10 of the work force had been told they would be redundant from the end of the month.

"Unhappily, we had no alternative," he said. "What makes us angry is that at least half the jobs could have been saved if the Government were more fair in awarding work contracts.

"Here we have all the technology and resources to meet a very wide spread of the needs of the Post Office, SA Railways and others in telecommunications equipment.

"But time and again Government departments pass over domestic producers — who, one would think, they would be anxious to support — and grant new contracts to overseas suppliers.

"It does not make sense on strategic grounds—nor on economic grounds in view of the large amounts of foreign exchange that could be saved by buying on the home market."

The redundancies will hit office, as well as blue-collar, jobs and will affect white and black workers equally.

Commenting on the figures today, both black and white trade unionists called on the Government to act to relieve the situation.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said he had not thought the figure would be so high "but there is no doubt the African workers have been hard hit."

He called on the Government to start a labour-intensive capital works programme to provide employment.

At the time of going to press, the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr M

ALBERT STREET — WHERE DESPERATION IS REGISTERED



The reality behind the unemployment statistics. Work-seekers surround a reporter from The Star in Albert Street, Johannesburg.

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The suffering statistics

Star 9/9/77.

Reef, Pretoria jobs bombshell

200 000 are out of work

The Star headline that told the bare story.

By Kevin Stocks

Two hundred thousand black unemployed is a statistic. To translate it into the language of human suffering and desperation, go to Albert Street, Johannesburg, where men gather at the offices of the West Rand Bantu Affairs Board.

They go to register as workseekers, and sometimes employers go there looking for labour. Far too few employers offering far too few jobs.

If you do go, and you are white, be careful. Every white is seen as a potential employer and stands a good chance being mobbed by desperate work-seekers.

Some of the men will ask you for money — don't give it. Remember you are surrounded by men who are out of work and many of whom are actually hungry. You cannot feed them all — you cannot give money to all.

Once you have convinced them you have no job to offer you may talk to them; they will stay clustered around you in the faint hope that you do have a job to give or that you know of one.

You will meet people like the big man in the knitted cap — a baker who has not worked since being laid-off three months ago.

He will tell you of how he tramped from bakery to bakery looking for a job; of how, despairing of the trade he knew, he went from factory to factory, from office to office and from house to house.

He wants a job — any job.

You will also meet people like the thin man with the missing front teeth — a building worker whose job disappeared more than six months ago as the building industry sank deeper into depression.

He, too, wants work, any work, and you will pat him helplessly on the shoulder as you tell him you can do nothing.

Among those who speak to you will be the illegals; those whose passes are not in order and who are the most pathetic of all, as they cannot even register as workseekers and have little chance of unemployment payments.

Then there is the articulate one — the man who tells you to go away and tell people how desperate the position is and how men rush to surround any white who pauses — rush to ask him for a job, if he has one, before he gives it to someone else.

When you leave Albert Street you may, if you wish, go around the corner to Polly Street, where the women gather to register.

They, too, have their tales to tell — tales of husbands out of work, sons not working, of being the sole support of families until the blow fell and they too lost their jobs.

There will be little you can do; other than sympathise. But when you go home you will know the reality behind that statistic —two hundred thousand out of work Johannesburg/Reef Pretoria region.

Sun Times (Extra) 11/9/77 (299)

JOBLESS? Then do you know how to go about claiming unemployment pay?

To clear up the confusion surrounding contributions to and benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund, the Sunday Times is publishing a series of articles by Mr Boeti Singh, a personnel consultant for a large national company.

Today Mr Singh tells about sick pay.

Claiming sick pay from UIF

AN employee is entitled to some sick leave each year.

This fact is incorporated into the industrial council agreement or wage determination which covers the employee's place of work.

In the event that there is no industrial council agreement or wage determination, the Factories Act states how much sick leave is allowed.

If an employee is sick for longer than three weeks at a time, sick pay can be claimed from the unemployment insurance. This is only applicable when receiving less than one third of the wage.

Applications for sick pay must be made at the nearest Department of Labour office. If there is no such office, then application must be made at a magistrate's office.

Application for sick pay can be made without the UIF card, but no sick pay will be paid until the production of the UIF card. If an employee is dismissed as a result of being sick, the UIF card must be obtained from the employer before application for benefits is made.

If the employee has not been dismissed owing to illness, the unemployment insurance claims officer will apply to the employer for the UIF card after application has been made for sick benefits.

Application for sick pay is to be completed on form UF 86, which contains a medical certificate to be filled in by a doctor showing the duration of illness.

If the illness continues longer than the time shown on the first application, another application for further payment must be lodged on form UF87.

This form also has a doctor's certificate to be filled in. All further applications for sick pay must be made on form UF87.

The conditions under which sick pay is received:

- Unfit to do any type of work.
- Contributions into the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) for at least 13 weeks in the year before becoming unemployed due to illness. If not discharged from employment, but receiving less than one third of week's wages while being off from work. The year will be calculated up to the date on which the employee started receiving less than one third of wage.
- If unemployed through illness for more than three weeks or receiving less than one third of wage for more than three weeks while off work due to illness.

How much will be received as sick pay?

The number of weeks of sick pay that an employee is entitled to receive while being sick depends on the length of time that contributions have been made to the UIF before becoming ill.

One week's benefit will be received for every six weeks that has been paid into the fund. No employee will be able to draw more than 26 weeks' pay in any one year, no matter how long contributions have been made to the fund in the past, and no matter the duration of the illness, unless there are special circumstances.



Sunday Times (Extra) 18/9/77

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The benefits of falling pregnant

JOBLESS? Then do you know how to go about claiming unemployment pay?

To clear up the confusion surrounding contributions to and benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund, the Sunday Times has published a series of articles by Mr Boeti Singh, a personnel consultant for a large national company.

In today's instalment Mr Singh tells you how to collect sick pay.

Female employees — maternity pay.

In the case of pregnancy: coloured, Indian, white and African factory workers who earn more than R10,50 a week are covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act for maternity benefits.

African women earning less than R10,50 a week are covered by the Factories Act for maternity benefits if they fall pregnant.

Unemployment insurance fund maternity benefits

Women who are unemployed owing to pregnancy, or those who have been dismissed from their employment because of pregnancy and receive less than one third of their usual wages while off work are entitled to maternity benefits.

These benefits are payable for a period from 18 weeks before the expected date of birth of the child until eight weeks after the birth of the child. If the child is stillborn, the maternity benefits stop four weeks after birth.

The employer must give the pregnant woman a UIF card immediately she is dismissed. This woman should then apply for maternity pay at the nearest office of the Department of Labour, or if there is no such office, to the magistrate's court of Form UF 92.

The medical certificate in the form must be filled in by the attending doctor.

In the event there is no UIF card for the pregnant woman, the employer must apply for one. The woman can apply for maternity benefits without the card, although no benefits will be paid out until the UIF card is produced.

In the case where the woman concerned is not dismissed but laid off when pregnant and is receiving less than one third of her earnings, she can still receive maternity benefits.

In this case she will not have her UIF card, but the unemployment claims officer will request her employer to forward the card to him.

A woman who is receiving maternity pay must report weekly to the UIF office or magistrate's office to collect this money. If the claims officer so decides, cheques may be sent to the woman.

After the child has been born, the mother must apply for the additional eight weeks' benefit on form UF 95. The doctor or midwife who delivered the child will have to sign the form.

No maternity pay will be paid out to the woman unless she has contributed to the UIF for at least 18 weeks in the year before the expected date of birth of her child.

How much will a woman receive in maternity pay?

This will depend on what she has earned as a basic weekly or monthly pay in the year before she became pregnant The amount that will be paid out is the same amount listed in the previous article, "What amount will the contributor receive from the UIF?"

In the case where the pregnant woman has received maternity benefits before, the claims officer may decide to pay her smaller benefits than the first time.

Maternity benefits are not paid for more than 26 weeks in one year.

Appeals

The pregnant woman has the same right of appeal against the decision of the claims officer as set out in a previous article on appeals.

Maternity benefits under the factories act

African women earning less than R10,50 a week basic pay are covered by the Factoris Act for maternity benefits.

The Act states that no female may be employed in a factory for the period beginning four weeks before the expected date of birth of the child, and ending eight weeks after birth.

If the child is stillborn, the period will end at a shorter time fixed by the Department of Labour.

Maternity payments under the Factories Act are a maximum of R2,50 a week. Application for maternity benefits should be made at the nearest office of the Department of Labour, or where there is no such officie, at the magistrate's office.

An employer is bound by the Factories Act to assist employees to apply for maternity benefits.

Steps to be taken when a worker dies

If an employee who has contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund dies, the widow and dependants are entitled to payment from the fund.

In the case of death, the widow (if there is no widow, the dependants) should call at the place of work of the deceased to collect the UIF card of the contributor.

Thereafter:

1 Complete form UF 126 which is obtainable at the Department of Labour or magistrate's court

2 Get form 128 from the Department of Labour or magistrate's court and take it to the employer for completion.

3 Obtain the death certificate or burial order and the marriage certificate. If there is no marriage certificate, the widow must give a statement stating how long she was married and other details.

4 After the UIF card has been collected the widow must complete forms UF 126 and 128. These documents together with the death certificate (or burial order), the marriage certificate (or statement) must be handed in at the Department of Labour or magistrate's court.

Conditions under which money will be paid to the widow.

1 Application for death benefits must be made within three years of husband's death.

2 The husband must have contributed to the unemployment fund for at least 13 weeks during the five years immediately before his death.

Death benefits the widow will receive

The widow will receive a week's benefits for every six weeks that her husband contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

This money will be paid to the widow in a lump sum. It will not amount to more than 26 weeks benefits.

Star Evening Post 20/7/77

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Vorster announces plan to halt unemployment

PRETORIA — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday announced a swing in South Africa's economic policy aimed at halting growing unemployment and shortages in the skilled work force.

But at the same time he warned that the country still faced considerable economic problems, and the government was not in a position to give the go-ahead for a general stimulation of the economy.

Mr Vorster was making his normal policy statement after the regular meeting of his Economic Advisory Council — the major economic consultative body between the Government ministries concerned and bodies representing the monetary, financial industrial, commercial and other interests in the private sector.

The Prime Minister said the Government and the council were full of praise for the efforts of the private sector — particularly the trade unions and the work force as a whole — for the sacrifices they had made in helping restore the economy to a better position.

However, while the outflow of short-term capital had slowed, there was also now an outflow of long-term capital and the current account of the balance of payments still had to be watched carefully.

It was clear the time was not yet ripe for a general stimulation of the economy. However, the Economic Advisory Council felt other factors were growing more serious.

Unemployment was reaching a high level and there was a shortage among some sections of skilled workers which could lead to serious bottlenecks when an upswing in the economy got under way.

In addition, the prolonged recession was now beginning to impair the economy's basic production ability seriously — and this would have been illustrated much more clearly but for the good performances in the past year of agriculture and mining.

"If the economy is cooled down further, these harmful effects will be aggravated and the concomitant social problems intensified," he warned.

"Added to that, businessmen at home and abroad may begin to have doubts about the inherent ability of the South African economy, and about the prospects of an upswing in the economy being at all possible.

"Should such doubts arise, the availability of foreign capital might be impaired rather than promoted."

Mr Vorster said if the recession was allowed to deepen, Government revenue would suffer through a downturn in personal incomes and company profits.

It had therefore been urged that the Government should consider increasing expenditure on projects with a low direct import content and a high direct potential to provide employment. It should also be productive in the economic or social sense and be able to get going quickly.

The council felt housing for blacks, Indians and Coloureds met all these requirements well, with the private business sector also able to make a significant contribution by supplying housing to individuals who could afford it. SAPA.



MR VAN TONDER . . . concern over unemployment.

GETATION IN THE STUDY AREA

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The Star
Tuesday September 20 1977

Welcome boost for jobs and homes

(299)

THE Government's decision to stimulate some labour-intensive areas of the economy must be welcomed without reservation. The appalling level of black unemployment (more than 18 percent in the Transvaal) accompanied by a lesser but steady climb in white and brown jobless, poses a formidable social and security problem and demands State intervention.

Against this background, the move to concentrate on black housing, one of South Africa's most pressing needs, makes good sense. It kills two birds with one stone.

Mr Vorster has appealed to private enterprise to throw its financial support behind the new programme. There is no doubt the private sector is ready and able to become involved in large black housing projects. Many firms have been raring to go for many months, and in the absence of other outlets some have been doing what they can to help through the Urban Foundation.

But before they become involved in major investment and construction programmes, or even simply in sponsoring their own workers' home-buying, they require two basic assurances from the Government:

- That black home owners will enjoy real and lasting security of tenure.
- That the present unrealistic restrictions on black home financing will be lifted.

The groundrules imposed on black home-ownership have been arbitrary and seem almost calculated to discourage middle-class families from acquiring a home of their own. The present 30-year lease is thoroughly unattractive to investors or to urban blacks. By the same token, the unrealistically low ceiling imposed on how much a black home-buyer may borrow prevents him from purchasing anything but the most basic township "matchboxes."

There is talk that the Government is about to relax its rule on leasehold, extending it to 99 years—which has been done already in the Vaal Triangle—and will raise bond ceilings. If this happens, then Mr Vorster is assured of getting all the support he needs for his economic stimulus.

Marc FUMAROLI

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LISTE DES PRIN

The desperate jobless

D.D. 30/9/77 (299)

A black clerk's face appeared at the office door. "Two jobs going," he said — and scores made a desperate dash to reach him.

This was the scene outside the Bantu Administration Affairs Board in Rosslyn near Pretoria, where hundreds of unemployed in Bophuthatswana have become day-time squatters in a bid to find work.

They arrived daily equipped with food hampers of boerewors, umbrellas and clutching small children to plead with labour officials and passing whites for work. In one of South Africa's largest border industry complexes which employs more than 50 000 blacks, and already glutted labour market according to Bantu Administration officials in the area, they remain unemployed.

The squatters said that of the hundreds who arrive daily — waiting in an open yard on benches and under trees — only about six each day were given jobs.

Many said they had visited the offices daily for months and were still no nearer to having jobs.

"It's a matter of first come first served. The first to reach the clerk who shouts from the office door of jobs going, gets the job. The older ones usually get left behind in the rush to reach him," waiting men and women said.

At times they just ignore the clerk and wait instead for passing whites looking for workers to take their pick.

Officials said whites looking for workers did not even bother coming into the offices to tell of jobs available. "They go around the back entrance where the people are waiting and shout out what type of workers they want. We don't stop them from doing that. If they want to help themselves they are free to do so. But if the worker is no good then it's his problem and not ours.

"On the other hand, if we supply a bona fide registered worker then we guarantee him. If the employers are dissatisfied with him, they can always bring him back and swop him for another one," an official said.

Reporters waiting outside the offices had the chance in five minutes of employing three heavy duty truck drivers, a number of general labourers and two household servants — without asking either officials or the waiting unemployed. The job seekers said they were so desperate they would do anything to earn money.

Mrs Tabia Llale, 35, a Ga-Rankuwa widow, was one of the hundreds who joined the squatters outside the offices. Unemployed for more than six months, she said she had visited the offices each day for the last four months.

"As each day goes by that I don't get a job, life becomes more and more impossible. I have to pay rent and feed my two young children. I also have to pay the creche for looking after my baby, while I spend the day here looking for a job. I have tried to get one in town but it's just as hard. Besides I can't afford the bus fare," she said.

Elias Mabena from Mabopane has come to the labour office for three months each day to find work. "It's hopeless, though. There is nowhere I can get a job."

Others said finding a job had become so hard it was not worth trying any longer. "The only way to make a living, it seems, is by robbing others," one said. — DDC.

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Sept.-

Unemployment benefit figures have doubled

299

Cuaes 1/10/77

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — South Africans drawing unemployment benefits have doubled in number this year.

Unemployment Insurance Fund figures show that 51 506 were drawing benefits in August compared with 26 222 in January.

Official figures of total unemployment are not available.

It is also pointed out that employees earning more than R6 760 a year do not contribute to the UIF and are not allowed to claim benefits when out of work, unless they have some credit with the unemployment board.

'For every six weeks worked as a contributor to the fund, a worker is entitled to one week's unemployment benefit, which is 45 percent of his last basic salary,' the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, Mr A. Dreyer said in Pretoria.

'Benefits are paid only if the necessary unemployment cards are produced by employees, and last only for 26 weeks,' he said.

Accident policy covers servants

AN insurance scheme to cover employers in the event of their domestic servants being laid off because of an accident has been introduced by brokers Pogir Ginsberg and Associates.

In its cheapest form, the scheme costs R15,15 a year for which R2 000 cover is provided on death or permanent total disablement and a percentage of the sum insured in the event of permanent partial disablement.

Business Times Reporter

The scheme will pay R25 a week for a maximum of 26 weeks while the employee is retained, but unable to work and a lump sum of R250 if the employee is still unable to work after 26 weeks and is discharged. The latter is subject to a doctor's certification that recovery is unlikely within three months.

Sunday Times
Rosmen Times 30/10/77

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NEWERA NOV 1977 (299)

HOW TO CLAIM UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

By DICK WHITWORTH

With the present sharp increase in the numbers of unemployed it is appropriate to outline the procedures which are available to those workers who contribute to the unemployment Insurance Fund, for them to obtain some form of relief, however small it may be, through the fund.

The first requirement is that the unemployed worker must be a contributor and must register as an unemployed person. Registration is done at the nearest office of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. In the larger cities this will be found in the Department of Labour offices and in the smaller towns this service is performed by the office of the local magistrate or the Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Black workers.

HOW DO I REGISTER?

As soon as possible after leaving your former employment you must report to the nearest office of the fund with, or without your employment contributor's card (UF74), and the claims officer there will register you as unemployed. If you do not have your blue UF74 card at the time you will be required to produce it later. If there is any delay in registering (e.g. if you spend a day or two looking for work on your own) you may not be recorded as unemployed from the date on your contributor's card, but only from the date on which you registered.

The Act requires that the contributor must prove to the satisfaction of the claims officer that he or she has been actively seeking work and also that they are capable of, and available for work.

It is as well to take your identity card with you when registering, if you have one.

After registering you the claims officer will probably keep your contributor's card and give you a contributor's check card as a receipt for it.

Should he know of suitable work available in your particular field, he will give you another card with the name and address of the firm offering this work and you will have to present yourself to the firm and apply for the job. If successful, you report back to the claims officer, who then records you as employed and records the period of your unemployment.

If, however, you do not get the job, you will report back to the claims officer with the card which he gave you on which an endorsement from the firm appears, showing that you did make application for the job as instructed. In the event that there are no suitable jobs on offer, the claims offifficer will instruct you to report back to that office in so many days' time. (The period varies from office to office, some require you to report once a week, others will require you to report at least twice a week on a certain day or days) as proof that you are still unemployed.

Should you manage to get work through your own efforts during this period you will still have to return to the unemployment office to get your contributor's card and the claims officer will record that you are again employed.

HOW MUCH?

Each contributor pays 0,5% of his weekly earnings and the employer contributes 0,3% of each employee's weekly wage to the fund, and the benefits paid will be 45% of the worker's weekly wage per calendar week when unemployed.

For the first seven days no benefit will be paid unless employment continues into the second week e.g. if you are out of work for ten days you will only receive six days' benefit (three days after the first week and three days of the first week), but if you are out of work for 14 days or more you will receive benefit for the full time you are unemployed. The seven days waiting period will not apply to any period of unemployment which occurs within nine weeks of a previous period of unemployment.

Benefits are paid for a maximum period of 26 weeks in any period of 52 consecutive weeks.

If special conditions of hardship exist it is possible to apply to your local Unemployment Insurance Committee for an extension of benefits provided that the worker still has a credit balance in the fund.

CREDIT BALANCE

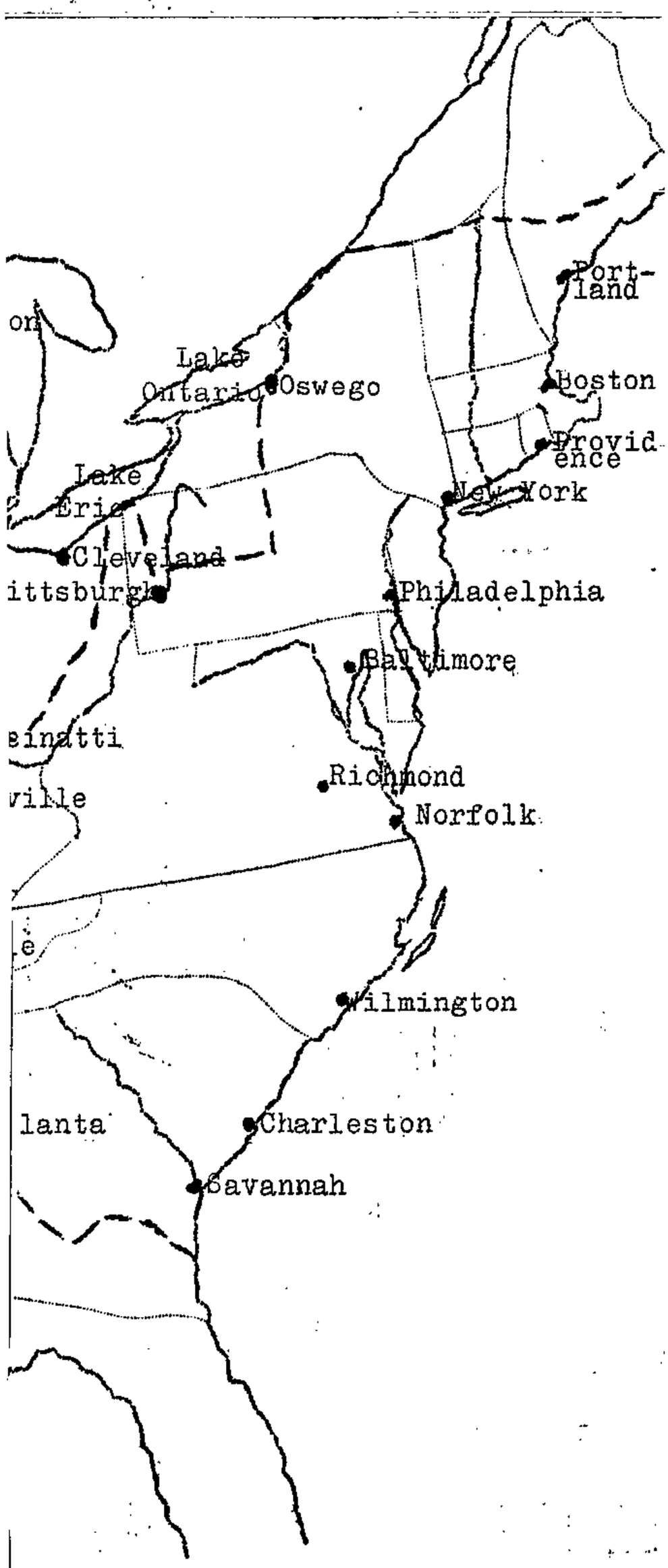
Under present conditions for each six weeks that a worker contributes to the fund he or she is credited with one week's benefit in the group in which they contribute.

There is, however, a condition laid down that the worker seeking unemployment benefit must have been in employment as a contributor to the fund or otherwise for at least 13 weeks during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the claim for such benefit. This allows workers who have built up credits with the fund in the past to claim benefits even if they are, for any reason, not current contributors.

WHO CONTRIBUTES?

All workers in commerce and industry and those employed in a local authority (municipality or divisional council) who have not been specifically exempted and whose earnings are R6 760 per year (R563,33 per month or R130 per week) or less must contribute. For Black workers to qualify, earnings must be more than R546 per year (R45.50 per month or R10,50 per week) and below the ceiling limit of R6 760 mentioned above.

Domestic workers, employed in private households; farm workers, other than those engaged in Forestry; foreign workers on contract; some Government and Provincial employees and most mine workers do not contribute to the fund and are therefore not covered for benefits.



UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

An army of defaulters

Secretary for Labour Jaap Cilliers recently announced that the Department of Labour would be going out of its way to ensure that employers honoured their obligations under the Unemployment Insurance Fund. His men have quite a task ahead of them.

According to the fund's latest report (for 1976), 2 079 employers were prosecuted last year under the Unemployment Insurance Act — and that at a time when the department was under fire for not being particularly energetic in tracking down offenders. More than R28 000 was paid in admissions of guilt and other fines.

The fund also recovered nearly R7 000 in penalties from employers who "after due warning, failed to pay contributions" during 1976. The previous year's figure was R4 340.

So it seems as if defaulters are legion.

The fund continues to grow. By the end of 1976 it exceeded R212m, an increase of over R15,5 during the year.

Payments from the fund to jobless people amounted to R10m in 1976, as against R6m the previous year. The fund also paid out R7,8m in maternity benefits (R7,3m).

Financial Mail December 30 1977

Support for jobless plan

299

Star 4/1/78

Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

The proposal to launch a multiracial community drive next Monday against unemployment in the Johannesburg area has been welcomed by interested parties of all races.

The president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), Mr Ronnie Webb, has joined several black trade unionists in giving the self-help drive his enthusiastic support.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and several service organisations such as Lions International are expected to be represented at the meeting.

Black spokesmen such as Mr Gibson Thula, publicity chairman of Inkatha, have expressed interest.

Strong support has come from Johannesburg's coloured leaders.

"There is a deeply felt need for self-help projects in the absence of anything beyond the 26 weeks of Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) payments," said Mr Miley Richards, chairman of the City Council's Coloured Management Committee and leader of the Labour Party in the Transvaal.

"Many coloured people have exhausted their benefits and are left to the gods now," Mr Richards said.

Mr Albie Pop, another Management Committee member and headmaster of Nancefield primary school, also welcomed the project.

He said unemployment among Johannesburg's coloured people was "alarming"

● Interested parties of all races are invited to attend next Monday's meeting to help launch a multiracial, co-ordinating body whose aim will be to set up self-help projects for the unemployed. The meeting will start at 3 pm in the basement auditorium of Allied Building, Bree Street (corner of Rissik Street) and has been called by The Star at the request of black trade unionists, church representatives and the Urban Foundation.

The Natal Mercury, Monday, Janua

(301)

INCOMPETENCE HITS BENEFITS

African Affairs Correspondent

THOUSANDS of Africans are missing out on unemployment and illness allowances because of employer negligence and official incompetence.

Mrs. Solveig Piper, head of the Black Sash advice office in Durban, said yesterday: "The loss of files and unemployment insurance fund cards, the loss of cheques sent to homeland areas including Umlazi and the lack of application forms are just some of the problems facing Africans when claiming unemployment benefits, not to mention the long wait involved.

"Africans really feel quite desperate, especially as the prospect of finding another job as so poor in the present economic climate.

"Employers in many cases continue to contravene the UIF Act by not applying for UIF cards for their employees when they start work. Here the building industry is still the biggest culprit."

Negative

The Mercury spoke to officials at the Department of Labour and to various employers in a follow-up of about 20 cases where unemployment benefits had not been paid. The replies were, for the most part, negative



MR. Zack Mbele (extreme left) and Mrs. Carol Lamb, a Black Sash worker, advise an unemployed man on his rights under the Unemployment Insurance Fund Act. Sash workers interview hundreds of men and women every month.

DD 24/1/78 (301)

Thousands lose on UIF claims

DURBAN — Thousands of blacks are being starved of unemployment and illness allowances because of employer negligence and official incompetence.

Mrs Solveig Piper, head of the Black Sash advice office here, said yesterday: "The loss of files and Unemployment Insurance Fund cards, the loss of cheques sent to homeland areas and the lack of application forms are just some of the problems facing blacks when claiming unemployment benefits, not to mention the long wait involved.

"Blacks really feel quite desperate, especially as the prospect of finding another job is so poor in the present economic climate.

"Employers in many cases continue to contravene the UIF Act by not applying for UIF cards for new employees. Here the building industry is still the biggest culprit."

Angry Department of Labour officials refused to comment.

Among the cases which have come to light here were:

Mrs N. Zwane applied for an illness allowance well before October last year, but a labour officer told her her application and file had been mislaid. She then had to reapply which involved further visits to her doctor for new forms to be completed. Then her cheque was lost in the post. About three months after applying, she received her first payment;

Mrs H. Ndlovu has been signing for unemployment benefits since November last year, but this month she was told her card had been lost and she would have to start the process again this month;

Mrs O. Tshapa applied for an illness allowance last June. Six months later she found she had been given the wrong form to fill in. She returned the correct form this month and was told this week that her file had been lost;

Mr M. Mtshiyane was told by labour officials that his UIF card had been incorrectly filled in by his employer. After having this rectified, he returned to the Labour Department only to be told that his file had been lost;

Mr S. Pungumso was refused permission to apply for benefits at Pinetown and was told by a clerk in the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's office that he had gone beyond the 13 week limit.

A spokesman for the Department of Labour said he knew nothing about these cases but would investigate them if given a detailed list of names and the circumstances surrounding them.

Mrs Piper said many employers contravened the Act, and emphasised that the law required that they apply for the UIF cards on commencement of the employee's duty and that it should be handed to him on leaving the company. — DDC.

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Jobless figure stable — Botha

Cape Times 31/1/78

Industrial Reporter

THE Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, yesterday said unemployment in South Africa appeared to have stabilized during the final half of last year.

In a statement, he released figures to show that unemployment among all sections of the population was lower in December than in July, and had remained relatively unchanged during the period.

Registered white, coloured and Asian unemployment in December was 28 891, compared with 29 789 in July. Figures supplied by the various Bantu Administration Boards showed black unemployment of 148 501 in July and 129 119 in December. Economists believe the board figures underestimate the degree of black unemployment, but the shift is significant.

The minister agreed with a finding of the Unemployment Insurance Board in December, that no state of emergency existed regarding unemployment. It would accordingly not be necessary to suspend certain sections of the Unemployment Insurance Act to provide greater benefits. The position would be kept under review.

Mr Botha appealed to workers to obtain correctly completed record cards to speed up the payment of benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Board. His department was alarmed at the frequent failure of employers to obtain the cards and to ensure that completed cards were handed to workers on termination of their employment.

therefore, prescribe that petrol may be sold from 08h00 until 18h00 from Mondays to Saturdays.

It has also transpired that the existing 5 litres of petrol which members of the public may purchase without a permit at service stations and transport directly to their homes for use in lawn mowers and other petrol driven engines, are in many cases inadequate to meet the minimum requirements of the public. I have, therefore, furthermore decided to increase this quantity to 10 litres but I must emphasize that this petrol is not intended for use in motor vehicles and that the restrictions which presently exist on the use of petrol in loose containers will still remain in force in respect of the 10 litre quantities.

I have furthermore also decided to make the sale of petrol for cash compulsory since there are sound indications that such a step may promote fuel conservation. In this connection I may mention that the service station trade has undertaken to make appropriate arrangements with a view to eliminating any problems which the implementation of this requirement may have for particular consumers of petrol.

It must not be concluded now that, as a result of the amendments which I contemplate making to the fuel conservation measures it has become less essential to conserve fuel. In fact, it remains of utmost importance for us to continue with our fuel conservation efforts. These amendments are effected in an effort to ensure a smoother functioning of the fuel conservation measures.

Viewed as a whole, the changes should not lead to any increase in the consumption of petrol. The more effective application of the speed limits, the promulgation of the fuel conservation measures in terms of the Petroleum Products Act as well as the requirement that petrol may be sold for cash only should offset any increase in consumption which may possibly result from the change of the selling hours.

I trust, therefore, that these amendments to the fuel conservation measures will not only ensure the public's continued co-operation in our fuel conservation effort but will also encourage those members of the public who are sometimes inclined to disregard our fuel conservation measures, in particular the prescribed speed limits, to respect these measures.

It is contemplated to promulgate the new fuel conservation measures on 3 March 1978, when they will also come into operation.

I may just point out that although the number of motor vehicles on our roads has considerably increased since 1973—when these measures were introduced—the latest indications are that the conservation is such that we are still on the 1973 levels of consumption.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

*Mr. SPEAKER: Order! Before I call upon the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to speak, I just want to remind hon. members of the fact that it is customary for any member making a statement with the leave of Mr. Speaker to be heard in silence.

Mr. C. W. EGLIN: Mr. Speaker, my attention has been drawn to a report in *The Argus* of Thursday, 2 February 1978, by a member of *The Argus* parliamentary staff, in which I am reported as having said that "Mr. Vorster had distorted the situation to suit himself during his speech in Parliament".

I wish to advise the House that I was approached on Monday, 30 January, by a member of *The Argus* parliamentary staff for a statement. I advised the staff member that I would not make a statement for publication as I would be dealing with the matter when I replied to the debate on Thursday, 2 February. Certain words which formed part of the ensuing discussion I had with the staff member were published in the above form on Thursday, 2 February.

As the words which I have quoted, had they been used inside this House, would have been unparliamentary, I withdraw them unreservedly and convey my regret to the hon. the Prime Minister that they were published.

QUESTIONS (see "QUESTIONS AND REPLIES").

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading)

*The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Mr. Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time.

Persons whose earnings at present exceed R6 760 per annum do not fall within the ambit of the Unemployment Insurance Act and as soon as a worker earns more than this sum, he is no longer a contributor to the fund and is unable to build up further credits for the purpose of unemployment benefits. This maximum wage limit came into effect on 1 October 1975.

A maximum wage limit was written into the Bill because only workers whose earnings fall below that limit are regarded as persons in respect of whom provision has to be made for assistance by means of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Due to wage increases, however, it is necessary to revise the maximum wage from time to time.

The Unemployment Insurance Board, on which both employers and employees are represented, recommended unanimously, after representations had been received, that the wage limit be increased to R8 400 per annum, i.e. R700 per month or R161,51 per week. The proposed maximum is an increase of 24,26% on the existing maximum of R6 760 per annum. According to the Department of Statistics the average wage increases for all classes and races from October 1975 to October 1976 amounted to approximately 17% and if it is taken into account that wages have been rising steadily in the meantime, the proposed increase of 24,26% is not unrealistic.

As far as the financial effect of the envisaged amendment is concerned, section 29(1) of the Act provides that temporary workers in the Public Service must contribute to the fund. This applies, too, to the Government departments and provincial administrations that employ them. The State's contribution as an employer will be minimal since, with a few exceptions, employees on a salary notch between R6 760 and R8 400 are on the permanent staff and are therefore excluded as contributors. It is estimated that the additional expenditure for the financial year 1978-'79 will amount to approximately R6 000.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is desirable that the amendment be brought into effect as soon as possible since it is in the interests of the workers, and I trust therefore that it has the approval of the House.

I have now introduced the first piece of legislation for this session. Hon. members will have noticed that I was brief and to the point and I trust that the House will discuss the legislation in the same spirit so that we can conclude the debate with despatch.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE: Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us has obviously been introduced because of the increases due to inflation. The resultant increase in salaries and wages makes it necessary to increase the bottom line so as to include those whose wages have increased. We in these benches support this legislation because it is quite clear that the measure is necessary and timely. The hon. the Minister has already made it quite clear that the effect of this legislation will be that those who have been directly affected by inflation and whose wages have been increased, will be able to make contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund and thereby qualify for the benefits if ever they should be unemployed.

The whole question of unemployment is very much before the country and before the hon. the Minister and his department, and therefore it is always important, when one deals with legislation of this kind, to highlight the desirability of employees who face the risk of unemployment having the maximum benefits possible. I believe the legislation before us ensures that this is so. The increase involved seems a reasonable one to us. It not only allows for what has taken place over the last year or so, but also makes certain provisions for what might indeed happen in the future. To us this is sensible.

This highlights one of the growing problems which we face in South Africa, namely that unemployment is no longer affecting merely the unskilled and the semi-skilled workers, but that there are many employees in the higher brackets of income who are being affected by the uncertainty of the economic climate. I want to put it to the hon. the Minister that there will come a time when we shall have to take into account not only those who are included in the bracket with the new ceiling of R8 400, should this legislation become law, but also those who are in a higher income bracket and are directly affected. I am referring for example, to the man who is earning R10 000 a year and who, because of redundancy or the present economic climate, discovers at the end of a particular month that he is without work. This is not an isolated occurrence. There are a

number of employees who are facing this situation. This has certainly been my experience in business as well as in my own constituency, and I am quite sure that it has been the experience of many hon. members on the other side as well. I simply want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that we shall have to give some consideration to these people as well. I fully appreciate that one has to draw the line somewhere and, therefore, we will support the raising of the relevant amount to R8 400.

I want to refer to one other thing. If it had been permissible, we would have introduced a reasoned amendment, because we believe that consequential and directly related to this matter, is the last part of clause 1 which is not affected by the proposed amendment and reads—

> . . . in the case of Bantu, does not exceed five hundred and forty-six rand a year . . .

We believe it would have been an improvement if the hon. the Minister had taken the opportunity to delete that, as we believe that, firstly, it is redundant and no longer really applies as there are very few who earn less than that amount. If legislation is redundant it should, of course, be removed. Secondly, we believe it is discriminatory as it stands and, therefore, we draw it to the attention of the hon. the Minister and ask that when he and the department look at this legislation again, they may well consider amending this legislation even further.

Finally, I want to say that we of the official Opposition are as concerned as anyone else about the rising tide of unemployment and are also concerned that those who are unemployed, through no fault of their own, and who are registered under the Unemployment Insurance Act, deserve to have the best possible treatment, and not as a privilege, but as a right, because they have made their contributions. We have taken note of the hon. the Minister's own comments in this regard and would appeal to employers to ensure that those employees who are able and have the right to register and pay their contributions, no matter who they may be, should receive that without any hesitation or delay. We believe employers should do their utmost to see that the necessary papers and cards are in order, and also that the department should ensure that at all times and in all cases those employees who are entitled to compensation through the Unemployment Insurance Act should have the best possible information and facilities available. It is not very easy to do this as there are many, many hundreds and thousands of people who are directly affected, but we make this appeal as we give our support to this legislation.

*Mr. J. M. HENNING: Mr. Speaker, we are grateful that the hon. member for Pinelands has assured the hon. the Minister that they support the Bill. The hon. member raised two matters. Firstly, he argued that the ceiling which is now being increased from R6 760 to R8 400 per annum, should be increased further. I think that we must bear in mind that there is an Unemployment Insurance Board upon which both employers and employees are represented. They are the watchdogs, as it were, of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. As we have already seen, they approach the hon. the Minister from time to time with recommendations which consequently lead to the Act being amended. This also led to the Act being consolidated in 1966 as a result of the adaptations made over the years. Ever since the consolidation of the Act, the ceiling has already been increased three or four times, as is being done once again now. Therefore we believe that the Unemployment Insurance Board will keep a watchful eye on that ceiling.

In the second place, the hon. member argued that the provision concerning Bantu who earn less than R546 per annum, should be deleted because they will not be able to enjoy the benefits laid down in the Act. Due to the high wages which the Black man earns in this country today, there are very few Bantu who earn less than R10,50 per week, and therefore most of them fall in the category of workers who enjoy the benefits contained in this Act. On the other hand, however, the hon. the Minister appointed the Wiehahn Commission last year in order to investigate all labour legislation. I think that that commission will pay attention to this legislation too.

We express our appreciation for the raising of this ceiling, because it affects many employees who will now also benefit from this legislation. One is inclined to pay attention to the ordinary unemployment benefits only when someone loses his job,

and one sometimes loses sight of the fact that there are many additional benefits, including maternity benefits, death benefits for dependants and sickness benefits, benefits which many employees would forfeit if this ceiling were not increased. I think it is necessary for me to point out just one other matter today. When this Act was amended last year, there was a chorus of pessimism from the other side of the House. I remember that the former hon. members for South Coast and Maitland and even the hon. member for Pinelands, who has just resumed his seat, expressed a great deal of concern about this fund. However, they exaggerated unemployment in South Africa. They expressed concern that this fund might be exhausted within a year or two and that there would therefore no longer be any insurance for the employee. We all admit that unemployment has increased over the past few months. However, it is interesting to note—I think it is as well for us to mention this for the record—that the balance of the fund amounted to R208 million on 30 December 1976 and that the provisional figure for 30 December 1977 amounts to R209,6 million—an improvement of R1 million. The formula according to which employees make their contributions, was amended by means of the amending Bill last year. In future they will contribute 0,3%of their earnings and in this way the income of this fund has increased. As far as ordinary employees are concerned—there was a contribution of approximately R15 million in 1976 and R19,7 million in 1977, while the contributions from employers, who make their contribution in accordance with a different formula, viz. 0,5% of their income, increased from R11,1 million to R14,7 million. We can also take note of the fact that, as a result of unemployment in South Africa, far more is paid out in benefits. In 1976, R10 million was paid out to 94 500 cases and in 1977, R26 million was paid to 160 000. But taking into consideration these improved and increased benefits which are being paid out, one is nevertheless grateful that the balance of the fund is still so sound. I think that the employees of South Africa should be grateful for this healthy situation.

I want to express our sincere thanks to the hon. the Minister for these additional improvements to the Act. It is a pleasure for us to support the Second Reading of the Bill.

*Mr. R. B. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, it is customary that new hon. members be granted a cease-fire during their maiden speeches before the beginning of the battle. If one considers the size of the Opposition, it is going to be a very short cease-fire. However, I am grateful, and I am sure that I am speaking on behalf of quite a few of the new hon. members of the House, that we do have this privilege when we deliver our maiden speeches. To us it is a time of nightmares and strained nerves.

†Mr. Speaker, amendments to paragraph (d) of section 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, have been tabled and approved by this House on six previous occasions during the past 11 years. These amendments, including the amendment tabled today, are necessary adaptive responses, as the hon. member for Pinelands has indicated, to the effects of inflation and other factors. The effects on the dynamics of salary and wage structures which fall within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, have been pointed out by previous hon. members. In the case of White employees, inflation has probably been one of the main contributory factors bringing about a relatively steep rise in salary and wages for this group over the last 11 years. This has also been so in the case of Asians, Coloureds and Black workers, but a further contributing factor in the latter three cases has been increased job opportunities and responsibilities, a shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers, and I am pleased to say that increases in wages have also come about for the Coloureds, the Asians and the Black people as a result of more enlightened management practice in industry today. It is interesting to note that in 1966 the level of earnings prescribed for the White, Coloured and Asian groups in terms of paragraph (d) section 2 of this Act, was R3 536 per annum as compared with R8 400 as proposed in this Bill. This represents an increase of 137% for the 11-year period, or an average annual increase of 12,4%. Inflation, as the hon. the Minister of Finance reminded us yesterday and as is liberally quoted in various documents, has rarely been below 11% a year in recent years. The effect of raising the upper limit to

R8 400 a year, as is proposed in the amending Bill before the House today, will be to ensure, as previous hon. members have said, that contributors remain within the scope of the Act. Where necessary, adjustments must be made to section 2(2)(d) of the principal Act. An increasing number of White, Coloured and Asian employees would be deprived of this security if this maximum limit had not been raised by the various amendments. The annual average adjustment of the maximum level for Whites, Coloureds and Asians, as indicated in the amendment, is 12,4% a year, which is marginally higher than the inflation rate of 11%. However, I believe that this margin is essential.

As other hon. members have pointed out, the minimum prescribed level of earnings for Blacks of R546 a year has remained static for the past 11 years and I agree wholeheartedly with all the previous hon. members who have indicated that this should remain so in order to ensure that a greater percentage of the Blacks are able to benefit from becoming contributors and potential beneficiaries of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

That this amendment tabled today is realistic and necessary is borne out by recent reports, one of which was quoted by the hon. the Minister of Labour. I refer to a report by the Department of Statistics whose figures, released during the fourth quarter of 1977, show that, for the period January 1976 to June 1977, the earnings of Whites increased by 12,3% on average, whilst Coloured employees' earnings increased by 13,3% and those of Asians by 17,5%. Over the same 18-month period Blacks increased their earnings by 15,9%. In order to get the figure of R546 a year into perspective, I think it is also interesting to take note of figures released by the *S.A. Digest* on 20 January 1978 in which it is clearly indicated that per capita earnings of Blacks in the Johannesburg area rose from R900 in 1974 to R1 700 in 1976. It is evident, therefore, that the lower limit level of earnings prescribed in section 2(2)(d) of the Act—namely the R546 a year—is well below the earnings of an extremely large number of Black employees covered by the provisions of the Act in the non-mining and non-agricultural sectors.

That the benefits of participation should be available to as many people as possible is obviously of paramount importance, especially in today's economic climate, where the non-Whites, who form the bulk of our work force in South Africa, are to be covered, as they are the people who are the first to be hit by the merciless iron fist of unemployment whenever it arises. That a considerable number are unemployed in our country today, due to economic factors, is, I think, beyond doubt. However, it should also be remembered that hundreds of workers have become the victims of mismanagement in South Africa as well. They are the victims of weak managers who could not steer their ships through the rough seas of economic disorder in South Africa during the last few years and whose companies have become shipwrecked basically due to management incompetence. The effects of our limited management potential in the White sector, which is required to provide most of the managerial talent to a population of 25 million instead of five million, must have been a contributory factor. It is generally accepted that the maximum available manpower potential in any population is 16% of that population. However, in South Africa today approximately 30% of Whites are employed in managerial and semi-managerial capacities. The risk of unemployment in South Africa is, for this reason alone, therefore probably higher than it should be, and should our economy not have had the benefit of exceptionable resources of vital minerals, we could well have found ourselves in more dire straits than we are today in the unemployment field. At the same time it is imperative that we remain a free and private enterprise based economic society in South Africa, devoid of creeping socialism. In my opinion the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1966 provides an essential service, a service which provides a form of risk insurance rather than a plethora of social security benefits which have become the millstones around the necks of those economic systems which have opted for and participated in nationalization in a socialistic type of system.

Mr. Speaker, I thank hon. members and yourself for the excellent privilege of a cease-fire during this maiden speech and wish to conclude by saying that we on these benches wholeheartedly support the amendment.

*Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS: Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by thanking the hon. the Prime Minister for the words of welcome which he addressed to me on Monday. I am not quite sure whether he will always find me so welcome in the future.

†Mr. Speaker, it is a nervous and tense moment when for the first time one addresses this House. One cannot help recalling the greater figures of the past who have addressed this House, or who have addressed meetings in this House in the past. I refer to such great figures in South African history as Jan Christiaan Smuts and Louis Botha or, to go back even further to the old days of the Cape Colony, people such as Cecil John Rhodes, who have left a lasting mark on South African history. My own family has also played its part in parliamentary affairs, and members may find it of interest to note that I am the fourth generation of my family to participate in Parliaments in South Africa. Going back to the Cape Colony days, an ancestor of mine was the member of Parliament for Albany. My grandfather was the Senator for Native Affairs in the Smuts Government, and my uncle represented the very constituency that I represent here today.

I had hoped, in my maiden speech, to deliver a plea to this House for the constituency in which I live. I found, however, that there was too much material to be able to put over in a short speech, and secondly, I found that the more I researched, the more difficult I found it not to be controversial, so I decided to leave this to a later day.

I should like to turn now to the amendments in question. The hon. member for Durban North has already spoken on this matter, and I must congratulate him on his maiden speech. I am sure it was evident to everybody that he researched his subject extremely well. I am sure that he will be a very able spokesman from these benches on matters that fall under the labour portfolio, and I am sure that he will make a great contribution in the future.

As the hon. member has said, we are in favour of this amendment, but it does have a twofold effect. Firstly, it will increase the number of people who compulsorily contribute towards the fund which will have the effect, in the second place, of increasing the amount of moneys paid into the fund on an annual basis by both employers and employees. In the report of the fund for the year ended December 1976 one sees that the assets of the fund exceed R212 million. This is an enormous figure, a figure which is growing year by year despite the fact that, economically 1976 was not a very good year and the unemployment graph in effect rose sharply. Nevertheless, the income of the fund for that year exceeded the expenditure by almost R16 million. There is consequently extensive growth in this fund and, obviously, as a result of the amendment which is being considered today, it is going to grow even further.

Secondly, there has recently been an alteration whereby contributions are made on a percentage basis rather than in groups. I believe that this will also have the effect of increasing the contributions. I do not think that we wish to see this fund grow to an amount which is unnecessarily high. I am sure there are many actuaries who could give one very many variations of what the necessary amount of insurance for the unemployed should be, but one must note that the current figure is six and a half times the annual expenditure. In other words, if we had no further income in this fund at all, the expenditure during 1976 would still be covered six and a half times. Then, if one simply adds the income from interest and the rental on the Laboria Building in Pretoria, with 1976 forming a basis for calculations, the fund would be sufficient to last for a period in excess of 10 years. I think the hon. the Minister must take note of this fact and perhaps consider reducing the contributions that are made by the employers and the employees. Between them they currently contribute 0,8% of their salaries. I believe that this should be brought down to a figure more in the order of 0,5%: 0,3% by the employee and 0,2% by the employer. Looking at the effect of this on the 1976 accounts of the fund, we see that the income of the fund would consequently be reduced by R9,8 million. This reduction would nevertheless leave the fund with an increase of income over expenditure of almost R6 million, so the fund would not have decreased as a result of such a move. It would also have a subsidiary effect which, I am sure, would make the hon. the Minister of Finance very happy, and that is that both employees' and employers'

number of employees who are facing this situation. This has certainly been my experience in business as well as in my own constituency, and I am quite sure that it has been the experience of many hon. members on the other side as well. I simply want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that we shall have to give some consideration to these people as well. I fully appreciate that one has to draw the line somewhere and, therefore, we will support the raising of the relevant amount to R8 400.

I want to refer to one other thing. If it had been permissible, we would have introduced a reasoned amendment, because we believe that consequential and directly related to this matter, is the last part of clause 1 which is not affected by the proposed amendment and reads—

> . . . in the case of Bantu, does not exceed five hundred and forty-six rand a year . . .

We believe it would have been an improvement if the hon. the Minister had taken the opportunity to delete that, as we believe that, firstly, it is redundant and no longer really applies as there are very few who earn less than that amount. If legislation is redundant it should, of course, be removed. Secondly, we believe it is discriminatory as it stands and, therefore, we draw it to the attention of the hon. the Minister and ask that when he and the department look at this legislation again, they may well consider amending this legislation even further.

Finally, I want to say that we of the official Opposition are as concerned as anyone else about the rising tide of unemployment and are also concerned that those who are unemployed, through no fault of their own, and who are registered under the Unemployment Insurance Act, deserve to have the best possible treatment, and not as a privilege, but as a right, because they have made their contributions. We have taken note of the hon. the Minister's own comments in this regard and would appeal to employers to ensure that those employees who are able and have the right to register and pay their contributions, no matter who they may be, should receive that without any hesitation or delay. We believe employers should do their utmost to see that the necessary papers and cards are in order, and also that the department should ensure that at all times and in all cases those employees who are entitled to compensation through the Unemployment Insurance Act should have the best possible information and facilities available. It is not very easy to do this as there are many, many hundreds and thousands of people who are directly affected, but we make this appeal as we give our support to this legislation.

*Mr. J. M. HENNING: Mr. Speaker, we are grateful that the hon. member for Pinelands has assured the hon. the Minister that they support the Bill. The hon. member raised two matters. Firstly, he argued that the ceiling which is now being increased from R6 760 to R8 400 per annum, should be increased further. I think that we must bear in mind that there is an Unemployment Insurance Board upon which both employers and employees are represented. They are the watchdogs, as it were, of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. As we have already seen, they approach the hon. the Minister from time to time with recommendations which consequently lead to the Act being amended. This also led to the Act being consolidated in 1966 as a result of the adaptations made over the years. Ever since the consolidation of the Act, the ceiling has already been increased three or four times, as is being done once again now. Therefore we believe that the Unemployment Insurance Board will keep a watchful eye on that ceiling.

In the second place, the hon. member argued that the provision concerning Bantu who earn less than R546 per annum, should be deleted because they will not be able to enjoy the benefits laid down in the Act. Due to the high wages which the Black man earns in this country today, there are very few Bantu who earn less than R10,50 per week, and therefore most of them fall in the category of workers who enjoy the benefits contained in this Act. On the other hand, however, the hon. the Minister appointed the Wiehahn Commission last year in order to investigate all labour legislation. I think that that commission will pay attention to this legislation too.

We express our appreciation for the raising of this ceiling, because it affects many employees who will now also benefit from this legislation. One is inclined to pay attention to the ordinary unemployment benefits only when someone loses his job,

and one sometimes loses sight of the fact that there are many additional benefits, including maternity benefits, death benefits for dependants and sickness benefits, benefits which many employees would forfeit if this ceiling were not increased. I think it is necessary for me to point out just one other matter today. When this Act was amended last year, there was a chorus of pessimism from the other side of the House. I remember that the former hon. members for South Coast and Maitland and even the hon. member for Pinelands, who has just resumed his seat, expressed a great deal of concern about this fund. However, they exaggerated unemployment in South Africa. They expressed concern that this fund might be exhausted within a year or two and that there would therefore no longer be any insurance for the employee. We all admit that unemployment has increased over the past few months. However, it is interesting to note—I think it is as well for us to mention this for the record—that the balance of the fund amounted to R208 million on 30 December 1976 and that the provisional figure for 30 December 1977 amounts to R209,6 million—an improvement of R1 million. The formula according to which employees make their contributions, was amended by means of the amending Bill last year. In future they will contribute 0,3%of their earnings and in this way the income of this fund has increased. As far as ordinary employees are concerned—there was a contribution of approximately R15 million in 1976 and R19,7 million in 1977, while the contributions from employers, who make their contribution in accordance with a different formula, viz. 0,5% of their income, increased from R11,1 million to R14,7 million. We can also take note of the fact that, as a result of unemployment in South Africa, far more is paid out in benefits. In 1976, R10 million was paid out to 94 500 cases and in 1977, R26 million was paid to 160 000. But taking into consideration these improved and increased benefits which are being paid out, one is nevertheless grateful that the balance of the fund is still so sound. I think that the employees of South Africa should be grateful for this healthy situation.

I want to express our sincere thanks to the hon. the Minister for these additional improvements to the Act. It is a pleasure for us to support the Second Reading of the Bill.

*Mr. R. B. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, it is customary that new hon. members be granted a cease-fire during their maiden speeches before the beginning of the battle. If one considers the size of the Opposition, it is going to be a very short cease-fire. However, I am grateful, and I am sure that I am speaking on behalf of quite a few of the new hon. members of the House, that we do have this privilege when we deliver our maiden speeches. To us it is a time of nightmares and strained nerves.

†Mr. Speaker, amendments to paragraph (d) of section 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, have been tabled and approved by this House on six previous occasions during the past 11 years. These amendments, including the amendment tabled today, are necessary adaptive responses, as the hon. member for Pinelands has indicated, to the effects of inflation and other factors. The effects on the dynamics of salary and wage structures which fall within the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, have been pointed out by previous hon. members. In the case of White employees, inflation has probably been one of the main contributory factors bringing about a relatively steep rise in salary and wages for this group over the last 11 years. This has also been so in the case of Asians, Coloureds and Black workers, but a further contributing factor in the latter three cases has been increased job opportunities and responsibilities, a shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers, and I am pleased to say that increases in wages have also come about for the Coloureds, the Asians and the Black people as a result of more enlightened management practice in industry today. It is interesting to note that in 1966 the level of earnings prescribed for the White, Coloured and Asian groups in terms of paragraph (d) section 2 of this Act, was R3 536 per annum as compared with R8 400 as proposed in this Bill. This represents an increase of 137% for the 11-year period, or an average annual increase of 12,4%. Inflation, as the hon. the Minister of Finance reminded us yesterday and as is liberally quoted in various documents, has rarely been below 11% a year in recent years. The effect of raising the upper limit to

taxable income would be increased, thus resulting in more funds being paid into the national Exchequer. This, of course, would go quite a long way towards paying the State's contribution to the fund which, in the year concerned, was R6,2 million.

There is a second point which I believe should be drawn to the attention of the House, and this relates to another provision of the fund which states that no unemployed person may obtain more than 26 weeks' payment by the fund without an intervening additional 13 weeks of employment. At the time this was introduced, it was very necessary because I understand that there was a tendency to use the Unemployment Insurance Fund as a pension fund. People would work and then draw funds from the Unemployment Insurance Fund without really being genuine work-seekers.

In view, however, of the economic situation today, I believe that the 26-week provision is likely to cause more hardship than it is likely to prevent abuse. Let us face it: The economic situation in 1977 is, in fact, not good. I should like to give a few figures in illustration of this from only two sections of industry. The first is the building industry. Plans submitted for approval by the building industry for the year ending February 1976 amounted to R1 082 million. In July 1977 the annual running total had reduced to R682 million. In other words, there was a drop of R400 million in plans approved. This represents a 37% drop from the figure for February 1976. When it comes to the motor industry, one finds that the vehicle sales in 1975 were 363 000 vehicles. In 1976 this had dropped by 66 000 vehicles to only 296 000 vehicles. This was a drop of 18% in one year. The figure has dropped even further in 1977.

It is, therefore, apparent that industry is not able to cope with the number of people who require work. This is borne out by the unemployment figures as given in the journal of the Stellenbosch Bureau of Economic Research. That journal states that in August 1974 the registered unemployed, Whites, Asians and Coloureds, amounted to only 7 899 people, whereas by May 1977 the figure had risen to 26 000. The point I am trying to make is simply this: People will find it difficult to get employment within a period of 26 weeks. This has not been the case for many years, but I believe it is now the case that, despite a great desire and a willingness to do a job of work, people are not able to obtain employment and, consequently, they should be entitled to draw their unemployment insurance for a period longer than 26 weeks. I sincerely trust the hon. the Minister will give this point consideration and will consider doing something about it, even if it is only something of a temporary nature, while the unemployment situation is as serious as it currently is.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to thank you for your indulgence.

*The MINISTER OF LABOUR: Mr. Speaker, I should like to express my thanks for their support to the hon. members who have taken part in this short debate. One naturally expects to receive support for this measure, because it represents an improvement in favour of employees. It serves as a further safeguard for the position. In particular, I want to congratulate two of the hon. members who took part. In all the years I have been in this House it has never happened that maiden speeches have been made so early in the session, actually at the first opportunity after the major debate we have just had.

*Mr. W. V. RAW: You must watch this party, Fanie.

*The MINISTER: When one takes note of where these two speeches originated, it seems to me that the tables are being turned in this House.

*Mr. W. M. SUTTON: We are the effective opposition.

*The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, as I have said, I want to convey my special congratulations to these two hon. members. The hon. member who has just sat down congratulated the hon. member for Durban North on his speech, and on behalf of this side of the House I want to associate myself with his view. I think that all the hon. members must have been impressed, as I was, by his sober discussion of the Bill and the insight which he showed in this connection. I am very glad that the hon. member indicated that he would be taking part in labour debates in the future. I want to encourage him to do so. I want to

welcome him to the labour ranks and assure him that if he presents this kind of sober and balanced views in his future contributions, he will always be given a good hearing, by this side of the House as well. I appreciate that. I see that the hon. member who has just sat down is also knowledgeable in this connection and that he too is able to speak with insight. In fact, he comes from a family from which one would expect such proficiency. To him, too, I want to express my best wishes for the future, and I want to assure him that if he goes on making this kind of speech in the future, we shall look forward to it, for then we shall be able to have fruitful discussions. I want to express my sincere congratulations to both hon. members on their maiden speeches.

†In this regard I would like to refer to the speech of the hon. member for Pinelands. The hon. member raised the possibility of the deletion of the last part of the paragraph which he referred to. May I say to the hon. member that this point is being considered by a sub-committee of the board. An hon. member on this side of the House referred to the Wiehahn Commission which has a general assignment in this regard, but this sub-committee has been given the task to look into this matter, and it will accordingly be considered by them. I therefore believe that we are *ad idem* that this point will have to be considered in future and I can accordingly reassure the hon. member in this regard.

As for the matters raised by the other two hon. members, may I refer to the figures that were given by the hon. member who has just sat down. If unemployment should rise to a level of 5%, we would require a fund of R350 million. Under the circumstances prevailing in South Africa, Mr. Speaker, hon. members will realize that it is a bit of a risk to have a low margin. The matter has therefore been considered by the board and it will in future always be considered continually by it. The Minister, in this instance, will always take heed of the recommendations of the board and be led by the board. However, I know that the sentiments expressed about this matter are genuine. We must be very careful not to put our sights too low because if unemployment in South Africa should increase, we may be in dire straits. Therefore I think both the hon. member and I should take heed of the advice of the board. I will always be very willing to listen to the board to see what directive they can give. In any event, I do consider the point that has been made to be a genuine one.

*Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. members for their participation.

Question agreed to.

Bill read a Second Time.

Meer kan baat vind by die Werkloosheidsfonds

'N WETSONTWERP wat voorsiening maak vir die verhoging van die maksimum-loongrens vir werkers wat tot die Werkloosheidsversekeringsfonds bydra, is gister in die Volksraad vir die tweede maal gelees.



MIN. S. P. BOTHA

Die Minister van Arbeid, mnr. S. P. Botha, het toe hy die tweede lesing van die wetsontwerp op Werkloosheidsversekering voorgestel het gesê loonverhogings het dié aanpassing nodig gemaak.

Tans is mense wie se verdienste meer is as R6 760 per jaar uitgesluit van die bepalings van die wet en 'n werker wat meer as dié bedrag verdien, is nie 'n bydraer tot die fonds nie.

Min. Botha het gesê die Werkloosheidsversekeringsraad, waarin werkgewers sowel as werknemers verteenwoordig is, het ná vertoë eenparig aanbeveel dat die loongrens tot R8 400 per jaar opgeskuif word. Dit is R700 per maand of R161,51 per week.

Die voorgestelde maksimum-loon is 'n verhoging van 24,26 persent op die huidige som van R6 760 per jaar.

Volgens die Departement van Statistiek was die gemiddelde loonverhoging vir alle klasse en rasse vanaf Oktober 1975 tot Oktober 1976 ongeveer 17 persent.

MINIMAAL

As in aanmerking geneem word dat lone intussen steeds gestyg het, is die voorgestelde verhoging nie onrealisties nie, het hy gesê.

Wat die finansiële uitwerking van die beoogde wysiging betref, bepaal Art. 29(1) van die wet dat tydelike werkers in die Staatsdiens tot die fonds moet bydra. Dit geld ook vir staatsdepartemente en provinsiale administrasies wat tydelike werkers in diens het.

Die staat se bydrae as werkgewer sal minimaal wees, aangesien werknemers op 'n salariskerf van tussen R6 760 en R8 400 per jaar, met 'n klein aantal uitsonderings, op die permanente diensstaat is en derhalwe as bydraers uitgesluit is. Daar word die bykomende uitgawe vir die finansiële jaar 1978/'79 sal na verwagting sowat R6 000 bedra.

Min. Botha het gesê hy meen dat dit wenslik is dat die wysiging so gou moontlik in werking gestel word, aangesien dit in die belang van die werkers is.

Dr. A. L. Boraine (P.F.P., Pinelands) het die voorgestelde wetgewing gesteun.

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9/2/78 Natal Mercury

JOB CRISIS HELP GIVEN

Mercury Reporter

MORE and more workers are receiving special dispensation to have their Unemployment Insurance extended beyond the six-month limit as the unemployment crisis drags on into its third year.

According to one Durban unionist many workers do not realise they can make special application once their six-month limit has expired.

Unemployment Insurance Commissioner Mr. A. Dreyer said from Pretoria yesterday his staff had processed 60 to 80 applications for extended benefits every month for the past three months.

This was a "considerable increase."

Under normal conditions a worker can only draw insurance for six months. He must then wait another six months to draw again and in the meantime must work at least 13 weeks.

This is provided his credit with the fund is good.

All applications for extensions beyond the limit are sent to the Unemployment Insurance Board in Pretoria to be considered on their merits.

If "reasonable" expense exceeded income the application would be granted, Mr. Dreyer said.

Even hire purchase instalments contracted before the applicant lost his job could be considered as reasonable expenses.

The extension was granted for a specific period, usually another six months.

But extensions too, lasted only as long as the worker's credit with the fund.

The Government is planning to widen the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Fund by lifting the salary limit on which contributions are paid.

The present limit is a salary of R563 a month. Contributions from workers and employers are based on a percentage of the salary.

FM 10/2/78
(301)

JOBLESS FUND

Raising the ceiling

Higher-income workers will be entitled to benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund if a new amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act is passed this parliamentary session.

The amendment seeks to raise the salary "ceiling" above which workers are not entitled to benefits, and are not required to contribute to the Fund, from R6 700 a year to R8 400. The ceiling was raised to the present figure in 1975.

Secretary for Labour Jaap Cilliers tells the *FM* that the new beneficiaries will receive benefits on the same basis as present contributors to the Fund — 45% of their income if they become unemployed.

He adds that, despite the additional potential burden to the Fund, the present scale of contributions will not be changed. The workers to be included would, therefore, pay 0,5% of their income to the Fund and their employers will have to chip in 0,3% of the worker's income.

"If we find that this creates problems for the Fund's viability, the Unemployment Insurance Board may take another look at the scale of contributions," adds Cilliers.

An unfortunate aspect of the new Bill is that it once again neglects to bring farm, mine and domestic workers earning less than R10,50 a week under the ambit of the Fund. The wage "floor" of R546 a year remains, as does the exclusion of farm workers, miners and domestics, the only workers likely to earn below that.

HANSARD NO. 3 Col. 117

301

Recommendations in terms of Unemployment Insurance Act

*3. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) Whether the Unemployment Insurance Board has made any recommendations to him in terms of (a) section 13(a)(ii) or (b) section 46(1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act; if so, what were the recommendations;

(2) whether he intends to take any steps in connection with these recommendations; if so, what steps; if not, why not.

†The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

1. Naam (e

2. Ouderdo

3. Ras

4. Tuiste

5. Soort w

6. Skooljar

7. Span

8. Nommer in span: skeerders dagsmanne

9. Hoe lank het u al die werk gedoen?

10. Hoe het u geleer om dit te doen?

11. Het u al ooit ander werk gedoen?

Indien wel, kort besonderhede van vorige werk:

	Plek	Tydperk	Soort werk	Weeklikse loon	Rede waarom u die werk verlaat het
1.					
2.					
3.					
4					
5.					

12. Het u al ooit daaraan gedink om ander werk te doen?

Indien wel, waarom verander u nie van werk nie?

13. Vir watter deel van die jaar doen u hierdie werk?

14. Hoeveel plase besoek u elke jaar?

'Employ black youths' appeal

Star 15/2/78

301

Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

Transvaal employers have been urged to take advantage of an easing of the black labour quota to provide jobs for youths aged 16 to 20.

Thousands of unemployed youths are walking the streets of Soweto while there are employers who want to expand their black labour quotas, say spokesmen for commerce and industry.

The "tragic" plight of youngsters caught between unemployment and school boycotts was highlighted by Mr Jan de Jager, a spokesman for the Federated Chamber of Industries.

He said employers should take maximum advantage of the concession to assist these youths.

But he warned that "there are reservations among employers about engaging potential troublemakers, bearing in mind the township disturbances."

Mrs Christiane Duval of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce did not think Johannesburg employers were prejudiced against Soweto youths because of the disturbances of the past 18 months.

"But, with thousands of experienced workers losing their jobs, the youths have had little chance of employment," she said.

THREAT

"Many thousands of youths are unemployed in Soweto. And the threat of action against 'idle' blacks makes this problem more serious."

"Some employers have received the news with disbelief because of problems encountered in the past with the quota system," she said.

"But it is a positive move of which employers should take advantage."

That was also the opinion of a spokesman for the clothing industry which has suffered badly under the quotas.

Many of the 3 500 workers retrenched in that industry last year were blacks who had lost their jobs because of the labour quota, said Mr J H Thomas.

301

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[ ] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, so as to increase the maximum earnings in respect of which contributions are payable; and to provide for incidental matters.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 3 March 1978.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 2 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 1 of Act 27 of 1967, section 1 of Act 87 of 1968, section 1 of Act 61 of 1971, section 1 of Act 12 of 1974 and section 1 of Act 51 of 1975.

1. Section 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph *(d)* of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:

"*(d)* persons whose rate of earnings calculated in the manner set out in section 50 exceeds **[six thousand seven hundred and sixty]** eight thousand four hundred rand a year and, in the case of Bantu, does not exceed five hundred and forty-six rand a year; or".

Short title and commencement.

2. This Act shall be called the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1978, and shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

No. 77, 1978

DATUM VAN INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WYSIGINGSWET OP WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERING, 1978 (WET 6 VAN 1978)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 van die Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidversekering, 1978 (Wet 6 van 1978), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van genoemde Wet op die eerste dag van Mei 1978 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Sestiende dag van Maart, Eenduisend Negehonderd Agt-en-sewentig.

N. DIEDERICHS, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. P. BOTHA.

69179—1

No. 77, 1978 31/3/78 (301)

DATE OF COMING INTO OPERATION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1978 (ACT 6 OF 1978)

Under the powers vested in me by section 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1978 (Act 6 of 1978), I do hereby declare that the said Act shall come into operation on the first day of May 1978.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Sixteenth day of March, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight.

N. DIEDERICHS, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. P. BOTHA.

5960—1

F.D.M 2/4/78

Unemployment payout up 50 pc

Pretoria Bureau

UNEMPLOYMENT benefit payments increased by nearly 50% in the six months to the end of February this year, according to the Labour Department.

They reached a record figure of R3 471 030 in February compared with R2 392 202 in August last year.

The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, Mr J Dreyer, said the total pay-out from the unemployment fund including disablement benefits amounted to R5 940 588 in February.

In August last year, it was R1 233 436 less — R4 707 436 — he said.

In February there were 46 186 beneficiaries, including the unemployed.

Meanwhile, a survey submitted to the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit by Mr Lieb Loots said less than 3% of the rural unemployed use State-run labour bureaus to find work.

Eighty per cent of rural males prefer to go from door to door seeking work and risking pass law prosecutions.

This underlined the failure of the labour bureaus, he said.

In the urban areas only 15,4% of the unemployed males used labour bureaus.

About half of the urban unemployed — 55,7% of the males and 49,5% of females — are under the age of 25, the survey showed.

HANSARD. 10. 12th APRIL 1978.
Question 457 Col. 600

301

TALK WITH MR BAR-DAVID, ADVISOR TO LESOTHO FISHERIES AT MASERU

This is a transc avid in which he explains
the fish farming

Government and p

The Fisheries Se nistry of Agriculture.
It is responsibl starting from the
construction of management.

Today the fish p vo sectors. One sector
is attached to t belongs to the villagers.
The government r s used for experimental
purposes, and als , where a big project
is planned. We have done a pilot project at Matsoku on a smaller scale
to see if the conditions are all right.

The other sector belongs to the villagers. The village either applies to the Fisheries Section for assistance or the Fisheries Section finds a good site and suggests the village establishes a fish pond in this area. Design and construction is carried out partly by us and partly by an engineer. The engineer draws up the plan; but we indicate to him the size of pond, slope of pond, water supply, etc. Construction can either be done by hand or it can be done by machinery owned by the government's Soil Conservation Section.

Difference between a pond and a dam

There is a big difference between a dam and a fish pond. It's not just a difference in size. A fish pond has a suitable shape for netting and an outlet for draining. You can control the level of water. You can control the fish population. In a dam which has been built for soil conservation purposes or irrigation you can't do all this. You can't easily drain the water if you see that the fish aren't growing or they're sick. Dams often have stones or reeds at the bottom so fish may be difficult to net.

However, we do use many dams in Lesotho for fish production. Sometimes the fish are caught with lines, sometimes with nets. We're not fertilising the dams or feeding the fish in them, but we do stock dams with fish.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

457. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1977;

(2) (a) what was the total amount (i) paid into the Fund and (ii) paid out in benefits during that year and (b) to how many applicants were benefits paid.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) R209 681 700.

(2) (a) (i) R57 280 200.

(ii) R50 731 700.

(b) 253 031.

Note: The figures furnished are provisional figures and are still subject to audit.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

No. R. 932 5 May 1978

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Labour has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), amended the regulations published under Government Notice R. 1938 of 9 December 1966, as amended by Government Notices R. 433 of 31 March 1967, R. 1344 of 9 August 1968, R. 3300 of 19 September 1969, R. 1439 of 20 August 1971, R. 967 of 14 June 1974, R. 1761 of 19 September 1975 and R. 1123 of 24 June 1977, with effect from 1 May 1978, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Annexure U.F. 1 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution in paragraph 7 for "R6 760" of "R8 400".

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID

(301)

No. R. 932 5 Mei 1978

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Arbeid het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), die regulasies gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1938 van 9 Desember 1966, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 433 van 31 Maart 1967, R. 1344 van 9 Augustus 1968, R. 3300 van 19 September 1969, R. 1439 van 20 Augustus 1971, R. 967 van 14 Junie 1974, R. 1761 van 19 September 1975 en R. 1123 van 24 Junie 1977, met ingang van 1 Mei 1978 gewysig soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan.

BYLAE

Aanhangsel U.F. 1 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf 7 "R6 760" deur "R8 400" te vervang.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

No. 952 12 May 1978

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

BANTU NOT BORN IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Minister of Labour proposes to publish a notice under the powers conferred upon him by section 2 (5) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966) withdrawing Government Notice 447 of 25 March 1966.

Interested persons who have any objections to such proposed notice should submit their objections, in writing, to the Secretary for Labour, P.O. Box 1851, Pretoria, 0001, not later than 12 June 1978.

Note.—The purpose of the proposed notice is to restore the position to what it was prior to 1 April 1966, i.e. that Bantu born outside the Republic of South Africa who are exempt from paying contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund will contribute to the Fund as from a date to be specified in the notice and that such Bantu will, subject to the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, be able to obtain benefits from the Fund while they are residing in the Republic. The proposed notice will not affect the position of those persons who enter the Republic of South Africa for the purpose of carrying out contracts of service and who upon termination of such contracts will be required to leave the Republic, as they will remain non-contributors as at present.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID

No. 952 (301) 12 Mei 1978

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

BANTOES WAT NIE IN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA GEBORE IS NIE

Die Minister van Arbeid is voornemens om, ingevolge die bevoegdhede aan hom verleen by artikel 2 (5) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), Goewermentskennisgewing 447 van 25 Maart 1966 in te trek.

Belanghebbendes wat teen die voorgestelde kennisgewing beswaar wil maak, moet hul besware voor of op 12 Junie 1978 skriftelik by die Sekretaris van Arbeid, Posbus 1851, Pretoria, 0001, indien.

Opmerking.—Die doel met die voorgestelde kennisgewing is om die posisie wat vóór 1 April 1966 geheers het te herstel, d.w.s. dat Bantoes wat buite die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gebore is en wat van die betaling van bydraes tot die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds vrygestel is, vanaf 'n datum soos in die kennisgewing gespesifiseer tot die Fonds sal bydra en dat sodanige Bantoes, onderworpe aan die bepalings van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, in staat sal wees om voordele uit die Fonds te bekom terwyl hulle in die Republiek woonagtig is. Die voorgestelde kennisgewing sal nie die posisie van daardie persone raak wat die Republiek van Suid-Afrika binnekom om dienskontrakte uit te voer en wat die Republiek by beëindiging daarvan moet verlaat nie, aangesien hulle, soos tans, nie-bydraers sal bly.

THE PROJECT

CHAPTER 1.

SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT AND DEFECTS IN RESULTS:

The object of this project was to establish the location of all contract workers living in the Cape Penins[illegible] their numbers on a map of the Peninsula, and to establis[illegible]ch [illegible] the physical [illegible] it to separate [illegible]ving The reason [illegible] are to sleep in, they invariably move around whenever they [illegible] and are able to do so. Why they move is a question to be answered by the project proposed in Chapter 6. It can be [illegible] though that apart from social [illegible]ives, or g[illegible]- caus[illegible] disl[illegible] taile[illegible] forms [illegible] known [illegible] moveme[illegible] are li[illegible] dually, [illegible] this si[illegible] sleeps i[illegible] is paid, [illegible] selves. [illegible] the type [illegible] subject t[illegible] available[illegible]

The second [illegible] thoroughly [illegible] are reporte[illegible] see these q[illegible] from Johanne[illegible]

(17) FM 12/5/78

Southampton strike

A strike by engineering staff at Southampton docks entered its sixth week on Monday. So far it has caused the diversion of about 20 ships and delayed deliveries of about 2 000 containers. Southampton is normally the most important port in England handling SA shipping.

(301) FM 12/5/78

JOBLESS FUND

Asking for extensions

Yet another sign of the times is the number of people applying to the Unemployment Insurance Fund for extended "ordinary benefits" has risen sharply.

Late last year, Minister of Labour Fanie Botha announced that the Unem[illegible]

ployment Insurance Board had considered, but rejected, amending the Unemployment Insurance Act to extend the period for which the jobless can claim benefits (presently 26 weeks). The board ruled that there was no unemployment "emergency" necessitating the measure.

Nevertheless, Secretary for Labour Jaap Cilliers points out that the jobless can still claim extended benefits — by making an application to the board. The unemployment insurance commissioner tells the *FM* a good number have been doing just that.

Certainly, the floodgates haven't been opened — but the figures show a dramatic increase from their equivalents for last year. The commissioner tells the *FM* that the board has considered 261 applications between January and April this year, compared with only 10 for the same period last year. Of these, 145 were approved, compared with three for last January-April.

Predictably, the figure appears to be growing month by month. Over a third of the applications came up last month (95) and 141 are slated to be discussed by the board in May alone.

The commissioner tells the *FM* that the extended benefits are granted to the jobless workers who are in good standing with the fund only if the board is satisfied that an applicant is suffering "undue hardship" and cannot obtain a job. The extension is usually granted for a further 26 weeks — although the board does grant 13-week extensions in some cases.

The commissioner says the figure is climbing now because the jobless are only now completing their 26-week period. If so, the figure can be expected to grow steadily — barring an unexpected upturn in the economy.

The Department of Labour has made some efforts to remind the jobless that they can claim extended benefits and the UIF pamphlet which workers receive does make this point. However, it's not clear how many workers are aware that they can claim extensions.

A further sign of the times is the fact that the fund itself paid out more in benefits last year than it received in employer, worker and state contributions (R50,7m paid out as opposed to R41,9m received).

[illegible]icture is in any event [illegible]SAR & H compounds were not [illegible]es and the broad picture [illegible]t official permission to [illegible]ble time to come through [illegible] working paper unduly.

Hansard 16. 24 May 1978
Question 3 Cols. 807

301

Temporary authority granted to Durban Unemployment Relief Fund

*3. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions:

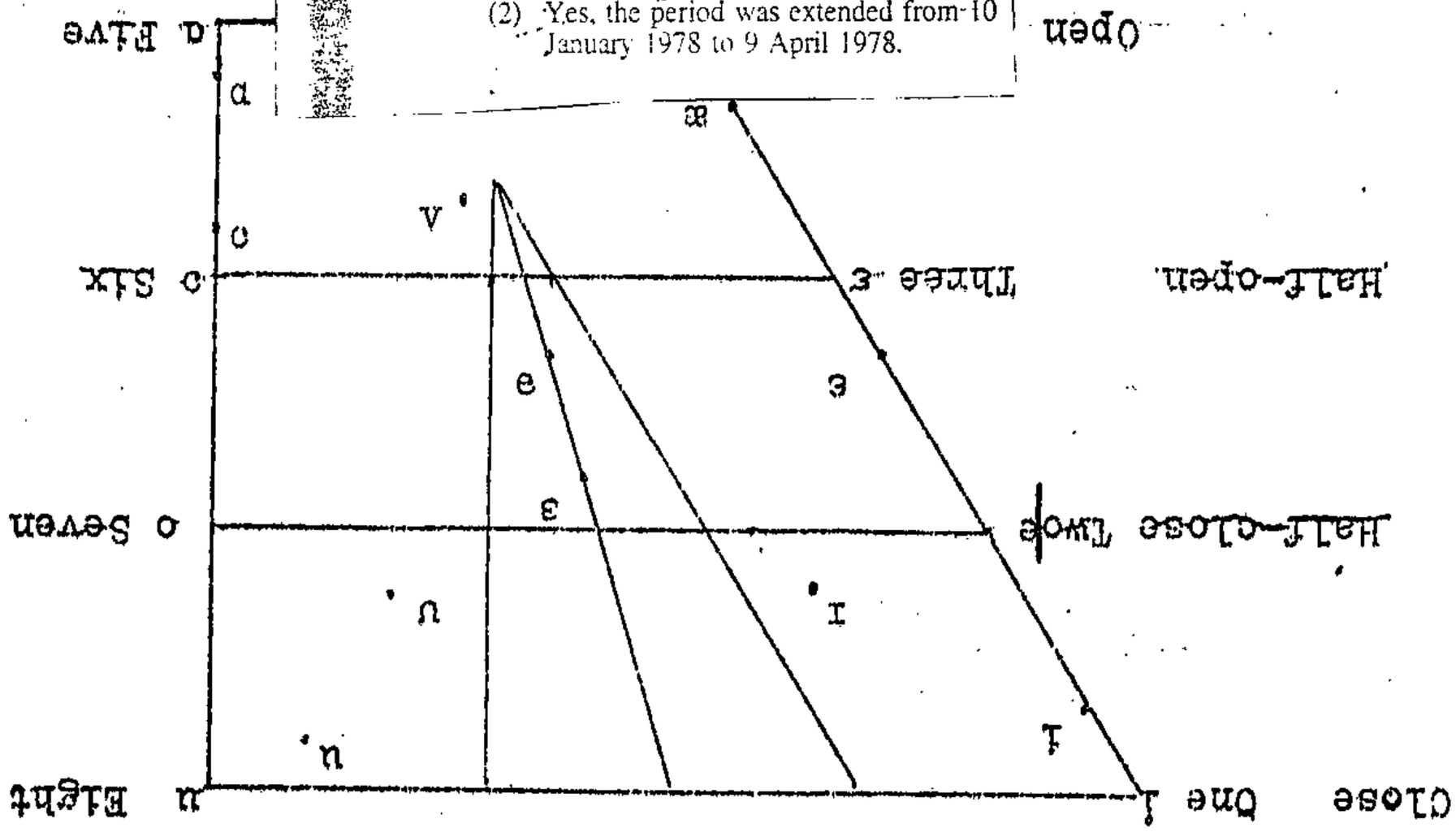
(1) Whether his Department granted a temporary authority in terms of the National Welfare Act to the Durban Unemployment Relief Fund; if so, for what period;

(2) whether consideration has been given to granting an extension of the period; if so, with what result; if not, why not.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND PENSIONS:

(1) Yes, for the period 12 October 1977 to 9 January 1978.

(2) Yes, the period was extended from 10 January 1978 to 9 April 1978.



PHONETICS

A diagrammatic representation of the approximate tongue positions of average Standard English vowels compared with the tongue positions of the cardinal vowels

154 000.

While it's not clear how many of these are contract workers or domestics (who are also excluded), Black Sash's Sheena Duncan tells the *FM* "the change would make life easier for a good many people."

Besides the advantage of being able to claim benefits, the foreigners would benefit in another way from the move, says Duncan. "Many employers still deduct UIF contributions from their foreign workers because they're not aware of the 1966 change. The worker then has to claim a refund and that's a troublesome business. There've been a lot of complaints about this of late."

She adds, however, that the exclusion of contract workers is a "tragedy." The commissioner replies: "Only foreign contract workers are excluded. Its impossible to include them." He tells the *FM* the foreigners were excluded in 1966 because "we received a good many complaints from workers who had to contribute but could not receive benefits because we don't pay them in a foreign country. This has now changed because many of the foreign blacks in SA are here for much longer periods."

Transkeians and BophuthaTswanans resident in SA are covered by the fund. But migrants from the two areas will not benefit from the new move because, says the Commissioner, Transkeians are still on the SA fund and BophuthaTswana has launched its own.

UIF FM 2/6/78

Opening up (301)

Another change for the good may be made to the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Foreign Africans (excluding Transkeians and BophuthaTswanans) may be rejoining the fund soon.

Minister of Labour Fanie Botha has announced that he proposes to restore foreign Africans to the status of contributors to and beneficiaries from the fund (they were removed in 1966) unless persuasive objections to the move are received before mid-June.



The jobless . . . no longer foreign to the fund

The move affects all Africans living in SA who were born outside SA's borders, except contract workers. It's not clear how many people are affected — the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner tells the *FM* no figures are available — but an answer in Parliament revealed recently that there are about 353 000 foreign Africans in SA at present.

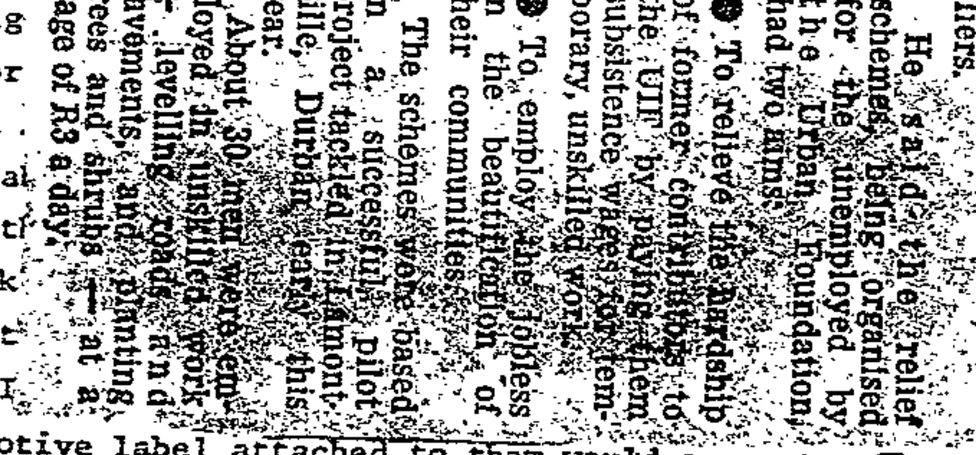
Miners are, of course, excluded from the fund but the figure is still substantial without them. A Chamber of Mines spokesman tells the *FM* there are about 199 000 non-SA-born Africans on the mines, bringing the total down to

THE HOOLIGAN RIOTS

Cape Town : August 1906

- 1 -

'Hooligan' is a word with an ancient Anglo-Saxon sound about it. In fact is is a surprisingly modern formation, first occurring in print in the London daily press during the English summer of 1898, though it was also used in the music-hall a few years earlier. Its derivation is uncertain, but it appears to have clear Irish connections. Some see it as a 'perversion' of 'Hooley's gang', though the identity of Hooley remains obscure, others take it as the fictitious name of a 'rowdy Irish family' in some music hall cop[illegible] meaning is clear: a 'hoolig[illegible] is a 'young street tough' or [illegible] was first used in the South [illegible] term was obviously well esta[illegible] became the scene of one of t[illegible] had ever known, the outbreak [illegible] 'hooligans' and one paper, t[illegible] disturbances THE HOOLIGAN RI[illegible] plex phenomenon than the emotive label attached to them would suggest. The object of this paper is primarily to unravel this complexity.



(1) [illegible] pavements [illegible] trees and [illegible] wage of R3 a day.

● To employ the jobless [illegible] beautification of [illegible] their co[illegible] communities.

The sch[illegible] on a [illegible] project ta[illegible] ville. Du[illegible] year.

About 3[illegible] ployed in [illegible] levelli[illegible] pavements [illegible] trees and [illegible] wage of R3 a day.

● To relieve the Durbanville Municipality of some of the cost of maintaining the Durbanville Old Age Home.

● To relieve the Durbanville Urban Foundation, which had two aims [illegible]

● To rel[illegible] of some [illegible] the UIF [illegible] subsist[illegible] porary, u[illegible]

● To em[illegible] in the [illegible]

The schemes were based on a successful pilot project tackled in Fairmont.

Durban early this year.

About 30 men were employed in unskilled work and levelling roads and pavements, and planting trees and shrubs — at a wage of R3 a day.

(2) [illegible] schemes, being organised by the unemployed by the Urban Foundation, with subsidies from the UIF by paying them subsistence wages for temporary, unskilled work.

(3) [illegible] Pretoria by the Secretary for Labour, Mr E A Cl[illegible] liers.

He said the relief schemes have been submitted to the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha.

This was announced in Pretoria by the Secretary for Labour, Mr E A Cl[illegible] liers.

He said the relief schemes have been submitted to the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha.

The board's recommendations have been submitted to the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha.

This was announced in Pretoria by the Secretary for Labour, Mr E A Cl[illegible] liers.

● To employ the jobless on the beautification of their communities.

The schemes were based on a successful pilot project tackled in Fairmont, Durbanville, during this year.

About 30 men were employed in unskilled work and levelling roads and pavements, and planting trees and shrubs — at a wage of R3 a day.

● To relieve the Durbanville Municipality of some of the cost of maintaining the Durbanville Old Age Home.

● To relieve the Durbanville Urban Foundation, which had two aims [illegible]

● To rel[illegible] of some [illegible] the UIF [illegible] subsist[illegible] porary, u[illegible]

● To em[illegible] in the [illegible]

Relief scheme for jobless

(1) 301
(2) 335

14/9/17

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Steps towards the creation of unemployment relief schemes, similar to those provided by the Government during the 1930s depression, have been taken by the Unemployment Insurance Board.

It has approved expenditure of between R120 000 and R200 000 from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) on the schemes proposed by the Urban Foundation for major urban areas.

The board's recommendations have been submitted to the Minister of Labour, Mr S. P. Botha.

This was announced in Pretoria by the Secretary for Labour, Mr E A Cl[illegible] liers.

He said the relief schemes, being organised by the unemployed by the Urban Foundation, with subsidies from the UIF by paying them subsistence wages for temporary, unskilled work.

● To employ the jobless on the beautification of their communities.

The schemes were based on a successful pilot project tackled in Fairmont, Durbanville, during this year.

About 30 men were employed in unskilled work and levelling roads and pavements, and planting trees and shrubs — at a wage of R3 a day.

● To relieve the Durbanville Municipality of some of the cost of maintaining the Durbanville Old Age Home.

● To relieve the Durbanville Urban Foundation, which had two aims [illegible]

● To rel[illegible] of some [illegible] the UIF [illegible] subsist[illegible] porary, u[illegible]

● To em[illegible] in the [illegible]

Of their very nature dramatic events - wars, revolutions, riots, strikes, political crises - have a magnetic appeal for the historian. Tension, excitement, unpredictability, the range of characters, the clash of personalities - features such as these present a stimulating challenge to any historian who still retains a belief in the literary nature of his craft, who seeks to construct a clear and compelling narrative. But to extract the full interest out of any dramatic event one must go beyond straightforward narrative. Events that are full of action highlight emotion and lead to the expression of social attitudes which in ordinary circumstances rarely come to the surface or are seldom allowed to be articulated. The process of analysing the causes of such events is not unlike throwing a stone into a pond and watching the ripples spread outward in ever widening circles, for the historian finds himself led to consider aspects of society of which previously he may well have been/

have been entirely unaware. Here indeed is the justification of an intelligent form of empiricism. For if the historian does his work properly, the end result must surely be a deeper knowledge of a particular society and a clearer understanding of the interconnection of the various forces, social, ideological and economic, at work within it. Such an understanding is to be achieved not by the application of any theory but rather by a careful examination of the available material, by the asking of pertinent questions and by the following up of such clues as the material may suggest.

to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour. The evidence in his case aroused my curiosity and led me back to the newspapers of the day - the Cape Times, the Cape Argus and the South African News - for further information. The newspapers provided exciting reading: each of them contained vivid and detailed narratives of the course of events. (Unfortunately none of the illustrated weekly supplements to the Cape daily papers for this particular period appear to have survived; so it has not been possible to document the narrative with contemporary photographs.) Further information was available from the verbatim procedings of the various criminal cases that arose out of the riots, while the records of the Attorney General's office preserved in the Cape Archives provided some insight into official reactions. The riots were triggered off by a demonstration of the unemployed organised by the Social Democratic Federation. To understand the implications of such a demonstration one must look at the labour situation in the Colony at the time and this in turn leads one to consider, even if in a very cursory manner, the economic position of the Cape in the years after the Anglo-Boer war-

)te in the previous table is that while the number
strong rising trend, the number of NTC passes,
er levels, is extremely small. The principal
's is that Indians encounter difficulty in be-
entices. Firms wishing to indenture an Indian
first prove to the local Apprenticeship Committee
find a White willing to be indentured.

Colleges (Athlone in Cape Town, L.C. Johnson in
nesburg, R.C. Elliott in Kimberley and Bethelsdorp
ie Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Edu-
.

a College, which will offer courses leading to
Technicians for the first time in 1977, is as
ible.

ll - and part-time students at the Peninsula
59-1972.

rolment	Enrolment excluding apprentices	Apprentices
)	138	262
.	159	302
)	177	383
	483	531

ation of Coloured Affairs, Annual Reports.

nation for the jump in 1972 figures is mainly the
olment for a newly-introduced businessmen's course.
tely, the enrolment for 'technical' courses only
g apprentices' courses) is not available.

vant to the potential supply of technicians, the
ented to show the number of Coloured matriculation
t years.

THE UIF FM 22/9/78 ~~355~~ 301

Money helps

The Unemployment Insurance Board's decision to recommend that R120 000-R200 000 be set aside for providing relief work to the jobless is a step in the right direction. But it is no solution to the joblessness problem — even in the medium-term.

The scheme the money will go to is being run by the Urban Foundation (UF) and aims to provide some of the jobless with short-term work on projects in the townships. The initial scheme will provide jobs for 470 workers in Natal and the Eastern Cape.

The projects — tree-planting, sewerage work, asphalting and the like — are chosen by the Administration Board of the particular township with the area's community council or African advisory board. In KwaMashu, the UF is working with the township's Town Council.

The councils also choose the workers who will participate in the project — a probable bone of contention for township Africans who reject the councils — but the project is run by the UF.

The Department of Labour has, however, laid down certain conditions for the projects. They must be labour intensive; they should not use imported machinery; the work must be relatively unskilled; and preference must be given to workers whose UIF benefits have been exhausted.

In addition, the department has laid down that workers participating in the project must be paid the minimum legal unskilled wage for their area — that's as little as R3 a day in some areas — and that they must work on relatively short-term projects.

The reason for this stipulation is the view that the workers must be free to take up other employment if that is offered — the UF has agreed that any workers who are offered employment while working on its project will be automatically allowed to take it up.

Indeed, UF's Lorraine Wilkinson tells the *FM* that one of the key advantages of the scheme is that it anables the participants to find permanent jobs. Of the 30 workers who took part in a pilot project in Durban's Lamontville, 28 found other jobs, she says: "They had the advantage of a reference from us."

She concedes that the wage offered to the workers is hardly princely, but adds: "The key effect is on the man's dignity. At least he has a pay packet, however small, to take home at the end of the week."

While only three projects are to get under way immediately, others are planned for the Transvaal and West Cape. The UF is confident of getting further assistance from the Unemployment Insurance Fund for these projects.

For the jobless involved, it is obviously better to have short-term work at low wages than no work at all. But it is no long-term solution, just as it is unlikely that really significant numbers of unemployed people can be involved in the projects.

301

Unemployment fund could run at a loss

RDM 5/10/78

Pretoria Bureau

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund could run at a loss of R1-million a month for the last five months of the year, because of the continued high level of unemployment.

Pressure on the fund has never been greater, and labour leaders yesterday called on the Government to raise the State's contribution.

The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, Mr J Dreyer, said in Pretoria yesterday that the last of the State's annual R7-million contribution to the fund was used up in July, and heavy monthly losses were now virtually inevitable.

In July the total payout from the fund was R6 322 354.

Payments by employers and employees into the fund was R4 898 060. The last of the State's contribution totalled R498 945, and interest on the fund's R198-million amounted to R1 270 580.

Although Mr Dreyer declined to comment, it is probable that the R7-million will be increased.

No appeal

Unemployment Insurance Fund faces R1m a month losses

5/10/26 (301)

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Unemployment Insurance Fund could be running at a loss of R1 000 000 a month for the last five months of the year, because of the continued high level of unemployment.

Pressure on the fund has never been greater, and labour leaders yesterday [redacted]led on the Government to [redacted]se the State's contribu-[redacted]n.

The Unemployment In-[redacted]ance Commissioner, Mr. [redacted]Dreyer, said in Pretoria [redacted]sterday that the last of the [redacted]te's annual R7 000 000 [redacted]ntribution to the fund was [redacted]d up in July, and heavy [redacted]nthly losses were now vir-[redacted]lly inevitable.

[redacted]n July, total payout from [redacted]e fund amounted to [redacted]322 354.

[redacted]Payments by employers [redacted]nd employees into the fund [redacted]mounted to R4 898 060. The last of the State's contribution totalled R498 945 and interest on the fund's R198 million amounted to R1 270 580.

The department is reluctant to sell off investments to meet the expected continued heavy demand on the fund's resources, but there may be no alternative.

From the beginning of [redacted]ext year the fund will be en-[redacted]tled to another injection of [redacted]sh from the Government.

Although Mr. Dreyer [redacted]clined to comment, it is [redacted]obable that the [redacted]000 000 grant will have [redacted]be increased.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

No. 2180 (301) 3 November 1978

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN EXCLUSIONS MADE IN TERMS OF SECTION 2 (5)

The Minister of Labour proposes to publish a notice under the powers conferred upon him by section 2 (5) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), withdrawing Government Notices 124 of 2 February 1962, 205 of 16 February 1962, 1024 of 12 July 1963, 1089 of 19 July 1963, 63 of 17 January 1964, 107 of 31 January 1964 as amended by Government Notice 1831 of 13 November 1964, 1157 of 7 August 1964 as amended by Government Notice 213 of 19 February 1965, 1228 of 14 August 1964, 1546 of 9 October 1964, 1627 of 23 October 1964, 1626 of 23 October 1964, 1742 of 30 October 1964, 1741 of 30 October 1964, 1867 of 20 November 1964, 1866 of 20 November 1964 and 1919 of 27 November 1964.

Interested persons who have any objections to the proposed notice should submit their objections, in writing, to the Secretary for Labour, P.O. Box 1851, Pretoria, 0001, not later than 4 December 1978.

Note.—The purport of the proposed notice is that members of the funds referred to in Annexure A who are excluded from the definition of "contributor" in terms of the above-mentioned notices shall be regarded as contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund with effect from the date of withdrawal of the relevant notices.

ANNEXURE A

Name of Fund	*Number and date of notice*
Pretoria Municipal Pension Fund	124 of 2/2/62.
Johannesburg Municipal Pension Fund	205 of 16/2/62.
Krugersdorp Municipal Pension Fund	1024 of 12/7/63.
Germiston Municipal Pension Fund	1089 of 19/7/63.
Potchefstroom Municipal Pension Fund	63 of 17/1/64.
Orange Free State Joint Municipal Pension Fund	107 of 31/1/64, as amended by 1831 of 13/11/64.
Natal Joint Municipal Pension Fund	1157 of 7/8/64, as amended by 213 of 19/2/65.
Joint Municipal Pension Fund (Transvaal)	1228 of 14/8/64.
Cape Town Municipal Pension Fund	1546 of 9/10/64.
East London Municipal Pension and Gratuity Fund	1627 of 23/10/64.
Pietermaritzburg Superannuation Fund	1626 of 23/10/64.
Worcester Municipal Pension Fund	1742 of 30/10/64.
Paarl Municipal Pension Fund	1741 of 30/10/64.
Port Elizabeth Municipal Pension Fund	1867 of 20/11/64.
Cape Joint Pension Fund	1866 of 20/11/64.
Durban Corporation Superannuation Fund	1919 of 27/11/64.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID

No. 2180 3 November 1978

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

VOORGESTELDE INTREKKING VAN SEKERE UITSLUITINGS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 2 (5) GEMAAK

Die Minister van Arbeid is voornemens, ingevolge die bevoegdheid aan hom verleen by artikel 2 (5) (d) van die Werkloosheidsversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), om 'n kennisgewing te publiseer ingevolge waarvan Goewermentskennisgewings 124 van 2 Februarie 1962, 205 van 16 Februarie 1962, 1024 van 12 Julie 1963, 1089 van 19 Julie 1963, 63 van 17 Januarie 1964, 107 van 31 Januarie 1964 soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing 1831 van 13 November 1964, 1157 van 7 Augustus 1964 soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing 213 van 19 Februarie 1965, 1228 van 14 Augustus 1964, 1546 van 9 Oktober 1964, 1627 van 23 Oktober 1964, 1626 van 23 Oktober 1964, 1742 van 30 Oktober 1964, 1741 van 30 Oktober 1964, 1867 van 20 November 1964, 1866 van 20 November 1964 en 1919 van 27 November 1964 ingetrek word.

Belanghebbendes wat teen die voorgestelde kennisgewing beswaar wil maak, moet hul besware voor of op 4 Desember 1978 skriftelik by die Sekretaris van Arbeid, Posbus 1851, Pretoria, 0001, indien.

Opmerking.—Die doel met die voorgestelde kennisgewing is om lede van die fondse gemeld in Bylae A en wat uitgesluit is van die woordbepaling van "bydraer" ingevolge die Goewermentskennisgewings hierbo vermeld met ingang van die datum van intrekking van die betrokke kennisgewings as bydraes tot die Werkloosheidsversekeringsfonds te beskou.

BYLAE A

Naam van fonds	*Nommer en datum van kennisgewing*
Pretoriase Munisipale Pensioenfonds	124 van 2/2/62.
Johannesburgse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	205 van 16/2/62.
Krugersdorpse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1024 van 12/7/63.
Germistonse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1089 van 19/7/63.
Potchefstroomse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	63 van 17/1/64.
Oranje-Vrystaatse Gemeenskaplike Munisipale Pensioenfonds	107 van 31/1/64 soos gewysig by 1831 van 13/11/64.
Natalse Gemeenskaplike Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1157 van 7/8/64 soos gewysig by 213 van 19/2/65.
Gemeenskaplike Munisipale Pensioenfonds (Transvaal)	1228 van 14/8/64.
Kaapstadse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1546 van 9/10/64.
Oos-Londense Munisipale Pensioen- en Gratifikasiefonds	1627 van 23/10/64.
Pietermaritzburgse Pensioenfonds	1626 van 23/10/64.
Worcesterse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1742 van 30/10/64.
Paarlse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1741 van 30/10/64.
Port Elizabethse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1867 van 20/11/64.
Kaaplandse Gemeenskaplike Pensioenfonds	1866 van 20/11/64.
Durban Corporation Superannuation Fund	1919 van 27/11/64.

6. Has the above person(s) helped to solve your problems?

.....

.....

5. Whom do you take your problems to? .....

UIF FM 10/11/78

The locals join

(301)

Is a pension fund a substitute for unemployment insurance benefits? No says the Unemployment Insurance Board which has been progressively restoring workers who belong to funds to the ranks of UIF contributors.

The latest workers to be affected are those employed by municipalities. Minister of Labour Fanie Botha has announced that he is planning to withdraw a series of government notices dating back to the early Sixties, whereby workers belonging to municipal pension funds are excluded from contributing to or benefiting from UIF.

The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner says most municipal workers who are on the permanent staff of their municipalities will be affected. Presently they only contribute to UIF for the first two years they are employed and are only entitled to benefits for a limited time after that.

The Commissioner tells the *FM* that the move is part of a policy decision by the Board which has been in operation for some years. Originally members of a good few pension funds were disqualified from UIF, but most of these exemptions have been withdrawn. The decision to restore municipal workers is the latest step in the process, he says.

A major category of workers still excluded are those in the government service on the public service fixed establishment. Temporary government workers are, however, covered by UIF.

Botha's announcement is only a statement of intention and objectors have until December 4 to state their case. It is likely, however, that municipal workers who fall within the wage bracket entitling them to UIF benefits will soon be back.

Widows pay to get benefits

15/11/78

(30)

Mercury Reporter

THE Minister of Labour is to be asked to ensure that widows and dependents be informed of benefits they can get from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Mr. Geoff Oldfield MP, NRP spokesman on pensions, has written asking the minister to investigate the fact that some widows are going to agencies and losing 10 percent of their benefits because they do not know his department will ensure they get the full amount.

"The employer of a deceased contributor should be required to inform widows of the possibility of receiving these allowances by making application direct," he said.

Natal Widow Centre, 302 Gardiner House, Gardiner Street has been set up to help widows claim their benefits but charges them 10 percent commission.

Partner

Mr. Tom Kaber is its consultant and his partner is Mr. Fransie du Toit.

They say the centre does it quicker, that it insures the widow gets all the benefits to which she is entitled and they go to her home.

Letters go from the centre to widows and dependents telling them that under the Unemployment Insurance Act they may have a claim which could be worth as much as R1 500.

The widow is asked to sign a special power of attorney which, among other things, means she must hand back 10 percent of benefit paid.

Benefit

If she is eligible for the maximum benefit and her husband had been on the top salary allowed by the fund, the centre would get a R160 commission.

"The people we help are in the lower-income group. Some are illiterate and find it difficult to make application.

"We go to their homes, to the employers and, if necessary, apply for a contribution record from Pretoria," said Mr. Kaber.

"The estates are frozen and we help to get them some money quickly. We are giving a service."

Critical

Mr. Oldfield said: "In most cases the breadwinner has died and a 10 percent loss could be critical."

Since May, anyone earning R700 or less a month pays into the fund.

Mr. Kaber said centres had been opened by other people in Pretoria and Pietermaritzburg and there was obviously a need.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

Hansard 16 Que Col 830

675. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower Utilization:

3/6/80 (301)

(1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1979;

(2) (a) what was the amount (i) paid into the Fund and (ii) paid out in benefits during that year and (b) to how many applicants were benefits paid?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION:

(1) R205 260 187.

(2) (a) (i) R86 373 574;

(ii) R82 899 786.

(b) 264 696.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

678. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower Utilization:

(a) How many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1979 and (b) how many employees were paying contributions to the Fund at that date?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION:

(a) 105 190.

(b) 3 051 434.

SOCIAL SECURITY -

UNEMPLOYMENT

301

3/2/79

9/12/79

Transkei call for UIF money

UMTATA — The South African Government made it impossible for Transkeian citizens to receive their unemployment benefits, a ruling-party member told the Transkei National Assembly yesterday.

Mr A. Matolengwe (Transkei National Independence Party, Nqamakwe) moved that the Transkeian Government ask the South African Government to transfer all Unemployment Insurance Fund money owing to Transkeians to the Transkeian Treasury.

Mr Matolengwe said the manner in which the fund was put to workers was "so flowery" that they were unaware of certain implications.

"I brought this motion because the situation is becoming crucial. Our people working in South Africa are being ejected and many have suffered heavy losses."

Workers were unaware of the conditions under which they were entitled to UIF benefits, he said. — DDR

301

For Bill text
see Acts 1979

STAATSKOERANT

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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VOL. 169] KAAPSTAD, 4 JULIE 1979 [No. 6546
CAPE TOWN, 4 JULY 1979

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1438. 4 Julie 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 97 van 1979: Tweedewysigingswet op Werkloosheidversekering, 1979.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 1438. 4 July 1979.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 97 of 1979: Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1979.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, in order to preserve for a period of three years the right of certain persons, who were contributors immediately prior to Venda's becoming independent, to benefits and allowances; and to provide for incidental matters.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 21 June 1979.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Insertion of section 64D in Act 30 of 1966.

1. The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, is hereby amended by the insertion of the following section after section 64C:

"Preservation of certain rights after Venda becomes independent.

64D. (1) No benefit or allowance payable to any person under Chapter VI immediately prior to the date on which Venda becomes independent and no benefit or allowance to which any person has become entitled under the said Chapter before that date, shall cease to be payable on or after that date by reason only that the person concerned ceased to be a contributor by virtue of Venda's becoming independent or that Venda no longer forms part of the Republic.

(2) Any person who, if he had not ceased to be a contributor as contemplated in subsection (1) or if Venda had not ceased to be a part of the Republic, would have been entitled in terms of any provision of Chapter VI to receive or to be paid any benefit or allowance in respect of any period of unemployment occurring within three years of the date on which Venda becomes independent, shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (5), be entitled to receive or to be paid such benefit or allowance in respect of any such period of unemployment as if he had not so ceased to be a contributor or Venda had not ceased to be a part of the Republic.

(3) The employment of any person in Venda during the period of three years referred to in subsection (2) shall, for the purposes of Chapter VI, not be regarded as employment of that person as a contributor, but as employment otherwise than as a contributor.

(4) Any employer who in Venda employs any person referred to in subsection (2), shall keep and retain for the purposes of this section the records and the record card referred to in sections 32 and 33, and any such person who is so employed shall for such purpose keep and retain the record card referred to in section 33.

Support for removal of race curb

Cape Times 1/8/79

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A Mr Fanie Botha, said the bill was aimed "at removing certain discriminatory measures against blacks".

Mr Botha also said the bill was aimed at improving the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The fund will no longer apply to contract workers who enter South Africa and have to return to their countries of origin. The amendment means that they will not have to make contributions when they may not receive the benefits from it.

The existing law laid down that black people who were employed mainly or only in rural areas and those who earned less than R546 a year were excluded as contributors to the fund.

"I thought it good to do away with this discrimination against black workers because it is no longer justified and the proposed amendments bring it about," Mr Botha said.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on labour, Dr Alex Boraine, MP, said there were a number of important measures in the bill and he was grateful for the changes that had been introduced.

"It speaks very well for the work done by the department and the leadership the minister has given," he said.

Further changes could be expected following the reports of the Riekert and Wiehahn commissions.

Recent reports indicated that unemployment levels would continue at their existing level and this made the legislation particularly important, he said

The removal of the restriction on black people in rural areas and the income barrier were both measures the PFP had been pleading for, Dr Boraine said.

NRP spokesman, Mr Ron Miller, MP, welcomed the measure and said the refinements to law had been introduced without incorporating the effects of socialism.

However, he had reservations about the extension of unemployment benefits to rural workers as this could cost farmers R1 million a year. He felt that a large number of workers could start making contributions to the fund without deriving any benefit.

3.1 Output projections, 1970-1980

Data for at least another 3 years have become available since Pleman made his projections and, indeed, by mid-1977 we are well on our way to 1980. It seems useful to make a very preliminary testing of the projections against the facts-to-date (3.1.1). Also to take note of the mid-1970's in the early 1980's.

13.) This is especially so of the Chewa-speakers, who have been greatly involved in labour migration as other groups, and who have

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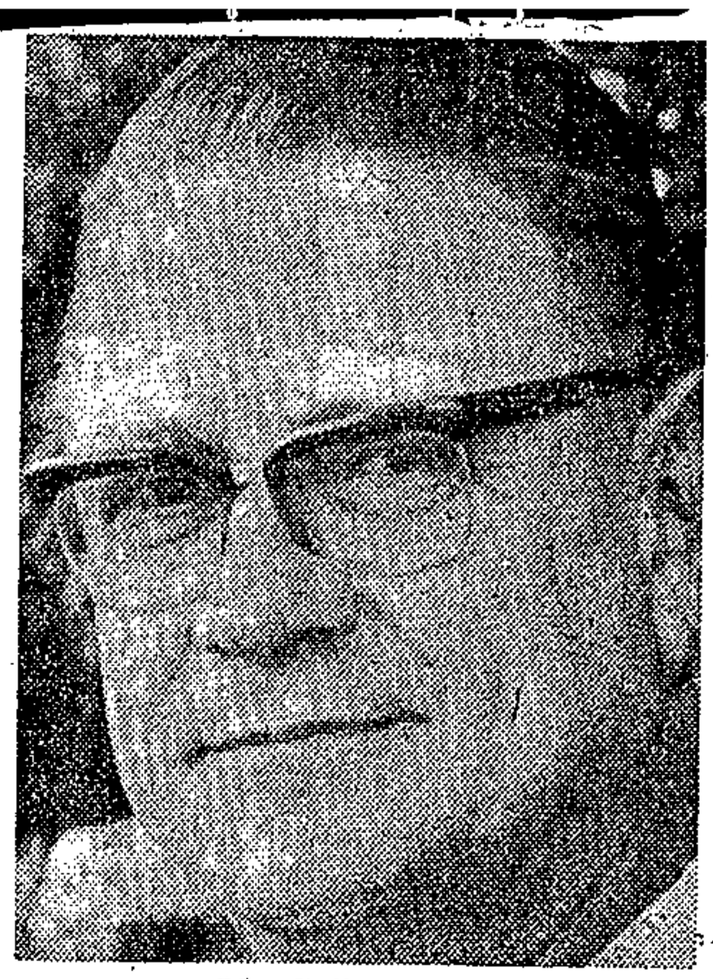
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Removal of discrimination welcomed by opposition

Racism move on jobless



Mr S P Botha

(301) Argus 13/2/79

Parliamentary Staff

THE proposed removal of discrimination, particularly against black people, from certain provisions of South Africa's unemployment insurance legislation was welcomed by all parties in the Assembly yesterday.

One of the proposed amendments, contained in the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill, removes discrimination against certain black people employed in rural areas.

The Bill, introduced by the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, passed its second reading in the Assembly yesterday with the support of all parties.

Excluded

It amends an existing provision in the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1966 in terms of which blacks whose earnings do not exceed R546 a year are excluded from the definition of 'contributor.'

The proposed amendment removes this stipulation and empowers the State President to alter the prescribed amount by proclamation in the Government Gazette when necessary.

Speaking in the second-reading debate, Dr A L Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said the Bill proposed a number of important changes which were welcomed by the official Opposition.

Dr Boraine said his party welcomed the proposed deletion of the term 'Bantu' from the Act and its substitution by the term 'black.' This was something the PFP had requested for some time.

The PFP, he said, had reservations about some aspects of the Bill.

Dr Boraine warned that many unemployed people knew nothing about the rights and privileges they had. He sought an assurance from the Government that such people would have the fullest access to information or advice on what their rights were.

The unemployed, irrespective of whether they were white or black, deserved the greatest sympathy if they were unemployed through no fault of their own.

Mr R B Miller (NRP Durban North) said he wished to compliment the Minister and his staff on improving the existing legislation without introducing elements of socialism in the private enterprise system.

The NRP also welcomed the removal of discrimination, Mr Miller said.

The Bill meant, as he saw it, that agricultural workers would now fall within the orbit of the unemployment insurance fund.

Moving the second reading, the Minister said the Bill was aimed primarily at removing certain discriminatory measures against blacks. Another aim was to improve the administration of the Act.

The Bill excludes as contributors to the unemployment insurance fund contract workers who enter South Africa and have to return to their countries of origin.

The amendment rectifies the position whereby these contract workers have to contribute but may not receive benefits [illegible] Republic.

CAPE TIMES 14/2/79 301



Botha to reconsider UIF excluded workers

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday he was prepared to reconsider the position of certain workers still excluded from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

During the third reading debate on the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill, Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said he believed most agricultural workers, seasonal workers and domestic workers were still excluded from obtaining unemployment benefits.

"I hope the time will come when this large group of our labour force will be included. It is a considerable number of people who are still excluded from contributing to the unemployment insurance fund and therefore from receiving benefits," Dr Boraine said.

Mr Botha replied that while there might have been valid reasons in the past for the exclusion of certain agricultural workers; structural changes were occurring in the agricultural industry which could permit a re-examination of the position in consultation with the industry.

"I am prepared to look again to see if, in the changed circumstances, certain further people could be included," he said.

Earlier, Dr Boraine noted that the Bill removed certain discriminatory measures and said this was to be welcomed.

"We hope this augurs well for further moves to remove discrimination in other labour legislation this session," he added.

During committee stage discussion on the Bill, Dr Boraine said he was concerned that the amendment Bill was doing away with review boards.

While he welcomed the increase in the period given for appeal against claims officer's decisions, he felt that many unemployed workers had little understanding of the benefits system and did not know they could appeal against a decision denying them benefits.

Mr Botha assured Dr Boraine that all workers would be notified of their right of appeal.

The Bill was not amended in committee and was read a third time without objection. — Sapa

opposition.

The only change in principle is the scrapping of the R10,50 a week (R546 a year) wage "floor" below which workers may not contribute to or receive benefits from the fund. Secretary for Labour Jaap Cilliers points out that this clause, which



Jaap Cilliers . . . a facelift for the UIF

disqualified only Africans, has become redundant: "No city workers earn less than that now."

Some African workers — particularly women — still earn less than R10,50 in country towns. A recent Wage Board investigation found that the average wage of unskilled women in the food industry in one rural area was a bare R9.56. These people will now be covered by the Fund.

But agricultural and domestic workers are still excluded from the Fund — irrespective of how much or how little they earn. The reason, says Cilliers, is practical: "It would be virtually impossible to administer." Although Labour Minister Fanie Botha told Parliament that he was prepared to refer the position of farm workers to the Unemployment Insurance Board, Cilliers explains that Botha was not referring to all farm jobs, but only to types of farming whose production processes have changed over the last few years, such as chicken farming. In these jobs, a large number of workers are concentrated in factory like conditions under one roof and administration would be easier.

The other legislative changes are part of streamlining which has been under way for some time. Among them:

- The Minister of Labour will now be able to raise (in line with inflation) the wage "ceiling" (now R700) a month) above which workers cannot benefit from the Fund, without first going to Parliament.
- Sick workers can claim benefits after two (instead of three) weeks off the job, and full benefits after four (instead of six) weeks.
- Maternity benefits have also been improved. Instead of being available only from the date of application, they can be paid for up to 26 weeks retrospectively. Thus a mother who applied for benefits only after the birth of her child can now claim pre-natal benefits.

Cilliers also tells the *FM* that his department has translated the Fund's rules into various African languages and distributed the translations to employers and government offices.

JOBLESS FUND

Beneficial changes

The Unemployment Insurance Fund will get a facelift when the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill becomes law. The bill passed through the lower house this week with the support of the official

Amount paid out by Workmen's Compensation Fund in respect of industrial accidents

Hansard 3 (135) 21/2/79

65. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Labour:

302

(1) How many industrial accidents occurred during the year ended 31 December 1978;

(2) what amount was paid out by the Workmen's Compensation Fund in respect of such accidents;

(3) what was the total period that the injured persons were off work as a result of such accidents.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) 194 711.

(2) R32 608 814,93.

(3) 2 494 640 days.

Note: The above-mentioned statistics relate to the Accident Fund only and not to the other insurance carriers. In so far as item (3) is concerned, the details relate to the year 1975 as statistics for later years are not available as yet.

STAATSKOERANT

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VOL. 165] KAAPSTAD, 14 MAART 1979 [No. 6342

CAPE TOWN, 14 MARCH 1979

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 499. 14 Maart 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 9 van 1979: Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidverseke-ring, 1979.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 499. 14 March 1979.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 9 of 1979: Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1979.

Act No. 9, 1979 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1979.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[ ] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, with regard to certain definitions; in order to provide for moneys which cannot be refunded, to be retained in the unemployment insurance fund; for moneys appropriated by Parliament to be used to make payments to certain dependants of deceased contributors; for the alteration of the area of jurisdiction of an unemployment benefit committee; for the extension of the period permitted for lodging appeals from unemployment benefit committees to the board; for a different method of appointment, and the extension of the duties and powers, of claims officers; for the extension of the period permitted for lodging appeals from claims officers to unemployment benefit committees; for the substitution and extension of the provisions relating to the payment of benefits; for the further regulation of the acquisition and disposal of movable and immovable property; for the recovery of losses or damages caused to the unemployment insurance fund; for the inclusion of additional information in the annual report of the Secretary; and for the substitution of the matters in respect of which regulations may be made; and to provide for incidental matters.

(Afrikaans text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 6 March 1979.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 1 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 1 of Act 29 of 1977.

1. Section 1 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the definition of "actuary" of the following definition:

"'actuary' means a Fellow of **[the Institute of Actuaries (London) or of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland or any other person recognized as such]** an institute or a faculty, society or chapter of actuaries approved by the Minister **[for the purposes of this Act]**;";

(b) by the deletion of the definition of "Bantu";

(c) by the substitution for the definition of "benefits" of the following definition:

"'benefits' means the benefits referred to in **[section]** sections 34, 35, 36 or 37, and includes, for the purposes of sections 7 *(a)*, **[35,]** 43, 44 and 61 (1) *(a)*, the allowances referred to in **[sections 38 and]** section 48;";

(d) by the insertion after the definition of "benefits" of the following definition:
"'Black' means any person who is a member of an aboriginal race or tribe of Africa;";

(e) by the substitution for the definition of "officer" of the following definition:
"'officer' means **[a person on the fixed establishment of the public service]** an officer as defined in section 1 of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act No. 54 of 1957);"; and

(f) by the deletion of the definition of "rural area".

Amendment of section 2 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 1 of Act 27 of 1967, section 1 of Act 87 of 1968, section 1 of Act 61 of 1971, section 1 of Act 12 of 1974, section 1 of Act 51 of 1975 and section 1 of Act 6 of 1978.

2. Section 2 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph *(a)* of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:
"*(a)* Persons who enter the Republic for the purpose of carrying out a contract of service, apprenticeship or learnership within the Republic if upon the termination thereof the employer is required by law or by the contract of service, apprenticeship or learnership, as the case may be, or by any other agreement or undertaking, to repatriate that person, or that person is so required to **[return to the country from which he entered]** leave the Republic; or";

(b) by the deletion of paragraph *(c)* of subsection (2);

(c) by the substitution for paragraph *(d)* of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:
"*(d)* persons whose rate of earnings calculated in the manner set out in section 50 exceeds eight thousand four hundred rand a year **[and, in the case of Bantu, does not exceed five hundred and forty-six rand a year]**, which rate of earnings may, after consultation with the board by the Minister, be altered by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette* with effect from a date specified in the proclamation; or";

(d) by the substitution for paragraphs *(m)* and *(n)* of subsection (2) of the following paragraphs respectively:
"*(m)* persons employed by a provincial administration (including a school or hospital board under the control of a provincial administration) who contribute to **[a pension fund administered by the province and who upon retirement are entitled to receive from such pension fund a pension payable in whole or in part in the form of an annuity, including probationer nurses so employed whether they contribute to a pension fund or not]** the Government Service Pension Fund established by section 3 of the Government Service Pensions Act, 1973 (Act No. 57 of 1973); or

(n) persons who in terms of section 23 of the **[Vocational Education Act, 1955 (Act No. 70 of 1955)]** Educational Services Act, 1967 (Act No. 41 of 1967), section 12 of the Coloured Persons Education Act, 1963 (Act No. 47 of 1963), and section 12 of the Indians Education Act, 1965 (Act No. 61 of 1965), are for all purposes in respect of pension and retirement benefits dealt with as if they **[were employed in posts classified in the public service]** occupied posts included in a division of the public service referred to in section 3 (1) *(a)* of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act No. 54 of 1957); or";

(e) by the substitution for paragraph *(p)* of subsection (2) of the following paragraph:

"*(p)* officers on the fixed establishment of Parliament; or"; and

(f) by the deletion of paragraph *(q)* of subsection (2).

Amendment of section 6 of Act 30 of 1966.

3. Section 6 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the insertion of the following paragraph after paragraph *(f)*:

"*(f*A*)* any moneys paid erroneously to the fund and which, in the opinion of the Secretary, cannot be refunded;".

Amendment of section 7 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 1 of Act 118 of 1977.

4. Section 7 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph *(b)* of the following paragraph:

"*(b)* the payment of any amounts payable in terms of section **[40]** 38;".

Amendment of section 9 of Act 30 of 1966.

5. Section 9 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) The Minister may, out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, and subject to such conditions as the Treasury may impose, including conditions as to interest and repayment, at any time advance to the fund such moneys required to defray any expenditure incurred in connection with the administration of this Act, including the payment of benefits in terms thereof and amounts payable in terms of section 38, as the Minister, in consultation with the Treasury, may determine.".

Amendment of section 13 of Act 30 of 1966.

6. Section 13 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph *(c)* of the following paragraph:

"*(c)* it shall determine the benefits, if any, to be paid in terms of section **[37 (3) or 38 (3)]** 35 (14) or 36 (9);";

Amendment of section 16 of Act 30 of 1966.

7. Section 16 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) The Minister shall, after consultation with the board, by notice in the *Gazette* establish one or more unemployment benefit committees having jurisdiction in an area or areas specified in such notice, and may in like manner alter the area or areas in which such a committee shall have jurisdiction.".

Amendment of section 17 of Act 30 of 1966.

8. Section 17 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraph *(b)*.

Amendment of section 21 of Act 30 of 1966.

9. Section 21 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) Any person (including a claims officer) aggrieved by a decision of a committee in regard to any—

(a) application for benefits; or

(b) other matter arising under this Act,

may appeal to the board against such decision, provided such appeal is lodged in writing within **[fourteen]** thirty days after the date on which he is notified of the decision or such further period as the board may determine.".

Amendment of section 26 of Act 30 of 1966.

10. Section 26 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) The **[Minister]** Secretary may **[by notice in the *Gazette*]** in writing appoint any officers or other State employees as claims officers and shall **[in such**

notice] specify the area or areas in which each claims officer shall have jurisdiction, and may alter such area or areas.'';

(b) by the substitution for paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* of subsection (2) of the following paragraphs respectively:

''*(a)* receive applications for benefits made in terms of section 35, 36 or 37 and for allowances made in terms of section 48;

(b) after enquiry determine whether any application for benefits or allowances shall be granted, and if so, what benefits or allowances shall be paid;

(c) authorize the payment from the fund of the benefits or allowances granted **[by him]**.'';

(c) by the deletion of paragraph *(d)* of subsection (2); and

(d) by the substitution for subsection (4) of the following subsection:

''(4) A claims officer may delegate any power conferred upon him by this Act to any officer or employee designated to assist him in terms of subsection (3) and any decision taken by such officer or employee under the powers so delegated to him shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the decision of the claims officer.''.

Amendment of section 27 of Act 30 of 1966.

11. Section 27 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

''(1) Any person aggrieved by a decision of a claims officer in regard to any—

(a) application for benefits; or

(b) other matter arising under this Act,

may appeal to the committee having jurisdiction in the area wherein such matter arises, against such decision, provided such appeal is lodged in writing within **[twenty-one]** thirty days after the date on which he is notified of the decision or such further period as the committee may determine.''.

Amendment of section 29 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 2 of Act 51 of 1975 and section 2 of Act 29 of 1977.

12. Section 29 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph *(b)* of subsection (6) of the following paragraph:

''*(b)* When a contributor is for any reason absent from work during a portion of any week and is entitled to at least one day's earnings in respect of that week, that week shall for the purposes of this Act be regarded as a period of employment, and contributions for that week shall be payable at the full rate in respect of that contributor's normal weekly earnings **[for that week]**.''.

Amendment of section 33 of Act 30 of 1966.

13. Section 33 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsections (3) and (4) of the following subsections respectively:

''(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), the employer of a contributor who is, in terms of section **[38 (4) or 39 (3)]** 36 (1) or 37 (6) deemed to be unemployed, and who has applied for **[an allowance or]** benefits, shall, at the request of a claims officer, forthwith forward to that officer the record card of that contributor, together with a statement containing such information and particulars in respect of the contributor as may be prescribed.

(4) A contributor shall retain his record card delivered to him in terms of subsection (2) until he is required by the claims officer to deliver it to him when applying for benefits

in terms of section 35, 36 or 37 or an allowance under section [38 or] 48 or until he is again employed as a contributor, when he shall deliver it to his new employer.".

Substitution of section 34 of Act 30 of 1966.

14. The following section is hereby substituted for section 34 of the principal Act:

"Payment of benefits to contributors.

34. (1) Whenever a contributor is or becomes unemployed, he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be entitled to receive out of the fund—

(a) unemployment benefits in terms of section 35; or

(b) illness benefits in terms of section 36; or

(c) maternity benefits in terms of section 37.

(2) *(a)* The benefits payable to a contributor during any period of unemployment shall be calculated at the rate of 45 per cent of the normal weekly earnings at which he was last employed as a contributor.

(b) If a claims officer is satisfied that a contributor has been employed at different rates of earnings as a contributor and that he has not been employed for more than thirteen weeks at the rate of earnings at which he was last employed as a contributor, or whenever there is a dispute as to the normal rate of earnings at which a contributor was last employed, the claims officer may determine that benefits be paid in respect of the rate of earnings at which he considers the contributor is or was at any time normally employed, or, if in his opinion the contributor cannot be held to have been normally employed at any particular rate of earnings, then on such basis as he considers equitable in the circumstances.

(3) The amount of any benefits to which a contributor may become entitled shall be calculated in respect of a calendar week, and the amount of the benefits in respect of any period less than one calendar week shall be calculated on the basis of seven working days in any calendar week, a short working day counting as a full working day.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sections 47 and 49, the benefits that may be paid to a contributor shall not exceed—

(a) one week's benefits for each completed four weeks' employment as a contributor between the first day of January 1950 and the thirtieth day of July 1962; and

(b) one week's benefits for each completed six weeks' employment as a contributor on or after the thirtieth day of July 1962.

(5) Subject to the provisions of sections 35 (14) and 36 (9), a contributor shall not be entitled to receive benefits for more than twenty-six weeks in any period of fifty-two consecutive weeks.

(6) *(a)* A contributor who loses his employment and who receives from his last employer wages in lieu of a period of notice, shall be deemed to have been employed during that period.

(b) A contributor shall not be regarded as unemployed during any period in which he is undergoing training for employment under any scheme.

(7) A person shall be deemed not to be a contributor for the purposes of section 29 or not to be in employment as a contributor for the purposes of subsection (4) of this section, during any period in respect of which he is paid benefits under this Act.

(8) A contributor shall be deemed to have been employed during any period for which he received

wages under section 140 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951).

(9) A contributor shall not be entitled to benefits in respect of any period during which he is outside the Republic.''.

Substitution of section 35 of Act 30 of 1966.

15. The following section is hereby substituted for section 35 of the principal Act:

''Conditions relating to unemployment benefits.

35. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a contributor who is unemployed shall be entitled to receive out of the fund during the period of his unemployment the unemployment benefits prescribed by section 34.

(2) Application for unemployment benefits under this section shall be made by a contributor, in the form prescribed, to the claims officer having jurisdiction in the area in which the contributor resides or resides temporarily.

(3) The claims officer shall investigate the applicant's claim to unemployment benefits and, if satisfied that he is entitled thereto, admit the claim and authorize the payment of the benefits prescribed by section 34.

(4) The applicant shall submit to the claims officer such proof as the claims officer may require of his continuous unemployment during any period in respect of which he claims unemployment benefits.

(5) *(a)* Any person, when applying for, or when in receipt of, unemployment benefits, shall satisfy the claims officer that he is unable to obtain suitable work and shall for this purpose report and attend at such places and at such times as the claims officer may determine.

(b) The provisions of paragraph *(a)* shall apply also with reference to a contributor who is not entitled to benefits in terms of paragraph *(e)* or *(f)* of subsection (13), and the claims officer may extend the period during which the contributor shall not be entitled to receive benefits by a period equal to the period during which the contributor failed to comply with the provisions of paragraph *(a)*.

(6) When any person applies for unemployment benefits the claims officer may require him to submit proof to the satisfaction of the claims officer that he is, or has been, actively seeking work.

(7) *(a)* A period of unemployment shall not be deemed to have commenced until the contributor has lodged an application in accordance with subsection (2) with the claims officer concerned or with an agent duly authorized to receive such application on behalf of the claims officer.

(b) If, in the opinion of the claims officer, any delay in lodging an application was caused by any circumstance beyond the control of the contributor, the claims officer may determine a date within the period of the delay as the date on which the period of unemployment shall be deemed to have commenced.

(c) If a contributor who has applied for benefits in terms of subsection (2) moves to the area of jurisdiction of another claims officer and submits a further application within fourteen days from the date on which he last reported in terms of subsection (5), the period of unemployment shall for the purposes of this subsection and subsection (13) *(a)* be deemed to have commenced on

the date determined in respect of the first application.

(8) Whenever in the opinion of the claims officer the number of occasions on which, or the periods during which, a contributor became or remained unemployed are excessive compared to the position obtaining with reference to other contributors performing work of a nature similar to that normally performed by such contributor, the claims officer may, in the case of such contributor and for such period as he may determine, authorize the payment of benefits at a reduced rate or refuse the payment of unemployment benefits, as he may deem fit.

(9) If in any business there is, in pursuance of any holiday scheme, a stoppage of work for any period (in this subsection referred to as the holiday period), a contributor whose last employment prior to the commencement of the holiday period was in such business, shall be regarded as not being unemployed during that period unless he satisfies the claims officer that he is not unemployed solely by reason of the holiday period.

(10) Whenever in any calendar week in respect of which unemployment benefits are payable to a contributor, that contributor undertakes remunerative work, including work done on a commission basis, of a nature not ordinarily undertaken by him, or to an extent not ordinarily undertaken by him, and which in the opinion of the claims officer reduces or is likely to reduce the work which would otherwise be available to contributors, the amount of unemployment benefits payable to that contributor in respect of such a calendar week shall be reduced by an amount equal to the amount by which the aggregate of the unemployment benefits payable to him and the remuneration received by him during that week in respect of such remunerative work, as determined by the claims officer, exceeds the normal weekly earnings received from his last employer.

(11) If a contributor who is employed by two or more employers, loses the employment in respect of which he is in terms of section 2 (3) regarded as a contributor for the purposes of this Act, he shall, notwithstanding that he continues in the employment of the other employer or employers, as the case may be, be entitled to unemployment benefits, but the amount of unemployment benefits payable to him in respect of any calendar week shall be reduced by an amount equal to the amount by which the aggregate of the unemployment benefits payable to him and the earnings received by him in respect of that week from the employer or employers by whom he continues to be employed; exceeds his normal weekly earnings in respect of his normal employment as determined by the Secretary in terms of section 2 (3).

(12) The period in respect of which unemployment benefits are paid at reduced rates in any calendar week in terms of subsection (11) shall, for the purposes of subsections (4) and (5) of section 34, be regarded as a period in that calendar week bearing the same proportion to the first-mentioned period as the total amount of unemployment benefits paid in respect of that period bears to the total amount which would have been paid had the contributor received unemployment benefits at the full rates in respect of the first-mentioned period.

(13) Subject to the provisions of this Act, a contributor shall not be entitled to unemployment benefits—

(a) unless he has been employed as a contributor or otherwise in employment for at least thirteen weeks, whether for a continuous period or not, during the fifty-two weeks immediately preceding the date upon which a period of unemployment is deemed to have commenced: Provided that for the purposes of this paragraph such contributor shall be deemed to have been employed as a contributor during any period during which he was undergoing the continuous service contemplated in section 22 (3) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957);

(b) for the first week of unemployment unless the commencement of such period of unemployment occurs within nine weeks of any previous period of unemployment: Provided that if the unemployment continues into the second week, a contributor shall in respect of the first week of unemployment, if the commencement of that period of unemployment does not occur within nine weeks of a previous period of unemployment, receive unemployment benefits in respect of the same number of days during that week as the number of days on which he is unemployed during the second week;

(c) unless he is capable of and available for work: Provided that if he becomes ill whilst in receipt of unemployment benefits he shall be deemed to be capable of and available for work if the claims officer is satisfied that such illness is not likely to have prejudiced his chance of securing employment;

(d) if he is unemployed by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute in the industry in which he was employed or in any other industry, so long as the stoppage of work continues, unless he has during such stoppage of work become unemployed after becoming *bona fide* employed elsewhere in suitable work, or unless he satisfies the claims officer that—

(i) he was at no time a party to the dispute and had no direct interest in the subject-matter of the dispute;

(ii) no person who was employed at the contributor's place of employment in an occupation similar to the occupation in which the contributor was employed, has at any time been such a party nor so interested in the subject-matter of the dispute;

(e) for a period of six weeks from the date upon which he became unemployed, if in the opinion of the claims officer concerned he lost his employment through his own misconduct or voluntarily left his employment without just cause: Provided that if in any particular case the claims officer considers that, owing to special circumstances, the exclusion from unemployment benefits for such period would be inequitable, he may reduce the period;

(f) for a period of thirteen weeks, or such lesser period as the claims officer concerned may determine, from the date on which such contributor refuses to accept or to apply for suitable work notified to him or of which he may have become aware, or on which he does not comply with any specific reasonable direction given to him by or

on behalf of the claims officer with a view to helping him to get work, or on which he presents or offers himself for work in a condition or manner which, in the opinion of the claims officer concerned, is likely to preclude him from obtaining employment;

(g) if he fails to comply with any provision of any law relating to unemployment, while such default continues;

(h) unless he complies with the provisions of subsections (4), (5) and (6);

(i) if he refuses, without good cause, to undergo training for employment under any scheme approved by the Secretary;

(j) in respect of any period during which there is for any reason a temporary reduction in the number of hours, days or weeks ordinarily worked in the business in which he is employed, unless his contract of service or apprenticeship or learnership with his employer has been terminated.

(14) *(a)* Notwithstanding the provisions of section 34 (5), but subject to the provisions of subsection (13) *(a)* of this section, the board may at its discretion, on application in the prescribed form and manner, authorize the payment of further benefits to any contributor or any class of contributor at either full rate or such reduced rate and for such period as it may deem fit.

(b) The board may, subject to such conditions and for such period as it may determine, authorize a claims officer or any officer or employee designated in terms of section 26 (3) to assist a claims officer, to exercise, perform or carry out any of its powers, functions and duties under paragraph *(a)*.

(15) For the purposes of this section the expression 'suitable work'—

(a) in relation to a contributor whose normal rate of earnings does not exceed seven hundred and eighty rand a year, means any work, including work in agriculture and work as a domestic servant in a private household, which the contributor concerned is, in the opinion of the claims officer, physically capable of performing and the acceptance of which will not, in the opinion of the claims officer, cause the contributor concerned undue hardship, and in respect of which the weekly earnings are not less than the weekly unemployment benefits which would be payable to such contributor if he is unemployed; and

(b) in relation to a contributor whose normal rate of earnings exceeds seven hundred and eighty rand a year, means, for the first thirteen weeks of unemployment, work which the contributor concerned is, in the opinion of the claims officer, capable of performing and the acceptance of which will not, in the opinion of the claims officer, cause the contributor concerned undue hardship, and which is, unless in the opinion of the claims officer the contributor is not capable of undertaking the work in which he has been ordinarily employed, work of a similar class and remunerated at a rate of earnings of not less than seventy-five per cent of the remuneration payable in respect of the work wherein the contributor concerned is ordinarily employed or any work remunerated at a higher rate of earnings, and

thereafter any work deemed suitable by the claims officer,

but does not include employment in a situation which has become vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work referred to in subsection (13) *(d)*.".

Substitution of section 36 of Act 30 of 1966, as substituted by section 3 of Act 29 of 1977.

16. The following section is hereby substituted for section 36 of the principal Act:

"Conditions relating to illness benefits.

36. (1) *(a)* Subject to the provisions of section 34 and of this section and of any applicable regulation made under section 62, illness benefits may be paid to a contributor who is unemployed and who is unable to perform work on account of an illness referred to in subsection (2) of this section.

(b) A contributor whose services have not been terminated but who is not in receipt of any earnings, or who receives from his employer less than one-third of his normal earnings, and who is unable, on account of the illness referred to, to perform his normal work, shall, for the purposes of paragraph *(a)*, be deemed to be unemployed.

(2) The Minister may, after consultation with the Minister of Health and the board, by notice in the *Gazette* specify the illnesses in respect of which, and, if he deems it expedient, the circumstances under which, an illness benefit under subsection (1) may be paid, and may in like manner amend or withdraw any such notice, and may, in specifying the circumstances under which a benefit may be paid in respect of any illness, apply any method of differentiation based on the type of illness or the treatment thereof or any other method.

(3) *(a)* Application for illness benefits shall be made by a contributor in the form prescribed to the claims officer having jurisdiction in the area in which the contributor resides or resides temporarily.

(b) If the claims officer is satisfied that a contributor is unable to make the application personally, he may authorize such other person as he may deem fit to make the application on behalf of the contributor.

(4) The claims officer shall investigate the applicant's claim to illness benefits and, if satisfied that he is entitled thereto, admit the claim and authorize benefits as prescribed by section 34.

(5) If a contributor who has applied for illness benefits in terms of subsection (3) moves to the area of jurisdiction of another claims officer, the claims officer with whom the application was originally lodged may, subject to the provisions of this Act, authorize or continue to authorize the payment of illness benefits to which the contributor may be entitled in respect of such application.

(6) A contributor shall not be entitled to illness benefits—

(a) for the first two weeks of unemployment: Provided that if unemployment continues after the second week, the contributor may in respect of the first two weeks of unemployment be paid illness benefits in respect of the same number of days during such first two weeks as the number of days on which he is unemployed during the two weeks which immediately follow the first two weeks;

(b) for any period during which he is entitled to unemployment benefits in terms of the proviso to section 35 (13) *(c)*;

(c) if in the opinion of the claims officer he is unemployed by reason of an illness arising from his own misconduct;

(d) if the contributor, in the opinion of the claims officer, has unreasonably refused or neglected to undergo medical treatment or to carry out the instructions of a medical practitioner, for as long as such refusal or neglect continues;

(e) unless he has been employed as a contributor for at least thirteen weeks, whether for a continuous period or not, during the fifty-two weeks immediately preceding the date upon which a period of unemployment is deemed to have commenced: Provided that for the purposes of this paragraph such contributor shall be deemed to have been employed as a contributor during any period during which he was undergoing the continuous service contemplated in section 22 (3) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957).

(7) For the purpose of this section a contributor, other than a contributor referred to in subsection (1) *(b)*, shall be deemed to have become unemployed on the date upon which his contract of service or apprenticeship or learnership was terminated by reason of the illness in respect of which application is made for illness benefits: Provided that an applicant who became unemployed prior to contracting the illness in respect of which the application is made, shall be deemed to have become unemployed on the date upon which he is certified by the medical practitioner to have become incapable of performing work by reason of the said illness.

(8) A contributor, including a contributor referred to in subsection (1) *(b)*, shall not be deemed to have become unemployed more than fifty-two weeks prior to the date upon which application is made in terms of subsection (3).

(9) *(a)* Notwithstanding the provisions of section 34 (5), but subject to the provisions of subsection (6) *(e)* of this section, the board may at its discretion, on application in the prescribed form and manner, authorize the payment of further benefits to any contributor or any class of contributor at either full rate or such reduced rate and for such period as it may deem fit.

(b) The board may, subject to such conditions and for such period as it may determine, authorize a claims officer or any officer or employee designated in terms of section 26 (3) to assist a claims officer, to exercise, perform or carry out any of its powers, functions and duties under paragraph *(a)*.".

Substitution of section 37 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 4 of Act 29 of 1977.

17. The following section is hereby substituted for section 37 of the principal Act:

"Conditions relating to maternity benefits.

37. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 34 and of this section and of any applicable regulation made under section 62, a female contributor who is unemployed may be paid benefits in accordance with the provisions of this Act—

(a) in respect of her pregnancy for a period not exceeding eighteen weeks commencing not earlier than eighteen weeks prior to the expected date of her confinement or, where application for benefits is made on or after the date of birth, the date of birth, as the case may be; and

(*b*) for a period not exceeding eight weeks after the birth of a live child, or four weeks after the birth of a still-born child,

whether or not she is capable of and available for work.

(2) Application for maternity benefits under subsection (1) shall be made by a contributor, in the form prescribed, to the claims officer having jurisdiction in the area in which the contributor resides or resides temporarily.

(3) If a contributor who has applied for maternity benefits in terms of subsection (2) moves to the area of jurisdiction of another claims officer, the claims officer with whom the application was originally lodged may, subject to the provisions of this Act, authorize or continue to authorize the payment of maternity benefits to which the contributor may be entitled in respect of such application.

(4) The claims officer shall investigate the applicant's claim to maternity benefits and, if satisfied that she is entitled thereto, admit the claim and authorize the payment of benefits as prescribed by section 34.

(5) A contributor shall not be entitled to benefits in terms of subsection (1) unless she was in employment as a contributor for at least eighteen weeks during the fifty-two weeks immediately preceding the expected date of her confinement or, where application for benefits is made on or after the date of birth, the date of birth, as the case may be: Provided that the board may, at its discretion, authorize the payment of such benefits to an applicant who was employed as a contributor for less than eighteen weeks during the fifty-two weeks immediately preceding the expected date of her confinement or the date of birth, as the case may be, if such applicant was employed on work connected with ionizing radiation at any time during a period of thirty-nine weeks immediately preceding such expected date or the date of birth.

(6) For the purposes of this section a female contributor shall be deemed to have become unemployed on the date upon which her contract of service or apprenticeship or learnership was terminated or, notwithstanding that her services have not been terminated, shall be deemed to be unemployed if, in respect of any period referred to in subsection (1), she is not in receipt of any earnings or receives from her employer less than one-third of her normal earnings: Provided that she shall not be deemed to have become unemployed more than twenty-six weeks prior to the date upon which application is made in terms of subsection (2).".

Substitution of section 38 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 5 of Act 29 of 1977.

18. The following section is hereby substituted for section 38 of the principal Act:

"Payments to dependants of deceased contributors.

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 34 (4) and of this section and of any applicable regulation made under section 62, the Secretary may pay from the fund to the dependants of a contributor who dies (hereinafter referred to as the deceased contributor), an amount equal to the sum of the amounts which would, but for the provisions of section 34 (5), have been payable to the deceased contributor had such contributor been capable of, and available for, work and unemployed for a period of twenty-six weeks from the date of his death.

(2) Application for payment in terms of subsection (1) shall be made in the form prescribed to the divisional inspector, as defined by regulation, in the area in which the applicant resides or resides

temporarily or, if the applicant is outside the Republic, to any such divisional inspector.

(3) No payment shall be made in terms of subsection (1)—

(a) unless application is made therefor within a period of three years from the date of death of the contributor concerned; and

(b) unless the deceased contributor was in employment as a contributor for not less than thirteen weeks during the five years immediately preceding the date of his death.

(4) *(a)* If there is a dependant referred to in subsection (7) *(a)* (i) when any amount becomes payable in terms of subsection (1), the amount shall be paid to that dependant.

(b) If such a dependant does not apply for payment in terms of subsection (1) within three years from the date of death of the deceased contributor, the amount may, subject to the succeeding provisions of this section, be paid to any other person for the benefit of a dependant.

(c) If the board is satisfied that there is no dependant as is referred to in subsection (7) *(a)* (i), it may at its discretion authorize the payment of the amount, or any portion thereof, in instalments or otherwise, to any person or persons for the benefit of any dependant referred to in subsection (7) *(a)* (ii).

(d) If the board is satisfied that there are no dependants as are referred to in subsection (7) *(a)* (i) or (ii), it may at its discretion authorize the payment of the amount, or any portion thereof, in instalments or otherwise, to any person or persons for the benefit of any dependant referred to in subsection (7) *(a)* (iii).

(5) The provisions of sections 43 and 44 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in respect of any amount paid or payable in terms of subsection (1).

(6) An amount payable in terms of subsection (1) shall not form part of the estate of the deceased contributor.

(7) For the purpose of this section—

(a) 'dependant' means—

(i) the widow or invalid widower of the deceased contributor;

(ii) any child (including an adopted child) of the deceased contributor who was under the age of seventeen years at the date of the death of the contributor and who was, in the opinion of the board, wholly or mainly dependent upon the contributor for the necessities of life; or

(iii) any other person who was, in the opinion of the board, wholly or mainly dependent upon the deceased contributor for the necessities of life;

(b) 'widow' or 'widower', in the case of a deceased contributor who was an Asiatic, means the surviving spouse of a marriage recognized as valid in terms of the Indians Laws Amendment Act, 1963 (Act No. 68 of 1963), or any other law in force in the Republic; and

(c) 'widow', in the case of a deceased contributor who was a Black, includes any woman who was associated with the contributor in a conjugal relationship according to Black law and custom, where neither the man nor the woman was a party to a subsisting marriage.".

Act No. 9, 1979 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1979.

Repeal of sections 39, 40, 41 and 42 of Act 30 of 1966.

19. Sections 39, 40, 41 and 42 of the principal Act are hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 45 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 7 of Act 29 of 1977.

20. Section 45 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution in subsection (1) for the expression "36" of the expression "34"; and

(b) by the substitution in subsection (2) for the expression "36" of the expression "34".

Amendment of section 47 of Act 30 of 1966.

21. Section 47 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (1) for the expression "37 (2) or (3) or 41 (1) *(l)* or *(m)*" of the expression "34 (4) or (5) or 35 (13) *(a)* or *(j)*".

Amendment of section 48 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 8 of Act 29 of 1977.

22. Section 48 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the words preceding the proviso to subsection (1) of the following words:

"(1) Whenever a contributor after having become unemployed accepts employment at less than half the average weekly rate of earnings received by him during the period of three months immediately prior to the date upon which he became unemployed, he shall during the period he remains so employed, be entitled to receive out of the fund a special weekly allowance equal to the difference between his new weekly **[rate of earnings]** remuneration, including commission, and half the said average rate of earnings:"; and

(b) by the substitution in paragraph *(d)* of the proviso to subsection (1) for the expression "41 (1) *(f)*" of the expression "35 (13) *(d)*".

Amendment of section 49 of Act 30 of 1966.

23. Section 49 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in subsection (3) for the expression "sections 37 (2) and (3) and 41 (1) *(c)*" of the expression "section 34 (4) and (5)".

Amendment of section 52 of Act 30 of 1966.

24. Section 52 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) Subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, the Secretary may purchase or otherwise acquire immovable property required wholly or partly for the purposes of this Act and may alienate or let any property so acquired."; and

(b) by the insertion after subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1A) The Secretary may purchase or otherwise acquire any movable property required wholly or partly for the purposes of this Act, and may sell or otherwise dispose of such property and may write off losses and deficiencies.".

Amendment of section 53 of Act 30 of 1966.

25. Section 53 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the addition of the following paragraph to subsection (1):

"*(c)* the number of deceased contributors whose dependants received payments in terms of section 38 and the total amount of such payments,".

Amendment of section 54 of Act 30 of 1966.

26. Section 54 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of the proviso to subsection (1).

Insertion of section 59 in Act 30 of 1966.

27. The following section is hereby inserted after section 58 of the principal Act:

"Recovery of losses and damages.

59. (1) If a person who is or was in the employ of a department of State caused the fund any loss or damage because he—

(a) failed to collect fund moneys for the collection of which he is or was responsible;

(b) is or was responsible for an irregular payment of fund moneys or for a payment of such moneys not supported by a proper voucher;

(c) is or was responsible for fruitless expenditure of fund moneys due to an omission to carry out his duties;

(d) is or was responsible for a deficiency in, or for the destruction of, or any damage to, fund moneys, stamps, face value documents and forms having a potential value, securities, equipment, stores or any other fund property;

(e) due to an omission to carry out his duties, is or was responsible for a claim against the fund,

the Secretary shall determine the amount of such loss or damage and, subject to the provisions of subsection (5), order, by notice in writing, the said person to pay to him, within thirty days from the date of such notice, the amount so determined.

(2) If a person who is in the employ of a department of State and who has in terms of subsection (1) been ordered to pay an amount, fails to pay such amount within the period stipulated in the notice in question, the amount shall, subject to the provisions of subsections (4), (6) and (7), be deducted from his monthly salary: Provided that such deduction shall not in any month exceed one-fourth of his monthly salary.

(3) If a person who was in the employ of a department of State and who has, in terms of subsection (1), been ordered to pay an amount, fails to pay such amount within the period stipulated in the notice in question, the Secretary shall, subject to the provisions of subsections (4), (6) and (7), recover such amount from the person concerned by legal process.

(4) If a person who has been ordered to pay an amount in terms of subsection (1) makes, within the period stipulated in the notice in question, an offer to pay the amount in instalments, the Secretary may allow payment in such instalments as he may consider reasonable.

(5) If for any reason whatsoever, the Secretary is of the opinion that the amount of a loss or damage referred to in subsection (1) should not be recovered or should be recovered in part only from the person responsible therefor, he may exempt that person from payment of the whole or a portion of such amount.

(6) A person who has in terms of subsection (1) been ordered to pay an amount may, within a period of thirty days from the date of such order, appeal in writing against such order to the Minister, stating the grounds of his appeal, and the Minister may, after such investigation as he may deem necessary, dismiss the appeal, or order that the appellant be exempted either wholly or partly, according as he may consider fair and reasonable, from the payment of such amount.

(7) A person who has in terms of subsection (1) been ordered to pay an amount may, instead of appealing to the Minister under subsection (6), apply within a period of thirty days from the date of such order, or within such further period as the court may allow, to a competent court for an order setting aside such first-mentioned order or reducing such amount, and the court may upon such an application, if it is

not convinced by the Secretary on the merits of the case that the order was rightly made or that that amount is correct, make an order setting aside such first-mentioned order or reducing that amount, as the case may be.

(8) If an amount is reduced in terms of subsection (5), (6) or (7), the reduced amount shall *mutatis mutandis* be recovered in accordance with the provisions of subsections (1), (2), (3) and (4).".

Amendment of section 60 of Act 30 of 1966.

28. Section 60 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (5).

Amendment of section 61 of Act 30 of 1966.

29. Section 61 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution in paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) for the expression "40" of the expression "38".

Amendment of section 62 of Act 30 of 1966.

30. Section 62 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection:

"(1) The Minister may make regulations as to—

(a) the procedure to be followed in an appeal under section 21 or 27 and the powers of the board or a committee, as the case may be, in respect of such appeal;

(b) the records to be kept by employers in terms of section 32;

(c) the information to be furnished by an employer in regard to an application for benefits in terms of section 35, 36 or 37 or an application for the payment of an amount in terms of section 38;

(d) the medical examination of an applicant for benefits in terms of section 36 or 37, and the fees payable from the fund in respect of such an examination;

(e) the documentary evidence to be furnished by an applicant for the payment of an amount in terms of section 38;

(f) the selection of contributors to undergo training in respect of any scheme referred to in section 49 (4), the period and courses of such training, and all matters which in the opinion of the Minister are necessary for or incidental to the establishment and proper conduct of such a scheme;

(g) the form and manner in which any statement required to be furnished by an employer under this Act shall be submitted;

(h) the form of any other document, record or book required for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act;

(i) the issue, production or disposal of record cards of contributors and the replacement of lost cards;

(j) the method of payment of benefits;

(k) the remuneration or allowances payable to members of the board or of any committee who are not officers;

(l) any matter that may be prescribed or defined under this Act; and

(m) generally, all matters which he considers it necessary or expedient to prescribe in order that the purposes of this Act may be better achieved."; and

(b) by the addition of the following subsection:

"(4) Any regulation made under subsection (1) before the substitution thereof by the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1979, or under section 63 before the

repeal thereof by that Act, and which was of force immediately prior to the commencement of the said Act, shall be deemed to have been made under the corresponding provision of subsection (1) as substituted by the said Act.''.

Repeal of section 63 of Act 30 of 1966.

31. Section 63 of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 64 of Act 30 of 1966.

32. Section 64 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of subsection (1).

Short title and commencement.

33. This Act shall be called the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1979, and shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

CPT 8

y1 - y5 Contribution from Cango is (let demand = z)

.6z(10 - 4 - 0,625)	3,225z	3,27	10 546z

Thus Cango's "fixed" costs are - 22 476 and the contribution from the sale on one unit per annum for five years is 10.546z

If Ango is kept, then

y1 - y5 Ta shield : 1/5(20 000) x 40%	1 600	3,27	5 232

y1 - y5 Contribution

.6z(10 - 4 - 1)	,32	3,27	9 81z

Thus Ango's "fixed" costs are + 5 232 and the contribution from the sale of one unit per annum for five years is 9.81z

The breakeven point i.e. the point at which the net present value for both machines is the same is where

9.81z + 5.232 = 10.546z

∴ ,736z = 27 708

∴ z = 37 646

except that maximum production on Ango is (...re not valid.

The maximum net present value for Ango, wh... s

5 232 + 6 000(9,81)

The point at which the net present value ... alue of Ango is therefore where: 10.546z - 22 476 ≥ 6

∴ z ...

∴ z ... ot sizes of 1 000 units)

Note: The figures are provisional figures and are still subject to audit.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

564. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1978;

(2)(a) what was the total amount (i) paid to the Fund and (ii) paid out in benefits during that year and (b) to how many applicants were benefits paid.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) R207 238 934.

(2) (a) (i) R78 520 282.

(ii) R78 342 731.

(b) 260 641.

be such a market, but Cape Town and Durban were considered marginal possibilities. It was therefore decided to undertake an initial market research survey and exploratory investigation in the most promising Johannesburg area.

3. The Findings of the Market Research Survey

The market research survey, prepared by the representative of KFC sent to South Africa, was based on information collected locally over a period of three months. It included the findings of professional researchers commissioned by KFC based on interviews with local people in the three suburbs of Johannesburg (Orange Grove, Malvern and Kenilworth) where KFC's representative believed the first three shops might be opened. It furthermore contained the summary of the informal meetings between the KFC representative and the marketing expert of a leading chain of delicatessens in the Transvaal Province. Finally, it was concluded with the KFC representative's own detailed assessment of the situation, his personal comments on the value of the two other sources of marketing information together with his final recommendations.

The market researchers first tried to establish the eating habits of the people in the selected areas under review and found that two-thirds of the families interviewed ate chicken at least once a week. Chicken was considered an 'every-day type' of product rather than a meal for special occasions. Over half of the housewives were aware that Kentucky Fried Chicken came from America. Just under half claimed to know who the founder was, although not all knew his name. Indicating an open-minded attitude of the potential buyers, the fact that Kentucky Fried Chicken came from America did not seem to have any bearing on the attitude towards the product. The housewives were interested in the quality and the price of the product, rather than the origin of the recipe.

In order to find out more about the consumer acceptance of the product, a certain quantity of Kentucky Fried Chicken was prepared with the help of a catering organization in Johannesburg. It was sold during a trial period in the vicinity of the proposed first three shop-sites and during a ten-day period at a local exhibition showground. The trial sales were conducted in the three selected suburbs from mobile selling units, while a sen[illegible] KFC shop was erected at the showground.

Special care w[illegible] suburbs: Orange Grove, Kenilwor[illegible] different socio-economic areas. ([illegible] income group, Kenilworth for th[illegible] n for the lower income group cus[illegible] l and potential buyers in these ar[illegible] e:

Rese[illegible]

Age of KFC customer	Malvern %
16–34	17
35–49	38
50 + ...	45
Total	100

565. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Labour:

(a) How many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1978 and (b) how many employees were paying contributions to the Fund at that date.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(a) 101 176.

(b) 2 793 100.

Note: The figures furnished are provisional figures and are still subject to audit.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

Jobless got R78m in 1978

THE ASSEMBLY — Payments to jobless people in South Africa rocketed to over R78 million last year — an increase of R28 million over 1977 — and more than 260 000 were paid benefits.

The chief opposition spokesman on Labour, Dr Alex Boraine, MP, said yesterday these figures should give rise to "considerable concern".

"Unemployment must be arrested if the fabric of our society is not going to be torn apart.

"South Africa simply cannot afford this rate of unemployment," he said.

The shock figures were given by Labour Minister Fanie Botha here yesterday in reply to a question tabled by Dr Boraine.

Mr Botha said R78 342 731 had been paid out by the Unemployment Insurance Fund during 1978 to 260 641 applicants.

During the year, R78 520 282 had been paid into the fund.

The assets of the fund were R207 238 934 at the end of last year.

Dr Boraine said afterwards: "When I put a similar question last year to the Minister, he told me just over R57 million was paid to the fund in 1977 and just over R50 million had been paid out.

"By contrast his reply this year indicates a very substantial jump, not only in the amount paid out but in the number of people assisted, which has rsien from 253 000 to over 260 000," he said. — PC.

Probe into cheque 'racket'

301
26/4/79
N.M

Mercury Reporter

STANGER Police are investigating an alleged racket involving Indian men cashing unemployment cheques that do not belong to them.

Police think the owners of the cheques — who are believed to have submitted affidavits to the Department of Labour saying they have not received them — may also be involved.

The cheques were cashed at Stanger supermarkets and stores.

The president of the Stanger Business Association, Mr. M. H. Manjoo, said many store owners who received the cheques, are members of the association.

"About 25 members are involved and all received statements from their banks that the cheques they deposited into their accounts were not legal," he said.

The cheques were issued to people in Chatsworth, Sea Cow Lake, Phoenix and Greenwood Park.

Proof of identity

A Police spokesman said yesterday: "The incidents have been occuring since about September last year — people we interviewed could not be expected to remember the person who cashed the cheque. We told cashiers to get proof of identity should it happen again."

He added that they are investigating the possibility that owners of the cheques were in "cahoots" with people cashing them.

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her death was not inconsistent with strangling.

Mr. Gumede told the Court that he and Mr. Nkomo entered Mrs. Mackesy's house with the

Crackdown looms on town vagrants

Sat 27/4/79

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government is considering the possibility of introducing legislation to deal more effectively with the problem of vagrancy in urban areas.

This was indicated by the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Dr Schalk van der Merws, when he answered Opposition questions in the Assembly today.

He said the question of legislation was still receiving attention, but it was not possible at this stage to say whether or when it would be introduced.

Surveys had been held in all urban areas where his department had regional or branch offices.

This follows a survey initially held in Durban where 103 white vagrants were found.

Dr van der Merwe said a fair number of these had been committed to rehabilitation centres. Others were admitted to homes for the aged or placed in employment. An officer of his department has also been specially assigned to deal with vagrants in the Durban area.

Mr Geoff Oldfield, New Republic Party spokesman on social welfare who questioned the Minister said today he regarded it as essential that legislation should be introduced.

It would be in the interest of the people concerned and of the community that they should receive treatment.

(1) ~~800~~
(2) ~~2 [illegible]~~
(3) ~~[illegible]~~
(4) 301

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

No. 1232 15 June 1979

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN EXCLUSIONS MADE IN TERMS OF SECTION 2 (5)

I, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister of Labour, hereby, under the powers conferred upon me by section 2 (5) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), withdraw, with effect from 1 July 1979, Government Notices 124 of 2 February 1962, 205 of 16 February 1962, 1024 of 12 July 1963, 1089 of 19 July 1963, 63 of 17 January 1964, 107 of 31 January 1964, as amended by Government Notices 1831 of 13 November 1964, 1157 of 7 August 1964, as amended by Government Notice 213 of 19 February 1965, 1228 of 14 August 1964, 1546 of 9 October 1964, 1627 of 23 October 1964, 1626 of 23 October 1964, 1742 of 30 October 1964, 1741 of 30 October 1964, 1867 of 20 November 1964, 1866 of 20 November 1964 and 1919 of 27 November 1964.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister of Labour.

Note.—The purport of this notice is that members of the funds referred to in Annexure A, who are excluded from the definition of "contributor" in terms of the above-mentioned notices, shall be regarded as contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, with effect from the date of withdrawal of the relevant notices.

ANNEXURE A

Name of fund	*Number and date of notice*
Pretoria Municipal Pension Fund	124 of 2/2/62.
Johannesburg Municipal Pension Fund	205 of 16/2/62.
Krugersdorp Municipal Pension Fund	1024 of 12/7/63.
Germiston Municipal Pension Fund	1089 of 19/7/63.
Potchefstroom Municipal Pension Fund	63 of 17/1/64.
Orange Free State Joint Municipal Pension Fund	107 of 31/1/64, as amended by 1831 of 13/11/64.
Natal Joint Municipal Pension Fund	1157 of 7/8/64, as amended by 213 of 19/2/65.
Joint Municipal Pension Fund (Transvaal)	1228 of 14/8/64.
Cape Town Municipal Pension Fund	1546 of 9/10/64.
East London Municipal Pension and Gratuity Fund	1627 of 23/10/64.
Pietermaritzburg Superannuation Fund	1626 of 23/10/64.
Worcester Municipal Pension Fund	1742 of 30/10/64.
Paarl Municipal Pension Fund	1741 of 30/10/64.
Port Elizabeth Municipal Pension Fund	1867 of 20/11/64.
Cape Joint Pension Fund	1866 of 20/11/64.
Durban Corporation Superannuation Fund	1919 of 27/11/64.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID

No. 1232 (301)

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

INTREKKING VAN SEKERE UITSLUITINGS KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 2 (5) GEMAAK

Ek, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister van Arbeid, handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (5) (d) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), trek hierby Goewermentskennisgewings 124 van 2 Februarie 1962, 205 van 16 Februarie 1962, 1024 van 12 Julie 1963, 1089 van 19 Julie 1963, 63 van 17 Januarie 1964, 107 van 31 Januarie 1964 soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings 1831 van 13 November 1964, 1157 van 7 Augustus 1964 soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing 213 van 19 Februarie 1965, 1228 van 14 Augustus 1964, 1546 van 9 Oktober 1964, 1627 van 23 Oktober 1964, 1626 van 23 Oktober 1964, 1742 van 30 Oktober 1964, 1741 van 30 Oktober 1964, 1867 van 20 November 1964, 1866 van 20 November 1964 en 1919 van 27 November 1964, met ingang van 1 Julie 1979, in.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister van Arbeid.

Opmerking.—Die doel met hierdie kennisgewing is om lede van die fondse gemeld in Bylae A en wat uitgesluit is van die woordbepaling van "bydraer" ingevolge die Goewermentskennisgewings hierbo vermeld, met ingang van die datum van intrekking van die betrokke kennisgewings as bydraers tot die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds te beskou.

BYLAE A

Naam van fonds	*Nommer en datum van kennisgewing*
Pretoriase Munisipale Pensioenfonds	124 van 2/2/62.
Johannesburgse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	205 van 16/2/62.
Krugersdorpse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1024 van 12/7/63.
Germistonse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1089 van 19/7/63.
Potchefstroomse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	63 van 17/1/64.
Oranje-Vrystaatse Gemeenskaplike Munisipale Pensioenfonds	107 van 31/1/64, soos gewysig by 1831 van 13/11/64.
Natalse Gemeenskaplike Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1157 van 7/8/64, soos gewysig by 213 van 19/2/65.
Gemeenskaplike Munisipale Pensioenfonds (Transvaal)	1228 van 14/8/64.
Kaapstadse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1546 van 9/10/64.
Oos-Londense Munisipale Pensioen- en Gratifikasiefonds	1627 van 23/10/64.
Pietermaritzburgse Pensioenfonds	1626 van 23/10/64.
Worcesterse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1742 van 30/10/64.
Paarlse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1741 van 30/10/64.
Port Elizabethse Munisipale Pensioenfonds	1867 van 20/11/64.
Kaaplandse Gemeenskaplike Pensioenfonds	1866 van 20/11/64.
Durban Corporation Superannuation Fund	1919 van 27/11/64.

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in turn as a centre for fi

In this model, as was
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A flow diagram and com
model were prepared (Fig.3;

DATA

Quantitative data . The rat
were two, three and a half,
similar to those quoted by
uninhabited areas. Four va
five, ten and fifteen peopl
per square kilometer has be
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values coincide with low po
but the possibility remains
they may have increased as

Both models were simul
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DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG-BENUTTING

No. 1481 6 Julie 1979

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

VOORGESTELDE INTREKKING VAN 'N UITSLUITING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 2 (5) GEMAAK

Die Minister van Mannekragbenutting is voornemens om, ingevolge die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 2 (5) (d) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), Goewermentskennisgewing 872 van 21 April 1950 in te trek.

G

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER UTILISATION

No. 1481 6 July

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF AN EXCLUSION MADE IN TERMS OF SECTION 2 (5)

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation proposes to publish a notice under the powers conferred upon him by section 2 (5) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), withdrawing Government Notice 872 of 21 April 1950.

BYLAE

AGRÉMENT-RAAD VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Aansoeker.—Cape Lime Holdings Bpk.

Onderwerp.—Hernuwing van Sertifikaat 76/35, Gluwash en Marble Gluwash.

Gebruik.—Sierdeklae vir buitemure.

(6 Julie 1979)

SCHEDULE

AGRÉMENT BOARD OF SOUTH AFRICA

Applicant.—Cape Lime Holdings Ltd.

Subject.—Renewal of Certificate 76/35, Gluwash and Marble Gluwash.

Use.—Decorative external wall coating.

(6 July 1979)

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occured when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have act in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psycnological tolerance and the proble of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread model were prepared (Fig.3; Appendix 1).

DATA

Quantitative data . The rates of population growth used in the simulations were two, three and a half, and four per cent per annum. The values were similar to those quoted by Birdsell (1957) for human groups colonising uninhabited areas. Four values for carrying capacity were used: one, five, ten and fifteen people per square kilometer. A value of five people per square kilometer has been used as the carrying capacity for simulations on subsistence agriculturalists (Ammerman and Cavalli-Sforza, 1973). The values coincide with low population known from African ethnography (Tew, 19 but the possibility remains that the ethnographic values are too high since they may have increased as a result of European medical attention.

Both models were simulated with three different, arbitrarily chosen, input populations: 100, 500, and 1000 people. In the simulations space was conceptualised as a series of concentric circles. The perimeter of eac circle was set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

Cultural data. The bevelled/flutted complex corresponds, at least in broad outline, to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a nu of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultu in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope–Gokomere axis or to Silve Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly

STAATSKOERANT
VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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Vol. 169] PRETORIA, 6 JULIE / JULY 1979 [No. 6562

PROKLAMASIES

van die Waarnemende Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 132, 1979

DATUM VAN INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WYSIGINGSWET OP WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERING, 1979 (WET 9 VAN 1979)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 33 van die Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidversekering, 1979 (Wet 9 van 1979), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van genoemde Wet op die eerste dag van Augustus 1979 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Agtiende dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Waarnemende Staatspresident.

Op las van die Waarnemende Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. P. BOTHA.

PROCLAMATIONS

by the Acting State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 132, 1979

DATE OF COMING INTO OPERATION OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1979 (ACT 9 OF 1979)

Under the powers vested in me by section 33 of the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1979 (Act 9 of 1979), I do hereby declare that the said Act shall come into operation on the first day of August 1979.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Eighteenth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, Acting State President.

By Order of the Acting State President-in-Council:

S. P. BOTHA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG-
BENUTTING GG6576

No. 1520 13 Julie 1979

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

SEISOENSWERK

Ek, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister van Mannekragbenutting, handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 5 (1) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), verklaar hierby ondergenoemde besigheid tot 'n seisoensbesigheid:

Katoenpluisnywerheid.

Vir die doeleindes van hierdie kennisgewing beteken—

"Katoenpluisnywerheid" die Nywerheid waarin werkgewers en werknemers met mekaar geassosieer is met die doel om die saad van katoen te skei en omvat dit een of meer van die volgende werksaamhede, naamlik die insameling, sortering, baal of bewerking van saadkatoen en omvat dit verder alle werksaamhede wat met enigeen van voornoemde bedrywighede in verband staan of daaruit voortspruit.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister van Mannekragbenutting.

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER
UTILISATION

(301)

No. 1520 13 July

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 19

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT

I, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister of Man Utilisation, hereby, under the powers conferred me by section 5 (1) of the Unemployment Ins Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), declare the undermen business to be a seasonal business:

The Cotton Ginning Industry.

For the purpose of this notice—

"Cotton Ginning Industry" means the Indus which employers and employees are associated f purpose of separating the seeds from cotto includes any one or more of the following act namely the collecting, sorting, baling or proces seed cotton, and includes further all operations in tal to or consequent on any of the aforemen activities.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister of Manpower Utilisatio

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG-BENUTTING

No. R. 1619 27 Julie 1979

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

REGULASIES

Die Minister van Mannekragbenutting het, kragtens artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), die Regulasies uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Regulasies, tensy dit uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

anhangsel" 'n aanhangsel van hierdie Regulasies;

afdelingsinspekteur", met betrekking tot—

(a) die landdrosdistrikte Barberton, Belfast, Bochum, Bolobedu, Brits, Bronkhorstspruit, Carolina, Cullinan, Dzanani, Giyani, Groblersdal, Koster, Letaba, Lydenburg, Malamulele, Marico, Messina,

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER UTILISATION

(30)

No. R. 1619 27 July 1979

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

REGULATIONS

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation has, under section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), made the Regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"Act" means the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), and any expression used in the Act to which a meaning has been assigned therein bears the same meaning when used in these Regulations;

"annexure" means an annexure to these Regulations;

"divisional inspector" means, in relation to—

(a) the Magisterial Districts of Barberton, Belfast, Bochum, Bolobedu, Brits, Bronkhorstspruit, Carolina, Cullinan, Dzanani, Giyani, Groblersdal, Koster, Letaba, Lydenburg, Malamulele, Marico, Messina,

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Middelburg (Transvaal), Mokerong, Moutse, Naphuno, Nebo, Nelspruit, Pietersburg, Pelgrimsrus, Potgietersrus, Pretoria, Ritavi, Rustenburg, Sekgosese, Sekhukhuneland, Sibasa, Soutpansberg, Swartruggens, Thabamoopo, Thabazimbi, Vuwani, Warmbad, Waterberg, Waterval-Boven, Witrivier, Witbank en Wonderboom—

Die Afdelingsinspekteur, Departement van Mannekragbenutting, Posbus 393, Pretoria, 0001;

(b) die landdrosdistrikte Alberton, Amersfoort, Balfour, Benoni, Bethal, Bloemhof, Boksburg, Brakpan, Christiana, Coligny, Delareyville, Delmas, Ermelo, Germiston, Heidelberg (Transvaal), Heilbron, Hoëveldrif, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Lichtenburg, Nigel, Oberholzer, Parys, Piet Retief, Potchefstroom, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Sasolburg, Schweizer-Reneke, Springs, Standerton, Vanderbijlpark, Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Volksrust, Vredefort, Wakkerstroom, Westonaria en Wolmaransstad—

Die Afdelingsinspekteur, Departement van Mannekragbenutting, Posbus 4560, Johannesburg, 2000;

(c) die provinsie Natal—

Die Afdelingsinspekteur, Departement van Mannekragbenutting, Posbus 940, Durban, 4000;

(d) die landdrosdistrikte Albert, Aliwal-Noord, Barkly-Oos, Cathcart, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Hewu, Indwe, Keiskammahoek, King William's Town, Komga, Lady Grey, Maclear, Mdantsane, Middledrift, Molteno, Oos-Londen, Peddie, Queenstown, Sterkstroom, Stockenström, Stutterheim, Tarka, Victoria-Oos, Wodehouse en Zwelitsha—

Die Afdelingsinspekteur, Departement van Mannekragbenutting, Posbus 312, Oos-Londen, 5200;

(e) die landdrosdistrikte Aberdeen, Adelaide, Albany, Alexandria, Bathurst, Bedford, Colesberg, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Hankey, Hanover, Hofmeyr, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Kirkwood, Middelburg (K.P.), Murraysburg, Noupoort, Pearston, Port Elizabeth, Richmond (K.P.), Somerset-Oos, Steynsburg, Steytlerville, Uitenhage, Venterstad en Willowmore—

Die Afdelingsinspekteur, Departement van Mannekragbenutting, Port Elizabeth, Privaatsak X3908, Noordeinde, 6056;

(f) die landdrosdistrikte Beaufort-Wes, Bellville, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Calvinia, Carnarvon, Ceres, Clanwilliam, Die Kaap, Fraserburg, Goodwood, Heidelberg (K.P.), Hermanus, Hopefield, Kuilsrivier, Ladismith (K.P.), Laingsburg, Malmesbury, Montagu, Namakwaland, Paarl, Piketberg, Prins Albert, Robertson, Simonstad, Somerset-Wes, Stellenbosch, Strand, Sutherland, Swellendam, Tulbagh, Vanrhynsdorp, Victoria-Wes, Vredenburg, Vredendal, Wellington, Williston, Worcester en Wynberg, en die hawe en nedersetting van Walvisbaai—

Die Afdelingsinspekteur, Departement van Mannekragbenutting, Posbus 872, Kaapstad, 8000;

(g) die provinsie die Oranje-Vrystaat, uitgesonderd die landdrosdistrikte Heilbron, Sasolburg, Parys en Vredefort—

Die Afdelingsinspekteur, Departement van Mannekragbenutting, Posbus 522, Bloemfontein, 9300;

Middelburg (Transvaal), Mokerong, Moutse, Naphuno, Nebo, Nelspruit, Pietersburg, Pilgrim's Rest, Potgietersrus, Pretoria, Ritavi, Rustenburg, Sekgosese, Sekhukhuneland, Sibasa, Soutpansberg, Swartruggens, Thabamoopo, Thabazimbi, Vuwani, Warmbaths, Waterberg, Waterval-Boven, White River, Witbank and Wonderboom—

The Divisional Inspector, Department of Manpower Utilisation, P.O. Box 393, Pretoria, 0001;

(b) the Magisterial Districts of Alberton, Amersfoort, Balfour, Benoni, Bethal, Bloemhof, Boksburg, Brakpan, Christiana, Coligny, Delareyville, Delmas, Ermelo, Germiston, Heidelberg (Transvaal), Heilbron, Highveld Ridge, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Lichtenburg, Nigel, Oberholzer, Parys, Piet Retief, Potchefstroom, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Sasolburg, Schweizer-Reneke, Springs, Standerton, Vanderbijlpark, Ventersdorp, Vereeniging, Volksrust, Vredefort, Wakkerstroom, Westonaria and Wolmaransstad—

The Divisional Inspector, Department of Manpower Utilisation, P.O. Box 4560, Johannesburg, 2000;

(c) the Province of Natal—

The Divisional Inspector, Department of Manpower Utilisation, P.O. Box 940, Durban, 4000;

(d) the Magisterial Districts of Albert, Aliwal North, Barkly East, Cathcart, East London, Elliot, Fort Beaufort, Hewu, Indwe, Keiskammahoek, King William's Town, Komga, Lady Grey, Maclear, Mdantsane, Middledrift, Molteno, Peddie, Queenstown, Sterkstroom, Stockenström, Stutterheim, Tarka, Victoria East, Wodehouse and Zwelitsha—

The Divisional Inspector, Department of Manpower Utilisation, P.O. Box 312, East London, 5200;

(e) the Magisterial Districts of Aberdeen, Adelaide, Albany, Alexandria, Bathurst, Bedford, Colesberg, Cradock, Graaff-Reinet, Hankey, Hanover, Hofmeyr, Humansdorp, Jansenville, Kirkwood, Middelburg (C.P.), Murraysburg, Noupoort, Pearston, Port Elizabeth, Richmond (C.P.), Somerset East, Steynsburg, Steytlerville, Uitenhage, Venterstad and Willowmore—

The Divisional Inspector, Department of Manpower Utilisation, Port Elizabeth, Private Bag X3908, North End, 6056;

(f) the Magisterial Districts of Beaufort West, Bellville, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Calvinia, Carnarvon, Ceres, Clanwilliam, Fraserburg, Goodwood, Heidelberg (C.P.), Hermanus, Hopefield, Kuils River, Ladismith (C.P.), Laingsburg, Malmesbury, Montagu, Namaqualand, Paarl, Piketberg, Prince Albert, Robertson, Simonstown, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Strand, Sutherland, Swellendam, The Cape, Tulbagh, Vanrhynsdorp, Victoria West, Vredenburg, Vredendal, Wellington, Williston, Worcester and Wynberg, and the Port and Settlement of Walvis Bay—

The Divisional Inspector, Department of Manpower Utilisation, P.O. Box 872, Cape Town, 8000;

(g) the Province of the Orange Free State, except the Magisterial Districts of Heilbron, Sasolburg, Parys and Vredefort—

The Divisional Inspector, Department of Manpower Utilisation, P.O. Box 522, Bloemfontein, 9300;

(h) die landdrosdistrikte Barkly-Wes, Britstown, De Aar, Gordonia, Hartswater, Hay, Herbert, Hopetown, Kenhardt, Kimberley, Kuruman, Mafeking, Philipstown, Postmasburg, Prieska, Vryburg en Warrenton—

Die Afdelingsinspekteur, Departement van Mannekragbenutting, Privaatsak X5012, Kimberley, 8300;

(i) die landdrosdistrikte Calitzdorp, George, Joubertina, Knysna, Mosselbaai, Oudtshoorn, Riversdal en Uniondale—

Die Afdelingsinspekteur, Departement van Mannekragbenutting, Privaatsak X6545, George, 6530;

"bewysboek" die bewysboek bedoel in artikel 3 (1) (b) (i) van die Swartes (Afskaffing van Passe en Koördinering van Dokumente) Wet, 1952 (Wet 67 van 1952), en sluit dit in 'n herkenningsbewys in artikel 3 (1) (b) (ii) van genoemde Wet bedoel, 'n dokument in artikel 3 (2) van genoemde Wet bedoel, 'n duplikaat van so 'n boek bewys of dokument en, ten opsigte van vreemde Swartes, ook 'n paspoort en werkersreisdokument;

"bewysboeknommer" die nommer toegewys aan of die volgnommer van 'n bewysboek;

"identiteitsdokument" die identiteitsdokument bedoel in artikel 13 van die Bevolkingsregistrasiewet, 1950 (Wet 30 van 1950), en sluit dit in 'n persoonskaart bedoel in genoemde artikel 13 soos genoemde artikel bestaan het voor die vervanging daarvan deur artikel 9 van die Wysigingswet op Bevolkingsregistrasie, 1970 (Wet 29 van 1970);

"identiteitsnommer" die identiteitsnommer wat ingevolge artikel 6 van die Bevolkingsregistrasiewet, 1950 (Wet 30 van 1950), toegewys is;

"Sekretaris" die Sekretaris van Mannekragbenutting; en

"wet" die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), en het enige uitdrukking wat in die Wet gebruik word en waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, dieselfde betekenis waar dit in hierdie Regulasies gebruik word.

2. TOON VAN IDENTITEITSDOKUMENTE OF BEWYSBOEKE

'n Eisebeampte, behoorlik gemagtigde amptenaar of ander werknemer van die Staat of 'n agent kan vereis dat 'n applikant wat om voordele of toelaes of vir die betaling van 'n bedrag ingevolge die Wet aansoek doen, sy identiteitsdokument of bewysboek vir inspeksie moet toon, maar hy mag nie sodanige dokument of boek hou nie.

3. APPÈLLE INGEVOLGE ARTIKELS 21 EN 27 VAN DIE WET

(1) (a) 'n Appèl ingevolge artikel 27 (1) van die Wet na 'n komitee moet die volgende inligting bevat:

(i) Naam en adres van die appellant;
(ii) identiteitsnommer of bewysboeknommer;
(iii) naam en adres van laaste werkgewer;
(iv) datum van aansoek om voordele;
(v) kantoor waar aansoek gedoen is;
(vi) datum van kennisgewing van eisebeampte se beslissing;
(vii) besonderhede van die beslissing waarteen appèl aangeteken word;
(viii) gronde waarop appèl berus.

(b) 'n Komitee kan vereis dat die appellant dié verdere inligting verstrek wat hy nodig mag ag om hom in staat te stel om met die appèl te handel.

(h) the Magisterial Districts of Barkly West, Britstown, De Aar, Gordonia, Hartswater, Hay, Herbert, Hopetown, Kenhardt, Kimberley, Kuruman, Mafeking, Philipstown, Postmasburg, Prieska, Vryburg and Warrenton—

The Divisional Inspector, Department of Manpower Utilisation, Private Bag X5012, Kimberley, 8300;

(i) the Magisterial Districts of Calitzdorp, George, Joubertina, Knysna, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Riversdale and Uniondale—

The Divisional Inspector, Department of Manpower Utilisation, Private Bag X6545, George, 6530;

"identity document" means an identity document referred to in section 13 of the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act 30 of 1950), and includes an identity card referred to in the said section 13 as the said section existed prior to the substitution therefor of section 9 of the Population Registration Amendment Act, 1970 (Act 29 of 1970);

"identity number" means the identity number assigned in terms of section 6 of the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act 30 of 1950);

"reference book" means a reference book referred to in section 3 (1) (b) (i) of the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952), and includes an identity document referred to in section 3 (1) (b) (ii) of the said Act, a document referred to in section 3 (2) of the said Act, a duplicate of such book or document and, in respect of foreign Blacks, also a passport and worker's travel document;

"reference book number" means the number allocated to or the serial number of a reference book; and

"Secretary" means the Secretary for Manpower Utilisation.

2. PRODUCTION OF IDENTITY DOCUMENTS OR REFERENCE BOOKS

A claims officer, duly authorised officer or other State employee or an agent may require an applicant for benefits or allowances or for the payment of an amount in terms of the Act to produce his identity document or reference book for inspection, but may not retain such document or book.

3. APPEALS IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 21 AND 27 OF THE ACT

(1) (a) An appeal to a committee in terms of section 27 (1) of the Act shall contain the following information:

(i) Name and address of appellant;
(ii) identity number or reference book number;
(iii) name and address of last employer;
(iv) date of application for benefits;
(v) office at which application made;
(vi) date of notification of decision of claims officer;
(vii) particulars of decision appealed against;
(viii) grounds on which appeal is based.

(b) A committee may require the appellant to furnish such further information as it may deem necessary to enable it to deal with the appeal.

(c) Die komitee moet die appellant en die eisebeampte skriftelik van sy beslissing in verband met die appèl in kennis stel.

(2) (a) 'n Appèl na die raad ingevolge artikel 21 (1) van die Wet moet in tweevoud wees en moet die volgende inligting bevat:

(i) Naam en adres van die appellant;
(ii) identiteitsnommer of bewysboeknommer;
(iii) naam en adres van laaste werkgewer;
(iv) datum van aansoek om voordele;
(v) kantoor waar aansoek gedoen is;
(vi) datum van kennisgewing van die komitee se beslissing;
(vii) besonderhede van die beslissing waarteen appèl aangeteken word;
(viii) gronde waarop appèl berus.

(b) Die raad kan vereis dat die appellant dié verdere inligting verstrek wat hy nodig mag ag om hom in staat te stel om met die appèl te handel.

(c) Die raad moet die appellant en die betrokke komitee skriftelik van sy beslissing in verband met die appèl in kennis stel.

4. TOELAES BETAALBAAR AAN LEDE VAN DIE RAAD EN KOMITEES

(1) 'n Lid van die raad of van 'n komitee, uitgesonderd 'n lid wat in die voltydse diens van die Staat is, moet, ingevolge artikel 25 van die Wet, 'n bedrag betaal word, hetsy as 'n toelae, besoldiging of verblyfkostetoelae, van R15 per 24 uur vir elke 24 uur of gedeelte daarvan waartydens hy vergaderings van die raad of van 'n komitee, na gelang van die geval, bywoon of daarheen of daarvandaan reis.

(2) 'n Lid van die raad of van 'n komitee, uitgesonderd 'n amptenaar, wat in verband met sake van die raad of van 'n komitee moet reis, moet—

(a) indien die reis of 'n gedeelte daarvan afgelê kan word deur van die spoorweg- of padmotordiens van die S.A. Spoorwegadministrasie gebruik te maak, die bedrag van 'n eersteklasretoerkaartjie vir die reis of 'n gedeelte daarvan betaal word;

(b) indien die reis of 'n gedeelte daarvan nie afgelê kan word deur van enigeen van die dienste wat in paragraaf (a) bedoel word, gebruik te maak nie of indien dit in die omstandighede ondoenlik is om daarvan gebruik te maak, die reiskoste in verband met die gebruik van enige ander openbare vervoerdiens terugbetaal word: Met dien verstande dat, indien 'n lid per lug- of skeepsdiens wil reis, hy vooraf die goedkeuring van die Sekretaris daarvoor moet verkry;

(c) indien die reis of 'n gedeelte daarvan nie afgelê kan word deur van enigeen van die vervoermiddels wat in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoel word, gebruik te maak nie of indien dit in die omstandighede ondoenlik is om daarvan gebruik te maak, 'n toelae ter bestryding van die koste van enige ander vervoer, met inbegrip van sy eie, betaal word teen die tarief wat van tyd tot tyd voorgeskryf word vir gebruik van private vervoer vir amptelike doeleindes deur amptenare van die Staatsdiens.

(3) Benewens die toelaes wat in subregulasie (1) voorgeskryf word, moet 'n lid van die raad of van 'n komitee wat deur die Minister aangestel is om die belange van bydraers te verteenwoordig en wat ten gevolge van die bywoning van 'n raads-, komitee- of subkomiteevergadering wat hy moet bywoon, loon verloor, die bedrag wat hy aan sodanige loon verloor het, terugbetaal word.

(c) The committee shall notify its decision on the appeal, in writing, to the appellant and to the claims officer.

(2) (a) An appeal to the board in terms of section 21 (1) of the Act shall be in duplicate and shall contain information on the following points:

(i) Name and address of appellant;
(ii) identity number or reference book number;
(iii) name and address of last employer;
(iv) date of application for benefits;
(v) office at which application made;
(vi) date of notification of decision of committee;
(vii) particulars of decision appealed against;
(viii) grounds on which appeal is based.

(b) The board may require the appellant to furnish such further information as it may deem necessary to enable it to deal with the appeal.

(c) The board shall notify its decision on the appeal, in writing, to the appellant and to the committee concerned.

4. ALLOWANCES PAYABLE TO MEMBERS OF BOARD AND COMMITTEES

(1) A member of the board or of a committee, other than a member who is in the full-time employment of the State, shall, in terms of section 25 of the Act, be paid an amount, whether as an allowance, remuneration or a subsistence allowance, of R15 per 24 hours for each 24 hours or part thereof during which he attends or travels to or from meetings of the board or of a committee, as the case may be.

(2) A member of the board or of a committee, other than an officer, who is required to travel on the business of the board or of a committee shall—

(a) if the journey or any portion thereof can be performed by using the rail or road motor service of the S.A. Railways Administration, be paid the amount of a first class return fare for such journey or part thereof;

(b) if the journey or any part thereof cannot be performed by using any of the services referred to in paragraph (a) or if it is impracticable in the circumstances to make use thereof, be reimbursed the cost of travelling by any other public transport service: Provided that if a member wishes to travel by air or shipping service, he shall obtain the prior approval of the Secretary;

(c) if the journey or any part thereof cannot be performed by using any of the means of transport referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), or if it is impracticable in the circumstances to make use thereof, be paid an allowance towards the cost of any other transport, including his own, at the rate prescribed from time to time for the use of private transport for official purposes by officers of the Public Service.

(3) In addition to the allowances prescribed in subregulation (1), a member of the board or of a committee who has been appointed by the Minister to represent the interests of contributors and who loses wages as a result of attending any board, committee or subcommittee meeting which he is required to attend, shall be reimbursed the amount of such wages lost.

(4) Vir die toepassing van hierdie regulasie omvat "lid" ook 'n plaasvervanger wat 'n vergadering bywoon en optree in die plek van 'n lid wat afwesig is.

5. REGISTRASIE VAN WERKGEWERS

(1) Elke werkgewer wat voorgeskrewe besonderhede ingevolge artikel 28 (1) van die Wet aan die Sekretaris moet verstrek, moet die besonderhede verstrek wat in Aanhangsel UF 1 gespesifiseer word.

(2) Genoemde besonderhede moet deur elke sodanige werkgewer aan die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds, Laboriagebou, Paul Krugerstraat (Posbus 1851), Pretoria, 0001, gestuur word.

6. KENNISGEWING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 28 (4) VAN BESONDERHEDE VAN BYDRAERS

(1) Elke werkgewer moet binne een maand nadat hy 'n bydraer in sy diens geneem het wat nie in besit van 'n bydraersverslagkaart is nie of wat nie so 'n kaart kan toon nie, hetsy sodanige kaart voorheen aan die bydraer verskaf was al dan nie, aan die Sekretaris die besonderhede ten opsigte van elke sodanige bydraer verstrek wat in Aanhangsel UF 85 of UF 85A, na gelang van die geval, gespesifiseer word.

(2) Sodanige besonderhede moet verstrek word deur Aanhangsel UF 85 of UF 85A, behoorlik ingevul, aan die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds, Laboriagebou, Paul Krugerstraat (Posbus 1851), Pretoria, 0001, te stuur.

7. BETALING VAN BYDRAES

(1) Die bedrag van die bydraes wat 'n werkgewer ingevolge artikel 29 (3) van die Wet aan die Sekretaris moet betaal, moet deur sodanige werkgewer aan die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds, Laboriagebou, Paul Krugerstraat (Posbus 1851), Pretoria, 0001, gestuur word.

(2) Elke werkgewer wat ingevolge artikel 29 (3) van die Wet bydraes moet betaal, moet maandeliks, tesame met sodanige bydraes, aan die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds 'n opgawe verstrek in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 3 wat die besonderhede bevat wat daarin gespesifiseer word en wat deur hom as juis en korrek gesertifiseer is.

(3) Enigeen wat 'n werkgewer was en wat van die Fonds 'n vorm UF 3 ontvang ten opsigte van enige maand waarin hy nie 'n bydraer in sy diens gehad het nie, moet sodanige vorm behoorlik onderteken, aan die Fonds terugstuur met 'n aantekening met daardie strekking daarop en wat die datum meld waarop daar laas 'n bydraer by hom in diens was.

8. BYDRAERSVERSLAGKAART

(1) Die verslagkaart wat die Sekretaris ingevolge artikel 33 (1) van die Wet moet uitreik, moet in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 74 wees en moet aan die werkgewer van die betrokke bydraer gestuur word by ontvangs van die voorgeskrewe besonderhede in regulasie 6 bedoel.

(2) Elke werkgewer moet, ten opsigte van elke bydraer in sy diens, 'n verslag hou wat die volgende aandui:

(a) Die naam van sodanige bydraer;

(b) die datum waarop sodanige bydraer by hom as 'n bydraer in diens getree het;

(c) die datum waarop sy diens as 'n bydraer geëindig het;

(d) die weeklikse of maandelikse skaal van verdienste van sodanige bydraer gedurende die 13 weke wat die datum van beëindiging van sodanige diens onmiddellik voorafgaan;

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, "member" includes an alternate who attends a meeting and acts in the stead of a member who is absent.

5. REGISTRATION OF EMPLOYERS

(1) Every employer who is required to furnish the Secretary with prescribed particulars in terms of section 28 (1) of the Act shall furnish the particulars specified in Annexure UF 1.

(2) The said particulars shall be forwarded by every such employer to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, Laboria Buildings, Paul Kruger Street (P.O. Box 1851), Pretoria, 0001.

6. NOTIFICATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 28 (4) OF PARTICULARS OF CONTRIBUTORS

(1) Every employer shall, within one month of taking into his employment a contributor who is not in possession of a contributor's record card or who is unable to produce such card, whether or not such contributor was previously provided with such card, furnish the Secretary with the particulars specified in Annexure UF 85 or UF 85A, as the case may be, in respect of each such contributor.

(2) Such particulars shall be furnished by forwarding Annexure UF 85 or UF 85A, duly completed, to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, Laboria Buildings, Paul Kruger Street (P.O. Box 1851), Pretoria, 0001.

7. PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

(1) The amount of the contributions which an employer is required to pay to the Secretary in terms of section 29 (3) of the Act shall be forwarded by such employer to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, Laboria Buildings, Paul Kruger Street (P.O. Box 1851), Pretoria, 0001.

(2) Every employer who is liable to pay contributions in terms of section 29 (3) of the Act shall forward such contributions monthly to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, together with a statement in the form of and containing the particulars specified in Annexure UF 3, duly certified by him as true and correct.

(3) Any person who has been an employer and who receives from the Fund a form UF 3 in respect of any month in which he has not employed any contributor, shall return such form, duly signed, to the Fund with an endorsement to that effect and stating the date upon which a contributor was last employed by him.

8. CONTRIBUTORS' RECORD CARDS

(1) The record card which the Secretary is required to issue in terms of section 33 (1) of the Act shall be in the form of Annexure UF 74, and shall be forwarded to the employer of the contributor concerned on receipt of the prescribed particulars referred to in regulation 6.

(2) Every employer shall keep, in respect of every contributor employed by him, a record showing—

(a) the name of such contributor;

(b) the date upon which such contributor commenced employment with him as a contributor;

(c) the date upon which his employment as a contributor terminated;

(d) the weekly or monthly rate of earnings of such contributor during the 13 weeks immediately preceding the date of termination of such employment;

(e) die datum waarop die werkgewer die bydraer se bydraersverslagkaart (UF 74) van sodanige bydraer, of van die Sekretaris, na gelang van die geval, ontvang het;

(f) die datum waarop die werkgewer sodanige bydraersverslagkaart afgehandel het;

(g) die wyse waarop hy dit afgehandel het.

(3) Die Sekretaris kan, by ontvangs van 'n aansoek in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 107 en by betaling van 'n bedrag van 50c 'n bydraersverslagkaart uitreik ter vervanging van enige sodanige verslagkaart indien hy daarvan oortuig is dat sodanige verslagkaart verloor of vernietig is en hy kan ook by ontvangs van 'n aansoek in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 107 en by betaling van sodanige bedrag, 'n bydraersverslagkaart uitreik ten opsigte van enige persoon, met inbegrip van 'n afgestorwe persoon, by voorlegging van aanvaarbare bewys dat sodanige persoon te eniger tyd sedert 1 Januarie 1950 'n bydraer was: Met dien verstande dat die Sekretaris na goeddunke 'n verslagkaart gratis kan uitreik indien hy daarvan oortuig is dat die omstandighede sodanige gratis uitreiking regverdig.

9. VERKLARING WAT BYDRAERSVERSLAGKAARTE MOET VERGESEL

'n Werkgewer wat ingevolge artikel 33 (3) van die Wet 'n bydraersverslagkaart aan 'n eisebeampte moet stuur, moet saam met sodanige kaart 'n opgawe stuur in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 125 wat die besonderhede bevat wat daarin gespesifiseer word.

10. BETALING VAN WERKLOOSHEIDVOORDELE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 35 VAN DIE WET

(1) 'n Aansoek om voordele ingevolge artikel 35 moet deur die applikant persoonlik ingedien word by 'n kantoor van die Departement van Mannekragbenutting, 'n landdros, 'n kommissaris of 'n agent, na gelang van die geval, vir deursending aan die eisebeampte wat regsbevoegdheid het en moet in die vorm wees van en die besonderhede bevat wat gespesifiseer word in—

(a) Aanhangsel UF 123, in die geval van alle bydraers, uitgesonderd Swart mans; en

(b) Aanhangsel UF 124, in die geval van bydraers wat Swart mans is.

(2) Wanneer 'n bydraer aansoek om voordele gedoen het, moet hy, wanneer hy sodanige aansoek doen of so gou doenlik daarna, sy bydraersverslagkaart oorhandig aan die eisebeampte wat regsbevoegdheid het in die gebied waarin die bydraer woonagtig is, of aan 'n behoorlik gemagtigde amptenaar of ander werknemer van die Staat of 'n agent, na gelang van die geval.

(3) 'n Eisebeampte of behoorlik gemagtigde amptenaar of ander werknemer van die Staat of 'n agent kan, indien hy dit dienstig ag, 'n bydraer se verslagkaart wat ingevolge subregulasie (2) aan hom oorhandig is, hou en moet in so 'n geval die bydraer van 'n bydraerskontrolekaart voorsien in die vorm van—

(a) Aanhangsel UF 7, in die geval van 'n bydraer wat nie 'n Swart man is nie; en

(b) Aanhangsel UF 8, in die geval van 'n bydraer wat 'n Swart man is.

(4) Die eisebeampte, behoorlik gemagtigde amptenaar, ander werknemer van die Staat of agent wat die bydraersverslagkaart van 'n bydraer gehou het, moet

(e) the date upon which the employer received the contributor's record card (UF 74) of such contributor from the said contributor, or from the Secretary, as the case may be;

(f) the date upon which the employer disposed of such contributor's record card;

(g) the manner of such disposal.

(3) The Secretary may, on receipt of an application in the form of Annexure UF 107 and upon payment of a fee of 50c, issue a contributor's record card in substitution for any such record card which he is satisfied has been lost or destroyed and he may also, on receipt of an application in the form of Annexure UF 107 and upon payment of such amount, issue a contributor's record card in respect of any person, including a deceased person, on submission of satisfactory proof that such person was a contributor at any time since 1 January 1950: Provided that the Secretary may, in his discretion, issue a record card, free of charge, if he is satisfied that the circumstances warrant such free issue.

9. STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY CONTRIBUTOR'S RECORD CARD

An employer who is required in terms of section 33 (3) of the Act to forward a contributor's record card to a claims officer shall forward with such card a statement in the form of and containing the particulars specified in Annexure UF 125.

10. PAYMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS IN TERMS OF SECTION 35 OF THE ACT

(1) An application for benefits in terms of section 35 shall be presented by the applicant personally at an office of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, a magistrate, a commissioner or an agent, as the case may be, for transmission to the claims officer having jurisdiction and shall be in the form of and contain the particulars specified in—

(a) Annexure UF 123, in the case of all contributors other than Black males; and

(b) Annexure UF 124, in the case of contributors who are Black males.

(2) Whenever a contributor has applied for benefits he shall, when making such application or as soon as possible thereafter, hand his contributor's record card to the claims officer having jurisdiction in the area in which such contributor resides, or to a duly authorised officer or other State employee, or to an agent, as the case may be.

(3) A claims officer or duly authorised officer or other State employee or an agent may retain a contributor's record card, which has been handed to him in terms of subregulation (2) if he deems it expedient to do so, and shall in such event furnish the contributor with a contributor's check card in the form of—

(a) Annexure UF 7, in the case of a contributor other than a Black male; and

(b) Annexure UF 8, in the case of a contributor who is a Black male.

(4) The claims officer, duly authorised officer, other State employee or an agent who has retained the contributor's record card of a contributor, shall return to

aan die bydraer sy bydraersverslagkaart in ruil vir die kontrolekaart teruggee as hy daarvan oortuig is dat die bydraer werk gekry het of as hy genoemde bydraersverslagkaart nie meer nodig het nie.

(5) 'n Applikant wat om werkloosheidvoordele aansoek doen, moet op die tye en plekke wat die eisebeampte mag vasstel, 'n werkloosheidregister teken in die vorm van en wat die besonderhede bevat wat gespesifiseer word in—

(a) Aanhangsel UF 103 of UF 103A, in die geval van bydraers, uitgesonderd Swart mans; en

(b) Aanhangsel UF 116, in die geval van Swart mans:

Met dien verstande dat die Sekretaris magtiging vir die gebruik van Vorm UF 103 of UF 103A vir Swart mans kan verleen in dié gebied of gebiede wat hy van tyd tot tyd mag bepaal.

(6) Ondanks subregulasie (5), kan 'n eisebeampte in individuele gevalle ander bewyse wat vir hom bevredigend is, aanvaar dat die bydraer werkloos is en geskik en beskikbaar is vir werk.

(7) (a) 'n Aansoek om betaling van verdere voordele aan 'n bydraer ingevolge artikel 35 (14) van die Wet moet in die vorm wees van en die besonderhede bevat wat gespesifiseer word in Aanhangsel UF 139.

(b) Sodanige aansoek moet in tweevoud ingedien word by die eisebeampte wat regsbevoegdheid het in die gebied waarin die applikant woonagtig is.

(8) Vir die toepassing van artikel 35 (13) (e) van die Wet, moet 'n werkgewer, op versoek van 'n eisebeampte, aan sodanige eisebeampte volledige besonderhede verstrek van die redes waarom sodanige werkgewer opgehou het om 'n bydraer in diens te hê wat by hom in diens was en wat ingevolge artikel 35 van die Wet aansoek om voordele gedoen het.

11. BETALING VAN SIEKTEVOORDELE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 36 VAN DIE WET

(1) 'n Aansoek om siektevoordele ingevolge artikel 36 moet gedoen word deur die persoon wat daarop geregtig is of deur 'n persoon wat deur die eisebeampte ingevolge artikel 36 (3) (b) gemagtig is om sodanige aansoek te doen en moet in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 86 wees en die besonderhede bevat wat daarin gespesifiseer word. Sodanige aansoek moet ingedien word by of gestuur word aan 'n kantoor van die Departement van Mannekragbenutting, 'n landdros of 'n agent, na gelang van die geval, vir deursending aan die eisebeampte wat regsbevoegdheid het in die gebied waarin die bydraer woonagtig of tydelik woonagtig is en moet vergesel gaan van die applikant se bydraersverslagkaart, tensy sodanige applikant nie dié kaart in sy besit het nie, in welke geval genoemde kaart so gou doenlik daarna aan die eisebeampte voorgelê moet word.

(2) 'n Bydraer wie se aansoek om voordele deur 'n eisebeampte goedgekeur is, kan sodanige voordele per tjek betaal word ten opsigte van enige tydperk wat deur die eisebeampte ingevolge die Wet goedgekeur is.

(3) Behoudens artikel 34 (5) van die Wet, kan betalings vir daaropvolgende tydperke deur die eisebeampte goedgekeur word by ontvangs van die besonderhede en verklaring gespesifiseer in, en in die vorm van, Aanhangsel UF 87. Sodanige vorm moet deur die bydraer onderteken word in die ruimte wat vir hierdie doel verskaf is: Met dien verstande dat, indien

such contributor the contributor's record card in exchange for the check card, if he is satisfied that such contributor has obtained employment, or if he no longer requires the said contributor's record card.

(5) An applicant for unemployment benefits shall, at such times and places as the claims officer may determine, sign an unemployment register in the form of and containing the particulars specified in—

(a) Annexure UF 103 or UF 103A, in the case of contributors other than Black males; and

(b) Annexure UF 116, in the case of Black males;

Provided that the Secretary may authorise the use of Form UF 103 or UF 103A for Black males in such area or areas as he may from time to time determine.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (5), a claims officer may, in individual cases, accept other evidence satisfactory to him that a contributor is unemployed and is capable of and available for work.

(7) (a) An application for the payment of further benefits to a contributor in terms of section 35 (14) of the Act shall be in the form of and contain the particulars specified in Annexure UF 139.

(b) Such application shall be submitted in duplicate to the claims officer having jurisdiction in the area in which the applicant resides.

(8) For the purposes of section 35 (13) (e) of the Act, an employer shall, at the request of a claims officer, furnish such claims officer with full details of the reasons why such employer has ceased to employ any contributor who has been employed by him and who is an applicant for benefits in terms of section 35 of the Act.

11. PAYMENT OF ILLNESS BENEFITS IN TERMS OF SECTION 36 OF THE ACT

(1) An application for illness benefits in terms of section 36 shall be made by the person entitled thereto or by a person authorised by the claims officer in terms of section 36 (3) (b) to make such application and shall be in the form of and contain the particulars specified in Annexure UF 86. Such application shall be presented at or forwarded to an office of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, a magistrate or an agent, as the case may be, for transmission to the claims officer having jurisdiction in the area in which the applicant resides or resides temporarily and shall be accompanied by the contributors' record card of the applicant, unless such applicant is not in possession of such card, in which case the said card shall be submitted to the claims officer as soon as possible thereafter.

(2) A contributor whose application for illness benefits has been approved by a claims officer may be paid such benefits by cheque in respect of any period approved by the claims officer in terms of the Act.

(3) Payments for subsequent periods, may, subject to the provisions of section 34 (5) of the Act, be approved by the claims officer on receipt of such details and declaration specified in, and in the form of, Annexure UF 87. Such form shall be signed

die eisebeampte daarvan oortuig is dat sodanige bydraer nie in staat is om die vorm te onderteken nie, hy die handtekening kan aanvaar van 'n ander persoon wat hy geskik mag ag om namens sodanige bydraer te teken.

(4) Die mediese sertifikate op Aanhangsels UF 86 en UF 87 moet ingevul en onderteken word deur die mediese praktisyn wat die applikant behandel het: Met dien verstande dat 'n eisebeampte kan vereis dat 'n applikant deur 'n mediese beampte of praktisyn wat hy aangewys het, ondersoek word.

Die koste van 'n mediese ondersoek wat in opdrag van die eisebeampte uitgevoer word, moet teen die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds in rekening gebring word.

(5) Indien die aard van die siekte in die mediese sertifikaat wat deel uitmaak van Aanhangsel UF 86 of UF 87, vaag of as 'n "siekte-entiteit" of "simptoomkompleks" beskryf word, moet die bydraer 'n kliniese verslag van die mediese praktisyn verstrek wat die simptome en aard van die siekte beskryf waaraan die bydraer ly.

(6) (a) 'n Aansoek om betaling van verdere voordele aan 'n bydraer ingevolge artikel 36 (9) moet in die vorm wees van en die besonderhede bevat soos in Aanhangsel UF 140 gespesifiseer.

(b) Sodanige aansoek moet in tweevoud voorgelê word aan die eisebeampte wat regsbevoegdheid het in die gebied waarin die applikant woonagtig is.

12. BETALING VAN KRAAMVOORDELE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 37 VAN DIE WET

(1) 'n Aansoek om kraamvoordele ingevolge artikel 37 moet gedoen word deur die persoon wat daarop geregtig is en moet in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 92 wees en die besonderhede bevat wat daarin gespesifiseer word. Sodanige aansoek moet ingedien word by of gestuur word aan 'n kantoor van die Departement van Mannekragbenutting, 'n landdros of 'n agent, na gelang van die geval, vir deursending aan die eisebeampte wat regsbevoegdheid het in die gebied waarin die bydraer woonagtig of tydelik woonagtig is en moet vergesel gaan van die applikant se bydraersverslagkaart, tensy sodanige applikant nie die kaart in haar besit het nie, in welke geval genoemde kaart so gou doenlik daarna aan die eisebeampte voorgelê moet word.

(2) 'n Bydraer wat ingevolge artikel 37 aansoek om voordele gedoen het, moet aan die eisebeampte 'n verklaring voorlê in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 93 ten opsigte van elke tydperk tot en met die datum van geboorte van die kind ten opsigte van wie voorgeboortelike kraamvoordele geëis word.

(3) Die bydraer moet, so gou doenlik na die geboorte van die kind, aan die eisebeampte, in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 94, 'n verklaring deur haar gemaak en 'n kennisgewing van geboorte deur 'n mediese praktisyn of vroedvrou voorlê en, indien dit deur die eisebeampte vereis word, 'n verdere verklaring in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 95, ten opsigte van elke tydperk na die geboorte van die kind ten opsigte van wie nageboortelike kraamvoordele geëis word of enige tydperk tot en met die datum van geboorte van die kind ten opsigte van wie 'n verklaring in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 93 nie ingedien is nie.

(4) 'n Bydraer wat ingevolge artikel 37 aansoek om voordele doen nadat haar kind gebore is, moet vorm UF 92 behoorlik ingevul met uitsondering van die

the contributor in the space provided for the purpose: Provided that, if the claims officer is satisfied that such contributor is unable to sign such form, he may accept the signature of such person as he may deem fit to sign on behalf of such contributor.

(4) The medical certificates on Annexures UF 86 and UF 87 shall be completed and signed by the medical practitioner by whom the applicant has been treated: Provided that a claims officer may require an applicant to be examined by a medical officer or practitioner nominated by him.

The fee for a medical examination conducted at the instance of a claims officer shall be a charge upon the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

(5) If the nature of the illness is described in the medical certificate forming part of Annexure UF 86 or UF 87 in uncertain terms or as "disease-entity" or "symptom-complex", the contributor shall furnish a clinical report from the medical practitioner describing the symptoms and nature of the complaint from which such contributor is suffering.

(6) (a) An application for the payment of further benefits to a contributor in terms of section 36 (9) shall be in the form of and contain the particulars specified in Annexure UF 140.

(b) Such application shall be submitted in duplicate to the claims officer having jurisdiction in the area in which the applicant resides.

12. PAYMENT OF MATERNITY BENEFITS IN TERMS OF SECTION 37 OF THE ACT

(1) An application for maternity benefits in terms of section 37 shall be made by the person entitled thereto and shall be in the form of and contain the particulars specified in Annexure UF 92. Such application shall be presented at or forwarded to an office of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, a magistrate or an agent, as the case may be, for transmission to the claims officer having jurisdiction in the area in which the contributor resides or resides temporarily and shall be accompanied by the contributor's record card of the applicant unless such applicant is not in possession of such card, in which case the said card shall be submitted to the claims officer as soon as possible thereafter.

(2) A contributor who has applied for benefits in terms of section 37 shall submit to the claims officer a declaration in the form of Annexure UF 93 covering each period up to and including the date of birth of the child in respect of which pre-natal maternity benefits are claimed.

(3) The contributor shall, as soon as possible after the birth of the child, submit to the claims officer in the form of Annexure UF 94 a declaration made by her and a notification of birth by a medical practitioner or a midwife and, if required by the claims officer, a further declaration in the form of Annexure UF 95, covering each period subsequent to the date of birth of the child, in respect of which post-natal maternity benefits are claimed or any period up to and including the date of birth of the child in respect of which a declaration in the form of Annexure UF 93 has not been made.

(4) A contributor who applies for benefits in terms of section 37 after her child has been born shall lodge a form UF 92, duly completed except for the medical

mediese sertifikaat wat daarin voorkom, by die eisebeampte indien, tesame met 'n verklaring en kennisgewing van geboorte in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 94, deur haar en 'n mediese praktisyn of 'n vroedvrou ingevul, en indien dit deur die eisebeampte te eniger tyd vereis word, 'n verklaring in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 95.

(5) Die eisebeampte kan, indien hy dit dienstig ag, vereis dat die applikant die geboortesertifikaat van die kind ten opsigte van wie se geboorte aansoek gedoen is, voorlê, of hy kan sodanige geboortesertifikaat, tesame met 'n verklaring in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 95, in die plek van 'n ingevulde Aanhangsel UF 94 aanvaar.

(6) Die mediese sertifikaat op Aanhangsel UF 92 moet, behalwe waar dit nie ingevolge subregulasie (4) vereis word nie, deur 'n mediese praktisyn wat die applikant ondersoek het, ingevul en onderteken word: Met dien verstande dat 'n eisebeampte kan vereis dat 'n applikant deur 'n mediese beampte of praktisyn wat deur hom aangewys is, ondersoek word.

Die koste van 'n mediese ondersoek wat in opdrag van 'n eisebeampte uitgevoer word, moet teen die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds in rekening gebring word.

(7) 'n Bydraer wie se aansoek om voordele ingevolge artikel 37 goedgekeur is, kan sodanige voordele per tjek betaal word ten opsigte van enige tydperk wat deur die eisebeampte goedgekeur is.

13. BETALINGS AAN AFHANKLIKES VAN AFGESTORWE BYDRAERS INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 38 VAN DIE WET

(1) 'n Aansoek om betaling ingevolge artikel 38 moet, waar die applikant 'n weduwee of 'n invalide-wewenaar is, in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 126 wees en die inligting bevat wat daarin gevra word, en waar die applikant 'n ander persoon as 'n weduwee of 'n invalide-wewenaar is, moet dit in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 127 wees en die inligting bevat wat daarin gevra word. Waar die applikant 'n invalide-wewenaar is, moet die aansoek gestaaf word deur 'n sertifikaat wat onderteken is deur die mediese praktisyn wat die applikant behandel het en waarin die tydperk wat die applikant deur sodanige praktisyn geneeskundig behandel is en die aard van die ongeskiktheid gemeld word, en in sodanige sertifikaat moet ook die tydperk gemeld word wat sodanige applikant nie in staat was om enige werk te verrig nie wat, as dit nie vir sodanige ongeskiktheid was nie, hy in staat sou gewees het om te verrig: Met dien verstande dat die Sekretaris van 'n applikant kan vereis om hom deur 'n mediese beampte of praktisyn wat hy aanwys, te moet laat ondersoek. Die koste van 'n mediese ondersoek wat in opdrag van die Sekretaris uitgevoer word, moet teen die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds in rekening gebring word.

(2) 'n Aansoek soos in subregulasie (1) bedoel, moet vergesel gaan van—

(a) die bydraersverslagkaart van die afgestorwe bydraer;

(b) die doodsertifikaat wat betrekking het op die afsterwe van sodanige bydraer: Met dien verstande dat die Sekretaris 'n lykskouingsertifikaat of 'n begrafnisorder in plaas van 'n doodsertifikaat kan aanneem;

(c) 'n sertifikaat van die afgestorwe bydraer se laaste werkgewer, wat in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 128 moet wees en die inligting moet bevat wat daarin gevra word; en

certificate appearing therein, with the claims officer together with a declaration and notification of birth in the form of Annexure UF 94 completed by her and a medical practitioner or a midwife, and if required by the claims officer at any time, a declaration in the form of Annexure UF 95.

(5) The claims officer may, if he deems it expedient, require the applicant to produce the birth certificate of the child in respect of whose birth the application has been made, or he may accept such birth certificate together with a declaration in the form of Annexure UF 95 in lieu of a completed Annexure UF 94.

(6) The medical certificate on Annexure UF 92 shall, except where not required in terms of subregulation (4), be completed and signed by the medical practitioner by whom the applicant has been examined: Provided that a claims officer may require an applicant to be examined by a medical officer or practitioner nominated by him.

The fee for a medical examination conducted at the instance of a claims officer shall be a charge upon the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

(7) A contributor whose application for benefits in terms of section 37 has been approved may be paid such benefits by cheque in respect of any period approved by the claims officer.

13. PAYMENTS TO DEPENDANTS OF DECEASED CONTRIBUTORS IN TERMS OF SECTION 38 OF THE ACT

(1) An application for a payment in terms of section 38 shall, where the applicant is a widow or an invalid widower, be in the form of and contain the information called for in Annexure UF 126 and where the applicant is a person other than a widow or an invalid widower, be in the form of and contain the information called for in Annexure UF 127. Where the applicant is an invalid widower, the application shall be supported by a certificate signed by the medical practitioner by whom the applicant has been treated stating the period during which the applicant has been under the medical treatment of such practitioner, the nature of the disability and indicating the period during which such applicant was not capable of performing any work which but for such disability he would have been capable of performing: Provided that the Secretary may require an applicant to be examined by a medical officer or practitioner nominated by him. The fee for a medical examination conducted at the instance of the Secretary shall be a charge upon the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

(2) An application referred to in subregulation (1) shall be accompanied by—

(a) the contributor's record card of the deceased contributor;

(b) the death certificate relating to the death of such contributor: Provided that the Secretary may accept a post-mortem certificate or a burial order in lieu of a death certificate;

(c) a certificate from the last employer of the deceased contributor in the form of and containing the information called for in Annexure UF 128;

(d) die huweliksertifikaat van die afgestorwe bydraer, waar die aansoek deur 'n weduwee of 'n invalide-wewenaar gedoen word: Met dien verstande dat, in die geval van 'n Swart weduwee of 'n Swart invalide-wewenaar wat met die bydraer in 'n egtelike verhouding ooreenkomstig Swart reg en gebruik saamgeleef het, waar nòg die man nòg die vrou 'n party by 'n bestaande huwelik was, die Sekretaris sodanige bewys as wat hy dienstig ag, van die bestaan van sodanige egtelike verhouding kan aanvaar.

(3) 'n Werkgewer wat 'n afgestorwe bydraer in sy diens gehad het, moet op versoek van die Sekretaris, 'n afdelingsinspekteur of 'n persoon wat om betaling ingevolge artikel 38 aansoek doen, onverwyld aan die Sekretaris, sodanige afdelingsinspekteur of sodanige applikant, na gelang van die geval, die bydraersverslagkaart van die afgestorwe bydraer stuur, tesame met 'n sertifikaat in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 128 wat dié inligting bevat wat daarin in verband met sodanige afgestorwe bydraer gevra word.

(4) Die Sekretaris, 'n afdelingsinspekteur of die raad kan van 'n applikant of van enigiemand wat die werkgewer van 'n afgestorwe bydraer was, vereis om sodanige ander inligting te verstrek as wat die Sekretaris, sodanige afdelingsinspekteur of die raad, na gelang van die geval, nodig ag vir die behoorlike oorweging van 'n aansoek om betaling ingevolge artikel 38.

14. BETALING VAN SPESIALE WEEKLIKSE TOELAES INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 48 VAN DIE WET

(1) Die kennisgewing aan 'n eisebeampte deur 'n bydraer ingevolge artikel 48 (2) moet in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 79 wees en moet die besonderhede bevat wat daarin gespesifiseer word.

(2) Die opgawe wat 'n werkgewer ingevolge artikel 48 (3) weekliks aan 'n eisebeampte moet stuur, moet in die vorm van Aanhangsel UF 80 wees en moet die besonderhede bevat wat daarin gespesifiseer word.

15. WAARDE VAN VOEDSEL EN HUISVESTING

Indien 'n bydraer deur sy werkgewer van voedsel of huisvesting of van beide voedsel en huisvesting voorsien word, is die weeklikse of maandelikse waarde van sodanige voedsel of huisvesting, of voedsel en huisvesting, vir die toepassing van artikel 50 van die Wet, ten opsigte van voedsel, volgens die skaal van 17 persent van die weeklikse of maandelikse bedrag, na gelang van die geval, van die verdienste betaal of betaalbaar aan sodanige bydraer in kontant; ten opsigte van huisvesting volgens die skaal van 8 persent van die bedrag van sodanige verdienste en, ten opsigte van voedsel en huisvesting, volgens die skaal van 25 persent van die bedrag van sodanige verdienste.

16. HERROEPING EN VOORBEHOUDSBEPALINGS

(1) Die Regulasies gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1938 van 9 Desember 1966, soos gewysig deur die Regulasies gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 433 van 31 Maart 1967, R. 1344 van 9 Augustus 1968, R. 3300 van 19 September 1969, R. 1439 van 20 Augustus 1971, R. 967 van 14 Junie 1974, R. 1761 van 19 September 1975, R. 1123 van 24 Junie 1977 en R. 932 van 5 Mei 1978, word hierby herroep.

(d) where the application is made by a widow or an invalid widower, the marriage certificate of the deceased contributor: Provided that in the case of a Black widow or a Black invalid widower who was associated with the contributor in a conjugal relationship according to Black law and custom where neither the man nor the woman was a party to a subsisting marriage, the Secretary may accept such evidence as he may deem fit of the existence of such conjugal relationship.

(3) An employer who employed a deceased contributor, shall, at the request of the Secretary, a divisional inspector or an applicant for a payment in terms of section 38, forward forthwith to the Secretary, such divisional inspector or such applicant, as the case may be, the contributor's record card of such deceased contributor, together with a certificate in the form of Annexure UF 128 containing the information called for therein in regard to such deceased contributor.

(4) The Secretary, a divisional inspector, or the board may require an applicant or any person who was the employer of a deceased contributor to furnish such other information as the Secretary, such divisional inspector or the board, as the case may be, may deem necessary to enable proper consideration to be given to an application for a payment in terms of section 38.

14. PAYMENT OF SPECIAL WEEKLY ALLOWANCES IN TERMS OF SECTION 48 OF THE ACT

(1) The notification to a claims officer by a contributor in terms of section 48 (2) shall be in the form of and contain the particulars specified in Annexure UF 79.

(2) The statement which an employer may be required to transmit weekly to a claims officer in terms of section 48 (3) shall be in the form of and contain the particulars specified in Annexure UF 80.

15. VALUE OF FOOD AND QUARTERS

If a contributor is provided by his employer with food or quarters or with both food and quarters, the weekly or monthly value of such food or quarters, or food and quarters, for the purposes of section 50 of the Act, shall, in respect of food, be at the rate of 17 per cent of the weekly or monthly amount, as the case may be, of the earnings paid or payable in cash to such contributor, and shall, in respect of quarters, be at the rate of 8 per cent of the amount of such earnings and, in respect of food and quarters, be at the rate of 25 per cent of the amount of such earnings.

16. REPEAL AND SAVINGS

(1) The Regulations published under Government Notice R. 1938 of 9 December 1966, as amended by the Regulations published under Government Notices R. 433 of 31 March 1967, R. 1344 of 9 August 1968, R. 3300 of 19 September 1969, R. 1439 of 20 August 1971, R. 967 of 14 June 1974, R. 1761 of 19 September 1975, R. 1123 of 24 June 1977 and R. 932 of 5 May 1978, are hereby repealed.

(2) Enigiets wat gedoen is kragtens enige bepaling van 'n regulasie wat deur subregulasie (1) herroep word, word geag kragtens die desbetreffende bepalings van hierdie Regulasies gedoen te gewees het.

17. INWERKINGTREDING

Hierdie Regulasies tree in werking op die eerste dag van Augustus 1979.

AANHANGSEL UF 1

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

KENNISGEWING DEUR WERKGEWER INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 28 (1)

Aan die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds
Laboriagebou
Paul Krugerstraat
Posbus 1851
Pretoria
0001

Onderstaande besonderhede word ingevolge artikel 28 (1) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, verstrek en as korrek gesertifiseer.

Datum..... Handtekening van werkgewer of behoorlik gemagtigde agent

1. Datum waarop bydraer(s) eerste in diens geneem is.....

2. Naam waaronder besigheid gedryf word (blokletters).....

3. Adres waarna korrespondensie gestuur moet word.....

4. Volle naam/name en woonadres(se) van eienaar of vennote

5. (a) Adres van besigheidsperseel.....

(b) Landdrosdistrik waarin besigheidsperseel geleë is.....

6. Aard van besigheid.....

7. Getal bydraers in diens wie se verdienste nie meer as R8 400 per jaar is nie:

(a) Blankes..... (b) Kleurlinge.....
(c) Asiërs..... (d) Swartes.....

8. As hierdie opgawe ten opsigte van die hoofkantoor van 'n besigheid is, meld:

(a) Name en adresse van takke.....

(b) Of takke vir die regstreekse insending van opgawes en bydraes verantwoordelik sal wees of nie.....

9. As hierdie opgawe ten opsigte van 'n tak van die besigheid is, meld:

(a) Die naam en adres van die hoofkantoor (in die Republiek).....

(b) Of opgawes en bydraes—

(1) regstreeks.....
of

(2) deur u Hoofkantoor.....
ingestuur sal word.

L.W.—'n Aparte opgawe moet ten opsigte van elke afsonderlike besigheid ingedien word, tensy goedkeuring verkry word om 'n gesamentlike opgawe te verstrek.

(2) Anything done under any provision of a regulation repealed by subregulation (1) shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provisions of these Regulations.

17. COMMENCEMENT

These Regulations shall come into operation on the first day of August 1979.

ANNEXURE UF 1

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

NOTIFICATION BY EMPLOYER IN TERMS OF SECTION 28 (1)

To the Unemployment Insurance Fund
Laboria Buildings
Paul Kruger Street
P.O. Box 1851
Pretoria
0001

The following particulars are furnished in terms of section 28 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, and are certified to be correct.

Date..... Signature of employer or duly authorised agent

1. Date on which contributor(s) first employed.....

2. Name under which business is carried on (block letters).....

3. Address to which correspondence is to be sent.....

4. Full name(s) and residential address(es) of proprietor or partners.....

5. (a) Address where business premises are situated.....

(b) Magisterial district in which business premises are situated.....

6. Nature of business.....

7. Number of contributors employed whose earnings do not exceed R8 400 p.a.:

(a) Whites..... (b) Coloureds.....
(c) Asians..... (d) Blacks.....

8. If this return is in respect of the head office of a business, state:

(a) Names and addresses of branches.....

(b) Whether or not branches will be responsible for submission of returns and contributions direct.....

9. If this return is in respect of a branch of the business, state:

(a) Name and address of head office (in the Republic).....

(b) Whether returns and contributions will be submitted—

(1) direct.....
or

(2) through your head office.....

N.B.—A separate return should be rendered in respect of each individual business unless permission is obtained to render a consolidated return.

AANHANGSEL UF 3

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

Aan die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds
Laboriagebou
Paul Krugerstraat
Posbus 1851
Pretoria
0001

Opgawe slegs vir die maand.....

Ingevolge artikel 29 (3) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, stuur ek hierby die totale bedrag soos in kolom F hieronder aangetoon, synde al die bydraes verskuldig ten opsigte van myself en die bydraers wat gedurende bogenoemde maand by my in diens was.
Totale bedrag van lone/salarisse (d.w.s. verdienste) van ALLE bydraers ten opsigte waarvan bydraes betaalbaar is vir bovermelde maand R.....c.....

Ek sertifiseer dat alle besonderhede hierin verstrek juis en korrek is.

Datum.....

.....
Handtekening van werkgewer of behoorlik gemagtigde agent

Indien geen bydraers gedurende die maand in diens was nie, meld datum in die ruimte hiernaas waarop 'n bydraer laas in diens was en stuur hierdie vorm terug.

Datum.....

A	B	C	D	E	F	
Vir statistiese doeleindes			Bydraes betaalbaar op verdienste			
Kode No.	Ras van bydraers	Getal bydraers	Deur werkgewer teen 'n koers van 0,3 persent	Deur bydraers teen 'n koers van 0,5 persent	Totaal: Kolomme D plus E	
			R c	R c	R c	
1	Blankes					
2	Kleurlinge					
3	Asiërs					
4	Swartes					
Totale.....						Totale bydraes betaalbaar

ANNEXURE UF 3

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

To the Unemployment Insurance Fund
Laboria Buildings
Paul Kruger Street
P.O. Box 1851
Pretoria
0001

Return for the month.....only.

In terms of section 29 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, I forward herewith the total amount as shown in column F hereunder, being all contributions due in respect of myself and the contributors employed by me during the above-mentioned month. The total sum of wages/salaries (i.e. earnings) of ALL contributors in respect of whom contributions are payable for the above month R.....c.....

I hereby certify that all details contained herein are true and correct.

Date.....

.....
Signature of employer or duly authorised agent

If no contributors were employed during the month, state date in the adjacent space when a contributor was last employed and return this form.

Date.....

A	B	C	D		E		F	
For statistical purposes			Contributions payable on earnings					
Code No.	Race of contributors	Number of contributors	By employer at the rate of 0,3 per cent		By contributors at the rate of 0,5 per cent		Total: Columns D plus E	
			R	c	R	c	R	c
1	Whites							
2	Coloureds							
3	Asians							
4	Blacks						Total contributions payable	
Totals.....								

AANHANGSEL UF 7

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

BYDRAERSKONTROLEKAART

(VIR ALLE BYDRAERS, UITGESONDERD SWART MANS)

Bydraersverslagkaart van ondergenoemde bydraer ingedien by.....

Kantoorstempel

.....

Handtekening van ontvangs-beampte

PERSOONLIKE BESONDERHEDE

Bydraer se familienaam.....

Bydraer se voorname.....

Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer.....

UF-volgnommer.....

.....

Proefhandtekening van bydraer

AANHANGSEL UF 8

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

BYDRAERSKONTROLEKAART—SWART MANS

Bydraersverslagkaart van ondergenoemde bydraer ingedien by.....

Kantoorstempel

.....

Handtekening van ontvangsbeampte

PERSOONLIKE BESONDERHEDE

Ele naam.....

Naam waaronder bekend.....

Vader se naam.....

Bewysboeknommer.....

.....

Proefhandtekening van bydraer

ANNEXURE UF 7

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

CONTRIBUTOR'S CHECK CARD

(FOR ALL CONTRIBUTORS OTHER THAN BLACK MALES)

Contributor's record card of the undermentioned contributor handed in at.....

Office stamp

.....

Signature of receiving officer

IDENTITY PARTICULARS

Contributor's surname.....

Contributor's first names.....

Identity/Reference book number.....

UF Serial No.....

.....

Specimen signature of contributor

ANNEXURE UF 8

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

CONTRIBUTOR'S CHECK CARD—BLACK MALES

Contributor's record card of the undermentioned contributor handed in at.....

Office stamp

.....

Signature of receiving officer

IDENTITY PARTICULARS

Own name.....

Name known by.....

Father's name.....

Reference book number.....

.....

Specimen signature of contributor

AANHANGSEL UF 74

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

BESONDERHEDE VAN BYDRAER

Ras..... Geslag..... WVF-volgnommer.....

Familienaam..... Voorname.....

Identiteitsno./Persoonsno./Bewysboekno.....

(Sien inligting op keersy) Handtekening van bydraer

Werkgewer se WVF-registrasienommer, naam en adres	VOU HIER	*(a) Meld tydperk(e) van diens as 'n bydraer		Skaal van verdienste gedurende laaste 13 weke diens		VOU HIER	Dui aan per week of per maand	Indien werksaam teen verskillende skale van verdienste gedurende laaste 13 weke, meld tydperke en skale van verdienste				VOU HIER	Dui aan per week of per maand	*(b) Rede vir diensbeeindiging	Ek sertifiseer dat die inligting verstrek waar is (Handtekening van werkgewer)
		Vanaf	Tot	R	c			Vanaf	Tot	Verdienste R	Verdienste c				

*(a) Sluit in tydperk betaal in plaas van kennisgewing of siekte- of kraamverlof, met volle besoldiging. Slegs tydperke waartydens bydraes betaalbaar was, moet getoon word.
*(b) Skryf in "EEN" vir bedanking, "TWEE" vir personeelvermindering en "DRIE" vir ander redes.

L.W.—Enige veranderings in bostaande kolomme moet deur die werkgewer aangebring en geparafeer word.

Dit is 'n misdryf om opsetlik 'n valse inskrywing op 'n bydraer se verslagkaart te maak.

ANNEXURE UF 74

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

PARTICULARS OF CONTRIBUTOR

Sex ..... First names ..... UIF Serial No. .....

Race .....

Surname .....

Identity No./Reference Book Number ..... (See notes overleaf) Signature of contributor

Employer's UIF registration number, name and address	FOLD HERE	*(a) State period(s) of employment as a contributor		Rate of earnings during last 13 weeks of employment		FOLD HERE	Indicate per week or per month	If employed at different rates of earnings during last 13 weeks, state periods and rates of earnings				FOLD HERE	Indicate per week or per month	*(b) Reason for termination of service	I certify that the information furnished is true (Signature of employer)
		From	To	R	c			From	To	Earnings R	Earnings c				

*(a) Include period paid in lieu of notice, paid sick or maternity leave. Only periods during which contributions were payable should be shown.

*(b) Insert "ONE" for resignation, "TWO" for reduction of staff and "THREE" for other reasons.

N.B.—Any amendments in the above columns should be made and initialled by the employer.

It is an offence to wilfully make any false entry on a contributor's record card.

AANHANGSEL UF 79

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

AANSOEK OM SPESIALE WEEKLIKSE TOELAE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 48

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting

.....

Hierby doen ek aansoek om 'n spesiale weeklikse toelae ingevolge artikel 48 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, en stel ek u daarvan in kennis dat ek, nadat ek werkloos geword het, werk aangeneem het teen minder as die helfte van die gemiddelde weeklikse verdienste wat ek ontvang het gedurende die tydperk van drie maande onmiddellik voor die datum waarop ek werkloos geword het.

Ek verklaar dat onderstaande inligting in alle opsigte juis en korrek is.

.....
Handtekening van applikant

Datum.....

BESONDERHEDE WAT APPLIKANT MOET INVUL

1. Volle naam (in blokletters).....
.....
2. Adres.....
.....
3. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer.....
4. My huidige werkgewer is:
(a) Naam.....
(b) Adres.....
.....
5. Ek is in diens as.....
6. My huidige skaal van verdienste.....
7. Gedurende die drie maande onmiddellik voor die datum waarop ek werkloos geword het, was ek soos volg in diens:

Naam van werkgewer	Adres van werkgewer	In diens as	Skaal van verdienste per week/maand

AANHANGSEL UF 80

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

SPESIALE WEEKLIKSE TOELAE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 48

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting

.....

Hierby sertifiseer ek dat.....
(Naam van werknemer)

wie se persoons-/identiteits-/bewysboeknommer.....
is, by my in diens was as 'n.....gedurende die week geëindig.....en dat onderstaande besonderhede omtrent hom ten opsigte van daardie week korrek is:

Skaal van verdienste per week/maand	Aftrekkings	Bedrag betaal

Datum.....
Handtekening van werkgewer

ANNEXURE UF 79

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL WEEKLY ALLOWANCE IN TERMS OF SECTION 48

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation

.....

I hereby apply for a special weekly allowance in terms of section 48 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, and notify you that, after having become unemployed, I have accepted employment at less than half the average weekly earnings received by me during the period of three months immediately prior to the date upon which I became unemployed.

I declare that the information given below is true and correct in every respect.

.....
Signature of applicant

Date.....

DETAILS TO BE FILLED IN BY APPLICANT

1. Full name (block letters).....
.....
2. Address.....
.....
3. Identity/Reference Book No.....
4. My present employer is:
(a) Name.....
(b) Address.....
.....
5. I am employed as.....
6. My present rate of earnings is.....
7. I was employed as follows during the three months immediately prior to the date I became unemployed:

Name of employer	Address of employer	Employed as	Rate of earnings per week/month

ANNEXURE UF 80

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

SPECIAL WEEKLY ALLOWANCE IN TERMS OF SECTION 48

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation

.....

I hereby certify that.....
(Name of employee)

whose identity/reference book number is.....
has been employed by me as a.....during the week ended .....and that the undermentioned particulars regarding him are correct in respect of that week:

Rate of earnings per week/month	Deductions	Amount paid

Date.....
Signature of employer

AANHANGSEL UF 85

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

KENNISGEWING VAN INDIENSNEMING VAN PERSONE WAT NIE IN BESIT VAN BYDRAERSVERSLAGKAARTE IS NIE

Gebruik slegs vir Blankes, Kleurlinge en Asiërs. (Indien moontlik, gebruik vorm vir meer as een bydraer.)

Die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds
Laboriagebou
Paul Krugerstraat
Posbus 1851
Pretoria
0001

Geliewe kennis te neem dat ondergenoemde persone wat bydraers tot die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds sal wees, deur my in diens geneem is op die datums hieronder gemeld en aangedui het dat hulle nie in besit van bydraersverslagkaarte is nie.

Naam van bydraer (in blokletters)		*Nommer van— (a) identiteitsdokument (b) paspoort (c) permanente verblyfspermit (d) tydelike werkpermit	Ras	Geslag	Datum van indiensneming
Familienaam (en nooiensvan, waar van toepassing)	Voorname (voluit)				

*Meld (a), (b), (c) of (d), wat ook al van toepassing is, voor elke nommer wat ingeskryf word.

Handelsnaam en adres van besigheid (in blokletters) .....

Werkgewer se W.V.F.-registrasienommer .....
Adres waarheen uitgereikte kaarte gestuur moet word .....

Ek sertifiseer hierby dat genoemde besonderhede korrek is en dat die identiteitsnommers of ander nommers soos in kolom 3 verstrek en die volle name gekontroleer is met die identiteitsdokumente ingevolge die Bevolkingsregistrasiewet uitgereik of met ander identiteitsdokumente deur die bydraers voorgelê.

Datum of datumstempel .....

Handtekening van werkgewer of behoorlik gemagtigde agent

AANHANGSEL UF 85A

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

KENNISGEWING VAN INDIENSNEMING VAN PERSONE WAT NIE IN BESIT VAN BYDRAERSVERSLAGKAARTE IS NIE

Gebruik slegs vir Swart werkers. (Indien moontlik, gebruik vorm vir meer as een bydraer).

Die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds
Laboriagebou
Paul Krugerstraat
Posbus 1851
Pretoria
0001

Geliewe kennis te neem dat ondergenoemde persone wat bydraers tot die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds sal wees deur my in diens geneem is op die datums hieronder gemeld en aangedui het dat hulle nie in besit van bydraersverslagkaarte is nie.

Naam van bydraer (in blokletters)		*Nommer van— (a) bewysboek (b) identiteitsdokument (c) werkersreisdokument (d) paspoort	Ras	Geslag	Datum van indiensneming
Familienaam (en nooiensvan, waar van toepassing)	Voorname (voluit)				

*Meld (a), (b), (c) of (d), wat ook al van toepassing is, voor elke nommer wat ingeskryf word.

Opmerking.—Die volgende persone is niebydrapligtig tot die Fonds nie en aansoeke om kaarte moet nie t.o.v. hulle gedoen word nie:

(a) Kontrakwerkers wat die RSA na die verstryking van hul dienskontrak moet verlaat.
(b) Pendelaars van buite die RSA, wat nie in die RSA woonagtig is nie.
(c) Persone wat nie in die RSA woonagtig is nie.

(Indien daar twyfel insake bydrapligtigheid bestaan, moet die nodige navrae gedoen word alvorens aansoek om bydraersversl... gedoen word.)

Handelsnaam en adres van besigheid (in blokletters) .....

Werkgewer se W.V.F.-registrasienommer .....
Adres waarheen uitgereikte kaarte gestuur moet word .....

Ek sertifiseer hierby dat genoemde besonderhede korrek is en dat die bewysboeknommers of ander nommers soos in kolom 3 en die volle name gekontroleer is met die bewysboeke of met ander identiteitsdokumente deur die bydraers voorgelê.

Datum of datumstempel .....

Handtekening van werkgewer of behoorlik gem... agent

AANHANGSEL UF 86

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

AANSOEK OM SIEKTEVOORDELE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 36

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting

.....

1. Hierby doen ek aansoek om voordele ingevolge artikel 36 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, en verklaar ek dat ek van .....tot..... .....as gevolg van siekte nie in staat was om te werk nie en dat ek gedurende daardie tydperk nie op een derde of meer van my gewone verdienste geregtig was of dit van enige werkgewer ontvang het nie. Ek verklaar verder dat die inligting wat ek op hierdie vorm verstrek in alle opsigte juis en korrek is. Ek is daarvan bewus dat dit 'n misdryf is om 'n valse verklaring op hierdie vorm te doen.

2. Familienaam (in blokletters).....
3. Voorname..... 4. Adres.....
5. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer..... 6. Ras.....
7. Geslag..... 8. Geboortedatum..... 9. Ambag of beroep.....
10. Getroud of ongetroud.....
11. Besonderhede van diens:

Naam van werkgewer	Adres van werkgewer	Werksaam as bydraer		*Verdienste	*Waarde van voedsel en/of huisvesting	*Ander toelaes (meld aard en bedrag)
		Van	Tot			

* Dui aan per week of per maand.

12. Is u nog in diens? (Ja/Nee)..... 13. Indien u na werk teruggekeer het, meld die datum.....
14. Het u ooit aansoek gedoen om werkloosheid-/kraam-/siektevoordele? (Ja/Nee).....
Indien wel, meld: (a) Kantoor..... (b) Datum van aansoek..... (c) UF-volgnommer.....
..... (d) Naam waaronder aansoek gedoen is.....

Getuie.....

Datum.....

.....
Handtekening van applikant

15. Mediese sertifikaat (moet deur 'n mediese praktisyn ingevul word).

Ek (naam van mediese praktisyn)..... Kwalifikasies.....
Adres.....
sertifiseer hierby dat bogenoemde applikant deur my geneeskundig behandel is vanaf.....en dat hy/sy lyr aan.....
.....(meld sover moontlik in nie-tegniese bewoording die aard van die ongesteldheid, siekte of letsel), en dat hy/sy ongeskik vir werk was vanaf..... tot .....weens die feit dat hy/sy.....(meld rede, bv. in hospitaal, bedlêend, ens.) was.

Datum.....

.....
Handtekening van mediese praktisyn

ANNEXURE UF 85

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

NOTIFICATION OF EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS NOT IN POSSESSION OF CONTRIBUTORS' RECORD CARDS

Use only for Whites, Coloureds and Asians. (Use form for more than one contributor, if possible.)

The Unemployment Insurance Fund
Laboria Buildings
Paul Kruger Street
P.O. Box 1851
Pretoria
0001

I have to inform you that the following persons who will be contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, were taken into my employment on the dates specified and have indicated that they are not in possession of contributors' record cards.

Name of contributor (block letters)		*Number of— (a) identity document (b) passport (c) permanent residence permit (d) temporary work permit	Race	Sex	Date employed
Surname (and maiden name where applicable)	First names (in full)				

* Insert (a), (b), (c) or (d), whichever is applicable, in front of each number entered.

Trading name and address of business (in block letters).....

Employer's U.I.F. Registration No.....
Address to which cards issued must be forwarded .....

I hereby certify that the above particulars are correct and that the identity number and other numbers in column 3 and full names have been verified from the identity documents issued in terms of the Population Registration Act or from other identity documents produced by the contributors concerned.

Date or date stamp.....

.....
Signature of employer or duly authorised agent

ANNEXURE UF 85A

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

NOTIFICATION OF EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS NOT IN POSSESSION OF CONTRIBUTORS' RECORD CARDS

Use only for Black workers. (Use for more than one contributor, if possible.)

The Unemployment Insurance Fund
Laboria Buildings
Paul Kruger Street
P.O. Box 1851
Pretoria
0001

I have to inform you that the following persons, who will be contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, were taken into employment on the dates specified and have indicated that they are not in possession of contributors' record cards.

Name of contributor (block letters)		*Number of— (a) reference book (b) identity document (c) worker's travel document (d) passport	Race	Sex	Date employed
Surname (and maiden name where applicable)	First names (in full)				

* Insert (a), (b), (c) or (d), whichever is applicable, in front of each number entered.

Note.—The following persons are not contributors to the Fund and cards must not be applied for in their cases:

(a) Contract workers who must leave the RSA on termination of their contracts.
(b) Commuters from outside the RSA who are not resident in the RSA.
(c) Persons not resident in the RSA.

(Where there is doubt regarding liability to contributor the necessary enquiries should be made before applying for contributors' record cards.)

Trading name and address of business (in block letters).....

Employer's U.I.F. Registration No.....

Address to which cards issued must be forwarded.....

I hereby certify that the above particulars are correct and that the reference book numbers or other numbers in column 3 and the names have been verified from the reference books or from other identity documents produced by the contributors concerned.

Date or date stamp..... Signature of employer or duly authorised agent

ANNEXURE UF 86

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

APPLICATION FOR ILLNESS BENEFITS IN TERMS OF SECTION 36

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation

1. I hereby apply for benefits in terms of section 36 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, and declare that from..... to..... I was not capable of performing work due to illness and that during such period I was not entitled nor did I receive from any employer, one third or more of my normal earnings. I further declare that the information given by me in form is true and correct in every respect. I am aware of the fact that it is an offence to make a false statement on this form.

2. Surname (in block letters)..... 3. First names.....
4. Address..... 6. Race..... 7. Sex.....
5. Identity/Reference book number..... 9. Trade or occupation..... 10. Married or single.....
8. Date of birth.....
11. Details of employment:

Name of employer	Address of employer	Employed as contributor		*Earnings	*Value of food and/or quarters	*Other allowances (specify nature and amount)
		From	To			

* Indicate per week or per month.

12. Are you still in employment? (Yes or No)..... 13. If you have returned to work, state date.....
14. Have you ever applied for unemployment/maternity/illness benefits? (Yes or No).....
If so state: (a) Office..... (b) Date applied..... (c) UF Serial No.....
(d) Name under which applied.....

Witness..... Signature of applicant

Date.....

15. Medical certificate (to be completed by a medical practitioner)

I (name of medical practitioner)..... Qualifications.....
Address.....
hereby certify that the abovenamed applicant has been under my medical treatment from..... to..... and that he/she
from (the nature of the illness, disease or injury to be stated as far as possible in non-technical terms)..... by reason of the fact the he/she
and that he/she was not capable of work from..... to.....
..... (state reason, e.g. in hospital, confined to bed, etc.).

Date..... Signature of medical practitioner

AANHANGSEL UF 87

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

AANSOEK OM BETALING VAN SIEKTEVOORDELE

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting

.....

Hierby verklaar ek dat ek gedurende ondergemelde tydperk as gevolg van siekte nie in staat was om te werk nie en dat ek gedurende daardie tydperk nie op een derde of meer van my gewone verdienste geregtig was of dit van enige werkgewer ontvang het nie.

Ek verklaar verder dat die inligting wat ek op hierdie vorm verstrek in alle opsigte juis en korrek is.

Familienaam (in blokletters).....
Voorname.....
Adres.....
Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer.....
UF-volgnommer.....
Tydperk van siekte van.....tot.....
Indien u na werk teruggekeer het, meld datum.....

Getuie.....
Handtekening van applikant

Datum.....

Mediese sertifikaat (moet deur 'n mediese praktisyn ingevul word).

Ek (naam van mediese praktisyn).....
Kwalifikasies.....Adres.....
sertifiseer hierby dat bogenoemde applikant deur my geneeskundig behandel is vanaf.....en dat hy/sy ly aan .....(meld sover moontlik in nie-tegniese bewoording die aard van die ongesteldheid, siekte of letsel) en dat hy/sy ongeskik vir werk was van .....tot .....weens die feit dat hy/sy.....
(meld rede, bv. in hospitaal, bedlêend, ens.) was.

Datum.....
Handtekening van mediese praktisyn

ANNEXURE UF 87

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT OF ILLNESS BENEFITS

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation

.....

I hereby declare that during the undermentioned period I was not capable of performing work due to illness and that during such period I was not entitled to, nor did I receive, from any employer one third or more of my normal earnings.

I further declare that the information given by me in this form is true and correct in every respect.

Surname (in block letters).....
First names.....
Address.....
Identity/Reference Book No.....
UF Serial No.....
Period of illness from.....to.....
If your have returned to work, state date.....

Witness.....
Signature of applicant

Date.....

Medical certificate (to be completed by a medical practioner).

I (name of medical practitioner).....
Qualifications.....Address.....
.....hereby certify that the above-named applicant has been under my medical treatment from .....and that he/she is suffering from (the nature of the illness, disease or injury to be stated as far as possible in non-technical terms).....and that he/she was not capable of performing work from.....to.....by reason of the fact that he/she (state reason, e.g. in hospital, confined to bed, etc.).....

Date.....
Signature of medical practitioner

AANHANGSEL UF 92

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

AANSOEK OM KRAAMVOORDELE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 37

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting

.....

1. Hierby doen ek aansoek om kraamvoordele ingevolge artikel 37 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, en verklaar dat.—*(a) Ek swanger is; (b) Ek opgehou het om te werk en sedert daardie datum nie op een derde van my gewone verdienste geregtig was of dit van enige werkgewer ontvang het nie; *(c) Ek geboorte geskenk het aan 'n kind en die besonderhede word in die aangehegte ingevulde vorm UF 94 verstrek.

Ek verklaar verder dat die inligting wat ek op hierdie vorm verstrek, juis en korrek is en dat ek daarvan bewus is dat dit 'n misdryf is om opsetlik 'n valse verklaring op hierdie vorm te doen.

*Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

2. Familienaam (in blokletters).....
3. Voorname..... 4. Adres.....
5. Persoons/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer,,..... 6. Ras..... 7. Geboortedatum.....
8. Ambag of beroep.....
9. Besonderhede van diens:

Naam van werkgewer	Adres van werkgewer	Werksaam as bydraer		*Verdienste	*Waarde van voedsel en/of huisvesting	*Ander toelaes (meld aard en bedrag)
		Van	Tot			

*Dui aan per week of per maand.

10. Datum waarop u opgehou het met werk..... 11. Is u nog in diens? (Ja/Nee).....
12. Indien u na werk teruggekeer het, meld datum.....
13. Het u ooit aansoek gedoen om werkloosheid-/kraam-/siektevoordele? (Ja/Nee).....
Indien wel, meld: (a) Kantoor..... (b) Datum van aansoek..... (c) UF-volgnommer.....
(d) Naam waaronder aansoek gedoen.....

Getuie.....

Datum.....
Handtekening van applikant

14. Mediese sertifikaat (moet deur 'n mediese praktisyn ingevul word indien applikant nog steeds verwagtend is)

Ek (naam van mediese praktisyn).....Kwalifikasies.....
Adres.....
sertifiseer hierby dat.....deur my geneeskundig ondersoek is, dat sy na my mening swanger is en volgens
(naam van applikant)
my ondersoek en die inligting deur haar verstrek, die verwagte datum van haar bevalling na my mening is.....

Handtekening van mediese praktisyn

Datum.....

Opmerkings.—Indien kind alreeds gebore is, moet vorm UF 94 ingevul word.

ANNEXURE UF 92

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

APPLICATION FOR MATERNITY BENEFITS IN TERMS OF SECTION 37

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation
.....

1. I hereby apply for maternity benefits in terms of section 37 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, and declare that—*(a) I am pregnant; (b) I stopped work and since that date I have not been entitled to, nor have I received, from any employer one third or more of my normal earnings; *(c) I gave birth to a child and the particulars are shown in the attached completed form UF 94.

I further declare that the information given by me on this form is true and correct and that I am aware that it is an offence to knowingly make a false statement on this form.

*Delete whichever is not applicable.

2. Surname (in block letters)..... 3. First names..... 4. Address.....
..... 5. Identity/Reference book number..... 6. Race.....
7. Date of birth..... 8. Trade or occupation.....
9. Details of employment:

Name of employer	Address of employer	Employed as contributor		*Earnings	*Value of food and/or quarters	*Other allowances (specify nature and amount)
		From	To			

*Indicate per week/per month.

10. Date on which you stopped working..... 11. Are you still in employment? (Yes/No).....
12. If you have returned to work, state date..... 13. Have you ever applied for unemployment/maternity benefits? (Yes/No)..... If so state.: (a) Office..... (b) Date of application.....
(c) UF Serial No..... (d) Name under which applied.....

Witness.....

Signature of applicant

Date.....

14. Medical certificate (to be completed by a medical practitioner if applicant is still pregnant)

I, (name of medical practitioner)..... Qualifications..... Address.....
hereby certify that.....was examined by me, that in my opinion she is pregnant, and that from
(name of applicant)
examination and the information furnished by her, I consider the expected date of her confinement to be.....

Signature of medical practitioner

Date.....

Note.—If child has already been born, form UF 94 should be completed.

AANHANGSEL UF 93

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

VERKLARING DEUR PERSOON WAT AANSOEK DOEN OM KRAAMVOORDELE VOOR GEBOORTE

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting
.....

1. Ek verklaar dat ek nog swanger is en dat ek sedert die datum van my aansoek om kraamvoordele nie gewerk het nie. Verder verklaar ek dat ek sedert daardie datum nie op een derde of meer van my gewone verdienste geregtig was of dit van enige werkgewer ontvang het nie. Ek verstrek die volgende besonderhede en verklaar dat dit juis en korrek is. Ek is daarvan bewus dat dit 'n misdryf is om opsetlik valse verklarings op hierdie vorm te doen.

2. Familienaam (in blokletters).....
3. Voorname.....
4. Woonadres.....
5. Adres waarheen tjek gepos moet word.....
6. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer.....

Getuie.....

Datum..... Handtekening van applikant

ANNEXURE UF 93

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

DECLARATION BY APPLICANT FOR PRE-NATAL MATERNITY BENEFITS

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation
.....

1. I declare that I am still pregnant and have not worked since the date of my application for maternity benefits. I further declare that since that date I have not been entitled to, nor have I received, from any employer one-third or more of my normal earnings. I furnish the following particulars which I declare to be true and correct and I am aware that it is an offence to knowingly make false statements on this form.

2. Surname (block letters).....
3. First names.....
4. Residential address.....
5. Address to which cheque should be posted.....
6. Identity/Reference book number.....

Witness.....

Date..... Signature of applicant

AANHANGSEL UF 94

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

VERKLARING DEUR PERSOON WAT AANSOEK DOEN OM KRAAMVOORDELE NA GEBOORTE

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting

.....

1. Ek verklaar dat ek nie gewerk het sedert ek laas in diens was onmiddellik vóór die datum van my aansoek om kraamvoordele nie behalwe soos in item 6 hieronder aangetoon en dat ek nie op een derde of meer van my gewone verdienste geregtig was of dit van enige werkgewer ontvang het nie. Verder verklaar ek dat ek geboorte geskenk het aan 'n kind en dat die besonderhede verstrek in die Kennisgewing van Geboorte hieronder op daardie kind betrekking het. Ek verstrek die volgende besonderhede en verklaar dat dit juis en korrek is. Ek is daarvan bewus dat dit 'n misdryf is om opsetlik valse verklarings op hierdie vorm te doen.

2. Familienaam (in blokletters).....
3. Voorname.....
4. Adres.....
5. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer.....
6. Indien u na werk teruggekeer het, meld datum.....
7. Adres waarheen tjek gepos moet word.....

Getuie.....

Datum.....

Handtekening van applikant

KENNISGEWING VAN GEBOORTE

Naam van mediese praktisyn/vroedvrou.....
Kwalifikasies.....Adres.....
Ek verklaar hierby dat.....
(naam van applikant)
geboorte geskenk het aan 'n *lewende/doodgebore kind op.....
(geboortedatum van kind)

Datum.....

Handtekening van mediese praktisyn of vroedvrou

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

AANHANGSEL UF 95

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

VERKLARING DEUR PERSOON WAT AANSOEK DOEN OM KRAAMVOORDELE NA GEBOORTE

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting

.....

1. Ek verklaar dat ek nie gewerk het sekert ek laas in diens was onmiddellik vóór die datum van my aansoek om kraamvoordele nie behalwe soos in item 6 hieronder aangetoon en dat ek nie op een derde of meer van my gewone verdienste geregtig was of dit van enige werkgewer ontvang het nie. Ek verstrek die volgende besonderhede en verklaar dat dit juis en korrek is. Ek is daarvan bewus dat dit 'n misdryf is om opsetlik valse verklarings op hierdie vorm te doen.

2. Famielienaam (in blokletters).....
3. Voorname.....
4. Adres.....
5. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer.....
6. Indien u na werk teruggekeer het, meld datum.....
7. Adres waarheen tjek gepos moet word.....

Getuie.....

Datum.....

Handtekening van applikant

AANHANGSEL UF 103

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

WERKLOOSHEIDREGISTER/BEREKENINGSTAAT (ARTIKEL 35)

UF-volgnommer.....
Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer.....
Naam.....
Adres.....
Ras..... Geslag.....
Getroud of ongetroud..... Geboortedatum.....
Ambag of beroep.....
Datum van aansoek..... Kantoor.....

ANNEXURE UF 94

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

DECLARATION BY APPLICANT FOR POST-NATAL MATERNITY BENEFITS

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation

.....

1. I declare that I have not worked since I was last employed immediately prior to the date of my application for maternity benefits except as shown in item 6 hereunder and that I have not been entitled to, nor have I received, from any employer one-third or more of my normal earnings. I further declare that a child was born to me and that the particulars shown in the notification of birth hereunder refer to that child. The information given by me on this form is true and correct and I am aware that it is an offence to knowingly make false statements on this form.

2. Surname (in block letters).....
3. First names.....
4. Address.....
5. Identity/Reference book number.....
6. If you have returned to work, state date.....
7. Address to which cheque should be posted.....

Witness.....

Date.....

Signature of applicant

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTH

Name of medical practitioner/midwife.....
Qualifications.....Address.....
.....
I hereby certify that.....
(name of applicant)
gave birth to a *live/stilborn child on.....
(date of birth of child)

Date.....

Signature of medical practitioner of midwife

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

ANNEXURE UF 95

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

DECLARATION BY APPLICANT FOR POST-NATAL MATERNITY BENEFITS

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation

.....

1. I declare that I have not worked since I was last employed immediately prior to the date of my application for maternity benefits except as shown in item 6 hereunder and that I have not been entitled to, nor have I received, from any employer one-third or more of my normal earnings. The information given by me on this form is true and correct and I am aware of the fact that it is an offence to knowingly make false statements on this form.

2. Surname (in block letters).....
3. First names.....
4. Address.....
5. Identity/Reference book number.....
6. If you have returned to work, state date.....
7. Address to which cheque should be posted.....

Witness.....

Date.....

Signature of applicant

ANNEXURE UF 103

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER/COMPUTATION SHEET (SECTION 35)

UF Serial Number.....
Identity/reference book number.....
Name.....
Address.....
Race..... Sex.....
Married or single..... Birth date.....
Trade or occupation.....
Date of application..... Office.....

Ek verklaar dat ek werkloos is en dat ek, sedert ek laas hierdie register geteken het, nie gewerk het nie en dat ek nie vergoeding ontvang het vir enige werk wat ek verrig het sonder om die Eisebeampte daarvan te verwittig nie.

Ek is daarvan bewus dat dit 'n misdryf is om hierdie register te teken terwyl ek in diens is.

Datum..... Handtekening van bydraer

AANHANGSEL UF 103A

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

WERKLOOSHEIDREGISTER VIR PLATTELANDSE VOORDEEL TREKKERS

(ARTIKEL 35)

UF-volgnommer.....

Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer.....

Familienaam.....

Voorname (voluit).....

Adres.....

Geboortedatum..... Getroud of ongetroud.....

Ras..... Geslag.....

Kantoor van Eisebeampte.....

Ek verklaar dat ek werkloos is en dat ek, sedert ek laas die register geteken het, nie gewerk het nie en dat ek nie vergoeding ontvang het vir enige werk wat ek verrig het sonder om die Eisebeampte te verwittig nie.

Ek is daarvan bewus dat dit 'n misdryf is om hierdie register te teken terwyl ek in diens is.

Datum..... Handtekening van bydraer

AANHANGSEL UF 107

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

AANSOEK OM UITREIKING VAN 'N BYDRAERSVERSLAGKAART INGEVOLGE REGULASIE 8 (3)

Aan die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds
Laboriagebou
Paul Krugerstraat
(Posbus 1851)
Pretoria
0001

Hierby doen ek ingevolge regulasie 8 (3) aansoek om die uitreiking van 'n bydraersverslagkaart ten opsigte van ondergenoemde bydraer en verklaar ek dat *(a) die oorspronklike verlore/vernietig is, of *(b) sover my kennis strek geen vorige kaart aan die bydraer uitgereik is nie. Die inligting deur my op hierdie vorm verstrek, is, sover my kennis strek, juis en korrek.

Ek stuur hiermee 'n poswissel/-order vir 50c.

Datum..... Handtekening van applikant

(Indien aansoek nie deur bydraer persoonlik gedoen word nie, meld hoedanigheid waarin aansoek gedoen word).....

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

1. Familienaam van bydraer.....
2. Volle voorname.....
3. Nooiensvan (ingeval van getroude vrou).....
4. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer.....
5. Ras..... 6. Geslag.....
7. Datum van geboorte.....
8. Gewone skaal van verdienste..... (meld per week of per maand).
9. Huidige adres van applikant .....

10. Name en adresse van huidige/vorige werkgewers van bydraer	Datums van diens	
	Van	Tot

Opmerking.—Bewys van diens by ten minste een werkgewer moet voorgelê word.

11. Meld omstandighede wat tot verlies/vernietiging van kaart gelei het.....

I declare that I am unemployed and have not been employed since I last signed this register and that I have not received remuneration for any work performed without notifying the claims officer.

I am aware of the fact that it is an offence to sign the register while I am in employment.

Date..... Signature of contributor

ANNEXURE UF 103A

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER FOR RURAL BENEFICIARIES

(SECTION 35)

UF Serial number.....

Identity/Reference book number.....

Surname.....

First names (in full).....

Address.....

Date of birth.....

Married or single .....

Race..... Sex.....

Office of the Claims Officer.....

I declare that I am unemployed and have not been employed since I last signed the register and that I have not received remuneration for any work performed without notifying the Claims Officer.

I am aware of the fact that it is an offence to sign this register while I am in employment.

Date..... Signature of contributor

ANNEXURE UF 107

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

APPLICATION FOR ISSUE OF A CONTRIBUTOR'S RECORD CARD IN TERMS OF REGULATION 8 (3)

To the Unemployment Insurance Fund
Laboria Buildings
Paul Kruger Street
(P.O. Box 1851)
Pretoria
0001

I hereby apply, in terms of regulation 8 (3), for the issue of a contributor's record card in respect of the undermentioned contributor and declare that *(a) the original has been lost/destroyed/*(b) to my knowledge a card has previously not been issued to the contributor. The information given by me on this form is to my knowledge true and correct.

I attach a *postal/money order for 50c.

Date..... Signature of applicant

(If application is not made by contributor personally, state capacity in which application is made).....

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

1. Surname of contributor.....
2. Full first names.....
3. Maiden name (in case of married woman).....
4. Identity/Reference book number.....
5. Race..... 6. Sex..... 7. Date of birth.....
8. Ordinary rate of earnings..... (state week or per month).
9. Present address of applicant.....

10. Names and addresses of present/previous employers of contributor	Dates of employment	
	From	To

Note.—Proof of employment with at least one employer must be submitted.

11. State circumstances leading to the loss or destruction of previous contributor's record card.....

12. Meld rede vir hierdie aansoek, d.w.s. doel waarvoor kaart op hierdie stadium nodig is. .....

.....

AANHANGSEL UF 116

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

WERKLOOSHEIDREGISTER—SWART MANS

Die Eisebeampte

.....

Ek verklaar dat ek werkloos is en dat ek nie gewerk het sedert ek laas die register geteken het nie en dat ek nie vergoeding ontvang het vir enige werk verrig sonder om die Eisebeampte te verwittig nie.

Ek is daarvan bewus dat dit 'n misdryf is om hierdie register te teken terwyl ek in diens is.

Datum geteken..... .....

Handtekening van bydraer

Bewysboeknommer.....

Eie naam.....

Vader se naam of van.....

Adres.....

Kantoor van aansoek.....

Datum van aansoek.....

12. State reason for this application, i.e. purpose for which card is required at this stage.....

.....

ANNEXURE UF 116

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER—BLACK MALES

The Claims Officer

.....

I declare that I am unemployed and have not been employed since I last signed the register and that I have not received remuneration for any work performed without notifying the Claims Officer.

I am aware of the fact that it is an offence to sign this register while I am in employment.

Date signed..... .....

Signature of contributor

Reference book number.....

Own name.....

Father's name or surname.....

Address.....

Date of application.....

Office of application.....

AANHANGSEL UF 123

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

AANSOEK OM VOORDELE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 35

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting

.....

1. Hierby doen ek aansoek om werkloosheidvoordele ingevolge artikel 35 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, en verklaar ek dat ek werkloos is en dat die inligting wat ek op hierdie vorm verstrek, in alle opsigte juis en korrek is. Ek is daarvan bewus dat dit 'n misdryf is om 'n valse verklaring op hierdie vorm te maak.

2. Familienaam (in blokletters).....

3. Voorname..... 4. Adres.....

5. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer..... 6. Ras.....

7. Geslag..... 8. Geboortedatum..... 9. Ambag of beroep.....

10. Getroud of ongetroud.....

11. Besonderhede van diens:

Naam van werkgewer	Adres van werkgewer	Werksaam as bydraer		Werksaam as nie-bydraer		*Verdienste	*Waarde van voedsel en/of huisvesting	*Ander toelaes (meld aard en bedrag)	Rede vir beëindiging van diens
		Van	Tot	Van	Tot				

* Dui aan per week of per maand.

12. Het u ooit aansoek gedoen om werkloosheid-/kraam-/siektevoordele? (Ja/Nee).....
Indien wel, meld: (a) Kantoor..... (b) Datum van aansoek..... (c) UF-volgnommer..... (d) Naam waaronder aansoek gedoen is.....

13. Indien u laaste werkgewer u loon betaal het in plaas van kennis te gee, meld tydperk: Van..... Tot.....

14. Is u geskik en beskikbaar vir werk? (Ja/Nee).....

Datum..... .....

Handtekening van applikant

AANHANGSEL UF 124

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

AANSOEK OM VOORDELE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 35—SWART MANS

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting

.....

1. Hierby doen ek aansoek om werkloosheidvoordele ingevolge artikel 35 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, en verklaar ek dat ek werkloos is en dat die inligting wat ek op hierdie vorm verstrek, in alle opsigte juis en korrek is. Ek is daarvan bewus dat dit 'n misdryf is om 'n valse verklaring op hierdie vorm te maak.

2. Bewysboeknommer..... 3. Eie naam of naam waaronder bekend..... 4. Adres.....

..... 5. Vader se naam of familienaam..... 6. Geboortedatum.....

7. Getroud of ongetroud ..... 8. Ambag of beroep .....
9. Besonderhede van diens:

Naam van werkgewer	Adres van werkgewer	Werksaam as bydraer		Werksaam as nie-bydraer		*Verdienste	*Waarde van voedsel en/of huisvesting	*Ander toelaes (meld aard en bedrag)	Rede vir beëindiging van diens
		Van	tot	Van	Tot				

* Dui aan per week of per maand.

10. Het u ooit aansoek gedoen om werkloosheid-/siektevoordele? (Ja/Nee) ..... Indien wel, meld:
(a) Kantoor ..... (b) Datum van aansoek ..... (c) UF-volgnommer .....
11. Indien u laaste werkgewer u loon betaal het in plaas van kennis te gee, meld tydperk: Van ..... tot .....
12. Is u geskik en beskikbaar vir werk? (Ja/Nee) .....

Datum ..... Handtekening van applikant

ANNEXURE UF 123

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

APPLICATION FOR BENEFITS IN TERMS OF SECTION 35

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation
.....

1. I hereby apply for unemployment benefits in terms of section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, and declare that I am unemployed and that the information given by me in this form is true and correct in every respect. I am aware of the fact that it is an offence to make a false statement on this form.
2. Surname (in block letters) ..... 3. First names .....
4. Address ..... 5. Identity/Reference book number .....
6. Race ..... 7. Sex ..... 8. Date of birth ..... 9. Trade or occupation .....
10. Married or single .....
11. Details or employment:

Name of employer	Address of employer	Employed as contributor		Employed as non-contributor		*Earnings	*Value of food and/or quarters	*Other allowances (specify nature and amount)	Reason for termination of employment
		From	To	From	To				

*Indicate per week or per month.

12. Have you ever applied for unemployment/maternity/illness benefits? (Yes or No) ..... If so
(a) Office ..... (b) Date of application ..... (c) UF Serial No. ..... (d) Name under which applied ..... to .....
13. If last employer paid wages in lieu of notice, state period: From .....
14. Are you capable of and available for work? (Yes or No) .....

Date ..... Signature of applicant

ANNEXURE UF 124

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

APPLICATION FOR BENEFITS IN TERMS OF SECTION 35—BLACK MALES

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation
.....

1. I hereby apply for unemployment benefits in terms of section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, and declare that I am unemployed and that the information given by me in this form is true and correct in every respect. I am aware of the fact that it is an offence to make a false statement on this form.
2. Reference book number ..... 3. Own name or name whereby known .....
4. Address ..... 5. Father's name or surname .....
6. Date of birth ..... 7. Married or single ..... 8. Trade or occupation .....
9. Details of employment:

Name of employer	Address of employer	Employed as contributor		Employed as non-contributor		*Earnings	*Value of food and/or quarters	*Other allowances (specify nature and amount)	Reason for termination of employment
		From	To	From	To				

*Indicate per week or per month.

10. Have you ever applied for unemployment/illness benefits? (Yes or No)..... If so state:
(a) Office..... (b) Date of application..... (c) UF Serial No.....
11. If last employer paid wages in lieu of notice, state period: From..... to.....
12. Are you capable of and available for work? (Yes or No).....

Date..... .....
Signature of applicant

AANHANGSEL UF 125

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

SIEKTE- OF KRAAMVOORDELE

WERKGEWER SE VERKLARING

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting

.....

Soos deur u versoek, stuur ek u hierby ingevolge artikel 33 (3) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, die bydraersverslagkaart van ondervermelde bydraer. Verder verklaar ek dat die inligting en besonderhede hieronder verstrek, juis en korrek is.

1. Naam van besigheid (blokletters).....
2. W.V.F.-registrasienommer.....
3. Adres.....
4. Volle naam van bydraer.....
5. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer.....
6. Tydperk(e) in my diens:

Vanaf	Tot	*Verdienste	*Waarde van voedsel en/of huisvesting	*Ander toelaes (meld aard en bedrag)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Dui aan per week of per maand.

7. Indien daar gedurende die tydperk(e) in 6 hierbo vermeld geen bydraes betaal is nie, meld: Vanaf.....tot ..... Rede(s) waarom nie bygedra nie.....

8. Indien die bydraer gedurende die laaste 13 weke van diens teen verskillende skale van verdienste as 'n bydraer besoldig is, meld:

Vanaf	Tot	Verdienste per week/per maand
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

9. Indien u enige bedrag (insluitende betaling in natura) aan die bydraer betaal gedurende sy/haar afwesigheid van werk as gevolg van siekte, swangerskap of geboorte van 'n kind, meld:

Vanaf	Tot	Bedrag per week/per maand
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Datum..... .....
Handtekening van werkgewer

AANHANGSEL UF 126

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

BETALING AAN AFHANKLIKE VAN AFGESTORWE BYDRAER

AANSOEK DEUR WEDUWEE OF INVALIDE-WEWENAAR

Aan die Afdelingsinspekteur
Departement van Mannekragbenutting

.....

Hierby doen ek aansoek om betaling ingevolge artikel 38 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, en verklaar ek dat ek die

ANNEXURE UF 125

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

ILLNESS OR MATERNITY BENEFITS

EMPLOYER'S STATEMENT

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation

.....

As requested by you, I forward herewith, in terms of section 33 (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, the contributor's record card of the undermentioned contributor.

I further declare that the information and particulars given below are true and correct.

1. Name of business (block letters).....
2. U.I.F. Registration number.....
3. Address.....
4. Full names of contributor.....
5. Identity/Reference book number.....
6. Period(s) in my employ:

From	To	*Earnings	*Value of food and/or quarters	*Other allowances (specify nature and amount)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Indicate per week or per month.

7. If during period(s) mentioned in 6 above no contributions were paid, state: From.....to.....
Reason(s) for not contributing.....

8. If contributor was employed at different rates of earnings during last 13 weeks of employment as a contributor, state:

From	To	Earnings per week/per month
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

9. If you will be paying any amount (including payment in kind) to contributor during his/her period of absence due to illness, pregnancy or birth of a child, state:

From	To	Amount per week/per month
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

Date..... .....
Signature of employer

ANNEXURE UF 126

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

PAYMENT TO DEPENDANT OF DECEASED CONTRIBUTOR

APPLICATION BY WIDOW OR INVALID WIDOWER

To the Divisional Inspector
Department of Manpower Utilisation

.....

I hereby apply for a payment in terms of section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, and declare that I am the

enigste weduwee/een van..... weduwees/invalide-wewenaar* van ondergenoemde afgestorwe bydraer is, dat ek nie van hom/haar* geskei was nie en dat die inligting wat ek op hierdie vorm verstrek, juis en korrek is.

Datum..... .....
Handtekening van weduwee/ invalide-wewenaar*

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

A. Moet deur die applikant ingevul word:

1. Volle naam van applikant (blokletters).....
2. Adres.....
3. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer van applikant.....
4. Volle naam van afgestorwe bydraer (blokletters).....
5. Laaste woonadres van afgestorwe bydraer .....
6. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer van afgestorwe bydraer.....
7. Datum van oorlyde.....

B. Moet ingevul word slegs in gevalle waar applikant 'n invalide-wewenaar is:

Hierby sertifiseer ek dat ek sedert.....geheel en al ongeskik is vir werk van enige aard.

Datum..... .....
Handtekening van invalide-wewenaar

C. Dokumente wat aangeheg moet word:

1. Bydraersverslagkaart van die afgestorwe bydraer.
2. Die doodsertifikaat, die lykskouingsertifikaat of die begrafnisorder wat op die dood van sodanige bydraer betrekking het.
3. Sertifikaat in die vorm van UF 128 van sy/haar laaste werkgewer.
4. Huweliksertifikaat.

Opmerkings.—(i) As daar in die geval van 'n Swart weduwee of 'n Swart invalide-wewenaar geen huweliksertifikaat bestaan wat ingevolge enige wet wat in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika van krag is en op huwelike betrekking het, as geldig erken word nie, moet 'n volledige verklaring betreffende die omstandighede van die saak aangeheg word.

(ii) Waar die applikant 'n invalide-wewenaar is, moet 'n mediese sertifikaat aangeheg word waarin gemeld word vir watter tydperk die applikant onder geneeskundige behandeling was, wat die aard van die ongeskiktheid is, en die tydperk ten opsigte waarvan die applikant nie in staat was om enige werk wat, as dit nie vir sodanige ongeskiktheid was nie, hy in staat sou gewees het om te verrig.

AANHANGSEL UF 127

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

BETALING AAN AFHANKLIKES VAN AFGESTORWE BYDRAER

AANSOEK DEUR ANDER PERSOON AS WEDUWEE OF INVALIDE-WEWENAAR

Aan die Afdelinginspekteur
Departement van Mannekragbenutting

.....

Hierby doen ek aansoek om betaling ingevolge artikel 38 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, en verklaar ek dat die inligting wat hieronder verstrek word, na my beste wete en oortuiging juis en korrek is.

Datum..... .....
Handtekening van applikant

A. Moet deur applikant ingevul word:

1. Volle naam van applikant (in blokletters).....
2. Meld Mnr., Mev. of Mej.....
3. Adres.....
4. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer van applikant.....
5. Volle naam van afgestorwe bydraer (in blokletters).....
6. Laaste woonadres van afgestorwe bydraer.....
7. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysbocknommer van afgestorwe bydraer.....
8. Datum van oorlyde.....
9. Verwantskap (as daar is) tussen applikant en afgestorwe bydraer.....

only widow/one of..... widows/invalid widower* of the undermentioned deceased contributor, that I was not divorced from him/her* and that the information given by me in this form is true and correct.

Date..... .....
Signature of widow/invalid widower*

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

A. To be filled in by applicant:

1. Full name of applicant (block letters).....
2. Address.....
3. Identity/Reference book number of applicant.....
4. Full name of deceased contributor (block letters).....
5. Last residential address of deceased contributor.....
6. Identity/Reference book number of deceased contributor.....
7. Date of death.....

B. To be filled in only where applicant is an invalid widower:

I hereby certify that I have been totally unfit for work of any sort since.....

Date..... .....
Signature of invalid widower

C. Documents to be attached:

1. Contributor's record card of the deceased contributor.
2. The death certificate, post-mortem certificate or burial order relating to the death of such contributor.
3. Certificate from his/her last employer in the form of UF 128.
4. Marriage certificate.

Notes.—(i) In the case of a Black widow or Black invalid widower, if there is no marriage certificate recognised as valid in terms of any law relating to marriage in force in the Republic of South Africa, a full statement regarding the circumstances of the case should be attached.

(ii) Where the applicant is an invalid widower a medical certificate should be attached stating the period during which the applicant has been under medical treatment, the nature of the disability and the period during which the applicant was not capable of performing work which, but for such disability, he would have been capable of performing.

ANNEXURE UF 127

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

PAYMENT TO DEPENDANTS OF DECEASED CONTRIBUTOR

APPLICATION BY PERSON OTHER THAN WIDOW/INVALID WIDOWER

To the Divisional Inspector
Department of Manpower Utilisation

.....

I hereby apply for a payment in terms of section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, and declare that the information given below is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date..... .....
Signature of

A. To be filled in by applicant:

1. Full name of applicant (block letters).....
2. State whether Mr, Mrs or Miss.....
3. Address.....
4. Identity/Reference book number of applicant.....
5. Full name of deceased contributor (block letters).....
6. Last residential address of deceased contributor.....
7. Identity/Reference book number of deceased contributor.....
8. Date of death.....
9. Relationship (if any) of applicant to deceased contributor.....

10. Indien aansoek gedoen word ten bate van 'n ander persoon as die applikant, meld:

(a) Volle naam van daardie persoon (in blokletters).....

.....

(b) Adres.....

.....

(c) Verwantskap tussen sodanige persoon en afgestorwe bydraer

.....

(d) Waar aansoek gedoen word namens 'n kind wat jonger as 17 jaar was op die datum van die dood van die afgestorwe bydraer, meld die volle name en adresse van alle ander kinders, met inbegrip van aangenome kinders van die afgestorwe bydraer wat op die datum van sy dood jonger as 17 jaar was.....

.....

.....

.....

B. Dokumente wat aangeheg moet word:

Ek heg hierby die volgende aan:

1. Bydraersverslagkaart van die afgestorwe bydraer.
2. Die doodsertifikaat, lykskouingsertifikaat of begrafnisorder in verband met die dood van sodanige bydraer.
3. In die geval van 'n aansoek namens 'n kind of kinders, met inbegrip van aangenome kinders, wat jonger as 17 jaar was op die datum van die dood van die afgestorwe bydraer, die geboortesertifikaat/-kate van sodanige kind of kinders.
4. Sertifikaat in die vorm van UF 128, van die laaste werkgewer van die afgestorwe bydraer.
5. 'n Beëdigde verklaring waarin redes aangevoer word waarom ek betaling moet ontvang.

Opmerkings.—(i) In die beëdigde verklaring moet die volledige gronde verstrek word waarop die aansoek gebaseer word en moet 'n verklaring ingesluit word in verband met die persoon ten bate van wie die betaling geëis word, en daar moet gemeld word—

(a) of sodanige persoon uitsluitlik of hoofsaaklik vir sy lewensbenodighede van die afgestorwe bydraer afhanklik was; en
(b) die bedrag en bronne van alle inkomste van sodanige persoon op die datum van oorlyde van die afgestorwe bydraer.

(ii) Waar die applikant of die persoon namens wie aansoek gedoen word, 'n toelae van die Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene of ander Staatsdepartement ontvang of in 'n inrigting versorg word, moet besonderhede van die toelae of die naam van die inrigting verstrek word.

AANHANGSEL UF 128

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

BETALINGS AAN AFHANKLIKES VAN AFGESTORWE BYDRAER

VORM WAT DEUR WERKGEWER INGEVUL MOET WORD TEN OPSIGTE VAN AFGESTORWE BYDRAER

Opmerking.—'n Werkgewer wat die afgestorwe bydraer in sy diens gehad het, moet die vorm op versoek invul en daarna terugbesorg aan die persoon wat gevra het dat dit ingevul moet word.

Naam van werkgewer.....

Adres van werkgewer.....

Werkgewer se W.V.F.-registrasienommer.....

Ek stuur hierby, soos vereis by regulasie 13 (3) van die regulasies wat kragtens die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, uitgevaardig is, die bydraersverslagkaart van ondergenoemde afgestorwe bydraer en sertifiseer hierby dat die volgende inligting wat ten opsigte van sodanige bydraer verstrek word, juis en korrek is:

1. Volle name van afgestorwe bydraer (blokletters).....

.....

2. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer van afgestorwe bydraer.....

3. Tydperk(e) in my diens as bydraer (alle veranderings in verdienste moet gemeld word):

Van	Tot	Verdienste (met inbegrip van betaling in natura)	
		Weekliks	Maandeliks

10. If application made for the benefit of a person other than the applicant state:

(a) Full name of such person (block letters).....

.....

(b) Address.....

(c) Relationship of such person to deceased contributor.....

.....

(d) Where application is made on behalf of a child under the age of 17 years at the date of death of deceased contributor, give full names and addresses of any other children, including any adopted children of deceased contributor under 17 years of age at the date of death of deceased contributor.....

.....

.....

.....

B. Documents to be attached:

I attach hereto:

1. Contributor's record card of the deceased contributor.
2. The death certificate, post-mortem certificate or burial order relating to the death of such contributor.
3. In the case of an application on behalf of a child or children, including any adopted children, under the age of 17 years at the date of death of the deceased contributor, the birth certificate(s) of such child or children.
4. Certificate from the last employer of the deceased contributor in the form of UF 128.
5. An affidavit giving reasons why payment should be made to me.

Notes.—(i) The affidavit should give the full grounds upon which the application is based and include a declaration in regard to the person for whose benefit the payment is claimed, stating—

(a) whether such person was wholly or mainly dependent on the deceased contributor for the necessities of life; and
(b) the amount and sources of all income of such person as at the date of death of the deceased contributor.

(ii) Where the applicant, or the person on whose behalf application is made, is in receipt of a grant from the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions or other State Department or is being cared for in an institution, particulars of the grant or the name of the institution should be given.

ANNEXURE UF 128

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

PAYMENTS TO DEPENDANTS OF DECEASED CONTRIBUTOR

FORM TO BE COMPLETED BY EMPLOYER IN RESPECT OF DECEASED CONTRIBUTOR

Note.—An employer who employed the deceased contributor must complete the form on request and thereafter return it to the person who requested its completion.

Name of employer.....

Address of employer.....

Employer's U.I.F. registration number.....

I forward herewith, as required by regulation 13 (3) of the regulations made under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, the contributor's record card of the undermentioned deceased contributor, and certify that the following information in respect of such contributor is true and correct:

1. Full names of deceased contributor (block letters).....

.....

2. Identity/Reference book number of deceased contributor

.....

3. Period(s) in my employ as a contributor (any change in earnings to be indicated):

From	To	Earnings (including payment in kind)	
		Weekly	Monthly

4. Indien daar gedurende die tydperk(e) in 3 hierbo genoem, geen bydraes betaal is nie, meld:

Van	Tot	Rede waarom nie bygedra nie

Datum ..... Handtekening van werkgewer

4. If during period(s) mentioned in 3 above no con... were paid, state:

From	To	Reason for not contributing

Date..... Signature of employe...

AANHANGSEL UF 139

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

AANSOEK OM VERDERE VOORDELE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 35 (14)

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting
.....

1. Hierby doen ek aansoek om die betaling van verdere voordele ingevolge artikel 35 (14) van die Werkloosheidver... 1966, en verklaar ek dat ek werkloos is en dat die inligting wat ek op hierdie vorm verstrek, in alle opsigte juis en korrek is. Ek is bewus dat dit 'n misdryf is om 'n valse verklaring op hierdie vorm te maak.

2. Familienaam (in blokletters)..... 3. Voorname.....
4. Adres..... 5. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer.....
6. Ras..... 7. Geslag..... 8. Geboortedatum.....
9. Ambag of beroep..... 10. Getroud of ongetroud.....
11. Besonderhede van diens:

Naam van werkgewer	Adres van werkgewer	Werksaam as bydraer		Werksaam as nie-bydraer		*Verdienste	*Waarde van voedsel en/of huisvesting	*Ander toelaes (meld aard en bedrag)	Rede v... beëin... van die...
		Van	Tot	Van	Tot				

* Dui aan per week of per maand.

12. Is u geskik en beskikbaar vir werk? (Ja/Nee).....

Ek het pogings, waarvan besonderhede hieronder gemeld word, aangewend om werk te verkry, maar het om die redes verstrek, nie daarin geslaag nie.

Volle besonderhede van pogings om werk te verkry — *Redes waarom nie geslaag nie*

.....
.....
.....
.....

Datum..... Handtekening van applikant

AANHANGSEL UF 140

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

AANSOEK OM VERDERE SIEKTEVOORDELE INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 36 (9)

Aan die Eisebeampte
Departement van Mannekragbenutting
.....

1. Hierby doen ek aansoek om verdere voordele ingevolge artikel 36 (9) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966, en verklaar dat ek van..... tot..... as gevolg van siekte nie in staat was om te werk nie en dat ek gedurende daardie tydperk nie op een derde of meer van my gewone verdienste geregtig was of dit van enige werkgewer het nie. Ek verklaar verder dat die inligting wat ek op hierdie vorm verstrek in alle opsigte juis en korrek is. Ek is daarvan bewus dat dit 'n misdryf is om 'n valse verklaring op hierdie vorm te doen.

2. Familienaam (in blokletters)..... 3. Voorname.....
4. Adres..... 5. Persoons-/Identiteits-/Bewysboeknommer.....
6. Ras..... 7. Geslag..... 8. Geboortedatum.....
9. Ambag of beroep..... 10. Getroud of ongetroud.....
11. Besonderhede van diens:

Naam van werkgewer	Adres van werkgewer	Werksaam as bydraer		*Verdienste	*Waarde van voedsel en/of huisvesting	*Ander (meld ... bedrae)
		Van	Tot			

* Dui aan per week of per maand.

12. Is u nog in diens? (Ja/Nee)..... 13. Indien u na werk teruggekeer het, meld die datum.....
14. Kantoor waar u laas betaling ontvang het..... (a) Datum van aansoek.....
(b) UF-volgnommer.....

Getuie .....
Datum..... Handtekening van applikant

15. Mediese sertifikaat (moet deur 'n mediese praktisyn ingevul word):

Ek (naam van mediese praktisyn)..... Kwalifikasies.....
Adres.....
sertifiseer hierby dat.....(naam van applikant) deur my geneeskundig behandel is vanaf.....
en dat hy/sy ly aan.....(meld sover moontlik in nie-tegniese bewoording die aard van die ongesteldheid, siekte of letsel) en dat hy/sy ongeskik vir werk was van.....tot.....weens die feit dat hy/sy.....(meld rede, bv. in hospitaal, bedlêend, ens.) was. Volgens my mening sal die applikant waarskynlik vanaf.....geskik vir werk wees.

Datum.....

.....
Handtekening van mediese praktisyn

ANNEXURE UF 139

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

APPLICATION FOR FURTHER BENEFITS IN TERMS OF SECTION 35 (14)

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation
.....

1. I hereby apply for the payment of further benefits in terms of section 35 (14) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, and declare that I am unemployed and that the information given by me in this form is true and correct in every respect. I am aware of the fact that it is an offence to make a false statement on this form.

2. Surname (in block letters)..... 3. First names.....
4. Address..... 5. Identity/Reference Book No.....
6. Race..... 7. Sex..... 8. Date of birth.....
9. Trade or occupation..... 10. Married or single .....
11. Details of employment:

Name of employer	Address of employer	Employed as contributor		Employed as non-contributor		*Earnings	*Value of food and/or quarters	*Other allowances (specify nature and amount)	Reason for termination of employment
		From	To	From	To				

* Indicate per week or per month.

12. Are you capable of and available for work? (Yes or No).....

I have made efforts, details of which are given hereunder to obtain employment, but have been unsuccessful for the reasons indicated in the space provided below.

Full details of efforts made to find employment — *Reasons why not successful*

.....
.....
.....

Date.....

.....
Signature of applicant

ANNEXURE UF 140

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

APPLICATION FOR FURTHER ILLNESS BENEFITS IN TERMS OF SECTION 36 (9)

To the Claims Officer
Department of Manpower Utilisation
.....

1. I hereby apply for further benefits in terms of section 36 (9) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, and declare that from .....to..... I was not capable of working due to illness and that during that period I was not entitled to, nor did I receive from any employer one-third or more of my normal earnings. I further declare that the information given by me in this form is true and correct in every respect. I am aware of the fact that it is an offence to make a false statement on this form.

2. Surname (in block letters)..... 3. First names.....
4. Address..... 5. Identity/Reference Book No.....
6. Race..... 7. Sex..... 8. Date of birth.....
9. Trade or occupation..... 10. Married or single.....
11. Details of employment:

Name of employer	Address of employer	Employed as contributor		*Earnings	*Value of food and/or quarters	*Other allowances (specify nature and amounts)
		From	To			

* Indicate per week or per month.

12. Are you still in employment? (Yes/No)..... 13. If you have returned to work, state date.....
14. Office from which you last received payment ..... (a) Date of application.....
(b) UF Serial No.....

Witness.....

Date.....

.....
Signature of applicant

15. Medical certificate (must be completed by medical practitioner):

I (name of medical practitioner)..... Qualifications..... hereby certify that

Address.....(name of applicant) has been under my medical treatment from.....to..... and that he/she is suffering from.....(the nature of illness, disease or injury to be stated as far as possible in non-technical terms), and that he/she was not capable of performing work from.....(state reason, e.g. in hospital, confined to bed, by reason of the fact that he/she..... etc.). In my opinion the applicant is likely to become fit for work on.....

Date.....

.....
Signature of medical practitioner

JAARVERSLAG
1978
SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(gemerk deur Garansie))

UIF income limit may be increased

301 STAR 11/9/79

By Sieg Hannig
Labour Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The income limit for unemployment insurance benefits and contributions will rise from R8 400 to R9 600 a year, if the Unemployment Insurance Board (UIB) has its way.

But blacks from independent homelands are losing out irrespective of their income, the annual conference of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) heard here yesterday.

Miss Christine du Preez, a member of the UIB, said the Minister of Manpower Utilisation now had the power to raise the limit by way of a proclamation, instead of the legislation previously required.

Transkeians were covered for only three years after independence — until next month. Vendas would be in a similar position after their independence.

Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers Union of South Africa, drew Tucsa's attention to the plight of workers who were being penalised because sometimes employers retrenching staff fill in the Number 3 on unemployment insurance cards.

The Number 3 means voluntary resignation or dismissal because of misconduct.

These workers were penalised by forfeiture of six weeks' unemployment payments.

die
g oor
de
slag
Jaar.

e
be
Bailey
deur
deur garansie en sonder
'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet
Nr. 61 van 1973).

That UIF and all it means ...

YOU HAVE worked (if you're lucky) for many years, during which period you have contributed a portion of your earnings to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF). Have you bothered to find out what your contributions can do for you in times of need?

By ZODWA MSHIBE

Friends have flocked to welcome your new born baby or to wish you well in times of illness, but what happened when you lost your job?

The Unemployment Insurance Fund offers probably more than those gestures of kindness.

When you fall ill, for instance, you qualify for the illness benefit if you have worked and contributed for 13 weeks whether for a continuous period or not.

You are entitled to draw from the fund if:

(a) you are still employed but are unable to work because of illness.

(b) You are not receiving any earnings or you get less than one third of your normal earnings in cash or in kind.

Planning a family? Do not worry, your maternity benefits will see you through those few months of baby sitting.

If you are unemployed and pregnant, you may be paid benefits for 18 weeks, and starting not earlier than 18 weeks, before the expected date of confinement.

You are also entitled to benefits for eight weeks after the birth of a live baby or four weeks after the birth of a stillborn baby, whether or not you are available for work.

However, benefits differ according to one's earnings and how often one has been withdrawing from the fund.

However there is no law at present which binds employers to retain a woman after maternity leave.

If you lose your job as a result of retrenchment, you have to sign the UIF register for three consecutive weeks. When you resign or are made to resign, you sign the register for six weeks and only qualify for UIF benefits on the seventh week of unemployment.

APPLICATIONS

Applications for benefits are made by the person entitled to them, in the prescribed form, to the claims officer who has jurisdiction in the area.

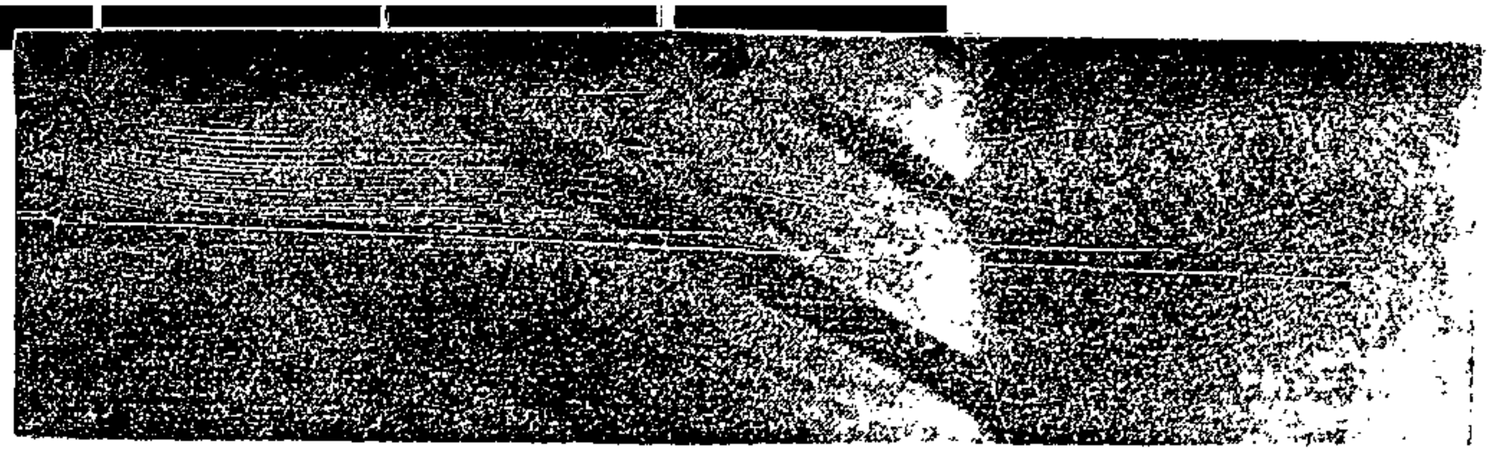
The officer investigates the claim and, if satisfied, admits the claim and authorises the payment of the benefits.

When applying submit proof of continuous unemployment during any period for which you are



proof of continuous unemployment during any period for which you are claiming benefits.

You also have to satisfy the officer that you were unable to find employment and for this purpose you have to attend the places and at times which are determined by the claims officer.



UIF covers this machine operator in times of need.

At times a spouse's money goes with him

DEATH not only means the loss of a beloved husband or wife, but added worry over a string of unpaid debts.

For the surviving spouse, if it is a woman, years of labour and contributions may now pay off. The husband loses out on any of his late wife's benefits unless he can satisfy certain requirements.

According to Section 40 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, No 30 of 1966, a widower can only claim his deceased wife's benefits if he is an invalid.

BENEFITS

The children only qualify for the benefits if they were 17 years or under at the date of death, and were wholly or mainly dependant upon her for the necessities of life.

Any person(s) who was wholly or mainly dependant on the deceased for necessities of life qualifies for the benefits.

ies must satisfy the Unemployment Insurance Board.

In case of failure to do so, the benefits payable shall not form part of the deceased's estate, and the benefits go back to the fund (UIF).

And a number of years' of a woman's labour goes down the drain.

Correction

MRS Tiny Maisela was wrongly reported in a POST Woman report (10-9-79) to be a member of Itekeng club. Tiny is actually a member of Masimanyane club.

WOMAN'S PLACE IS WHERE?

WHOEVER said the place of a woman is in the kitchen could not have been further from the truth.

From time immemorial women have been known to have the ability to keep the home together, bring up their children against all odds, stand by their men when the going is tough and provide a good shoulder to cry on.

Women today shoulder even more responsibilities.

Without abdicating their roles as wives and mothers they go out and brush shoulders with their men in industries, professions, business and trade.

But they are fighting a real battle to get recognition in this male dominated society.

Thursday's POST Woman will dedicate its pages to women.

No. R. 2115

21 September 1979

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

INTREKKING VAN 'N UITSLUITING KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 2 (5) GEMAAK

Ek, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister van Mannekragbenutting, handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (5) (d) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), trek hierby Goewermentskennisgewing 872 van 21 April 1950, met ingang van 1 Oktober 1979, in.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister van Mannekragbenutting.

No. R. 2115

21 September 1979

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

WITHDRAWAL OF AN EXCLUSION MADE IN TERMS OF SECTION 2 (5)

I, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, hereby, under the powers conferred upon me by section 2 (5) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), withdraw, with effect from 1 October 1979, Government Notice 872 of 21 April 1950.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister of Manpower Utilisation.

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Opmerking.—Die doel met hierdie kennisgewing is om persone in diens van die Nasionale Party, voorheen bekend as die Herenigde Nasionale Party of Volksparty, wat uitgesluit is van die woordbepaling "bydraer" ingevolge die Goewermentskennisgewing hierbo vermeld, met ingang van die datum van intrekking van die betrokke kennisgewing as bydraers tot die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds te beskou.

Note.—The purpose of this notice is that persons employed by the National Party, previously known as the "Herenigde Nasionale Party of Volksparty", who are excluded from the definition "contributor" in terms of the above-mentioned notice shall be regarded as contributors with effect from the date of withdrawal of the relevant notice.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

port that the Unemployment Insurance Board has decided to recommend to the Minister of Manpower Utilisation that the fund's wage ceiling be raised.

The commissioner will not be drawn on an amount, but it appears that the figure of R800 a month mentioned in the report is accurate. At present, workers earning more than R700 a month are not covered by the UIF.

The commissioner stresses that the board's recommendation still has to be cleared with other government departments, particularly the Treasury, before it goes to the Minister, who must decide. Despite this, it seems a fair bet that the ceiling will soon be raised to R800 a month.

Previously, the Minister had to go to Parliament if he wanted to widen the ranks of UIF contributors. But a recent amendment to the Act allows him to do this by proclamation. So a change could be in the offing before next year's parliamentary session.

If the Minister does decide to raise the ceiling, he will continue the constant widening of the fund's ambit which was begun a few years ago. Recently, the UIF "floor" — which excluded workers earning less than R10,50 a week — was dropped and the ceiling has been raised several times over the past few years. In 1977, it stood at R558,33.

Besides workers earning more than R700 a month, agricultural and domestic workers are still excluded from the fund.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

Ceiling to rise

The number of workers contributing to — and thus benefiting from — the Unemployment Insurance Fund is likely to be increased again.

The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner has confirmed a recent Press re-

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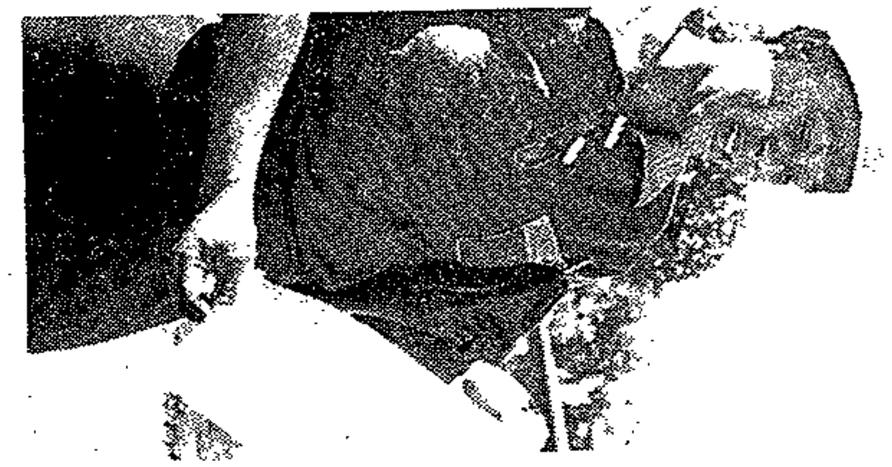
	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

			A		C		B	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			,92	11,55	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
			),02	0,02	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
			-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL	0,25	0,17	0,48	0,32	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
NO.	519	359	170	113	942	785	1143	1075

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly this is an entirely

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Labour official insults woman



Mrs Welhemina Noge . . . told to shut up, then unemployment benefits forfeited

By Pauline Buthelezi

A BOPHELONG woman lost six week's unemployment benefits because she refused to comply with an order to "shut up", from the claims officer.

Mrs Wilhelminah Noge, from Bophelong in Vanderbijlpark, went to the labour office in Vereeniging to collect her unemployment benefits.

"When I got to the offices I joined the usual queue of the unemployed. Another woman came and stood next to me, and we started talking.

SHOUTED

"The claims officer shouted to us to 'bly julle stil . . . d . . . r', and added an insult to his order. So we decided to talk in whispers. But apparently this was not enough because he shouted once more. I then told him that we were not schoolchildren to be ordered to "shut up" and not even whisper.

"When my turn came to receive my pay, he gave me a form and told me that I would forfeit my pay for the next six weeks and that I should see to it that I get a job before Wednesday," she added.

Mrs Noge visited the labour office in the company of **POST DIGNITY WATCH** reporters. She reported the matter to a Mr G Visser. Mr Venter, the claims officer, was called in and after some discussions, Mrs Noge was told that the penalty had been waived and that she could come back in two weeks time to receive her pay.

A 4-hour switch off

THE West Rand Board yesterday warned Deb-sonville residents that electrical power in the area will be cut off for more than six hours tomorrow while repairs are being made to high voltage system.

A spokesman for the board said power will be cut off from 12 noon until 6.30 pm.

The spokesman also warned residents to regard all electrical points to be live during that period.

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Official threatens to 'sue'

301
Post 19/11/79

MRS Wilhelminah Noge went to the labour office, as usual, to collect her pay, little did she know that she would come back empty handed, her dignity in shreds and a threat of going without pay for a further six weeks hanging over her.

"We normally stand outside the claims office for hours before we are called in to collect our ues. We are already used o being shouted and screamed at by the claims officer, so this particular day was no exception. First he screamed at us to "bly still julle . . . . d . . . . r", so we spoke in whispers.

"This was apparently not enough, because he screamed again. On the hird occasion he singled ne out and addressed me is 'Hey jy met die geel loek' (you in the yellow at) and said shut up. did not like that one bit and I told him so.

"I told him that I was not a schoolchild to be old to shut up and another thing. I was not prepared to be insulted by him or anyone else.

"When my turn came to get my pay, I was given a form which told me that I had not complied with the rules of the assistant labour officer and had misbehaved, so I would forfeit six weeks pay. He also gave me a second form and told me to find employment within a week and come back with the form on Wednesday."

When **DIGNITY WATCH** arrived at the labour office, several people were sitting outside. The claims officer, a Mr Venter, was occupying that office. **DIGNITY WATCH** spoke to some of the people and from their response, it would seem Mr Venter's attitude to the people is very offensive. Some said that they feared getting into his office.

An old man who had just come out of the office was actually trembling from the apparent gruelling he had received at the hands of Mr Venter.

Mr Venter was summoned into the office of a man who was described as "being in charge", Mr G Visser. As Mr Venter was leaving his office, he threatened a **POST** photographer for having taken his picture. **DIGNITY WATCH** was not allowed to sit in on the discussions because "this is not a public matter".

After the discussion **DIGNITY WATCH** was again told that this was not a matter for the Press. But Mr Venter told **DIGNITY WATCH** that the matter had been resolved and that Mrs Noge could come back in two weeks to collect all her accrued benefits.

Asked what had brought about the sudden change of heart, he replied that he had spoken to head office and that he had been told that his reason for penalising Mrs Noge was invalid.

He again issued a warning that should his picture be used by this newspaper, we would get into trouble, because we needed permission from the Secretary of Labour to take pictures.

He even phoned **POST** to warn the Editor he would "sue" if his picture was used.

On that threatening note **DIGNITY WATCH** left the labour office in Vereeniging.



Claims officer Venter.

al Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) ge (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the ditional years an individual would be expected to live years.

portional mortality was the only index calculated.

rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) ureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst rienced a steady decline in both of these indices oureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively) and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

ne white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, ,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has /1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. r concern when it is appreciated that the greater the should improvements be accomplished. The decrease and 1970 were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and ely.

tality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death to be expected that decreases in the mortality exage groups will give rise to a corresponding increase elderly persons. Thus, although it is to be expected and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

30/11/79

gg 6752

No. 278, 1979

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2 (2) (d) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966 (ACT 30 OF 1966)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), I hereby amend section 2 (2) (d) of the said Act by the substitution for the words "eight thousand four hundred" of the words "nine thousand six hundred".

This amendment shall take effect on 1 January 1980.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Sixteenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. P. BOTHA.

No. 278, 1979

WYSIGING VAN ARTIKEL 2 (2) (d) VAN DIE WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966 (WET 30 VAN 1966)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) (d) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), wysig ek hierby artikel 2 (2) (d) van gemelde Wet deur die woorde "agtduisend vierhonderd" deur die woorde "negeduisend seshonderd" te vervang.

Hierdie wysiging tree in werking op 1 Januarie 1980.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sestiende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. P. BOTHA.

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Gov Gazette GG 6753

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER UTILISATION

No. 2668

30 November 1979

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966
ILLNESS BENEFITS

I, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, hereby, under the powers vested in me by section 36 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), as amended, with effect from 1 January 1980—

(a) withdraw Government Notice R. 95 of 24 January 1964; and

(b) specify below the illnesses in respect of which, and the circumstances under which, an illness benefit may be paid under subsection (1) (a) of the said section.

Specified illnesses

Any medically recognisable disease-entity or symptom-complex which arises in circumstances beyond the control of the individual and in respect of which the person concerned requires medical treatment in the interests of his well-being: Provided that conditions such as alcoholism, anxiety, debility, depression, drug dependence, insomnia or neurasthenia shall not be regarded as recognisable disease-entities or symptom-complexes except—

(a) in the case of vague diagnoses such as anxiety, depression or insomnia, which shall be regarded as recognisable only for the duration of the period for which a person is admitted to a recognised hospital for treatment, or receives out-patient treatment in respect of which a medical clinical report is furnished by a medical practitioner from which it appears clearly that the person duly suffers or suffered from a disease;

(b) in the case of alcoholism or drug dependence, which shall be regarded as recognisable only for the duration of the period for which a person is admitted to and undergoes treatment for alcoholism or drug dependence at a recognised registered rehabilitation centre or State psychiatric hospital.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister of Manpower Utilisation.

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG-BENUTTING

No. 2668

30 November 19

WERKLOOSHEIDSVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966
SIEKTEVOORDELE

Ek, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister van Mann kragbenutting, handelende kragtens die bevoegdhe my verleen by artikel 36 (2) van die Werkloosheid versekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), soos gewysig—

(a) trek hierby, met ingang van 1 Januarie 19 Goewermentskennisgewing R. 95 van 24 Januari 1964 in; en

(b) verklaar hierby, met ingang van 1 Januarie 1980, die siektes en omstandighede wat hieronder bepaal word, tot siektes ten opsigte waarvan en omstandighede waarin 'n siektevoordeel ingevolge subartikel (1) (a) van genoemde artikel betaal k- word.

Bepaalde siektes

Enige mediesherkenbare siekte-entiteit of simptoomkompleks wat ontstaan in omstandighede buite die beheer van die persoon en ten opsigte waarvan die betrokke persoon in belang van sy welsyn mediese behandeling nodig het: Met dien verstande dat toestande soos alkoholisme, angs, debiliteit (swakheid), depressie, dwelmafhanklikheid, senusiekte of slaaploosheid nie as siekte-entiteite of simptoomkomplekse beskou word nie, behalwe—

(a) in die geval van vae diagnose soos angs, depressie of slaaploosheid, wat as herkenbaar beskou word slegs vir die duur van die tydperk waarvoor 'n persoon vir behandeling in 'n erkende hospitaal opgeneem word of buitepasiëntebehandeling ontvang ten opsigte waarvan 'n mediese kliniese verslag van 'n mediese praktisyn verstrek word waaruit dit duidelik blyk dat die persoon wel aan 'n siekte ly of gely het;

(b) in die geval van alkoholisme of dwelmafhanklikheid, wat as herkenbaar beskou word slegs vir die duur van die tydperk waarvoor 'n persoon vir alkoholisme of dwelmafhanklikheid opgeneem word en behandeling ondergaan by 'n erkende geregistreerde rehabilitasiesentrum of Staats- psigiatriese hospitaal.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister van Mannekragbenutting.

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No. 278, 1979

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2 (2) (d) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966 (ACT 30 OF 1966)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), I hereby amend section 2 (2) (d) of the said Act by the substitution for the words "eight thousand four hundred" of the words "nine thousand six hundred".

This amendment shall take effect on 1 January 1980.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Sixteenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. P. BOTHA.

GG 6752 30/11/79

No. 278, 1979

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Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) (d) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), wysig ek hierby artikel 2 (2) (d) van gemelde Wet deur die woorde "agtduisend vierhonderd" deur die woorde "negeduisend seshonderd" te vervang.

Hierdie wysiging tree in werking op 1 Januarie 1980.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sestiende dag van November Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. P. BOTHA.

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DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER UTILISATION

No. R. 2667 30 November 1979

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), amended the regulations published in Government Notice R. 1619 of 27 July 1979, with effect from 1 January 1980, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Annexure UF 1 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution in paragraph 7 for "R8 400" of "R9 600".

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG-BENUTTING

No. R. 2667 30 November 1979

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Mannekragbenutting het, kragtens die bevoegdheid aan hom verleen by artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), die regulasies wat in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1619 van 27 Julie 1979 gepubliseer is, met ingang van 1 Januarie 1980 gewysig soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan.

BYLAE

Aanhangsel UF 1 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf 7 "R8 400" deur "R9 600" te vervang.

gs 6753

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30/11/79

Insurance for self-employed

S. Times 9/12/79

By JOHN SPIRA

301

PROFESSIONAL, self-employed people live under the constant threat that permanent or temporary disability will prevent them from earning an income.

Since their capacity to deliver a service is their only means of deriving an income, such a threat obviously gives rise to many anxieties.

Two insurance policies, claimed to be unique in many respects by their initiator, could go a long way towards relieving such anxieties.

Although the policies, pioneered by the insurance broking firm of S O Goodwin & Co, have been available for some 20 years, the existence of the cover offered by the policies is not known to many professional men.

The medical and professional loss of income plan has the following features:

- Of the total annual premium of R397,17, an amount of R322,50 is an allowable deduction from income before tax.
- It is guaranteed renewable. In other words, the insurance company may not cancel or refuse to renew any individual policy, nor may it impose any limitations other than those which existed when the policy came into being.
- It allows for a period of 18 months between the occurrence of bodily injury and the onset of permanent disablement or death.
- In the event of the disappearance of the insured, the insurance company will pay to the beneficiary a maintenance allowance of 1% of the death benefit for each month elapsing after the disappearance of the insured until a decision has been reached.
- Sickness claims for loss of income have a 28-day franchise. This means that sickness benefits do not apply for illnesses of 28 days. But if the illness does last for 28 days or longer, payment is made from the first day.
- It is a stated benefits policy Therefore, the insured is paid for each and every occurrence for which he is insured and not only for the first occurrence.
- Neither the capital nor income benefits are affected by income from other policies.
- The R50 000 cover is world wide and the R50 000 permanent disability benefits are on a scale which is claimed to exceed any other. For example, 100% for loss of or loss of use of one hand, eye or foot, and 50% for loss of or loss of use of either thumb, index or right finger.
- It has no waiting period, no excess and no franchise, other than in respect of sickness.

The second policy — vascular accident — is an extension of the loss of income plan, offering the additional facility of cover for coronary heart disease, cerebral vascular disease and peripheral vascular disease.

The policies are confined to qualified professional men or women and are underwritten by the National Employers General Insurance Company.

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SOCIAL SECURITY - UIF

1-1-80 - 31-12-80

No UIF for migrants

CAPE TOWN — Transkeians working here are being denied unemployment insurance benefits.

According to the Black Sash in the latest report of the Athlone Advice Office, "Transkeians who come to Cape Town on contract do not have any social security protection.

"They are not eligible for unemployment insurance or any of the benefits that fall under the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Unemployment insurance contributions are sometimes deducted in error and can then be reclaimed", the Black Sash said.

It cited the example of a 27-year-old contract worker who died from natural causes leaving a wife and two children.

"He died suddenly of natural causes. His wife only received those wages due to him. In this case R10. She is left a young widow with two children with no possibility of any widow's benefits whatsoever. The firm carried no insurance for its contract workers," the Black Sash said. — PS.

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South Africa is geared for a far-reaching battle against unemployment now that its grave implications are understood, writes labour reporter SIEGFRIED HANNIG.

Jobless: Battle has yet to begin

STAR 8/1/80

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Little by little, unemployment has come to be recognised as South Africa's Public Enemy No 1.

It is being seen as a "potentially explosive" problem in the cities and as a strategic threat in the rural areas.

And this recognition has given rise to profound changes in policies:

- A welter of reforms is removing racial and other obstacles to free enterprise, economic growth and job creation.
- Measures previously rejected as "socialistic" — such as food for the starving and wage subsidies to prevent retrenchment — are now being advocated by the Federated Chamber of Industries.

PROMISING

Some of the most promising initiatives to fight unemployment are of an unconventional nature:

- Assistance for the establishment of small businesses is being organised in the knowledge that such businesses account for most of the employment in some countries.
- There are calls for the removal of restrictions which have prevented the development of a large "informal sector" of home industries, backyard workshops and street vendors.
- Public works programmes, including the provision of serviced sites for self-help home building, have been recommended.
- A "Rural Foundation" has been called for to facilitate rural upliftment through self-help along the lines followed by the Urban Foundation in the cities.
- All the homelands are keen to form youth movements which would occupy unemployed youths and give them enough training to help in the development of the undeveloped areas. And the Government is offering to help them.

SUBSISTENCE

The under-employment associated with subsistence farming and migrant labour makes a clear-cut estimate of South Africa's unemployment impossible.

Mr Charles Simkins tackled this problem by assuming that two half day workers represented one unemployed and one employed worker. On this basis he arrived at a total of 2,3-million unemployed about two years ago.

The Department of Statistics uses a much more conservative yardstick in its sample surveys of unemployment.

The department estimated that 501 000 blacks (or 9,3 percent of the economically active blacks) were unemployed in September.

In the same month it estimated that 65 000 coloured people (7,4 percent) were unemployed.

EXCLUDE

These estimates assume that those who worked five hours or more during the previous week were in employment.

The estimates also exclude those who did not attempt to find work during the previous month, although some of these might have given up all hope of finding work.

This may account for the steady decline in unemployment shown in the department's estimates while economic trends suggested that unemployment was growing.

South Africa's recently published Economic Development Programme clarifies the picture.

It estimates South Africa's total unemployment at 903 000 (10,6 percent) in 1977.

And it forecasts that this figure will continue to grow for another couple of years even if an economic growth rate of five percent is attained.

This is the estimate which matters because it will form the basis of Government planning.

RELIEF

What also matters is that no more than 52 000 of the unemployed ever received financial relief from the Unemployment Insurance Fund in any one month. In October, only 41 586 drew benefits from the fund.

Youths who never contributed to the fund, such as many of those responsible for the 1976 riots, do not qualify for relief.

The result is that black living standards are dropping even in urban areas where influx control provides preferential employment for local residents.

A recent survey by Markinor showed a five percent drop in the incomes of black households in metropolitan areas within one year.

Almost every second household (excluding servants and hostel dwellers) reported one or more unemployed members.

And almost half of the unemployed were aged 16 to 24.

The social implications of such statistics are clear.

The real battle against unemployment has yet to

Out-of-work Alfred baffled by missing cash



Mr Alfred Tshabalala . . . "starving" while his benefits elude him.

By SAM MABE

AFTER losing his job three years ago, 51-year-old Mr Alfred Tshabalala qualified for unemployment benefits and up to now he has not received a cent.

He told **SUNDAY POST** that whenever he claims, his fingerprints are taken and he is told to come the following week to collect his money, when he arrives, the same procedure is repeated all over again.

Mr Tshabalala settled in Zululand in 1977 after being retrenched from an engineering firm in Johannesburg. Arrangements were made for him to receive his unemployment benefits from the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's offices in Newcastle.

"I am not happy about the situation. I would feel better if I were sure that when my fingerprints are taken, I am not in fact signing for my m[illegible]

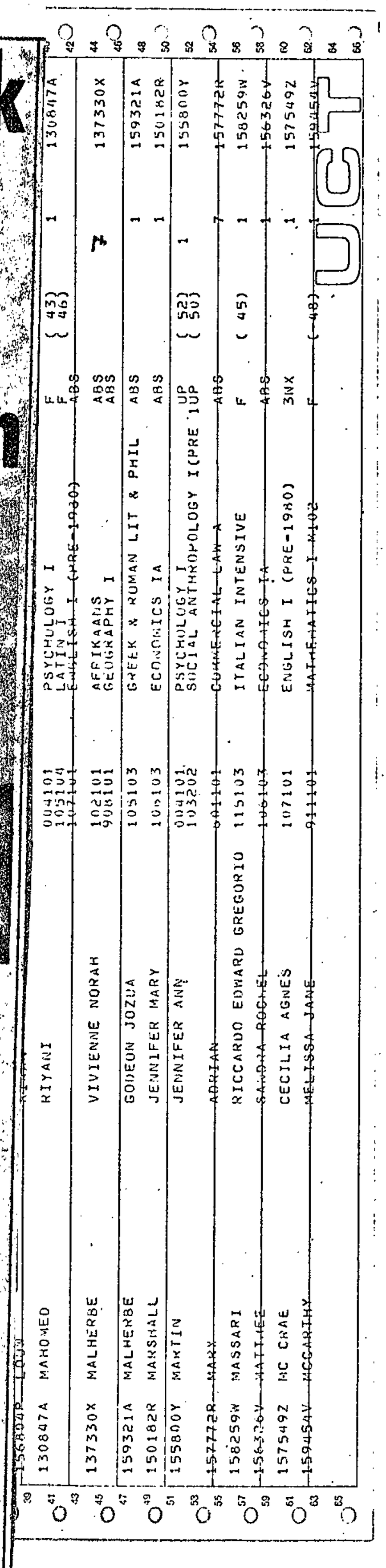
Said Mr Tsha[illegible]

He said he decided to return to Johannesburg to query his claim with the Johannesburg Commissioner's office. They had referred him to Newcastle.

He added: "As you can see my son, I am old and who will employ a man who is over 50? That is why I decided to quit Johannesburg in the first place to settle at home in Newcastle. I was told I could receive my unemployment benefits there.

"I have all the necessary documents which show everything has been transferred to my hometown. Even the officials there have agreed my money is waiting for me to collect, but everytime I go there, they play this fingerprint game. I am starving right now as I have no means of livelihood," Mr Tshabalala said.

According to Mr Tshabalala's unemployment fund contribution card, he contributed between September 24, 1975 and January 14, 1977 while employed at the engineer-



Drain eases

By GERALD REILLY

HEAVY withdrawls from the Unemployment Benefit Fund in the past few years have compelled the Unemployment Insurance Commisioner to cash in on some of the fund's investments.

The commissioner, Mr A Dreyer, said in Pretoria yesterday that a long-term investment of R8-million which matured at the end of last year had been kept as cash in hand.

This is in spite of an annual Government grant to the fund of R7-million.

However, pressure on the fund has eased in the past 12 months, with fewer beneficiaries because of the revival in the economy.

In March 1979 unemployed beneficiaries totalled 43 844 and the funds paid out for the month were R4 088 067.

In March this year the beneficiaries had fallen by nearly 17 000 and the monthly payout by nearly R900 000.

Mr Dreyer said the fund's investments now totalled R198-million.

According to the Department of Statistics, the number of black jobless has fallen below 9% for the first time since the black unemployment situation was monitored.

The figures show that of an economically active population of 5 440 000, a total of 479 000 were unemployed in February.

Labour leaders criticise the assessment as unrealistic because the department's definition of employed is anyone who worked for five hours or more in the previous seven days.

UCT

(30) RDM 4/6/88

UIF balance

THE ASSEMBLY. — The balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of last year amounted to R205 260 187, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday in reply to a question by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands). Mr Botha said R86 373 574 had been paid into the fund last year while R82 899 786 was paid in benefits to 264 696 applicants. He said 105 190 employers had been registered with the UIF at the end of the year and 3 051 434 employees had been contributing. — Sapa.

(301) 4/6/80

Strikes over pay

Cape Times 4/6/80

(301)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Fifty-one strikes involving black workers occurred in South Africa last year, the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Fanie Botha, said.

In a written reply to a question by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands), Mr Botha said 36 of the strikes arose out of wage claims.

In nine cases the strikes had arisen as a result of the dismissal of fellow workers. In five cases there had been dissatisfaction with voluntary wage increases granted by employers and in one case the dismissal of a director of a firm had been demanded.

Mr Botha said 72 disputes in terms of the Black Labour Relations Regulation Act had been dealt with during the year by black labour officers, while the central Black Labour Board and the Wage Board had each dealt with one dispute. — Sapa

R205m for unemployed

(301)

Cape Times 4/6/80

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of last year was R205 260 187, the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Hanie Botha, said.

In a written reply to a question by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands), Mr Botha said R86 373 574 was paid into the fund last year while R82 899 786 was paid in benefits to 264 696 applicants.

Mr Botha said 105 190 employers were registered with the UIF at the end of the year and 3 051 434 employees were paying contributions to the fund. — Sapa

Decrease in workless reflected in fund

(301) C.T. 6/6/80 (22)

PRETORIA. — Heavy withdrawls from the unemployment benefits fund during the past few years have compelled the Unemployment Insurance Commisioner to cash in on some of the fund's investments.

The commissioner, Mr A Dreyer, said in Pretoria that a long term investment of R8 million which matured at the end of last year has been kept as "cash in hand" and not reinvested.

This is in spite of an annual government grant to the fund of R7 million.

However, the latest figures show a decreased demand on the fund during the past twelve months, with fewer beneficiaries because of the speed-up in the economy.

In March 1979 unemployed beneficiaries totalled 43 844 and the funds pay out for the month R4 088 067.

In March this year the beneficiaries had decreased by nearly 17 000 and the monthly payout by nearly R900 000.

Mr Dreyer said the funds investment now totalled R198 m.

Meanwhile according to the department of statistics, the number of black unemployed has fallen below nine percent for the first time since the black unemployment situation was monitored.

The actual figures show that of an economically active population of 5 440 000, 479 000 were unemployed in February.

Labour leaders criticize the assessment as unrealistic because they say, the departments definition of "employed" is anyone who worked for five hours or more in the previous seven days.

The department also released figures of coloured unemployment.

They show that of an economically active coloured population of 900 000, 59 000, or 6,6 percent, were unemployed at the end of March.

No UIF for migrants

CAPE TOWN — Transkeians working here are being denied unemployment insurance benefits.

According to the Black Sash in the latest report of the Athlone Advice Office, "Transkeians who come to Cape Town on contract do not have any social security protection.

"They are not eligible for unemployment insurance or any of the benefits that fall under the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Unemployment insurance contributions are sometimes deducted in error and can then be reclaimed", the Black Sash said.

It cited the example of a 27-year-old contract worker who died from natural causes leaving a wife and two children.

"He died suddenly of natural causes. His wife only received those wages due to him. In this case R10. She is left a young widow with two children with no possibility of any widow's benefits whatsoever. The firm carried no insurance for its contract workers," the Black Sash said. — PS.

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No. R. 1532 25 Julie 1980

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Mannekragbenutting het, kragtens die bevoegdheid aan hom verleen by artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), die regulasies wat in Goewermeniskennisgewing R. 1619 van 27 Julie 1979 gepubliseer is, met ingang van 1 April 1980 soos volg gewysig:

Regulasie 4 (1) word gewysig deur "R15" deur "R20,50" te vervang.

No. R. 1532 25 July 1980

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), amended the regulations published in Government Notice R. 1619 of 27 July 1979, with effect from 1 April 1980, as follows:

Regulation 4 (1) is amended by the substitution for "R15" of "R20,50".

NOTICE 731 OF 1980

I, Ockert Grobbelaar, Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, hereby, under section 77 (6) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941 (Act 30 of 1941), issue the directions in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

1. In these Directions a word or expression defined in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941 (Act 30 of 1941), has the same meaning.

2. When medical aid which includes rehabilitation therapy, is necessitated by an accident sustained by a White workman in the municipal area of Johannesburg, Randburg or Sandton and—

(a) such workman is resident in any of the said municipal areas; and

(b) such rehabilitation therapy is likely to exceed two days duration, such rehabilitation therapy shall be received at the Workers Rehabilitation Centre, Guild Road, Parktown-West, Johannesburg, unless—

(i) such workman is employed by an employer who or group of employers which has in terms of the provisions of the said Act made other arrangements with the commissioner for the furnishing of such rehabilitation therapy, or

(ii) the furnishing of such rehabilitation therapy at an institution other than the said Centre is in the opinion of the commissioner justified in view of the special circumstances pertaining to the case of the workman concerned.

3. The Directions published in Government Gazette Notice 613 of 17 September 1976 are hereby withdrawn and replaced by the Directions in this Schedule.

O. GROBBELAAR, Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

(9 October 1980)

KENNISGEWING 731 VAN 1980

Ek, Ockert Grobbelaar, Ongevallekommissaris, vaardig hierby, kragtens artikel 77 (6) van die Ongevallewet, 1941 (Wet 30 van 1941), die voorskrifte in die Bylae uit.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Voorskrifte het 'n woord of uitdrukking wat in die Ongevallewet, 1941 (Wet 30 van 1941), omskryf is, dieselfde betekenis.

2. Wanneer geneeskundige behandeling wat rehabilitasieterapie insluit, genoodsaak word deur 'n ongeval wat 'n Blanke werksman oorkom in die munisipale gebied van Johannesburg, Randburg of Sandton en—

(a) daardie werksman woonagtig is binne enige van genoemde munisipale gebiede; en

(b) bedoelde rehabilitasieterapie waarskynlik meer as twee dae in beslag sal neem, word daardie rehabilitasieterapie ontvang in die Werkers Rehabilitasie Sentrum, Guildweg, Parktown-Wes, Johannesburg, tensy—

(i) die betrokke werksman in diens is by 'n werkgewer of groep werkgewers wat ingevolge die genoemde Wet ander reëlings met die kommissaris getref het om daardie rehabilitasieterapie te verleen; of

(ii) die verlening van daardie rehabilitasieterapie, in 'n ander inrigting as genoemde Sentrum na die mening van die kommissaris geregverdig is in die lig van die spesiale omstandighede van die betrokke werksman se geval.

3. Die Voorskrifte uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing 613 van 17 September 1976 word hierby ingetrek en vervang deur die Voorskrifte in hierdie Bylae.

O. GROBBELAAR, Ongevallekommissaris.

(9 Oktober 1980)

TABLE XVI : SUMS OF MONEY PAID OUT IN COMPENSATION

		White	Coloured	African
		R	R	R
One sum benefits paid out on the mines 1978 for ALL compensable diseases	1°CD	6 354,157	618,836	3 810,768
	2°CD	885,818	168,497	
	TB	223,004	22,000	
	Total	7 462,979	809,333	3 810,768

Source: Report of the Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works, 1978.

Payments for ARD's alone could not be disaggregated and neither is the number of recipients of compensation available.

TABLE XVII DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL COMPENSATION

	White	Coloured	African
Distribution of total amount of compensation on the mines	62%	76%	32%

Source: Report of the Compensation Commissioner for Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works.

The sum total paid out in compensation is R12 083,000 which for all the mines (including the asbestos mines), is less than 10% of asbestos sales alone. This small sum cannot involve a massive expenditure for industry. Nevertheless arguments are heard for disqualifying people from compensation for pleural asbestosis alone because of the immediate absence of functional damage. It is noteworthy that of the range of ARD's, pleural asbestosis by itself affects more people than any other category. The Erasmus Commission[18] gives a figure of 78% for the asbestos cement industry. The 1978 Report of the Medical Bureau for Occupational Disease gives a figure of

TABLE I: SOUTH AFRI

COMPANY	
1. General Mining-GEFCO	MSAUI
2. Barlow Rand-CAPE BLU (formerly MINES Cape Industries) EGNEP	
3. Everite-KCBA	DCBA
4. Lonrho-DUIKER	
5. Consolidated African Mines (now inoperati	
TOTAL:	

It will be seen tha
official figures (M
production :

1) General Mini
2) Barlow-Rand
3) Everite (Asb

With respect to Blu

1) Everite led
2) Barlow-Rand produced 29%

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER UTILISATION

No. R. 2089 17 October 1980

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966
AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), amended the regulations published in Government Notice R. 1619 of 27 July 1979, as amended by Government Notices R. 2667 of 30 November 1979 and R. 1532 of 25 July 1980, with effect from 1 January 1981, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Annexure UF 1 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution in paragraph 7 for "R9 600" of "R12 000".

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAGBENUTTING

No. R. 2089 17 Oktober 1980

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966
WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Mannekragbenutting het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidverseke ringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), die regulasies wat in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1619 van 27 Julie 1979, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2667 van 30 November 1979 en R. 1532 van 25 Julie 1980, gepubliseer is, met ingang van 1 Januarie 1981 gewysig soos uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan.

BYLAE

Aanhangsel UF 1 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf 7 "R9 600" deur "R12 000" te vervang.

c) The Stella mine for white asbestos in the Eastern Transvaal.

d) Hoogenoeg mine for amosite at Bewaarkloof (Eastern Transvaal)

e) Beatrice mine and mill for white asbestos (Eastern Transvaal)

Each separate entity mentioned above corresponds to a unit of management.

A.1.ii

PRODUCTION OF RAW ASBESTOS IN SOUTH AFRICA

To give an idea of the relative production figures of the different companies is quite difficult as only General Mining gives production figures in their annual reports. The other large companies, viz. Everite (ASBESCO) and Barlow-Rand (Cape Blue Mines) do not provide any information on tonnages produced.

Presumably the production figures appearing in the General Mining Annual Reports could also reflect the market situation in that they could be inflated or deflated from stock.

Overall production figures are given by the Department of Mines for the country as a whole.[12] In 1978 a total of 261 770 tons was produced of which 54% was crocidolite, 30% chrysctile and 16% amosite.

In 1976 the total was 369 842 tons comprising 48% crocidolite, 30% chrysotile and 22% amosite.

An attempt to construct contributions by individual company will be based on information in an article in the Financial Mail 20/5/79[13] and the 1977 Annual Reports of GEFCO[6] and Msauli[7] Asbes. The figures apply to 1976 production.

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PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. R. 193, 1980.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2 (2) (d) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966 (ACT 30 OF 1966)

By virtue of the powers vested in me by section 2 (2) (d) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), I hereby amend section 2 (2) (d) of the said Act by the substitution for the words "nine thousand six hundred" of the words "twelve thousand".

This amendment shall take effect on 1 January 1981.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-third day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council:

S. P. BOTHA.

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. R. 193, 1980.

WYSIGING VAN ARTIKEL 2 (2) (d) VAN DIE WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966 (WET 30 VAN 1966)

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 (2) (d) van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), wysig ek hierby artikel 2 (2) (d) van gemelde Wet deur die woorde "negeduisend seshonderd" deur die woorde "twaalfduisend" te vervang.

Hierdie wysiging tree in werking op 1 Januarie 1981.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Drieen-twintigste dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

S. P. BOTHA.

UIF blow for domestic and farm workers

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

DOMESTIC and farm workers seem set to remain excluded from the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

This emerges from Report Three and Report Four of the Wiehahn Commission, which deal with "employment and social security".

At the same time, the Government has opposed a suggestion that all workers, regardless of income, should be permitted to benefit from the Act. At present, only workers who earn less than R800 a month qualify for unemployment insurance.

But it has approved a recommendation that all races be eligible to sit on the committees which consider requests for unemployment benefits as well as on the Unemployment Insurance Board, which administers the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

And it has also undertaken to investigate "contingency plans" to fight unemployment.

In the reports, the commission says it received "a plea" that farm and domestic workers be covered by the UIF.

These workers do not have any Government protection if they lose their jobs and are the only categories of black workers excluded from UIF benefits.

However, it made no recommendations on this issue, which means that the present exclusion of these workers is likely to continue.

Officials have argued that it is impractical to include these workers because it would be difficult to collect UIF contributions from them.

The reports were released yesterday together with a Government White Paper responding to them. The Government has accepted most of the commission's recommendations.

The White Paper appears to oppose, however, the suggestion that the R800 "ceiling" on unemployment insurance benefits should be scrapped. The commission proposed that the Unemployment Insurance Board examine this proposal.

This could have led to all workers being covered by the Fund.

● See Page 2

Domestic protection

IN some ways, South Africa sits halfway between being a developed and a developing nation. While we have a settled urban labour force, we also have many millions of people who exist within a subsistence economy in the "homeland"; or who, as migrants, have one foot in the cities and the other in the rural areas; or who work on white-owned farms as full-time, part-time or casual labourers.

For purely practical reasons, it is probably impossible at this stage to extend the protection of unemployment insurance to these workers. So there can be no quarrel with reports 3 and 4 of the Wiehahn Commission, dealing with "Employment and Social Security", which do not make recommendations about farm workers.

But the same cannot be said about the exclusion of domestic workers, especially those employed in urban areas. Here is an indentifiable group of people whose employment is already, in the case of blacks, subject to registration and the payment of monthly fees by employers.

In this light it is disappointing that the commission has failed to recommend steps aimed at extending unemployment insurance to them. It is an aspect we hope the Department of Manpower Utilisation will look at anew. The sooner all workers have unemployment protection the better.

WIEHAHN

What price social security?

FM 28/11/80

The task of devising an official structure to meet the labour needs of the late Seventies and Eighties was given to Professor Nic Wiehahn. His initial recommendations — somewhat modified — are filtering into law. From unionists, particularly those dealing with black workers, the reaction has tended to be: "Improvements yes — but not enough."

And this week, with the release of the third and fourth Wiehahn Commission reports, and their accompanying White Papers, initial reaction echoed responses to the first reports. Wiehahn and government have not been bold enough.

The reports deal with legislation covering employment and social security, and safety and health regulations.

They disappoint on two scores. Firstly, the commission has skimmed the surface, failing to propose for blacks many of the privileges taken for granted by whites. Secondly, where the commission *has* broken new ground, and made recommendations that would significantly affect workers not covered by current legislation, these have, in some instances, been turned down by government.

Take the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, which consolidates laws relating to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF). As matters stand, the fund benefits contributors during periods of unemployment — with the major exceptions of farm workers, domestic servants and mine workers.

For years there has been a justified clamour for the extension of benefits to those excluded — the bulk of the black workforce outside industry. But again government has reiterated its stand on limiting the money flow from the UIF.

There is no sound reason for doing so. The fund is massively in surplus, and contributions assured, with a reserve of some R201m lodged with the Public Debt Commission. The UIF derives its income from contributions paid by employers and employees, an annual contribution by the State, and interest on investments. At present rates, an employee contributes at the rate of 0,5% of his earnings, while the employer has to contribute at the rate of 0,3% of the earnings of every employee. Everyone earning up to R9 600 per annum is regarded as a contributor, while the annual State contribution is 25% of the total contributions by employers and employees (by law this may not exceed R7m a year).

All should be covered

Wiehahn recommended that the ceiling prescribed in the Act be removed "because thousands of workers who contributed for many years found themselves excluded from the Act when they received increases or promotion."

He felt all employees, irrespective of income, be covered by the Act but that as "this was a delicate issue" an in-depth study should be carried out by the Unemployment Insurance Board.

Similarly, the commission received pleas for the inclusion in the Act of permanent workers on farms, those in domestic service, and on the mines. Unfortunately, the lot of those who automatically lose benefits three years after their homelands receive "independence" was not considered.

Government's hesitance to extend fund benefits is indefensible on other grounds as well. Thus, while the wage threshold for contributors is to be raised next year from R9 600 to R12 000 a year (luckily for those who earn R1 000 a month and lose their jobs), contributors at the bottom of the scale who earn less than R780 per annum are at a disadvantage if they accept work in agriculture or domestic service. They are then excluded from the provisions of the Act. To top it all, if a claims officer offers them such employment and they turn it down, benefits are immediately terminated.

Tying in with this, if contributors who earn *more* than R780 a year become jobless and then turn down offers of employment up to the rate of 75% of their former earnings, their benefits will be terminated.

So, SA's social security system — such as it is — is in the process of being restructured to the benefit of middle-income earners. Scrooge would have been delighted. As one observer puts it: "The government seems incapable of accepting that the money is there to be spent."

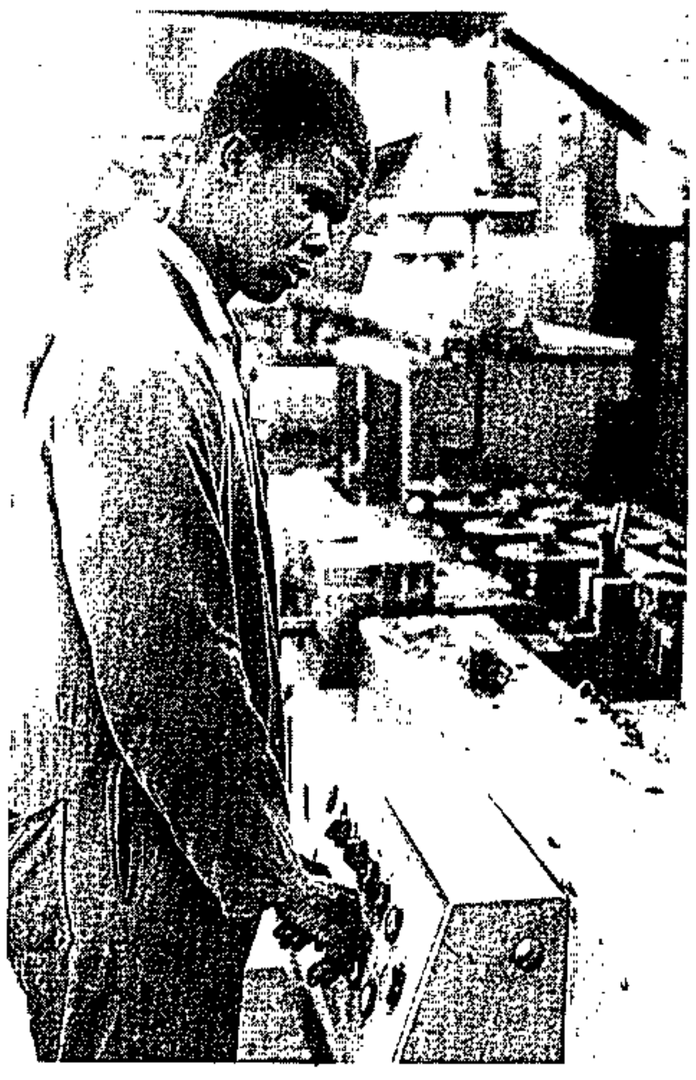
A further drawback for blacks is that they have to register as workseekers with the Department of Co-operation and Development, and then apply for benefits through the Department of Manpower Utilisation. This causes undue delays in the processing of claims and the payment of benefits, and is discriminatory.

Wiehahn's reports also made extensive recommendations on the Registration for Employment Act, which deals with placing of non-black workseekers through a registration procedure and vocational guidance service. The system is hopelessly inadequate at present — only 12 572 coloureds registered as unemployed last year whereas the Department of Statistics quoted a figure of 65 000 jobless. The commission found that this was because the system was ineffective.

The fourth Wiehahn report also found that the legislation covering safety and health was restrictive in scope. It pointed out that employees in commerce and agriculture, who were excluded from the Factories, Machinery and Building Act, were equally subject to health hazards. The Act protects only employees in factories, on building sites and machinery workers.

Wiehahn felt this Act and the Shops and Offices Act should be consolidated into one — the Occupational Health and Safety Act which should "provide for the protection of the health and safety of all persons in employment."

Manpower Utilisation agreed to the marrying of the two acts but it categorically stated that "the government cannot accept that persons engaged in farming activities or domestic service be included in the Act."



Labour observers point out that this stand is untenable. "These workers are the most vulnerable and least protected. They are also voiceless. That the safety regulations have not been extended to include them is despicable."

Sheena Duncan, of the Balck Sash, adds that the Acts are inadequate even to deal with those workers presently covered by it. She says Wiehahn has failed to point out the inadequate role employers play with regard to safety regulations. "Employers often do not report accidents, and we find workers approaching us for claims years later. They also fail to keep detailed and up-to-date addresses which means that the government cannot trace those who qualify for compensation."

Clearly, the large number of unemployed — estimated by some at 2 million — cannot be reduced or helped if the machinery is inadequate even for those who qualify for placement and aid. Wiehahn — and to a much greater extent government — have not even begun to address themselves to the problems of this silent mass of people.

Bills aim to take race out of labour

By David Breier
Pretoria Bureau

Three draft Bills to desegregate labour bureaux and abolish race and sex discrimination in industrial training were published in the Government Gazette today.

The Bills are based on recommendations of the Wiehahn and Riekert reports, published over the past two years. They have been published to enable the public to comment on them.

If necessary they will be amended before the Bills are laid before Parliament. Public comment should be in by January 10. The three Bills are:

● The Manpower Training Bill, which aims to consolidate all existing acts dealing with training.

These are the Apprenticeship Act, the Black Employees In-Service Training Act, the In-Service Training Act (for whites, coloured people and Indians) and the Training of Artisans Act (for adults). The Bill will be completely non-discriminatory and will apply to all forms of industrial training.

It will set up a National Training Board to replace the Apprenticeship Board. The board will have much wider powers and will deal with all aspects of industrial training and not only apprentices.

It will include representatives from employers, employees and the Government and will co-ordinate training schemes.

GUIDANCE

● The Guidance and Employment Bill will establish guidance and placement centres for all population groups.

This Bill will also control private employment offices and will cover the old Registration for Employment Act for white, coloured and Indian people and the Black Labour Act.

● The Wage Amendment Bill, which aims to streamline and rationalise the workings of the Wage Board.

This board will no longer have to go through the red tape of putting determinations before Parliament, although its wage determinations will be open to inspection.

IMPROVEMENTS

It involves improvements to administrative procedures without introducing fundamental changes.

More radical legislation is expected to be introduced at the next parliamentary session.

The Government is also expected to put clamps on the rights of trade unions to obtain support from outside the country. Neighbouring countries supplying labour to South Africa may be obliged to sign an undertaking to withdraw any workers who take part in illegal strikes.

UIF more easily accessible

Unemployment insurance benefits for blacks will be more widely accessible in the New Year.

This has been announced by Dr P J van der Merwe, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Manpower Utilisation.

He said this move came after one of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission, which suggested that labour bureaux of the administration boards should deal with the payment of these benefits.

However in Johannesburg it has been decided for administrative reasons to retain the existing arrangements for unemployment insurance.

The Department of Manpower Utilisation, at 15 Market Street, will continue to deal with applications for benefit by men and women who register for employment at the labour bureaux in New Canada and Polly Street.

Pass rate in 'coloured' schools for 1979

TABLE 14: U S DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1969 - 1978
BOOK VALUE AT YEAR END
(millions of dollars)

Date	All industries	Mining and Smelting	Petroleum	Total manufacturing	Food products	Chemicals & allied products	Primary & fabricated metals	Machinery	Transportation equipment	Other manufacturing	Other industries	Transportation, Communication & public utility	Trade	Finance & other industries	Other
1969	755	84	158	373							140				
1970	864	90	172	438							163				
1971	965	108	189	488							179				
1972	1027	137	215	482							193				
1973	1167	(D)	(D)	501	69	85	35	91	(D)	(D)		1	113	(D)	45
1974	1457	(D)	(D)	624	81	111	38	122	(D)	(D)	245	1	156	37	51
1975	1582	(D)	407	700	88	118	44	153	103	193		-	181	(D)	54
1976	1665	(D)	(D)	705	102	95	48	167	85	210	259	1	204	-12	66
1977	1792	(D)	(D)	714	115	103	53	186	(D)	(D)	261	2	201	-11	69
1978	1994	(D)	(D)	743	(D)	123	54	176	(D)	(D)		2	230	(D)	87

Percentage distribution by sector

1969	100,0	11,1
1977	100,0	4

Source: U S I

Note: (D) <

Bureaus to handle benefits

PRETORIA — The Labour Bureaus of the administration boards, with the exception of Johannesburg, will deal with applications and payments to black men and women of benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act from the beginning of next year.

This was announced here yesterday by the deputy director-general of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, Dr P. J. van der Merwe.

This brings about one of the recommendations of the Riekert Commission on laws affecting the use of manpower.

From January 1 the 365 labour bureaus controlled by 14 administration boards will act as agents for the unemployment insurance fund.

In areas where there are no labour bureaus, blacks will continue to make their applications at the office of the nearest magistrate or commissioner.

Dr van der Merwe said it had been decided for administrative reasons that in Johannesburg the Department of Manpower Utilisation will continue to deal with applications for benefits by black men and women who registered for employment at New Canada and Polly Streets.

At present jobless blacks register for employment at labour bureaus. If they qualify, men apply for unemployment benefits at an office of the Department of Cooperation and Development.

Applications for illness benefits, maternity benefits and payments to dependants of deceased members are now made at an office of the Department of Manpower Utilisation or a magistrates' office — SAPA.

that subsistence agriculture should not stand in the way of an adequate wage labour supply, to the point where a very small proportion of Africans are able to obtain (on average) very low incomes from homeland farms.

ii) 'Black migrant workers in South Africa are usually only engaged periodically in employment. These workers account for an important proportion of the total labour force, and at any moment about half the potential migrant labour force is not in employment.' (Sadie, 1977) Survey data indicate that, on average, migrant workers spend ten months between jobs of twelve months' duration, and that the period between jobs increases with age (Knight, 1977)' (Kantor, 1980: 107). Kantor has misread both his sources here. What Sadie said was, 'But, at least, more than half of the manpower is always at home and available for economic activity in the neighbourhood and in subsistence agriculture if need be, or if there is a desire to so render such services' - in other

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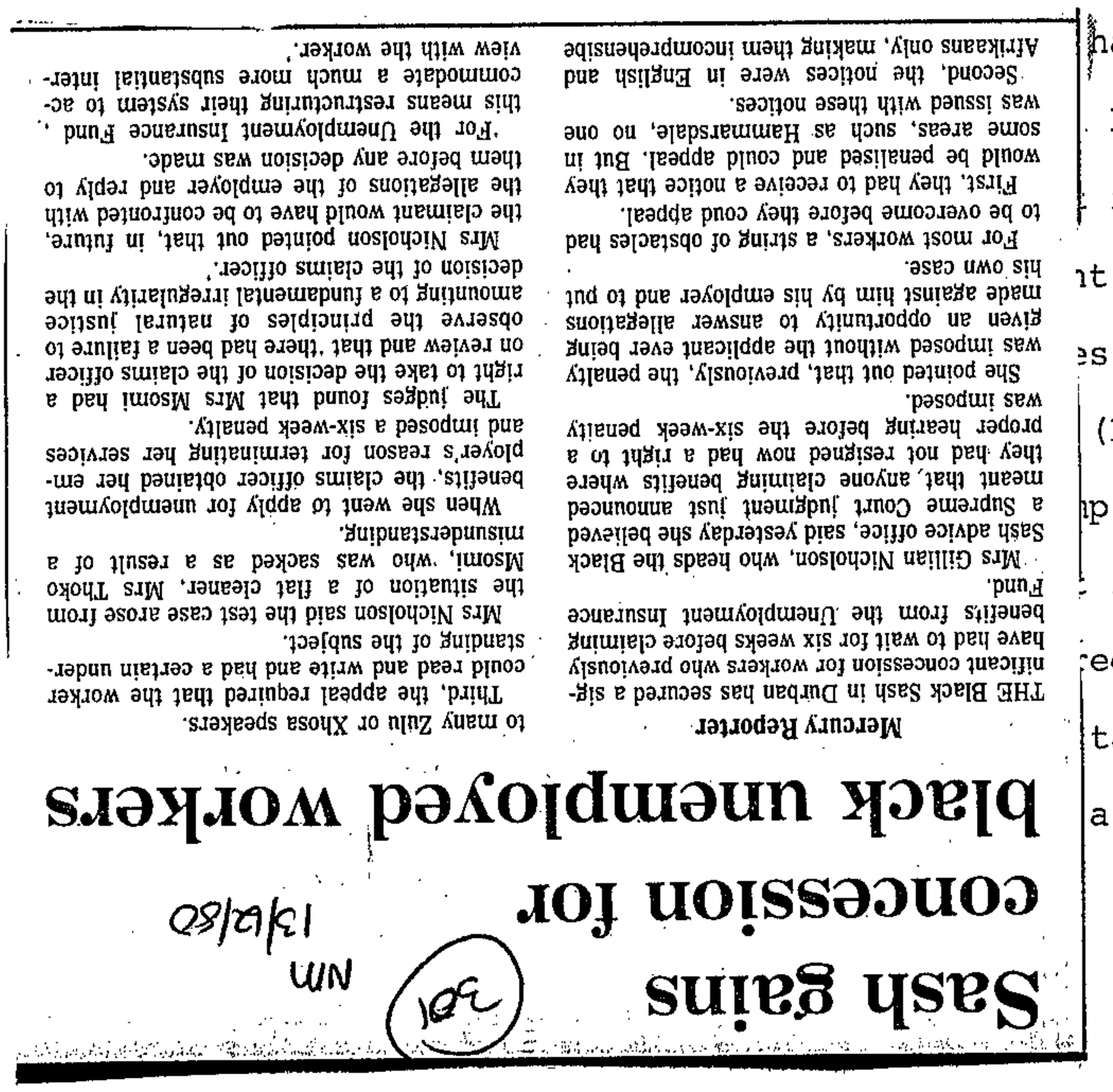
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Sash gains concession for black unemployed workers

Mercury Reporter

THE Black Sash in Durban has secured a significant concession for workers who previously have had to wait for six weeks before claiming benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Mrs Gillian Nicholson, who heads the Black Sash advice office, said yesterday she believed a Supreme Court judgment just announced meant that anyone claiming benefits where they had not resigned now had a right to a proper hearing before the six-week penalty was imposed.

She pointed out that, previously, the penalty was imposed without the applicant ever being given an opportunity to answer allegations made against him by his employer and to put his own case.

For most workers, a string of obstacles had to be overcome before they could appeal.

First, they had to receive a notice that they would be penalised and could appeal. But in some areas, such as Hammarsdale, no one was issued with these notices.

Second, the notices were in English and Afrikaans only, making them incomprehensible to many Zulu or Xhosa speakers.

Third, the appeal required that the worker could read and write and had a certain understanding of the subject.

Mrs Nicholson said the test case arose from the situation of a flat cleaner, Mrs Thoko Msomi, who was sacked as a result of a misunderstanding.

When she went to apply for unemployment benefits, the claims officer obtained her employer's reason for terminating her services and imposed a six-week penalty.

The judges found that Mrs Msomi had a right to take the decision of the claims officer on review and that there had been a failure to observe the principles of natural justice amounting to a fundamental irregularity in the decision of the claims officer.'

Mrs Nicholson pointed out that, in future, the claimant would have to be confronted with the allegations of the employer and reply to them before any decision was made.

'For the Unemployment Insurance Fund, this means restructuring their system to accommodate a much more substantial interview with the worker.'

13/2/80

NM

Sash

Fired mother should have had a hearing

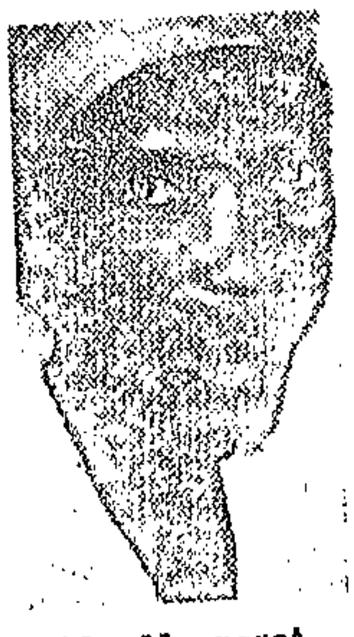
By MAUREEN GRIFFIN

THOUSANDS could benefit from a recent Supreme Court judgment that it was illegal to arbitrarily deprive a 40-year-old cleaning woman of unemployment benefits for six weeks.

Two judges sitting in Pietermaritzburg ruled that it was irregular for the Department of Manpower Utilisation not to have consulted Mrs Margaret Msomi, sole supporter of four children and an aged mother, before withholding payment of unemployment insurance because she was fired.

And the Black Sash organisation sees this as a green light to all workers to request a proper hearing before they are penalised for six weeks for losing their jobs.

Mrs Jillian Nicholson,



Mrs Margaret Msomi . . . spent her life-savings

supervisor at the advice office of the Black Sash, told the Sunday Tribune this week: "Thousands of workers are dismissed from their jobs without knowing why, and when they apply for unemployment benefits they are in most cases denied a proper hearing by the claims officer.

"The worker is then penalised in that no benefits are paid for six weeks, unless he goes through a complicated and confusing procedure of appealing in writing.

No knowledge

"The notices are in English and Afrikaans only, which makes them incomprehensible to many Zulu or Xhosa speakers.

"Lastly, he has no knowledge of any allegations against him which it would be in his interest to explain or refute."

In his judgment Mr Justice Page, sitting with Mr Justice Thirion, found that a notation on Mrs Msomi's unemployment insurance card showed she had lost her job for reasons other than voluntary resignation or staff reduction, but she was not given a chance to explain why she'd left when she applied for unemployment benefits.

Instead, her employer's explanation was accepted by the clerk who dealt with her application, and she was told she would receive no insurance payment for six weeks as a penalty.

In papers before the court Mrs Msomi was said to have worked for nearly three years as a cleaner when she was fired in August last year as a result of a misunderstanding over whether she was to clean a certain flat in the holiday block where she worked in Durban.

Appealed

She appealed to the manager of the flats, but to no avail.

In October she went to the claims officer of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in Durban where she formally applied for benefits under the Act.

A clerk filled out the form prescribed for applications on her behalf and she signed in the appropriate places.

Without consulting her, and after referring only to her unemployment insurance card, he endorsed one of the columns on the form with the figure "3", which indicated that she'd been fired. She was not asked to explain why she'd lost her job.

After her employers' reasons were obtained, she received a notice informing her that she could appeal against the six-week penalty imposed on her because she'd been fired.

In his judgement, Mr Justice Page said the claims officer was obliged to conduct an inquiry and investigate her claim before deciding whether her benefits should be paid.

His failure to do so amounted to a fundamental irregularity.

Mrs Msomi told the Sunday Tribune this week she received her first insurance payment six months after she was fired. In that time she spent her life-savings keeping herself, her four school-going children and her aged mother alive.

SOCIAL Security — Unemployment insurance

2 Feb. 1981 ___ 5 Dec. 1981

Unemployment benefits for black miners

RDM 3/2/81

(301) (~~241~~)

THE Assembly. -- In terms of an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act, approved in all its stages by Parliament yesterday, black gold miners and colliers will in future contribute to and benefit from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill scraps from the principal Act all reference to the word "black" and redefines the qualifications for certain benefits after a broken period of service.

In introducing the amendment, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, said changes had become essential as the position was being reached where the value of a worker was fully realised.

It was therefore desirable that all mine workers were equally covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The Bill was supported by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) on behalf of the Opposition.

Because of the regularity of employment of black workers in collieries and gold mines, they could no longer be defined as migrant workers, and the fact they could now receive unemployment benefits in terms of the Act, was a step forward.

Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) supported the Bill on behalf of his party.

The amendment was an improvement and showed the change in the Government's attitude towards the worker corps, he said.

He asked the Minister to take another look at the exclusion in terms of the Act, of labourers in the agricultural sector.

Replying to the second reading debate, Mr Botha said that such a step would not be taken without prior consultation with the agricultural sector.

In terms of the amendment, there would be an additional 141 000 mine workers who would contribute to the unemployment fund and it was not anticipated that payouts would adversely affect its reserve.

With the support of all parties, the Bill was taken through all its stages. — Sapa.

Argus 3/2/81

Black gold miners 'in'

30/ 24

IN TERMS of an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act, approved in all its stages in the Assembly, black gold miners and colliers will in future contribute to and benefit from the Unemployment Fund.

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Unemployed 'foreign' miners not covered

By Drew Forrest

More than 100 000 black workers on South Africa's gold mines have been excluded from unemployment insurance cover because of the Government's Bantustan policy, a study by the SA Institute of Race Relations has revealed.

The study examines the implications of the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, which was passed during the recent session of Parliament. This abolished a section of the main Act, which had excluded black workers on the coal and gold mines from the benefits of unemployment insurance.

Although the Amendment Act would admit a further 128 000 workers to the unemployment insurance fund, the study states, a large segment of the workforce on the gold and coal mines would still be without cover.

This was because a further section of the Act excludes from its ambit all contract workers who must leave South Africa once their contracts expire.

According to 1979 figures quoted by the study, black migrant workers and "frontier commuters" on South Africa's gold mines totalled 20 741 from Bophuthatswana, 104 181 from Transkei and 2 243 from Venda. Of the three territories, only the first operates its own UIF.

The UIF Commissioner, Mr A Dreyer, said that workers from these territories could not expect South Africa to cater for their needs while unemployed.

Unemployment fund not for Ciskeians

DD 16/11/81 (301)

EAST LONDON — People employed in the Ciskei and Ciskeians who commute to South Africa for work while residing in the Ciskei will cease to be contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) when Ciskei attains independence on December 4.

This is stated in a circular sent to all employers in South Africa.

The circular states that a proclamation in the Government Gazette will determine this by December 4.

"Employers in the Ciskei registered with the UIF will therefore not be liable for pay contributions to the fund for any period after independence in respect of employees in Ciskei and should they receive the usual return forms for any month after independence, the forms should be returned with a suitable endorsement," the circular states.

Commuters and persons from Ciskei working as contributors in South Africa under contracts will continue contributing until the expiry of their contracts, if such contracts are in operation at independence.

"A contract of employment does not exceed a year," the circular explains.

All other persons who do not fall into the categories specified above, irrespective of their origin and citizenship, lawfully resident and employed in the Republic of South Africa and who are contributors or liable to contribute to the fund will continue to be contributors.

The circular states that in terms of the Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1981, certain rights of people who would be beneficiaries prior to Ciskei becoming independent have been preserved for a period of three years from the date of independence and all contributors or ex-contributors who become unemployed should follow the instructions on the reverse side of the contributors' record cards (UF74) for their applications for benefits.

The circular instructs employers who employ persons who have ceased to contribute to retain the relevant wage registers.

"The contributors' record cards of such persons must also be retained and handed to them on termination of service.

"Employers should indicate thereon the period(s) employed as contributors and separately the periods employed thereafter as non-contributors to assist claims officers in dealing expeditiously with any benefit claims," the circular states.

Employers are asked to co-operate in expediting these instructions. — DDR

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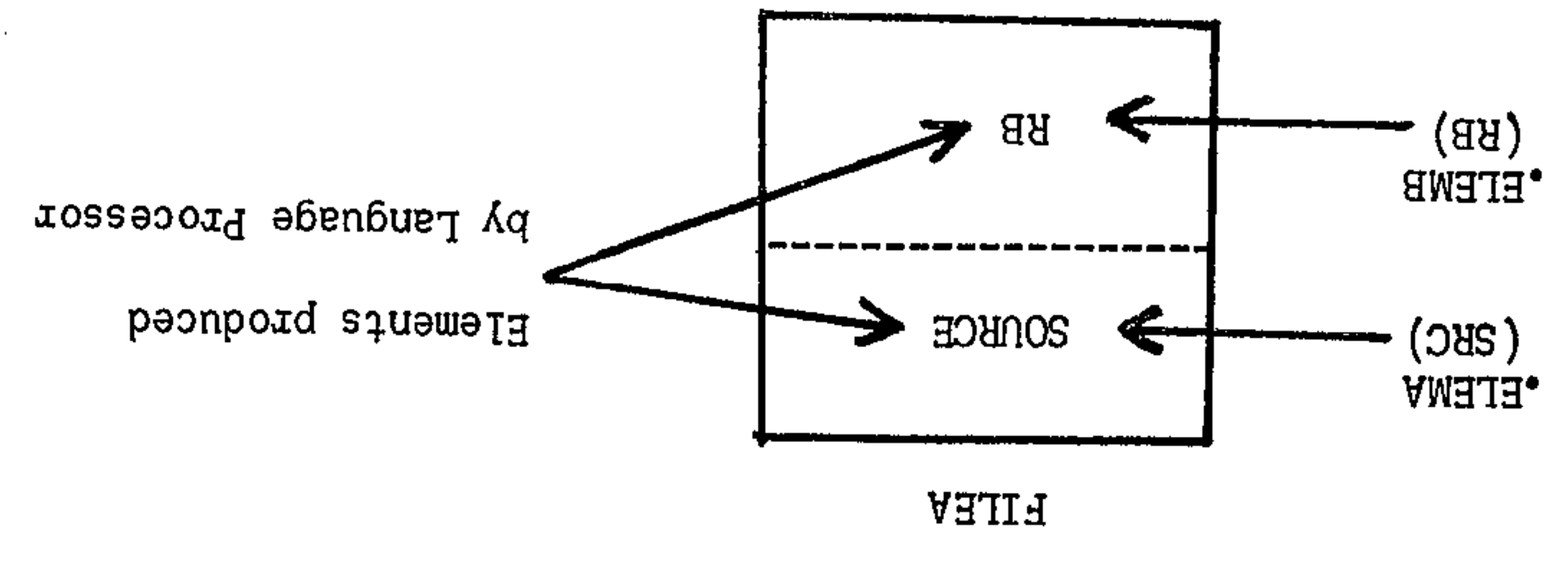
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STEP 1



EVENING POST, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1981

Ciskeians covered by UIF for three years

Post Reporters

CISKEIANS who contribute to the national Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) will be covered for three years after independence. After that, a similar fund will be established in the independent state, according to a statement from Pretoria.

However, it is not clear whether workers who have contributed for years to the UIF in South Africa will then be able to transfer their contributions to the Ciskei.

The vice-president of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), Mr Sisa Njikelana, said he expected a hostile reaction from workers — similar to that which greeted the plan for the now scrapped Preservation of Pension Interests Bill.

A spokesman for the Unemployment Insurance Commisioner's office in Pretoria said a circular had been sent to all employers in the Ciskei stating that workers would be able to draw on the UIF for three years after independence.

"Thereafter they will not be able to claim any money from the South African authorities, even if they have worked for a long time for the same employer," he said.

The circular states:

- People employed in the Ciskei will cease to be contributors to the fund after December 4.
- Contract workers will continue to contribute to the fund until their term of contract expires. This term does not last longer than a year.
- Former contributors who lose their jobs before independence day will still be entitled to draw benefits. But those who become employed after December 4 will neither contribute to nor receive benefits from the fund.

Provided they have contributed to the fund, all employees who have worked legally for more than 13 weeks in one place qualify to claim unemployment insurance. This can be drawn from the Department of Manpower Utilisation by someone registered as a workseeker.

The Director of Manpower Utilisation in King William's Town, Mr A Coetzee, said after three years the Ciskeian Government would start its own UIF, and people who had being contributing in South Africa would automatically be covered by the new fund.

A lecturer at the Department of Sociology at the University of Cape Town, Mr J Maree, predicted "administrative confusion" when the three years were up.

He said that judging from the experience of Transkei, migrant workers would suffer most.

"There is a limited period during which a person can claim from the unemployment insurance fund and, because of the administrative difficulties experienced, many people who qualify will not, in practice, get any money," he said.

Problems with the fund could contribute towards industrial instabilty in the territory, he said.

Of the other homelands which took independence only Bophuthatswana has its own UIF.

Contract workers from the Transkei, which became independent five years ago, did not contribute to the national UIF in South Africa, according to the vice-consul in Port Elizabeth, Mr K E Malgas.

Workers who lived in South Africa and had Section 10 rights contributed towards the UIF. They could draw on it.

Mr Njikelana said it had proved "almost impossible" for workers from Transkei to get paid from the UIF in the first three years after independence.

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Probe into Ciskei UIF scheme

DD 27/11/81 (10th) (30)

EAST LONDON — The Ciskei government was still investigating the possibility of setting up its own Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), a spokesman for the Department of Manpower said yesterday

The spokesman said nothing concrete had been concluded yet and that a committee might be set up to investigate the feasibility of a UIF scheme.

According to a notice circulated to employers last week Ciskei contract workers will cease to be contributors to the fund when their contracts expire after independence. Their benefit rights have, however, been preserved for a period of three years. — DDR

301

For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.

P R Swift

LTA Prizes
For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.

I : N D G Sessions

II : A R Low Keen

III: No award

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

C W von During

For the second best student in the
subject of Building Construction.

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Student Planners Award
For the student who has shown
greatest promise at the end
of the first year.

M P Morkel

*The DEPUTY MINISTER: I wish to express the hope that the hon. member Prof. Olivier, during the period in which he will serve in this House, will make the same contributions he made in the past. We know him to be a person who considers matters carefully, who prefers, in the process, to use the commonsense he was endowed with well, and we also think that he will do this in furthering the interests of our country.

But now I must point out that the hon. member Prof. Olivier was a little cruel in his first appearance after his return to this House. This is the first Bill which I have to deal with as Deputy Minister in this House. Hon. members probably noticed the papers trembling in my hands. My nerves were rather shaky today, Mr. Speaker, and then the hon. member Prof. Olivier demanded, with the first Bill I had to deal with here, that I withdraw it. [Interjections.] Oh well, the hon. member could say it in the days when he was a university professor. He could say to a student: "Go and do this piece of work again." However, I want to put it to him that those days are past. Sir, I do not intend to withdraw this Bill. [Interjections.] It really is a pleasure, Mr. Speaker, to find that one can say to a professor "I am not going to do it." In earlier days the students simply had to listen and do what they were told or they did not pass.

The hon. member for Musgrave and the hon. member Prof. Olivier raised one main objection to clause 1 of the Bill. The position is that section 16 of the Act defines every contravention by a teacher which is considered to be misconduct. Steps can only be taken if the person concerned has committed one of those defined contraventions. It is already very clearly defined what misconduct is and what these contraventions are. For this reason this definition is now being inserted so that the department may take steps when membership of the Fund becomes compulsory. It is true that the Fund itself can take steps against a person by, *inter alia*, recovering excess moneys paid or claimed, or the Fund can itself terminate a person's membership, but that still does not give the department as employer the right to take steps against such person because there is no statutory provision whatsoever for that. In other words, one has misconduct in respect of the existing medical fund, but it is not defined in the Act so that the department can also take steps. However, when membership is compulsory and when it is part of a person's conditions of service, the Fund may no longer terminate membership. I should like to inform those two hon. members that what is being done here in this case already applies to the thousands of public servants in our country, including the White teachers. In other words, what we now wish to do here has already been applied in practice for many years to all officials in the employ of the State. No problems have ever been experienced in this connection. Nor is it our intention suddenly to act otherwise in respect of Indian teachers. We shall simply treat everyone alike. All public servants—and this includes all teachers—are treated in the same way, and now we also wish to effect this amendment in respect of Indian education.

*Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER: May I ask a question?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER: Yes, certainly.

*Prof. N. J. J. OLIVIER: If I understood the hon. the Deputy Minister correctly, he was referring to teachers in the service of the State. I wish to know whether this provision also applies in respect of ordinary teachers, teachers in the provincial service as well as Coloured teachers?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I am not certain what the position is in respect of Coloured teachers. I can establish what the position in that connection is, and then reply during the Committee Stage. However, I do not think that it would apply to Coloured teachers. I am almost certain of that. But I do wish to say that action is taken very carefully in respect of misconduct. A very thorough investigation is carried out, and again this applies to all teachers. It is true that in such a case the reputation of the profession and the school to which such a person is attached is at stake. To tell the truth, the status of the entire teaching profession is at stake. Consequently it is not the intention here to act in a reckless way, the intention is quite simply to take steps when contravention occurs in this connection. There is nothing remotely sinister in this legislation and under the circumstances I cannot therefore comply with the request made by the hon. member Prof. Olivier.

Question agreed to (Official Opposition dissenting).

Bill read a Second Time.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT BILL

(Second Reading) 301

*The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION: Mr. Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time.

The Unemployment Insurance Board, on which both employer organizations and trade unions are represented, recommended that the Unemployment Insurance Act be amended in certain respects. I should like to explain the proposed amendments.

Clause 1: Since the Act no longer differentiates in any way between population groups, the definition of "Black" is being deleted.

This amendment also has a bearing on clause 2 of the Bill, by means of which section 2(2)(b) is also being deleted. The aforesaid provision excludes Blacks employed at gold and coal mines as "contributors" from the Act, and consequently they are not entitled to any benefits. However, it is felt that this is unfair to this category of employees, and consequently the Chamber of Mines agreed that this provision could be done away with.

I come now to clauses 3, 4 and 5. The existing section 36 on illness benefits provides that an applicant should have been employed as a contributor for not less than 13 weeks during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the date on which a period of unemployment is deemed to have commenced. As far as maternity benefits in terms of section 37 are concerned, an applicant should have been employed as a contributor for not less than 18 weeks during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the expected date of her confinement or the date of birth, as the case may be, when the application was made on or after said date of birth. The existing section 38, which deals with payments to dependants of deceased contributors, provides that a deceased contributor shall have been employed as a contributor for not less than 13 weeks during the five years immediately preceding his death. The amendment of these articles will mean that apart from service as a contributor, service other than as a contributor will be recognized for qualifying purposes, provided of course that an applicant or a deceased contributor accumulated the required benefit credits as contributor and complies with the qualification requirements as far as periods of service are concerned. This will result in a relaxation to bring them into line with the requirements in respect of ordinary unemployment benefits.

Allow me to point out a practical example of what "otherwise in employment" means: A woman expecting a child was a contributor for many years, but for a year or two prior to the expected date of confinement was employed in the field of agriculture, which falls outside the scope of the Act. Consequently she was not employed as a "contributor" but was in fact "otherwise in employment" and consequently did not qualify for maternity benefits. The proposed amendments will remedy this position.

The amendments are to the benefit of the workers, and I trust that they will meet with the support of this House.

Dr. A. L. BORAINE: Mr. Speaker, I want to tell the hon. the Minister that we shall be supporting the Bill. I want to make just a few comments on one of the more important aspects of it.

In many small amending Bills one very often finds a very, very important amendment. This Bill falls into that category, and I therefore want to try to highlight this over and above the words the hon. the Minister has just used. In so far as clause 1 is concerned, we naturally are glad that the deletion which is sought will take place. This is in line with many of the improvements which have been made under the direction of the hon. the Minister. I think this deletion follows some of the amendments which were brought about during the last two sessions of Parliament

When we come to clause 2, which refers to section 2 of the principal Act and proposes the deletion of paragraph (b) of subsection (2), I think we should pause here for a moment because this is a very important amendment. At the moment, under the definition of "contributor" there are certain exceptions made; indeed there is quite a long list of them, and amongst those are—

> Blacks employed on any gold or coal mine and who are provided by their employers with both food and quarters.

That touches a great number of workers in South Africa, and I think we should congratulate the hon. the Minister for taking this step. It is far-seeing, and I believe it corrects something which up to now has been wrong and it does give some security to people who are in one of the largest industries in our country.

Going back to section 2(2)(a), we find that amongst the people who are excluded from being contributors are those who come to the Republic to work and, obviously, work on our gold and coal mines. I want to ask the hon. the Minister whether the deletion of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) means that Black mineworkers in our gold and coal mines who come from inside the Republic, but who are not necessarily living in the proximity of the gold or coal mine concerned, will now qualify. I would be glad if the hon. the Minister will reply to this particular query because this is very important. There are many contract workers whose present position almost necessitates that the whole definition of "migrant worker" be redefined. In the recent past a migrant worker was very definitely someone who came from his home in the rural areas, who depended in large measure on a subsistence level, or certainly had a small piece of land, and who came to the mine concerned, worked there for a period—perhaps six, nine or twelve months—and then often returned, sometimes for six months, two years or even longer, and when the necessity arose for him to replenish his cash resources would return to the mine. Many workers who no longer have access to that land, for example, are now totally dependent on the wages they receive from the mines concerned. They are, even though their families are not with them, now working on such a regular basis and with the call-up system now being used extensively in the mining industry, they are hardly migrant workers in terms of the other old definition. As I read the clause, it means that this kind of worker is now going to be able to contribute and to receive benefits from unemployment insurance, with the exception of course of those who come from outside the Republic, because the first paragraph is not being amended.

I am not sure how many workers are involved in this, but it must be a considerable number, and I assume that the Chamber of Mines, the various mining groups, have given an indication of how this is going to affect them. More important, I think, is that what we will have to take note of is the fact that in many instances there will be workers paying their contributions and, for one reason or another leaving—notwithstanding the argument I have used up to now—not being in a position to claim the requisite benefits. So from an administrative point of view it seems we are going to have to look very carefully indeed at the situation to make sure, not only that the contributions are made, but also that the benefits accrue in the appropriate manner.

Overall I would say that this deletion is a step forward. It is obviously going to include a great number of workers who have been excluded up to now—and this is right and proper—and I think it is also going to make quite a difference to the Fund. I naturally assume that all the implications that flow from this have been taken into account.

This brings me to the other changes which have already been mentioned. I do not wish to add very much to what the hon. the Minister has already stated. I am glad for the particular example he gave when introducing this measure. I also think that this is an improvement, and I think that, all in all, this is a piece of legislation that deserves the full support of the House. We shall support the Bill accordingly.

*Mr. J. J. LLOYD: Mr. Speaker, it is not often that the hon. member for Pinelands and I agree in this House, but I should like to agree with him that the hon. the Minister of Manpower Utilization deserves the gratitude and appreciation of the entire House when it comes to the introduction of this

type of legislation. It is also very clear that this measure meets with general support. It testifies to there being no stagnation in the new Department of Manpower Utilization, and that efforts are still being made to keep South Africa in the foreground as regards the adaptation and improvement of its industrial and labour legislation. As the hon. member for Pinelands said, one wonders why it was in fact the work force of the gold and the coal mines which were singled out and who were not also able to share in the benefits of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the legislation as such in this respect.

From a historical point of view a very large percentage of this work force were originally imported Black people, in other words foreigners, people who came from beyond our borders and who worked in those two categories of mines. Over the years this percentage changed, and today a larger percentage of them are South African Black people, who are doing this work. The hon. member for Pinelands asked how many Black people were involved. To the best of my knowledge it is in the vicinity of 141 000 additional people whom it will now be possible to admit to the benefits of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Hon. members might find it interesting to know that the present contributions of the Fund are in the region of R3 580 000. At present the fund stands at between R215 and R218 million. This money earns interest of approximately R15 million per annum. The income from annual contributions to the Fund is in the region of R85 million, but the expenditure in the form of payments amounts to approximately R82 million. Consequently there is a very small margin between actual payments and income. That is why it is probably impossible at this stage to determine what the effect on the reserves of the fund would be with the admission of an additional 141 000 employees. I think it would be a good thing if the hon. the Minister and the department were to keep a careful eye on these reserves of ours, because if we examine the ratio between actual expenditure per annum and reserves, we see that actual expenditure—and that does not include administrative costs—amounts to 2½ times the income which we have in reserve. Perhaps it would be a good thing to see whether we cannot boost this reserve a little to get a safer margin.

I believe that we all agree that we should draw no distinction, when it comes to this type of benefit, between the various categories of employees. The hon. the Minister put it in this way: Suppose a man worked for an insurance company for 10 years, contributed to the Fund, and subsequently came to work for Parliament. In terms of the provisions of section 2 he is excluded and forfeits what he has accumulated over the years.

But in terms of this new provision he may, if he was a contributor, continue to enjoy those benefits. Of course that does not mean that the hon. member for Pinelands, for example, would be able to do so, because it is always subject to the limit of R12 000, and a person who works for Harry Oppenheimer, does not work for R12 000 or less.

On the condition that we look after our reserves and the contributions carefully, and that we ascertain, when these additional people are admitted, which way the graph in the form of claims is moving, I think this measure is a good one, one on which we may congratulate the hon. the Minister and the department. Consequently we support the measure.

Mr. R. B. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, the NRP also welcomes the amending legislation which the hon. the Minister has introduced here today. But in saying that I would like to make a few comments regarding the various clauses. I should also like to put one or two questions to the hon. the Minister. I am, however, going to deal first with the comments by the hon. member for Pretoria East. From the latest available statistics it is interesting to note that at the end of 1979 some 28% of the Black mineworkers in South Africa were what one could term "South African" mineworkers. Give or take a few per cent either way the hon. member and I agree on this. In the course of my speech I will refer back to what the hon. member for Pretoria East said.

In the first place, as regards clause 1, we certainly welcome the deletion of the word "Black" from the definition of a "contributor". I think this is a milestone in the perception of the Government, in particular of the hon. the Minister's department, regarding the fact that a worker is a worker,

be he Black, Asiatic, Coloured, male or female. This is a very considerable improvement in the attitude and perception of the Government towards the workers of South Africa. It is a great pity that the amending legislation does not go further in terms of the people excluded from the legislation. I would like to make a specific appeal to the hon. the Minister to ask his department to take another look at the exclusion of agricultural workers from social security benefits, such as unemployment insurance. The reason for this is because of technological trends. I have raised this with the hon. the Minister before. There are many chicken farmers and fruit packing industries which are peripheral in terms of the definition. Here I am referring specifically to the hundreds, almost thousands, of workers on chicken farms who are really industrial workers but who are still classified as agricultural workers. I think the hon. the Minister's department should take another look at the definition of a contributor in terms of the agricultural sector, especially when we remember that no less than 30 000 farming units have been demised during the last decade. If one takes an average of 10 workers per farming unit, it means that at least 300 000 previously employed Black workers are now without employment, not even to mention their dependants. Those people are not covered by the provisions of this Bill.

Mr. R. B. DURRANT: [Inaudible.]

Mr. R. B. MILLER: These are official statistics I am quoting. The hon. member for Von Brandis asked me exactly the same thing last year and I see he still has not taken the trouble to refer to the Government's statistics.

Mr. R. B. DURRANT: Ten per 30 000?

Mr. R. B. MILLER: Sir, I said on average per farming unit. The number of farming units in South Africa has decreased from just more than 100 000 units to some 70 000 units during the past decade.

In regard to clause 2, the inclusion of South African coal and gold mining workers, it is an interesting aspect of the provisions of this Bill that they are now going to be included. I think, and this is partly in answer to what the hon. member for Pinelands said, that any contract worker who is an expatriate of South Africa, will obviously not be covered by this Bill, but all South African mineworkers, Black or White, will now be covered. I have a question for the hon. the Minister in regard to contributions and the rate of contributions to be made by the Black mineworkers in the coal and gold mines. I want to know how the hon. the Minister's department is in fact going to calculate their contributions and benefits. A very large percentage, some 40%, of the benefits a mineworker gets in South Africa are benefits by way of quarters and food; some 60% of his benefits are in actual cash. How is the hon. the Minister's department going to calculate the true worth and earning capacity of a mineworker in view of the very high percentage his fringe benefits represent, benefits in kind rather than cash?

Regarding the comments of the hon. member for Pretoria East—he is not here at the moment because he has certain other commitments he told me about—I should like to point out that, as concerns the rather interesting question he raised of the drain on the Fund by this category of worker, we do not anticipate that this will be very substantial at all. Benefits to be paid out to Black South African mineworkers will not be very substantial and, therefore, this will not represent a threat to the reserve funds of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The reason for this is very simple. First of all, well over 95% of the contributors will be males. Therefore maternity benefits will hardly be applicable. Secondly, there is a tremendous shortage of workers in the mining industry, particularly underground. The demand for Black South African mineworkers underground is fairly substantial, whilst there is an under-supply. The position is therefore hardly likely to arise that mineworkers will be queueing for jobs. Thirdly, regarding compensation paid out of the Unemployment Insurance Fund for sickness and accidents, mineworkers in South Africa are particularly well covered as regards miners' pneumoconiosis. In addition, the provisions contained in the Act dealing with workmen's compensation and accident insurance are very beneficial as well. Therefore, in answer to the question of the hon. member for Pretoria East whether there is going to be a drain on the reserves of the Fund, I can say that we certainly do not anticipate it.

Lastly, we welcome the provisions contained in clause 3 which serves to amend section 36 of the principal Act. Members of the workers corps who have built up a credit in terms of unemployment insurance and then changed their occupation so that they are no longer covered, can in fact benefit from previous credit they have build up. The interesting fact, of course, is the numbers involved here. If an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act benefits a single worker, we are delighted. I should however like to ask the hon. the Minister what sort of number of workers he anticipates will in fact benefit by these amendments. We welcome the amendments, but we have some difficulty in trying to calculate for ourselves precisely what number of workers would benefit by clause three amendments.

As I said at the outset, this party welcomes the improvements to the Unemployment Insurance Act. We believe it will be of value to the workers of South Africa, also in terms of the change in the Government's attitude to the workers corps. We certainly welcome this amending legislation.

*Mr. C. J. LIGTHELM: Mr. Speaker, we are grateful that the NRP also supports this legislation, through the hon. member for Durban North. The Bill demonstrates that the hon. the Minister has the interests of the workers at heart. Since the legislation meets with the approval of the employers' organizations and the trade unions, who asked for these amendments, we welcome the fact that the hon. the Minister agreed to effect the necessary amendments. Consequently we gladly support this Bill. We also welcome the amendment pertaining to the contributions and fringe benefits of the coal miners. The fringe benefits which are allied to the maternity benefits are welcomed, and will also be well received by the work force.

This legislation contributes to better labour relations, something for which we are very grateful. During the past few years we have experienced no labour unrest in the country. These amendments will help to ensure that this continues. The hon. member for Durban North put a question in respect of farm workers, particularly those in the chicken industry. I think the hon. the Minister will furnish him with the necessary reply in that regard.

We also agree with the hon. member for Pretoria East that the unemployment insurance reserve fund should be carefully watched. At present things are going well with the placing in employment of our workers, and at present there is little unemployment. That is why it is perhaps a good thing to build up reserves during this period of prosperity. A period of unemployment could recur, and then it would be a good thing if there were a sound and reliable working reserve in this fund.

With these few words we on this side of the House would like to give this legislation our full support.

*The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION: Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that hon. members support the legislation at present before this House, for it is of course legislation favourable to people in that it makes rectifications which have been expected for a long time. Consequently I wish to thank hon. members for their support. I just wish to say one thing to the hon. member for Durban North in connection with the matter which he raised here today, and not for the first time either, because he has raised it before. The hon. member referred to those workers who find themselves in a semi-agricultural situation. He referred to the major farming enterprises which have in fact become factories, and enquired about the possibility of looking into the question of agriculture again. Naturally I do not want to touch a matter like this without consulting the agricultural unions about it. I can understand very well that one could find oneself in a situation, particularly with chicken farming, which is not really a farming matter any more, but I do not think this is the appropriate occasion to argue about it today. I think one could discuss this subject more meaningfully, if the hon. member so prefers, when my Vote is being discussed, for there are other issues involved.

The hon. member for Pinelands, as well as the hon. member for Durban North, referred to the question of section 2(2)(b) of the Act which deals with miners. As hon.

PFP, NRP back amendment

CT 3/2/81

(301)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — In terms of an amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Act, approved in all its stages by parliament yesterday, black gold miners and colliers will in future contribute to and benefit from the Unemployment Fund.

The Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill scraps from the Principal Act all reference to the word "black" and redefines the qualifications for certain benefits after a broken period of service.

Introducing the amendment, the Minister of Manpower Utilization, Mr Fanie Botha, said that changes had become essential as the position was being reached where the value of a worker was fully realized. It was therefore desirable that all mine workers were equally covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The bill was supported by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) on behalf of the official opposition.

Because of the regularity of employment of black workers in collieries and gold mines, they could no longer be defined as migrant workers, and the fact that they could now receive unemployment benefits in terms of the act was a step forward.

Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) supported the bill on behalf of his party. The amendment was an improvement and showed the change in the government's attitude towards the worker corps.

Mr Miller asked the minister to take another look at the exclusion in terms of the act of labourers in the agricultural sector.

Replying to the second reading debate, Mr Botha said that such a step would not be taken without prior consultation with the agricultural sector.

In terms of the amendment, there would be an additional 141 000 mine workers who would contribute to the unemployment fund, and it was not anticipated that payouts would adversely affect its reserve.

With the support of all parties, the bill was taken through all its stages in the House.

Miners to get new deal from UI Fund

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Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North, supported the Bill on behalf of his party. — Sapa.

FM 6/7/81

Codes of employment (301)

Sir — I wish to draw your attention to the outmoded arrangement whereby an employer has the power to seriously affect, *de facto* and *de jure*, an employee's livelihood by inserting a code in the column of his/her UIF card relative to the reason for which the employee leaves his service.

For example, if he is fired, an action very much related to the employer's opinion — especially if an employee is involved in trade union activities and a three is inserted on the card — he cannot claim UIF benefits. Neither is another employer prepared to employ him. This is the experience of black employees seeking work these days. It is an instant reference source to employers — even though people will deny it. And, if the worker 'loses' his card, they are even more suspicious.

No doubt many will say, "let them suffer — those who are guilty" or "he can go to the Industrial Council or Court if he is unfairly dismissed." But the truth of the matter is that the *de facto* time taken to clear one's name could be as long as six months or more — and what does one do in the meantime?

Afterwards, the figure on the card can be changed from a three to a one, but new employers will say you have *forged* it. If you say: "No, I won my case in the Industrial Court," then they say behind their hands: "Ho! ho! be careful of this chap, he is a troublemaker — always running to the courts." Finally, the black man has the additional problem of being endorsed out if he cannot find work.

One must not criticise without finding a solution, so all I wish to recommend is that the three categories on a UIF card be replaced by two categories:

- Termination (in the broadest sense of the word); and
- Redundancy.

Please help the workers by reporting on this problem.

Benevolent manager, Johannesburg.

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Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

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A E & C I Prize
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G L Cragg

Medical scheme for police

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — In terms of the Police Amendment Bill, provision is made for a full medical aid scheme for members of the police force and their dependents.

Introducing the second reading debate on the measure yesterday, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said that the scheme envisaged would greatly improve the medical fund presently in force.

It was hoped that the scheme, which also provided benefits for pensioned members of the force and their families, would come into operation on April 1.

The opposition parties gave their support to the scheme. — Sapa

CT 13/2/81
30

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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CAPE TOWN, 13 FEBRUARY 1981

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 281. 13 Februarie 1981.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:-

No. 1 van 1981: Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidverseke ring, 1981.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

13/2/81

No. 281. 13 February 1981.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 1 of 1981: Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1981.

301



A 'Catch 22' confinement? for teacher-mums

RDM 19/2/81

By JAYNE LA MONT

"... new teacher built into TEACHERS are calling it the "Catch 22 scheme is a clause which baby syndrome" and many — especially confinement costs will be the males — find it amusing. However, to qualify for But women in the profession find the you must be single. Yet confusing conditions relating to materni- made its attitude to unmarried ty coverage, as stipulated by the Trans- clear — they would have vaal Education Department's medical Mr Jack Ballard, Association, tried aid scheme, a "dead-end road". The situation appears simple to the to explain the situation.

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J H Rens

Sammy Sacks Memorial Prize

Awarded to the student with the best classwork in Engineering Drawing.

L Menegaldo

A E & C I Prize

For the first year student obtaining the highest average mark.

G L Cragg

Does your maid have a pension scheme?

All of us tend to get uptight about pension schemes — what will they be worth in 20, 30 years' time with the rand continually depreciating?

When we do retire will there be enough money to live on?

Does our company have a worthwhile pension scheme etc?

But how many of us ever stop to think about a pension scheme for our own loyal servants — the domestic who's been with the family for 30 years?

Or the domestic who's worked for us for 10 years and then is left high and dry financially because we're transferred to another town.

Now at least one building society, the Southern Trident, is actively campaigning to redress this "oversight".

In a circular with the eye-catching headline, 'Does your maid have a pension scheme?', they pose these questions: What will happen to your maid once she gets too old to work for you?

Or if you are transferred away from your present neighbourhood and, after working for you for many years, your maid is left high and dry?

The circular continues: You could pension her off by sending a monthly cheque to her in some homeland or township. However, that could cause you some financial embarrassment having to support your retired maid as well as the new replacement.

Or, on the other hand, you could just forget about her and leave it to her to find some means of existing. Neither of these alternatives is exactly the answer. So you have to think of something else. Why not start providing now for the time when your cleaning woman cum nanny cum housekeeper just cannot cope anymore because she is too old?

What you need is a scheme which is flexible, simple and legally uncomplicated.

How about a building society subscription scheme?

The Trident suggests that on hiring a domestic, or after a predetermined probationary period, you could agree to pay the maid her monthly salary and, in addition, subscribe an additional amount monthly to a subscription share in her name.

When employment is terminated the maid would be handed the deposit book and she could then choose either to realise the funds as available or continue subscribing.

On retirement she could choose a lump sum payment or convert her money to a revolving scheme, in which case she would receive a monthly dividend and keep her capital intact.

Subscription rates pay a compounded dividend of nine per cent per annum at current rates and for anyone earning less than R2 600 a year, dividends are tax-free.

Says the Trident: "Subscription shares run for an indefinite period with a minimum of three years. Your maid will receive a building society deposit book which tells her exactly what her shares are worth.

"And you can choose exactly what amount you wish to deposit, provided it is not less than R1 a month."

A deposit of R1 a month will realise R41 after three years; R75 after five years; R191 after 10 years; R370 after 15 years; and R644 after 20 years (at the current 9pc pa).

An amount of R5 a month will realise R205 after three years; R375 after five years; R955 after 10 years; R1 850 after 15 years; and R3 220 after 20 years.

An amount of R10 a month will realise R410 after three years; R750 after five years; R1 910 after 10 years; R3 700 after 15 years; and R6 440 after 20 years.

It sounds like an excellent idea to me and one well worth considering if you haven't already got some kind of pension scheme for your maid.

"Statistics and Data Analysis - Art or Science?", European Research, Volume 8, Number 4, July 1980.

Shapiro, ND & Uliana, EO, "Ratio Analysis: a Framework for Students", The South African Chartered Accountant, Volume 16, Number 6, 1980, pp 247 - 249.

Taylor, Ian R & Kritzinger, Leon, "The Principles and Practice of Auditing"; 4th edition, Juta, 1980.

Clements Kadalie's ICU in the early '20s. At the turn of the century the daily wage of dockworkers was as high as 4/6 per day and after many attempts was only finally reduced to 3/6 in September 1904.[53] Undoubtedly employers in Cape Town considered the daily wage of 4/6 ridiculously high in contrast to the average rate of pay in East London (2/2 per day) and in King Williams Town (2/3 per day).[54] It is true that wages were particularly high in Cape Town due to the abnormally high prices of foodstuffs prevailing during the war and the high cost of living in general. But when one considers that African wages on the Witwatersrand mines were 20/- per month in 1899-1905 and ranged between 31/1 and 33/- between 1901-2, the relatively high wage rates in Cape Town are undeniable.[55] It is a mistake, however, to assume that the high wage rates and the remarkable incidence of labour action during the period under consideration points to the existence of a highly motivated and class conscious labour force. Quite the opposite; it was the fact that African labour was only partially proletarianised and not yet completely alienated from the means of production, which explains its bargaining strength. But it is insufficient to explain the nature of labour action purely in terms of the position of the labourers themselves. Important to our understanding of the period is the fact that by 1905 Cape Town was still under the dominance of merchant capital. Thus the period 1900-05 should not be understood only as the transition of African labour from a pre-capitalist to a capitalist MOP. Crucially, it must be related to the transition from merchant capital at the Cape to industrial capital and monopoly capital.

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Bid to admit servants to jobless fund fails

Labour Reporter

The Department of Man-power has rejected an appeal to include domestic workers in unemployment benefits.

The Black Allied Workers' Union (Bawu) had called for an extension of the unemployment insurance fund to "house-holds".

Bawu's president, Mr Makhosini Khumalo, said the issue should not be dropped until the authorities had changed their views on domestic workers.

Bawu that the board reached its decision "in the light of the many problems foreseen if domestic workers employed as such in private households are admitted as contributors to the fund."

The Unemployment Insurance Board decided against the appeal.

The UIF commissioner, Mr C J Vermeulen, told

No. R. 1854 4 September 1981

LOONWET, 1957

LOONVASSTELLING 406.—KOMMERSIËLE DISTRIBUSIEBEDRYF, SEKERE GEBIEDE

Die volgende verbeterings van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 731 wat in *Staatskoerant* 7537 van 16 April 1981 verskyn, word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer:

In die Afrikaanse teks van klousule 3 (1) (a) van die Bylae, in die loontabel:

(a) Vervang die uitdrukking "Gebied A" deur die uitdrukking "Streek A" in die hoofopskrifte op bladsye 14 en 16.

(b) Vervang die opskrif op bladsy 14, "Gedurende die eerste 12 maande nadat hierdie vasstelling bindend geword het", waar dit die derde maal verskyn, deur die opskrif "Gedurende die tweede 12 maande nadat hierdie vasstelling bindend geword het".

No. R. 1862 4 September 1981

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Mannekrag het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), die regulasies wat in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1619 van 27 Julie 1979, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 2667 van 30 November 1979, R. 1532 van 25 Julie 1980 en R. 2089 van 17 Oktober 1980, gepubliseer is, met ingang van 1 April 1981 soos volg gewysig:

Regulasie 4 (1) word gewysig deur die uitdukking "van R20,50" deur die uitdrukking "teen die tarief wat van tyd tot tyd voorgeskryf word vir beamptes in die Staatsdiens wat die rang van Assistent-direkteur beklee." te vervang.

No. R. 1863 4 September 1981

WET OP VAKLEERLINGE, 1944

KOMITEE VIR VAKLEERLINGE IN DIE SUIKERVERVAARDIGINGS- EN RAFFINEERNYWERHEID.—WYSIGING VAN LEERVOORWAARDES

Ek, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby, kragtens artikel 16 van bogenoemde Wet, dat die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1204 van 5 Junie 1981 op die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgwing in werking tree.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister van Mannekrag.

No. R. 1873 4 September 1981

WET OP NYWERHEIDSVERSOENING, 1956

DRUK- EN NUUSBLADNYWERHEID.—WYSIGING VAN PENSIOENFONDSOOREENKOMS

Ek, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister van Mannekrag, verklaar hierby—

(a) kragtens artikel 48 (1) (a) van die Wet op Nywerheidsversoening, 1956, dat die bepalings van die Ooreenkoms (hierna die Wysigingsooreenkoms genoem) wat in die Bylae hiervan verskyn en op die Druk- en Nuusbladnywerheid betrekking het, met ingang van die tweede Maandag na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing en vir die tydperk wat op 31 Desember 1982 eindig, bindend is vir die werkgewersorganisasies en die vakvereniging wat die Wysigingsooreenkoms aangegaan het en vir die werkgewers en werknemers wat lede van genoemde organisasies of vereniging is;

No. R. 1854 4 September 1981

WAGE ACT, 1957

WAGE DETERMINATION 406.—COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE, CERTAIN AREAS

The following corrections to Government Notice R. 731, that appeared in *Gazette* 7537 of 16 April 1981, are published for general information:

In the Afrikaans version of clause 3 (1) (a) of the Schedule, in the wage table:

(a) Substitute the expression "Streek A" for the expression "Gebied A" in the main headings on pages 14 and 16.

(b) Substitute the heading "Gedurende die tweede 12 maande nadat hierdie vasstelling bindend geword het" for the heading "Gedurende die eerste 12 maande nadat hierdie vasstelling bindend geword het" where it appears for the third time on page 14.

No. R. 1862 4 September 1981

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Manpower has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), amended the regulations published in Government Notice R. 1619 of 27 July 1979, as amended by Government Notices R. 2667 of 30 November 1979, R. 1532 of 25 July 1980 and R. 2089 of 17 October 1980, with effect from 1 April 1981, as follows:

Regulation 4 (1) is amended by the substitution for the expression "of R20,50" of the expression "at the rate prescribed from time to time for officers who hold the rank of Assistant Director in the Public Service,".

No. R. 1863 4 September 1981

APPRENTICESHIP ACT, 1944

APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE FOR THE SUGAR MANUFACTURING AND REFINING INDUSTRY.—AMENDMENT OF CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICESHIP

I, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister of Manpower, hereby decare, in terms of section 16 of the above-mentioned Act, that the provisions of Government Notice R. 1204 of 5 June 1981 shall come into operation on the date of publication of this notice.

S. P. BOTHA, Minister of Manpower.

No. R. 1873 4 September 1981

INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION ACT, 1956

PRINTING AND NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY.—AMENDMENT OF PENSION FUND AGREEMENT

I, Stephanus Petrus Botha, Minister of Manpower, hereby—

(a) in terms of section 48 (1) (a) of the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956, declare that the provisions of the Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Amending Agreement) which appears in the Schedule hereto and which relates to the Printing and Newspaper Industry shall be binding, with effect from the second Monday after the date of publication of this notice and for the period ending 31 December 1982 upon the employers' organisations and the trade union which entered into the Amending Agreement and upon the employers and employees who are members of the said organisations or union;

Few know what to do when out of work

C Herald 15/8/81 (301)

MOST workers have money deducted from their wages which is paid into the Unemployment Insurance Fund, but few know about the benefits this entitles them to claim.

All factory, shop and office workers, irrespective of race, who earn less than R1 000 a month qualify for unemployment insurance.

Those who are not covered by the fund include domestic workers in private households, agricultural labourers and Government employees.

The fund is used to pay out four types of benefits for workers — money if they are unemployed, money if they have to leave work due to illness, if they have to leave work due to pregnancy and money to the widow and dependants of a worker who has died.

It is up to employers to register workers with the Unemployment Insurance Fund Office in Pretoria within a month of starting work. Should a worker find out his employer has not done this, he should report the matter to the Department of Manpower.

Should a worker leave work for any reason his employer should give him his blue UIF contributor's card. This must be presented, before any unemployment benefits can be paid out.

However, with or without the blue card, it is important for workers to register for benefits immediately they become unemployed. The date of registration is regarded as the date of becoming unemployed and benefits will be paid only from this date.

Black people who wish to apply for unemployment benefits should register at the nearest office of an administration board or magistrate.

Indians, coloured people and whites must register at the nearest employment office of the Department of Manpower, or a magistrate.

In Cape Town the Department of Manpower employment office is in Albertus Street.

If an employer applies to Pretoria for the UIF contributor's card only after an employee has been dismissed, the firm should supply the worker with a letter to say it has applied for the card.

Unemployment benefits may be paid to unemployed workers provided they are capable and available for work and were employed as contributors for at least 13 weeks during the year preceding registration as unemployed.

If, in the opinion of the claims officer, a contributor left his employment voluntarily without just cause or was fired for misconduct, he will not be entitled to benefits for six weeks from the date of registration.

Payment of benefits is calculated at the rate of 45 per cent of the weekly rate of earnings at which the contributor was last employed.

Women in jeans get no dole...

WOMEN who wear jeans or who are accompanied by their children may not apply for unemployment benefits, according to the Department of Manpower.

In fact their dress must meet with the approval of the claims officer when signing on.

This is the way the department interprets section 35 (13) (f) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, which states that a contributor shall not be entitled to unemployment benefits if 'he presents or offers himself for work in a condition or manner which, in the opinion of the claims officer concerned, is likely to preclude him from obtaining employment.'

It is a departmental rule that people registering for unemployment benefits do not bring their 'children, friends or anybody else' to the registration offices, according to Mr V Reynierse, deputy divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower, Durban.

His explanation follows complaints to a Durban newspaper from a woman who was turned away from the department's Durban offices because she had a baby with her.

'I was told I could not register because I had a baby and "who is going to look after him"?' said Ms Dawne Rudman of Chelmsford Road, Durban, who has paid contributions to the fund for 15 years.

Miss Rudman was also told she could not register for work because she was wearing jeans.

15. The user did not require the full accounting printout and thus the @@SKIP command was used. Note that all messages submitted within a run are summarised in the accounting summary.

COURTS

SACC funds: call for conviction on 23 charges

Star 9/10/81

304

By Tony Stirling

The prosecutor, Mr Ray le Roux, yesterday called for the conviction of a former official of the South African Council of Churches Accounting Services (Pty) Ltd, Mr Elphas Mbatha, on 23 charges of fraud and theft relating to more than R34 000 of funds of the SACC.

He said the evidence of the accused, that he had used the money in collaboration with certain purported representatives of a firm supplying stationery to the SACC via its former accounting arm, Saccas (Pty) Ltd, could not be reasonably true.

And he said, apart from certain conflicts in the evidence of a State witness, Mr R Pitcher, a representative of the companies concerned, the evidence of all the State witnesses appeared reliable.

Mr Le Roux said that in spite of its conflicts, the evidence of Mr Pitcher should not be rejected entirely.

For the defence, Mr Hans Bornman said that in view of the peculiar situation that existed in regard to the finance of the SACC, the evidence of Mr Mbatha should be accepted as reasonably possibly true.

He referred to the evidence of three witnesses called by the defence who testified that stationery had been delivered at the offices of Saccas and then delivered to the SACC.

This was in support on Mr Mbatha's contention that the SACC had received value for the money in relation to the fraud charges against him, in that stationery had been delivered to the SACC in relation to money he had banked and which, according to his evidence, had been used in the operation of a taxi business in collaboration with certain purported members of the stationery company.

Mr Bornman said the undisputed evidence of Detective Warrant Officer Allan Mills relating to alleged bank accounts operated by the former general secretary of the SACC, Mr John Rees, was important, especially considering the fact that Mr Mbatha, unlike Mr Rees, according to the evidence, had not been given the opportunity to give the SACC an account of his conduct before charges had been laid against him by Bishop Desmond Tutu, the present general secretary.

Jugdment will be given on Monday.

SAQ 16/10/81 ★ (30)

The annual report of the Department of Manpower's Unemployment Insurance Fund shows that there were fewer applications last year than in 1979 for various benefits provided in the Act. In 1980 there were 230 937 applications as opposed to 264 696 in 1979 and there were also fewer appeals against decisions reached by unemployment benefit committees. The fund paid out about R6-million less in 1980 compared with 1979 — R38,1-million compared with R44,5-million in 1979.

★ ★ ★

The Institute for Industrial Relations is holding a course on negotiation skills at their Braamfontein, Johannesburg, offices from Tuesday to Thursday, November 17—19. The institute can be contacted at 011) 39-3751.

Less paid out by unemployment fund

ST 24/10/81 (301)

Staff Reporter

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) paid out R38 190 025 in unemployment benfits for the financial year ending December 31, 1980, according to a report by the Director-General of Manpower Utilization, Mr E A Cilliers.

This was R6 361 564 less than the R44 551 589 paid out in 1979.

According to the report, the financial position of the fund improved. The accumulated amount in the fund was now R224 054 762 — an increase of R14 376 289 from 1979. State contributions to the fund were R7 million.

The UIF did not make any payments for injuries under the Workmen's Compensation Fund.

Legal proceedings against employers who failed to pay contributions to the fund totalled 3 677 and R76 101 was paid to the fund in fines.

The number of women who applied for maternity benefits increased by 3 764.

The fund spent R23 631 on schemes to combat unemployment last year, the report said.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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VOL. 197] CAPE TOWN, 13 NOVEMBER 1981 KAAPSTAD, 13 NOVEMBER 1981 [No. 7894

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 2357. 13 November 1981.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 113 of 1981: Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1981.

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 2357. 13 November 1981.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 113 van 1981: Tweede Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidversekering, 1981.

DAILY DISP 1/12/81

Saawu: concern over UIF loss

301

EAST LONDON — There was great concern among workers here about the loss of Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits after the independence of the Ciskei, Mr I. Mdyogolo, the branch secretary of the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) said yesterday.

Mr Mdyogolo said large numbers of workers were coming to the union offices to find out what their position would be with regard to the UIF after independence.

A circular sent to all employers recently notified them that UIF payments for Ciskei residents and contract workers would cease after independence when their yearly contracts expired but that benefits would be preserved for three years.

The Ciskei government has not yet indicated whether it is to set up a fund of its own.

Mr Mdyogolo said Saawu would be holding a meeting with the African Food and Canning Workers Union tonight at which the issue would be explained and discussed among the workers.

"Many of the workers have been paying into the fund for years and feel that they might now never recover those payments if they lose their jobs after three years.

"The problem is there has been a lack of consultation with the workers who are being deprived of their rights without even being properly informed." — DDR

Daily Dispatch 2/12/81

Saawu members call for action on UIF

EAST LONDON — About 1 500 workers elected last night to approach their managements with the request that the money they have paid in to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) be paid back to them.

At a joint South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and African Food and Canning Workers Union meeting in the city hall here the UIF issue was hotly debated. Workers expressed anger at the way their UIF benefits were to cease three years after independence of the Ciskei.

The workers unanimously rejected any attempts to have the UIF transferred to the Ciskei government, saying it was a government which they did not recognise.

Mr Thozamile Gqweta, the president of Saawu, said it was the experience of workers that when they relied on social security payments from homeland governments they did not get paid out properly.

Speakers from the floor said they were dismayed that they had been paying into the UIF for years but three years after independence would not be able to recover any of that money. Among the suggestions made was that workers demand that the money they had paid in to the UIF be transferred to the safekeeping of Saawu but workers from non-Saawu factories said they would prefer to be paid out individually.

After the workers elected to approach their managements with the request that the UIF money be paid back to them, Mr Gqweta said the workers committees would be told that the money was controlled by the government and not by the employers.

He warned workers not to take action if they received this reply but to demand that managements write letters to the government and show these letters to the workers committees. — DDR

SA official confirms illegal UIF deductions

UMTATA — Employers in South Africa are making Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) deductions from Transkei contract workers illegally.

This was confirmed by the assistant UIF commissioner in Pretoria, Mr C. J. Vermeulen.

He was commenting on a report in a Johannesburg newspaper of a row between Transkei and South Africa over UIF benefits which quoted the Transkeian Minister of Education and Finance, Mr S. Mqaba, as saying that South African authorities had been refusing to pay unemployment benefits to Transkeians who had left the country for Transkei.

"They want the money paid out in South Africa but our people are not allowed to live in South Africa while unemployed," Mr Mqaba was reported to have said.

"Most of them live in compounds in South Africa and even if they wished to remain in South Africa to draw their benefits, they cannot because compound accommodation is reserved for employees.

"The police are instructed to allow our citizens to be in South Africa for not more than 72 hours while unemployed. Those who stay for longer periods are arrested."

Mr Mqaba had said they were negotiating with South Africa over the matter and advised Transkeians to refuse to have the UIF deductions made from their pay.

Mr Mqaba was not available for comment yesterday.

According to estimates, there are 450 000 contract workers from Transkei in South Africa. According to a report in the African Interpreter in 1979, there were about 350 000.

Mr Vermeulen said Mr Mqaba's advice was entirely correct and he hit out at the more than 100 000 South African employers he said had been informed not to deduct UIF from Transkei contract workers.

"We informed them through pamphlets and through the media but they continue to make these illegal deductions. Of course when a worker claims from us, we pay out because it is money that rightfully belongs to the worker."

Asked if there was no way of checking when deductions were made, Mr Vermeulen said: "That is impossible and would be one hell of a job to do. The employer merely tells us he has so many workers and pays the amount. We don't know where they come from."

Mr Vermeulen confirmed that the fund was prevented from paying out in a foreign country.

"We had a Supreme Court ruling on this matter when a woman living in England claimed from us. She lost the case on the grounds that we could not pay out in a foreign country.

"But I must point out that in cases of death, we do pay out to the dependants living outside the borders of South Africa. For example, if a man has worked say 20 years in South Africa and he decides to go back to Transkei, we do not pay him UIF benefits in Transkei. But we do pay his dependants in case of death and this amounts to 26 week's contribution."

Mr Vermeulen said some people had the wrong concept of UIF.

"I am very proud of our fund," he said. "But people must understand ours is a benevolent fund for the worker in times of need — and need only.

"If a worker is without a job, our job is to tide him over his period of need. But our priority is to get him suitable employment — and the emphasis is on the word suitable.

"It is better that a man lives off his earnings than live off the 45 per cent of his last earning which the fund pays.

"Of course we do not have control over workers in foreign states where we can place them in suitable alternate employment. This is where some of the problems arise."

Mr Vermeulen sketched the background to how the agreement was made with Transkei at independence and said it had been agreed that no UIF contributions would be taken from contract workers from the day of independence.

However, a three-year period had been granted whereby workers could still be paid out.

He said this did not apply to Transkeians living permanently in South Africa under section 10 rights.

"Three things to remember about UIF is that we accept contributions from Transkeians living in South Africa, we don't accept contributions from contract workers and we don't pay out in foreign countries, be it Transkei, America or England." Mr Vermeulen said.

A Transkei Government official said the matter was still being investigated. — DDR.

Daily Dispatch 5/12/81
301

Fund operates to aid jobless

UMTATA — The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) operates to tide workers over in a period when they are without work. The maximum payment period is six months.

But the basic tenet of the aid is that the workers get suitable alternative employment as soon as possible.

The worker contributes half a cent for every rand he earns and the employer contirbutes one third of a cent for every rand paid to the worker.

In real terms this means that a worker who, for example, is earning R100 a month will contribute R18 over three years. For that period he is oligible for R278 from the funds.

Officials point out that in this respect it is a benevolent fund and that a worker would have to pay in for 45 years to equal the possible benefit from the fund in the maximum payment period.

During unemployment, a worker is paid 45 per cent of his earnings on the same scale that he was on when he left work.

Other features of the fund are that if the worker dies, his dependants are entitled to 26 weeks' contribution and there are also maternity and sick leave benefits.

At independence, agreements are made with the new national states that UIF will no longer be deducted from contract workers and that pay-outs will continue for a three-year period from the date of independence.

A Pretoria official said agreements had been made with all the national states and that Bophuthatswana now had its own fund which was started with a R300 000 donation from the South African Government.

A Transkei official said initial research had shown that a fund was not economically viable for Transkei because of the high unemployment rate. He said there had been talk of some sort of provident fund but that investigations were still continuing.
— DDP

SOCIAL SECURITY

UNEMPLOYMENT INS.

1982

JAN. — DEC.

Saturday, December 11, 1982

UIF head says no to black payouts plea

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, Mr E E Radue, has turned down an appeal for a fund to be set up to help retrenched black workers weather the recession.

He said it would amount to preferential treatment for blacks.

The refusal follows allegations by the Black Sash advice office that unemployed workers in Natal are waiting up to eight months for benefits to be paid out.

The Black Allied Workers' Union (BAWU) had appealed to the Department of Manpower to use excess Unemployment Insurance Fund cash to ensure that retrenched black workers received a "regular flow of income" throughout the present economic problems.

Earlier this year, after an appeal by an all-white motor union, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, set aside R2-million from the UIF for motor workers in the Eastern Cape who wanted to work but could not do so because of the strikes.

According to figures released by the department yesterday, the UIF had invested R247-million at the end of last year but paid out only R88-million.

In his letter to BAWU, Mr Radue said the Unemployment Insurance Act did not provide for special payments of benefits to unemployed.

Introducing payments for black workers, he added, would "discriminate against unemployed persons of the other population groups as well as applicants for illness and maternity benefits".

"It will amount to preferential treatment being given to black workers who are unemployed as a result of the downfall in the economy."

Mr Radue added that the Act was "benevolent by nature" and the department was trying to process applications for benefits as quickly as possible "to reduce cases of hardship to the absolute minimum".

The head of the Cape Town Black Sash advice office, Mrs Jill Nicholson, said the steady decline in the handling of UIF pay-outs was reaching "crisis point".

"The office has been full of people who have had to wait more than six months for their benefits," she said.

Among them were former Alusaf employees at Richards Bay, who were still awaiting their UIF money after being dismissed after a strike earlier this year.

The Natal Divisional Inspector in charge of UIF pay-outs, Mr D P Liebenberg, said delays were usually caused by vital information not being available or application forms being filled in wrongly.

UIF (301) Nom 10/9/82 many questions still unanswered

Widespread confusion surrounds the restoration of unemployment insurance rights to contract workers. Our Cape Town correspondent reports.

HUNDREDS of thousands of contract workers are on the verge of regaining unemployment insurance rights — but the issue seems set to remain a sore point.

According to officials of the Department of Manpower, the setting up of Unemployment Insurance Funds (UIFs) inside the various independent homelands to cater for contract and commuter workers, who lost those rights when Ciskei, Transkei and Venda opted for independence, is at an advanced stage and a final announcement is expected soon.

But there is still widespread dissatisfaction and confusion over the issue and some companies could unknowingly owe thousands of rands in arrears to the UIF, while a number of workers are still having UIF contributions deducted although they are unable to claim the benefits.

Worker anger over the issue in East London, where about 80% of black workers commute to work daily, became apparent after Ciskei took independence last year. This led to uneasiness among employers and at one stage there was a fear that it could lead to strikes in much the same way as the preservation of pensions issue before it.

The complete lack of unemployment benefits for contract workers from the independent homelands, as well as for domestic workers and farm labourers, is again becoming increasingly important as more and more people lose their jobs in the recession.

Trade unions and community aid centres are particularly unhappy over the setting aside, by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, of R2-million from the UIF for workers in the motor industry who refuse to join strikes while "over 2-million genuinely unemployed workers are not receiving even their legitimate unemployment benefits".

There have been calls for the Minister to divert some of the money from the fund — which totalled R253 500 000 in June — to alleviate some of the poverty and suffering caused through unemployment.

At present the more than 42 000 Transkei contract workers in the Western Cape can claim no unemployment benefits if they lose their jobs, while the 5 500 Ciskeian migrants, in the process of being phased out as contributors to the fund, have had their benefits preserved until December 4, 1984 — three years after independence. Workers with permanent residence rights are still UIF members.

Many Cape employers contacted over the past few days say they stopped deducting UIF monies from their contract workers when Ciskei became independent last year. They were unaware that both employer and worker contributions continue until contracts, which last a maximum of a year, expire and that they are now liable to pay possibly thousands of rands in arrears.



MR FANIE BOTHA
diverted UIF funds

Other employers have continued to deduct UIF money from contract workers who will not be able to claim benefits. Helpers at a local workers' advice bureau say at least half of the Transkei contract workers who have lost their jobs are contributors to the UIF.

The Manpower spokesman said: "We've sent out numerous circulars to employers, but they just don't read them. We have to deal with hundreds of cases of refunds." While the worker gets a refund of his contributions, he often doesn't know until he loses his job that he doesn't qualify for the benefits.

And, as many contract workers who do qualify don't return to the homelands when they lose their jobs, the UIF fund is being further swollen by unclaimed benefits.

Legislation which enables contributions paid into the South African UIF to be transferred to funds in other states was recently passed and South African officials are helping set up UIFs in the homelands.

But the Manpower spokesman said South Africa would not be providing financial assistance and the question of the viability of these funds has arisen. There are also fears — voiced in Parliament by the PFP spokesman on manpower, Dr Alex Boraine — that workers might have difficulty getting payment through the homeland governments.

While the setting up of UIFs in the homelands might provide some form of relief to unemployed people, not all parties see it as a good move. Trade unions such as the S A Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and the General Workers Union (GWU) are opposed to the UIF being run on "apartheid" lines.

Miss Di Cooper of the GWU says the union's demand is for one uniform unemployment fund with adequate benefits to be paid out "where workers wish them to be paid out".

And a major problem which has been raised is whether UIF credits from the old South African fund will be transferred to the new fund. Does a worker who has been contributing to the old fund for 30 years start contributing to the new fund as if he has no credits?

In the case of Transkei contract workers, who have not been contributing since 1976, it will be probably be very difficult to transfer old credits to the new fund, which means it will take three years to acquire maximum benefits.

By that time the current recession could be over.

Confusion over UIF payments

(301) C. Times 9/9/87

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

ABOUT 50 000 Western Cape workers are on the verge of regaining unemployment insurance rights lost when Ciskei and Transkei opted for independence.

According to officials of the Department of Manpower, the setting up of Unemployment Insurance Funds (UIFs) inside the various independent homelands to cater for contract and commuter workers, is at an advanced stage and a final announcement is expected soon.

But there is still widespread confusion over the issue and some companies could unknowingly owe thousands of rands in arrears to the UIF, while a number of workers are still having UIF contributions deducted although they are unable to claim the benefits.

The complete lack of unemployment benefits for contract workers from the independent homelands as well as domestic workers and farm labourers is becoming increasingly important as more people lose their jobs in the recession.

Trade unions and community aid centres are particularly unhappy at the Minister of Manpower setting aside R2 million from the UIF for workers in the motor industry who refuse to join strikes while "over two million genuinely unemployed workers are not receiving even their legitimate unemployment benefits."

At present the more than 42 000 Transkei contract workers in the Western Cape can claim no benefits if they lose their jobs while the 5 500 Ciskeian migrants, in the process of being phased out as contributors to the fund, have had their benefits preserved until December 4, 1984 — three years after independence.

Workers with permanent residence rights are still UIF members.

Many employers contacted over the past few days say they stopped deducting UIF monies from their contract workers when Ciskei became independent last year.

They were unaware that both employer and worker contributions continue until contracts, which last a maximum of a year, expire and are now liable to pay possibly thousands of rands in arrears.

Deductions

Other employers have continued to deduct UIF money from contract workers who will not be able to claim benefits. Helpers at a local workers' advice bureau say at least half of the dismissed Transkei contract workers they see are contributors to the UIF.

The Manpower spokesman said: "We've sent out numerous circulars to employers, but they just don't read them." While the worker gets a refund of his contributions, he often doesn't know until he loses his job that he doesn't qualify for the benefits.

While the setting up of UIFs in the homelands might provide some form of relief to unemployed people, not all parties see it as a good move. Trade unions such as the S A Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) and the General Workers Union (GWU) are opposed to the UIF being run on "apartheid" lines.

Contract workers may soon contribute to UIF again

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

CONTRACT workers from "independent homelands" may soon become contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) once more — a right they lost when their homelands opted for independence.

Sources say the implementation of the Second UIF Act, passed during the last Parliamentary session, is dependent on each homeland government's agreement and follows on inter-cabinet discussions between South Africa and the four homelands.

According to sources the Act says that South Africa will pay these contributions to the homelands — Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana — providing they have a UIF.

The South African UIF covers contributors who are unemployed, on maternity, are ill and also pays dependents of deceased families.

According to the Institute for Industrial Relations, Bophuthatswana is the only "homeland" with a UIF. Contributions by, and in respect of, Bophuthatswana workers are paid to Pretoria, from where they are directed to the homeland.

Venda has not established a fund of its own, but its workers are not excluded from the South African UIF Act. Nevertheless all unemployed workers are obliged to return to Venda to lodge their applications, which then get forwarded to Pretoria for consideration and payment.

Transkei has not set up a fund of its own, and its workers are totally excluded from the South African Act — they make no contributions and are not eligible for payments. In other words their workers have no security if they become unemployed.

Ciskei workers are subject to a variety of provisions under the Act. Those working in the Ciskei — commuters and contract workers — taken on after the date of independence, are excluded from the Act.

Contract workers in South Africa at the time of independence continue to make contributions until the expiry of their contracts (not exceeding a year).

However, a spokesman for the institute has warned that employers considering redundancy action in respect of black workers from homelands should remember that unemployment has far-reaching consequences for these people.

Black Sash's Sheena Duncan says that the new Act should be seen as a possible response to the high level of worker anger in East London about the cutting off of benefits.

She says that in the past migrant workers ceased to be contributors when the contract on which a person was engaged at the time of independence expired.

(30T) FM 2/7/82

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

Homelanders back

The Black Sash (BS) has welcomed the passing of the Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, which will allow workers from independent homelands to become contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) once again — a right lost when their homelands became independent.

Implementation of the Act is dependent on each homeland government's agreement and follows on inter-cabinet discussions between SA and the four independent homelands — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

The Act states that SA will pay these contributions over to homelands providing they have a UIF. The SA UIF covers unemployment, maternity and illness benefits as well as payments to dependents of deceased contributors.

At present Bophuthatswana is the only homeland with a UIF. The fund was established with a R300 000 SA payout after independence. Agreements in which SA undertook to pay UIF benefits for three years after independence were reached with the other homelands. In Transkei this amounted to about R1m each year, although the amount was lower for the other independent homelands.

Venda and Ciskei are still benefiting from this but Transkei citizens no longer qualify — they thus have no security if they become unemployed.

"We are delighted that this Act has been introduced," says Sash director Sheena Duncan. She sees it as a possible response to the high level of worker anger in East London about the cutting off of benefits.

"In the past if you were a migrant worker you ceased to be a contributor when the contract on which you were engaged at the time of independence expired. It has been a most unjust situation because when men on contract lost their jobs they didn't have any security," she says.

Duncan says she hopes arrangements will be made to ensure that workers from Transkei will be regarded as not having broken their contributions in the time that has elapsed since independence.

If Transkei, Venda and Ciskei decide to establish funds SA will probably help out by seconding skilled personnel to their administration. Homeland departments of labour will have primary responsibility for all the measures.

Possibility of industrial unrest in Tucsa

Homeland citizens lose benefits after 3 years

Labour Reporter

The Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) has warned the Government that the loss of unemployment insurance benefits by homeland citizens could create industrial unrest.

Citizens of homelands granted independence lose their Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits after a period of three years.

Tucsa has warned the Department of Manpower to take "urgent steps" to ensure the issue does not become emotional like last year's pension unrest.

The warning follows Ciskei's independence in December and Tucsa fears that steps will not be taken to see that the homeland institutes its own form of UIF before the three-year period ends.

Both Transkei and Venda had apparently not made any provision for such benefits, and in the case of Transkei the South African benefits had already lapsed.

Only Bophuthatswana had established a fund, with the assistance of the South African Government. There were still some administrative problems with this fund.

In Tucsa's opinion South Africa must insist when negotiating the instruments of independence with the new black states that these states guarantee to establish their own Unemployment Insurance Fund within a period of three years," Tucsa told the Government.

In order to prevent industrial unrest over the UIF issue the Government had to ensure equitable treatment for contributors and inform workers what steps it was taking to ensure the same treatment would be continued in the independent homelands, Tucsa said.

The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner had told Tucsa its submissions would be given "favourable consideration."

Tucsa's warnings have already been reinforced by the influential Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) which undertook in December to draw up guidelines of options for employers over the UIF issue.

The FCI fears possible unrest relating to the UIF benefits as a result of Ciskei's independence.

bent to Wits e programme

plad, organised by the Foundation for Education, Science and Technology in Pretoria, will be held during March.

A hundred finalists will be chosen to participate in the National Youth Science Week in Johannesburg in July. South Africa will be represented by 23 top science students at the International Youth Science Fortnight in London later in July.

The closing date for entries is March 4.

☆ ☆ ☆

Rhodes University is to introduce a programme this year to help students who might have difficulties as a result of poor schooling.

The students will be identified by analysis of tests for first-years and will be able to participate in an "academic support programme." They might be advised to take an extra year to complete their degrees.

Rhodes has approved the appointment of two junior lecturers to work under a new professor of English specialising in the teaching of English as a "second language."

☆ ☆ ☆

Mr Jons Gyorgyi (20) has been awarded a bursary after being nominated the most promising second-year medical technology student at the Witwatersrand Technikon.

He works at a Germiston butchery to help finance his studies and spends afternoons, weekends and holidays studying at a laboratory.

Ex-mayor hit by toll of the roll

Northern Transvaal Bureau

DUIWELSKLOOF — A former mayor of Duiwelskloof, Mr G J Coetzee, was shocked to find his name no longer on the municipal voters roll.

He and three other candidates have been disqualified from the coming municipal election because they are not registered as voters. The position of candidates nominated by them is also being reviewed.

Initially 18 candidates were nominated for the six council seats in the town which has a population of fewer than a thousand whites.

Dentist wants to fill this wheat void in

PRODUCE MARKET

The Department of Agriculture And Fisheries reports following prices realised in bulk transactions for produce sold on the Johannesburg produce market yesterday:

Potatoes — (Potatoes (TM) Highveld, Local), supplied, demand poor. Grade 1 large 250 to 300, medium 250 to 300, small 100 to 150. Grade 2 large 200 to 280, medium 180 to 250, small 100 to 180. Grade 3 (OFS) under plied, Grade 1 large 280 to 300, medium 300 to 350, small 140 to 190. Grade 2 large 250, medium 150 to 200.

Vegetables — Green peas (pockets) Good demand, 600 to 800. (cartons) 700 to 2 200. Beetroot Good demand. (Crates) 1 400 to 2 000. (pockets) 100 to 200. Cabbages Good demand (crates) 250 to 400. (Bags) 130 to 220. Carrots Good demand. (Crates) 1 200 to 1 600. Cucumbers (pockets) 150 to 300. Gem Squash (pockets) 100 to 150. Hubbard Squash (sugar bags) 350 to 600. Lettuce (crates) Good demand 800 to 1 600. Onions (pockets) Over supplied, demand poor. Class 1 large 150 to 300, medium 200 to 240, small 120 to 150. Lower class 30 to 180, pickles 30 to 120. Pumpkins (sugar bags) 300 to 500. (Grain bags) 1 200 to 1 400. Sweet Potatoes (sugar bags) 250 to 600. Tomatoes (boxes) Grade 1 ripe 80 to 200, 1 ripe 100 to 390, green 150 to 250. Grade 2 ripe 60 to 200, ripe 80 to 200, green 80 to 180. Grade 3 20 to 120.

Fruit — Apples (cartons) good demand. Starking class 1 1 600 to 1 800, class 2 600 to 1 200. Golden Delicious class 1 1 200 to 1 800. Red Delicious class 1 600 to 900, class 2 500 to 800. Avocados (trays) Good demand. Grade 1 300 to 600. Grade 2 100 to 300. Grapes (single layers) good demand, class 3 100 to 850. Lemons (pockets 300 to 400. Oranges (pockets) under supplied, demand good 280 to 400. Peaches (trays) class A 180 to 280, class 3 80 to 180. Pears (boxes and cartons) poor demand. Medium and small class 1 600 to 800, class 2 300 to 600. Plums (trays) 250 to 700. Bananas (boxes) 900 to 925. Litchis (trays) 400. Mangoes (trays) 300 to 1 000. Musk Melons

Children 'the big losers at independence'

BLACK people who are citizens of a homeland which opts for "indepedence" not only lose their South African citizenship, they stand to lose other benefits as well — and their children will lose still more.

This is the conclusion of a paper presented to the Black Sash conference by Mrs Sheena Duncan.

In terms of the 1970 Black Homelands Citizenship Acts, all blacks are automatically citizens of a homeland.

Thus far, four of these territories have opted for "independence" and in almost all cases, their citizens automatically become foreigners. Many of these "citizens" have lived their entire lives in "white" South Africa.

While citizens of independent homelands do have the right to renounce their citizenship and apply for South African citizenship — which means citizenship of a non-independent homeland — this is only granted if an error was made or if women who are married to a non-homeland citizen apply.

"We know of no case where the application has been granted simply because the person wished to remain South African," says Mrs Duncan.

Citizenship of an independent homeland, says Mrs Duncan, means losing a claim to political rights and a share of the country's wealth in South Africa.

The present generation of homeland citizens retain the all-important right to live permanently in the cities.

But their children born after independence will lose these rights, even if they would otherwise be entitled to them. They can only stay in the cities as "foreign workers" and permission to stay can be withdrawn at any time.

Even those who retain their Section 10 rights are not safe, however. They are "aliens" and can be deported without trial at any time — an action the authorities could not take if they were still SA citizens.

And independent homeland citizens who lease homes under the 99-year lease system can bequeath the house to their children born after independence — but, although the heir will own the house, he or she will only have the right to live in it if the authorities grant a permit.

Pensioners who are independent homeland citizens will continue to get their State pensions in the normal way if they live in "white" South Africa.

But if they live in the "homeland", they must get their pension from the homeland Government which can decrease or increase the amount payable.

One loss of rights which will affect present citizens of independent homelands is unemployment insurance.

Workers inside these territories cease to be members of the Unemployment Insurance Fund after "independence" as do commuters — who live in homelands but work in "white" South Africa — and contract workers in "white" areas.

Commuters and contract workers will, however, be entitled to unemployment benefits for three years after indepedence.

And, although citizens of these territories are technically supposed to carry passports instead of pass books, the passport continues to operate in the same way as a "dompas", says Mrs Duncan.

Artikel 4

(a) Hierdie Ooreenkoms tree in werking op die datum van onafhanklikheid van Ciskei en kan deur enigeen van die twee Partye opgesê word deur drie maande skriftelike kennis van beëindiging aan die ander Party langs die diplomatieke kanaal kennis te gee.

(b) Enige wysiging van hierdie Ooreenkoms waaroor die twee Partye onderling ooreenkom, word aangebring deur middel van Diplomatieke Notawisseling tussen hulle.

Ten bewyse waarvan die ondergetekendes, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur hulle onderskeie Regerings, hierdie Ooreenkoms onderteken en geseël het.

Gedoen te Kaapstad, in tweevoud, in Engels, op die 20ste dag van November 1981.

J. C. HEUNIS.

Vir die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

L. L. SEBE.

Vir die Regering van Ciskei.

Article 4

(a) This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of independence of Ciskei and may be terminated by either Party giving three months' written notice to the other Party through the diplomatic channel.

(b) Any amendment of this Agreement mutually agreed upon by both Parties shall be effected by the exchange of Diplomatic Notes between them.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present Agreement.

Done at Cape Town, in duplicate, in the English language, this 20th day of November 1981.

J. C. HEUNIS.

For the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

L. L. SEBE.

For the Government of Ciskei.

MINISTERIE VAN MANNEKRAG

NOTAWISSELING MET BETREKKING TOT DIE WERKLOOSHEIDSVERSEKERINGSWET

Meneer die Hoofminister,

In die lig van die naderende onafhanklikwording van Ciskei en veral met inagneming van die feit dat Ciskei, na daardie gebeurtenis, nie meer deel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika sal wees nie, het ek die eer om die volgende aanbevelings vir u oorweging voor te lê:

A. Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966):

Dat, aangesien persone wat in Ciskei werk of is en wat bygedra het tot die Werkloosheidsversekeringsfonds, ingestel in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika ingevolge bogenoemde Wet, kragtens die Wet sal ophou om bydraers tot die Fonds te wees vanaf die datum waarop Ciskei onafhanklik word en, in die besonder, indien geen verdere stappe gedoen word nie, vanaf daardie datum sal ophou om geregtig te wees op sekere voordele van daardie Fonds soos bepaal by Hoofstuk VI van die Wet, die volgende reëling getref word:

1. geen voordeel wat ingevolge Hoofstuk VI van genoemde Wet onmiddellik voor die datum van onafhanklikwording van Ciskei aan iemand betaalbaar was of waarop iemand voor daardie datum ingevolge bedoelde Hoofstuk geregtig geword het, hou op of na daardie datum op om betaalbaar te wees slegs uit hoofde daarvan dat die betrokke persoon opgehou het om 'n bydraer te wees vanweë die onafhanklikwording van Ciskei of dat Ciskei nie langer deel van die Republiek is nie;

2. iemand wat, indien hy nie opgehou het om 'n bydraer te wees soos in paragraaf 1 beoog nie of indien Ciskei nie opgehou het om deel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te wees nie, ingevolge enige bepaling van Hoofstuk VI geregtig sou gewees het om 'n voordeel te ontvang of betaal te word ten opsigte van 'n tydperk van werkloosheid wat binne drie jaar na die datum van onafhanklikwording van Ciskei plaasvind, is, behoudens die bepalings van paragraaf 5, geregtig om bedoelde voordeel ten opsigte van sodanige tydperk van werkloosheid te ontvang of betaal te word asof hy nie aldus opgehou het om 'n bydraer te wees nie of Ciskei nie opgehou het om deel van die Republiek te wees nie;

MINISTRY OF MANPOWER

EXCHANGE OF NOTES RELATING TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Mr Chief Minister,

In view of the imminent attainment of independence by Ciskei and with particular regard to the fact that Ciskei will after that event cease to be a part of the Republic of South Africa, I have the honour to submit the following recommendations for your consideration:

A. Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966):

That, since persons employed or being in Ciskei who contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund established in the Republic of South Africa under the above-mentioned Act will in terms of the Act cease to be contributors to the Fund from the date on which Ciskei becomes independent and, in particular, if no further action is taken, would from that date cease to be entitled to certain of the benefits from that fund provided for in Chapter VI of the Act, the following arrangement be entered into:

1. no benefit payable to any person under Chapter VI of the said Act immediately prior to the date on which Ciskei becomes independent or to which any person has become entitled under that Chapter before that date, shall cease to be payable on or after that date by reason only that the person concerned ceased to be a contributor by virtue of Ciskei becoming independent or that Ciskei no longer forms part of the Republic of South Africa;

2. any person who, if he had not ceased to be a contributor as contemplated in paragraph 1 or if Ciskei had not ceased to be a part of the Republic of South Africa would have been entitled in terms of any provision of the said Chapter VI to receive or to be paid any benefit in respect of any period of unemployment occuring within three years of the date on which Ciskei becomes independent, shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 5, be entitled to receive or to be paid such benefit under that Chapter in respect of any such period of unemployment as if he had not so ceased to be a contributor or Ciskei had not ceased to be part of the Republic of South Africa;

3. hoewel die diens van iemand in Ciskei gedurende die tydperk van drie jaar genoem in paragraaf 2 by die toepassing van Hoofstuk VI nie beskou word as diens van so iemand as 'n bydraer nie, word sodanige diens beskou as diens anders as van 'n bydraer vir die doeleindes van artikels 35 (13) (a), 36 (6) (e), 37 (5) en 38 (3) (b) van genoemde Wet;

4. 'n werkgewer wat enige persoon in paragraaf 2 bedoel in Ciskei in diens het en enige sodanige persoon moet die aantekeninge en verslagkaart in artikels 32 en 33 van genoemde Wet bedoel, vir doeleindes van hierdie Ooreenkoms hou en bewaar;

5. 'n aansoek deur iemand in paragraaf 2 bedoel om 'n voordeel ingevolge genoemde Hoofstuk VI word, behoudens die bepalings van hierdie Ooreenkoms, gedoen by en word hanteer deur 'n eisebeampte van die Departement van Mannekrag van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, maar sodanige aansoek word nie oorweeg indien dit nie deur so 'n eisebeampte of sy verteenwoordiger, wat 'n beampte of werknemer in die staatsdiens van Ciskei kan wees, voor of op die datum waarop die in paragraaf 2 bedoelde tydperk van drie jaar verstryk, ontvang word nie;

6. die metode van betaling van eise en die terugbetaling van eise aan die Regering van Ciskei duur voort soos tans; en

7. enige wetgewing wat nodig is om die voorgaande te implementeer, moet betyds ingedien word.

B. Wat betref die Wet op Fabrieke, Masjinerie en Bouwerk, 1941 (Wet 22 van 1941):

Dat, vir sover dit die toepassing van nywerheidswetgewing in Ciskei vanaf die datum van sy onafhanklikwording betref, my Departement aan u Regering sodanige tegniese hulp verleen as wat hy nodig het in verband met die toepassing van bogenoemde Wet, op die huidige finansiële grondslag, naamlik dat alle gelde wat ingevorder word ten opsigte van werk deur beamptes van my Departement uitgevoer, in Ciskeise Inkomstefonds inbetaal word en dat u Regering alle uitgawes sal betaal in verband met dienste ingevolge genoemde Wet gelewer. Die aanstelling van beamptes vir hierdie doel en die uitreiking aan hulle van sodanige magtigingsdokumente as wat nodig mag wees vir die vervulling van enige funksie ingevolge genoemde Wet, is aangeleenthede wat onderling tussen ons twee Regerings gereël moet word.

Ek sal dit waardeer indien u die voorgaande voorstelle oorweeg en bevestig dat hulle vir u Regering aanneemlik is en dat u bevestigende antwoord geag word 'n Ooreenkoms uit te maak tussen ons twee Regerings aangaande hierdie aangeleenthede, welke Ooreenkoms in werking tree op die datum waarop Ciskei onafhanklik word.

Aanvaar asseblief, Meneer die Hoofminister, die versekering van my besondere hoogagting.

R. F. BOTHA.

Vir Minister van Mannekrag van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

Sy Edele L. L. SEBE,

Hoofminister van Ciskei.

3. while employment of any person in Ciskei during the period of three years mentioned in paragraph 2 will not be employment of that person as a contributor for the purposes of the said Chapter VI, such employment shall be regarded as employment otherwise than as a contributor for the purposes of section 35 (13) (a), 36 (6) (e), 37 (5) and 38 (3) (b) of the said Act;

4. any employer who in Ciskei employs any person referred to in paragraph 2, and any such person, shall be required to keep and maintain for the purpose of this Agreement such records and such a record card as are contemplated in sections 32 and 33 of the said Act;

5. any application by a person referred to in paragraph 2 for any benefit under the said Chapter VI shall, subject to the provisions of this Agreement, be made to and be dealt with by a claims officer of the Department of Manpower of the Republic of South Africa, but such application shall not be considered if it is not received by any such claims officer or his representative, who may be an officer or employee in the public service of Ciskei, before or on the date of expiration of the period of three years referred to in paragraph 2;

6. the method of payment of claims and the refund of claims to the Ciskeian Government shall continue as at present, and

7. any legislation required to implement the foregoing shall be introduced timeously.

B. As regards the Factories, Machinery and Building Work Act, 1941 (Act 22 of 1941):

That, in so far as the administration of industrial legislation in Ciskei from the date on which Ciskei becomes independent is concerned, my Department renders to your Government such technical assistance as it may require in regard to the administration of the above-mentioned Act, on the existing financial basis, namely that all monies collected in respect of work performed by officials of my Department are paid into the Ciskei Revenue Fund and that your Government pays all expenses in connection with services rendered in terms of the said Act. The appointment of officials for this purpose and the issuing to them of such authorisation documents as may be required for the performance of any function under the said Act are matters to be mutually arranged between our two Governments.

I should be grateful if you could consider the above-mentioned proposals and confirm that they are acceptable to your Government and that your confirmatory reply be regarded as constituting an Agreement between our two Governments on these matters which shall come into force on the date Ciskei becomes independent.

Please accept, Mr Chief Minister, the assurance of my highest consideration.

R. F. BOTHA.

For Minister of Manpower of the Republic of South Africa.

The Honourable L. L. SEBE.

Chief Minister of Ciskei.

Manpower chief: Ciskeians' UIF issue getting priority

(145A) (139) (106) (301) (165) D. Dispatch 12/1/82

By PHILIP VAN NIEKERK
Industrial Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Director General of Manpower, Dr P. J. van der Merwe, said yesterday that the problem of Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) contributions by Ciskei residents was receiving attention at the "highest level."

He was commenting on the continuing uncertainty and tension over the issue. Dr Van der Merwe said he was aware of criticisms by worker organisations in East London of the fact that they will lose their right to UIF benefits three years after Ciskei independence unless the Ciskei government institutes its own fund.

"We are giving this our urgent attention as a matter of priority," he said.

A circular has been sent out to employers by the Border Chamber of Industries (BCI) in an attempt to clarify the complicated issues involved.

Mr David Saunders, the president of the BCI said the problem was that, like the controversial Preservation of Pensions Bill, employers were being caught between trade unions and legislation again.

In early December at a meeting held by local trade unions the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) and the African Food and Canning Workers Union (AFCWU) about 1 500 workers elected to call for a refund of their UIF contributions from their employers.

According to a proclamation in the Government Gazette, Ciskei independence on December 4 last year significantly altered the position of workers in the Border region paying in to the UIF fund. These workers are, however, divided into several classes.

Those workers living in Ciskei and working in Ciskei. For instance the workforce at Dimbaza, ceased to contribute to the fund from December 4. However, their benefits, if they become unemployed, are to be preserved for three years after the date of independence.

Commuter workers, such as those living in Mdantsane and working in East London, are regarded as contract workers. They are to continue paying UIF contributions until the anniversary date of their date of engagement at the factory.

Like the first class of workers, their UIF benefits will be preserved until three years after independence. This class forms the bulk of workers in East London.

Workers resident in South Africa, such as those at Duncan Village, will continue to contribute and receive benefits as before even if they are Ciskeian citizens.

To add to this, many employers who employ Transkeians have been deducting UIF payments from their employees for the past five years even though these payments were due to cease when Transkei became independent in 1976.

The Assistant UIF Commissioner in Pretoria, Mr C. J. Vermeulen, said recently that South African employers were continuing to deduct UIF money from Transkei workers in spite of the fact that this was illegal.

And a local employer said yesterday that his company had continued to deduct UIF payments from Transkei contract workers after 1976 because it would have meant reprogramming their computer for just a few workers.

There has been no indication yet as to whether the Ciskei intends to set up its own UIF fund.

Of the other independent states only Bophuthatswana has set up its own fund — there is no unemployment insurance for Transkeian or Venda contract workers.

A spokesman for the Manpower Department said yesterday that all homeland governments, on receiving independence, were offered the option of a lump sum from the South African UIF to start their own fund or preserved benefits for workers three years after independence.

Ciskei had chosen to transfer the fund in the same way as Transkei and Venda, and if they wish to start their own fund now it would have to be without the initial help of a lump sum from the South African UIF.

Dr Van der Merwe said he was not aware yet whether the Ciskei had decided to set up their own fund or not. "There is nothing to prevent them, but that is their decision."

Employers have indicated that they would be prepared to continue contributing to Ciskei UIF even though, as South African employers they are not bound to contribute to the fund of a foreign country.

Even if Ciskei decides to institute its own fund (and some employers are confident that they will) difficulties still remain, according to the trade unions. At the inter-union meeting in December workers said their experience was that social security payments by homeland governments were erratic and they did not trust a fund run by Ciskei.

In addition they raised the difficulty of workers who had been contributing to the South African UIF for long periods, sometimes up to 30 years or more. "When they start paying in to a Ciskei UIF," the question was asked, "do they start paying from the beginning or is their South African UIF record transferred?"

Mr Saunders said the Federated Chamber of Industries had been in contact with the Department of Manpower and they had been given the assurance that there would be flexibility in the implementation of the proclamation.

"The real challenge now is to ensure that there is proper communication between employers and employees, so that this whole matter can be sorted out equitably."— DDR

Lucketts in bid against order to leave

ARGUS 8/1/82

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MRS Kathy Luckett and her husband, the Rev Sydney Luckett, who were accused in Parliament of orchestrating the Nyanga squatter crisis, have appealed against the Department of Internal Affairs's refusal to renew Mrs Luckett's temporary residence permit.

Mrs Luckett, a British subject who was born in Zimbabwe has been living in South Africa since August 1980 on a temporary residence permit which is renewable every three months.

An application for permanent residence was turned down by the department in October last year.

Mrs Luckett's temporary permit expired at the end of October last year. She received a covering letter from the Department of Internal Affairs saying that her application for a further temporary permit was under review.

They have however, appealed against the department's refusal to renew her residence permit.

Mrs Luckett and her husband were closely involved with the Nyanga squatters. Mrs Luckett, a part-time history teacher who has studied theology was 'witness to the nightmare situation' of women deported to Transkei when she accompanied a busload of people trying to return to Cape Town.

A letter

When she returned from holiday in Knysna two days ago a letter was waiting for her requesting her to go to the department. She was handed a letter which informed her 'in the light of the refusal of a permanent residence permit, the department could not grant her temporary permit indefinitely.'

Mrs Luckett has been given until February 28 to leave the country. She said today: 'We were stunned and have made no plans.'

Interrogated

The bus was stopped at seven roadblocks, at some of which police with dogs searched through the vehicle while the people stood in the hail and cold.

Mrs Luckett was interrogated by a Security Police lieutenant at the Cradock road block in the early hours of the morning and was later told by a policeman: 'You're stinking like a kaffir already, you can stay with them on the bus.

Mrs Luckett became involved in community work while studying for her BA degree at the University of Cape Town. Later both she and her

(Contd on Page 3, col 4)



The Rev and Mrs Syd Luckett

Peaceful

'She is a remarkable woman and a peaceful change in the community. It's just such a refreshing temperament we need for the Houghton constituency. I feel quite outraged that Mrs Clarkson's application for renewal of her permit, which has been granted for the past 14 years, is being opposed by a few people who have had a grudge against her husband for many years.'

Mrs Clarkson was granted a permit to run a tea-room in Houghton in 1952 and has applied for renewal every year since. Her application has been opposed by Houghton Parish Council, Mr Philip Russell, the Archbishop of Houghton, and the Houghton Area Residents' Association.

Mrs Clarkson said: 'I have had no trouble with the police or the Immigration Department and I have been a law-abiding citizen. I have been a member of the Parish Council for 10 years and I have been a member of the Houghton Area Residents' Association for 12 years.'

Mr Russell, Director of Tourism for Houghton, said: 'We have had many complaints about the noise from Mrs Clarkson's tea-room. Many of the people who have objected have had to leave their homes because of the noise.'

Mrs Clarkson said: 'I have had no complaints from the police or the Immigration Department and I have been a law-abiding citizen. I have been a member of the Parish Council for 10 years and I have been a member of the Houghton Area Residents' Association for 12 years

Firms face labour tension

COM 8/1/82

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

WHEN East London firms reopen next week they face new labour tension over the effect of homeland independence on workers' unemployment benefits -- and some employers fear this could be an issue in other cities too

The influential Federated Chamber of Industries has intervened and suggested tentative options for employers concerned with possible unrest. It is understood these ideas have support among some top Government officials.

The tension in East London has been sparked by the fact that, as a result of Ciskei independence on December 4, Ciskei citizens are no longer entitled to benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

This news caused widespread tension in East London and workers resolved at a meeting to approach employers and demand the refund of their UIF payments.

Worker leaders, also say there is no guarantee jobless workers will receive benefits from Ciskei.

Withdrawal of money from the UIF is not allowed by law.

UIF criticised by jobseekers who wait months for payments

301
E. Post 13/1/82

By SANDRA SMITH

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) has come under heavy criticism from jobseekers who claim they wait for up to three months before being paid out.

Many workers interviewed while waiting outside factory gates for jobs said their employers had not given them unemployment cards.

Thus they were not eligible to register as unemployed and claim unemployment benefits.

One such case was Mr Edward Joseph who registered as unemployed in March last year. He received his first payment only in May.

A white woman, who did not want to be named lest she had greater difficulty obtaining her UIF payouts, told the Evening Post of her battle with bureaucracy at the Department of Manpower Utilisation offices in the Eben Dönges Building.

She went to register as unemployed at the end of November, and was told to return during the two consecutive weeks to sign an unemployment register.

"The clerks treat one like dirt there. They are inefficient, offhand and rude," the woman said.

On her fourth visit to the offices, she was again told to return at a later date, and then asked to see the department head. He was not available.

On two more occasions she was asked to return at a later date.

"They were unable to tell me what the hold-up was although I asked every time. The clerks act as though they are doing you a favour," she said.

Eventually the woman was sent to the claims department where she was told she had been overpaid by R1,50 in 1972.

"I didn't know what they were talking about, but asked why they didn't simply deduct the amount," she said.

She was asked to return that afternoon, and refused, saying they could post the money due to her.

This the officials eventually agreed to do, and the woman received a cheque early last week.

"If they treat a white woman like this, as though they are doing you a favour by paying out what is actually your money, how on earth do they treat blacks?" the woman asked.

Another man, Mr Headman Vokwena, said he was told at the Ecab offices he had to have worked for one year before being eligible to claim UIF.

However, a spokesman for the Department of Manpower Utilisation said contributors were eligible immediately after their first contribution.

Other workers said they had not claimed UIF because they could not afford to spend so many job-seeking days at the claims offices.

A spokesman for the Department of Manpower Utilisation said complaints about the running of the department should be formally lodged with its officials.

An unemployed person had to register with a local labour bureau as a workseeker before being able to claim UIF.

The workseeker then had to take a registration card to an application clerk and complete it.

The workseeker then identified him/herself with an identity document and UIF contributor's card.

The workseeker then signed a statement to the effect that he or she was unemployed.

A contributor would then be is[illegible] applicant.

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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CAPE TOWN, 3 MAART 1982

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 325. 3 Maart 1982.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 1 van 1982: Wysigingswet op Werkloosheidversekering, 1982.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

No. 325. 3 Maart 1982.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 1 of 1982: Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1982.

Tucsa to seek UIF for migrants

THE Trade Union Council of South Africa has asked the Government for the protection of benefits and rights under the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) of "independent" homeland workers in South Africa.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

The union says it wants action to be taken to protect the rights of these workers and to ensure that any future independent states are obliged to set up a UIF to protect their workers.

Tucsa says that there is dissatisfaction amongst workers over the issue and it does not want to see industrial unrest over it as happened in the preservation of pensions dispute last year.

Citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, were covered by SA's Unemployment Insurance Act for three years after independence.

"After that time they had no protection, and the workers from these countries forfeited the money they donated to this fund.

Only Bophuthatswana started its own unemployment insurance fund with a grant of R300 000 from the South African fund.

"Although Transkei was given independence five years ago it still has no unemployment insurance, and so its citizens are uncovered. It is also not known whether Venda or Ciskei intend to create such funds.

The union has written to the director-general of Manpower saying that it feels this is grossly unjust toward's the workers from these states who loose their benefits and cease to be protected."

The union urges that, in future, states should be obliged to set up funds of their own within three years of independence and that entitlements within the South African fund should be transferable.

"To ensure that this issue does not become an emotional one", the pamphlet says, "the union has called for fair treatment of all workers who have contributed to the fund, and for accurate information on the situation to be given to all workers concerned."

301 Hansard Q. col. 863 -864 19/5/82

Unemployment Insurance Fund

627. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1980 and 1981, respectively;

(2) (a) what was the amount (i) paid into the Fund and (ii) paid out in benefits in 1980 and 1981, respectively, and (b) to how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black applicants were benefits paid?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) 1980—R218 432 000
1981—R253 491 135

(2) (a) (i) 1980—R102 240 654
1981—R130 035 154

(ii) 1980—R82 758 048
1981—R88 243 491

(b) (i) 1980—67 223
1981—62 586

(ii) 1980—52 108
1981—47 233

(iii) 1980—17 864
1981—15 096

(iv) 1980—93 545
1981—81 588

Note: The figures in respect of 1981 are provisional figures and are still subject to audit. Administrative expenses of R5 106 317 have not been included in (2)(a)(ii) for 1980 and R5 097 749 for 1981.

Aircraft: aborted landings/technical difficulties/burst tyres

636. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(a) How many South African Airways aircraft and (b) what types of such aircraft have been affected by (i) aborted landings, (ii) technical difficulties causing delays and (iii) burst tyres on internal and international flights, respectively, in each of the latest specified 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

As the wide-bodied aircraft are also used on domestic routes separate information for internal and international flights is not readily available.

(a) and (b)

(i) *Aborted landings*

1981	*B747B/SP*	*A300*	*B737*	*B727*	*HS748*
January	—	1	1	1	—
February	—	2	—	1	—
March	1	1	1	1	—

Bill may defuse UIF issue

Staff Reporter

IN terms of a bill released in Parliament last week, Ciskeian and Transkeian contract workers could regain their unemployment insurance rights lost when those states became independent.

The Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill extends the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to workers from neighbouring states, if the South African Government and the governments of those states have agreed to it.

The Director-General of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, said yesterday he hoped the bill would go some way towards defusing tension over the issue.

Lost rights

With the independence of Transkei in 1976 and Ciskei last year, all contract and commuter workers from those homelands lost their rights to membership of the South African UIF. Permanent residents in the urban areas were not affected.

Transkei workers have already been phased out and Ciskei workers are still being phased out. Benefits are preserved for three years after independence. In Transkei the benefits expired in 1979 and in Ciskei workers can still claim unemployment insurance until 1984.

This means in effect that workers in the independent homelands — including Venda but not Bophuthatswana (where an internal UIF has been set up) — will have no security if they lose their jobs. This includes virtually the entire migrant workforce of Cape Town.

All workers permanently resident in South Africa contribute 0,5 percent of their wages to the UIF, with employers contributing 0,3 percent of their employees' wages to the fund. The fund is further bolstered by a government subsidy.

Worker anger over the issue in East London — where about 80 percent commute to work daily from Mdantsane in Ciskei — has led to uneasiness among employers and fears that the loss of UIF rights could spark strikes.

At a mass meeting called by three trade unions earlier this year, workers elected to approach their companies and demand a refund of contributions they had paid into the fund.

The principal objection of the workers was that many of them had been contributing to the fund for a number of years, but would now never benefit from their contributions. There was also dissatisfaction that an important decision affecting their lives had been taken without consulting them.

First stage

"The bill makes provision for agreements between the South African Government and those of neighbouring states which will permit contract workers to contribute to the UIF fund inside South Africa. Making this agreement possible is only the first stage in enabling workers to contribute to the fund," Dr Van der Merwe said..

"The details would have to be hammered out with the respective countries," he said. Workers from other countries such as Lesotho could be included as well.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(301)

Taking cover

PM 4/6/82

Unemployment is once again becoming a fact of life for thousands of low-income SA workers. For the majority, mostly black, the prospect of immediate re-employment is bleak. Africover, a new insurance multi-plan package aimed at the low-income market, offering unemployment benefits, could offer some hope.

The package, underwritten by the Crusader group, can be bought for as little as R2,90 a week or R11,60 a month. It offers unemployment cover, compensation for loss of income, loss of use of limbs, loss of eyesight, permanent disability, medical expenses and loss of life. In addition, it offers a lump sum payment at retirement age and funeral benefits for the whole family.

Africover MD Denis Gamsy claims that "Africover's benefits are unique. We have a waiver of premium so that when a policyholder is unemployed, he or she remains covered for up to six months without having to pay premiums. Once he or she is re-employed, the missing premiums do not have to be made up.

"In addition, all claims are settled immediately so there are no delays for people who can't affford to wait. If a policyholder is ill for more than three weeks, he or she can also claim for loss of income. Compensation is paid to a policyholder whatever other benefits may be due — this is not generally the case with other policies."

Gamsy claims that he has approached a number of unions who have shown interest in the package. However, the recession, cut backs and the growing power of organised labour mean that confrontations between workers and management are likely to increase, and the package does not cover illegal strike-related unemployment. (Most strikes are illegal, though a fact of life.)

More and more companies are being forced to retrench workers in an attempt to cut costs. As PE Consulting Group's Ian Hipkin points out: "The lower echelons of company employees are generally the first to be affected by cost-cutting exercises.

"It now seems likely that black unemployment will increase by at least 200 000 by the end of next year when economists predict an upturn in the economy," he adds. So Africover could help to tide those with foresight over the hard times.

10/6/82

(20) **Unemployment Insurance Fund**

Hansard Q 61. 1030 - 1031

Dr A I BORAINE asked the Min of Manpower:

(1) (a) What was the total amount paid in contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund by (i) employers and (ii) employees from Transkei working under contract in the Republic, and (b) what were the amounts paid out to such employees, in respect of each year since Transkei's independence;

(2) whether any amounts were paid out to the Government of Transkei during the period concerned; if so, what amounts were paid out in respect of each such year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) (i) Figures not available

(ii) Figures not available

→

(b) 1977—R953 872
1978—R1 576 763
1979—R1 299 830

(2) No.

Note: Since independence, no contributions were payable in respect of persons employed in Transkei or in respect of contract workers from Transkei working in the Republic of South Africa.

Supplementary reply to Question 561 on Monday, 17 May 1982, put by Mrs. H. Suzman (col. 845):

SECOND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1982 Act No. 89, 1982

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[ ] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, so as to provide for certain persons who enter the Republic from any other state, to be regarded as contributors within the meaning of the said Act, and for the payment of contributions by them and by their employers to that other state; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

(*English text signed by the State President.*)
(*Assented to 7 June 1982.*)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Section 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

Amendment of section 2 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 1 of Act 27 of 1967, section 1 of Act 87 of 1968, section 1 of Act 61 of 1971, section 1 of Act 12 of 1974, section 1 of Act 51 of 1975, section 1 of Act 6 of 1978, section 2 of Act 9 of 1979, Proclamation 278 of 1979, Proclamation R.193 of 1980, section 2 of Act 1 of 1981 and section 18 of Act 1 of 1982.

"(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) *(a)* and except in so far as the Minister may with reference to any provision of this Act provide otherwise, persons referred to in that subsection who enter the Republic from any other state and in respect of whom the Government of the Republic and the government of that other state agree that they shall be regarded as contributors, shall for the purposes of this Act be regarded as contributors.".

2. Section 7 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph *(g)* of the following paragraph:

Amendment of section 7 of Act 30 of 1966, as amended by section 1 of Act 118 of 1977, section 4 of Act 9 of 1979 and sections 3 and 18 of Act 1 of 1982.

"*(g)* the payment of any other expenditure incurred by the Director-General in the administration of this Act, including the expenses referred to in section 49, **[or]** 64C or 64F.".

3. The following section is hereby inserted in the principal Act after section 64E:

Insertion of section 64F in Act 30 of 1966.

"Payment of amount from fund to government of foreign state.

64F. The Director-General shall, at such times and in such manner as may be agreed upon between the Government of the Republic and the government of any other state referred to in section 2 (6) which has established an unemployment insurance fund, pay

For full text see Acts Box

Doctor: ruling could hurt jobless

JOHANNESBURG — A ruling against two doctors by the disciplinary committee of the Medical and Dental Council will cause suffering to thousands of jobless black patients and their families.

This was claimed here yesterday by an East Rand practitioner at the hearing of Dr J. Nell and Dr S. J. Gous.

Both doctors were accused of disgraceful and improper conduct by contravening the medical practitioners' code of conduct.

Unemployment funds payable by the Department of Manpower Utilisation to blacks who had been without work because of illness would either be delayed or not paid at all because of the outcome of the hearing, the practitioner, Dr Peter Urbani, told the committee.

"Thousands of people are waiting for the outcome of this hearing", Dr Urbani said.

Dr Gous, a senior medical officer of the Transvaal Provincial Administration, and Dr Nell, an East Rand practitioner, were found guilty of contravening a Medical and Dental Council code which prescribes the filling in of doctors' certificates.

Dr Gous was found guilty on the alternative charge of improper conduct and cautioned. The committee is to recommend to the council that Dr Nell be suspended as a practitioner for three months.

Dr Nell was found guilty on both charges.

He twice provided medical certificates to three black workers who had been fired after an illegal strike on the East Rand in 1980. Dr Nell had found that all three suffered from the same disease.

Dr Gous signed a certificate as a locum tenens for a patient of the medical partnership he was working for, accepting the diagnosis of and treatment by senior doctors to corroborate the word of the patient.

Dr Urbani, who gave evidence in mitigation of sentence, said doctors "all over the country" were breaking rule 17 (a) of the code of conduct to expedite payments by the Department of Manpower Utilisation to "thousands of hungry black families."

According to the code, doctors have to fill in "as informed by the patient" on all medical certificates of illness where they have not personally attended to the patient.

Both doctors had failed to do this.

Certificates filled in this way were, however, rejected by the Department of Manpower Utilisation which caused long delays in payment of unemployment benefits to workers who had been off sick, Dr Urbani said.

Dr Urbani told the disciplinary committee that he was prepared to break rule 17 of the code himself if it was "in the interest of my patient".

He later told a reporter that he believed there were about 5 000 families in Kwa-Thema on the East Rand alone who were waiting for unemployment insurance payments. — DDC

4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
5		

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
Awaiting the onslaught

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981(a)
Number of contributors:											
Employers	88 018	90 282	94 127	96 832	98 385	99 280	99 484	101 176	105 190	110 665	117 514
Employees	1 814 000	1 999 000	2 268 000	2 528 000	2 690 100	2 632 620	2 909 583	2 793 100	3 051 434	3 580 849	4 141 000
Total contributions (Rm)	**12,9**	**14,9**	**16,7**	**19,7**	**20,6**	**26,2**	**34,8**	**55,8**	**63,0**	**85,5**	**110,1**
Benefits paid out (Rm):											
Unemployment	3,5	5,6	5,8	4,5	6,3	10,0	26,8	44,9	44,5	38,2	34,5
Illness	4,9	6,2	6,4	6,4	7,4	8,7	11,4	16,2	17,8	19,9	23,1
Maternity	5,5	6,1	6,1	6,6	7,3	7,7	8,6	11,8	13,5	17,2	22,2
Payments to dependants of deceased contributors	1,3	1,4	1,7	1,9	2,1	2,4	3,8	5,3	6,9	7,5	8,8
Total benefits	**15,3**	**19,5**	**20,2**	**19,6**	**23,2**	**29,0**	**50,7**	**78,3**	**82,8**	**82,8**	**88,6**
Amount in fund at 31 December (Rm)	148,0	162,1	170,8	184,9	186,0	200,9	207,3	203,4	201,0	218,4	253,2

(a) Preliminary figures
Source: Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner

INSURANCE (301)

Higher ceilings?

FM 16/7/82

The number of workers contributing to — and thus able to benefit from — the Unemployment Insurance Fund is likely to be increased again.

Sources close to the fund say that the contributors' earnings ceiling, currently at R12 000/year, will be reviewed by the fund's board at its monthly meeting next Wednesday.

Christine du Preez, TUCSA's representative on the board, confirms that TUCSA requested that the ceiling be raised to R18 000/year. However, others believe this is too high and the board will probably compromise at R15 000/year or R1 250/month. However, any recommendation the board may make must be approved finally by Manpower Minister Fanie Botha before changes can be made.

The reason behind TUCSA's request, Du Preez says, is not to bring new workers into the fund. It is rather to increase benefits for workers who contributed in the past but who have not paid in for many years because their earnings have been over the limit. She stresses that these workers are not excluded from benefits, but are at a disadvantage because the benefits they receive are related to the amount they were earning when last they contributed to the fund. Particularly badly affected, she says, are artisans.

Be that as it may, to be effective the fund should define clearly the type of worker it seeks to protect, and should keep its earnings ceiling as closely related to those workers' true salary levels as possible. Over the past two years of boom economic conditions there has been an acute shortage of skilled and semi-skilled manpower, and sharp escalation in salaries. A new and higher ceiling will enable those excluded during the past two years or so to re-enter the ambit of the fund.

As economic activity winds down the number of unemployed inevitably rises. Valid claims on the fund will also rise. Despite this, the fund, standing at a healthy R253,2m last year (see table), need not panic. Unlike the practice in the short-term underwriting industry, a beneficiary may not receive more than he has contributed.

In 1977 and 1978 when the economic growth rate was 2,8% and 0,03% respectively, unemployment claims rocketed. As the accompanying table shows, benefits paid exceeded contributions received. In other words the fund experienced a net outflow of cash. Some estimates of growth for 1982 are as low as 1% which demonstrates the onslaught of claimants the fund can expect in the near future.

If the ceiling is raised it will be the fourth time since 1977, when the wage ceiling was R558,33/month. Since then it has been R700; R800 and the current R1 000/month.

Another rise in the new ceiling is not expected to be popular with employers who at present pay 0,3% of a contributing employees' income to the fund. Contributing employees pay 0,5% of their earnings to the fund.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Higher ceilings

(301)

FM 30/7/82

The Unemployment Insurance Board is to recommend to Manpower Minister Fanie Botha that the earnings ceiling for contributors to the Fund be raised from R12 000/year to R15 600/year or R1 300/month.

Although the Minister has the final say, he is not expected to veto the change. However it will be "a few months" before the proposed change becomes effective.

The increase comes as a compromise following a TUCSA request (*FM* July 7) that the ceiling be raised to R18 000/year.

Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of TUCSA comments: "We are of course disappointed that the recommended limit won't be higher. But R15 600/year is reasonable in that most of the workers we are concerned with will fall within the R1 300/month limit."

TUCSA's aim was to improve benefits for those whose high earnings have prevented them from contributing to the Fund for some time. Should they now become unemployed, which becomes more likely as the economy goes into a low growth phase, their benefits will be about 75% of their income when they last contributed.

Last year 62 586 whites, 47 233 coloureds, 15 096 Indians and 81 588 blacks received benefits totaling R88,6m from the Fund.

Package deal for workless

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE country's economic slump may force thousands of black workers out of their jobs.

And, their chances of being immediately re-employed looks gloomy, according to union and employer sources.

However, a new insurance multiplan package aimed at the low-income market and offering unemployment benefits has shed a ray of hope for the unemployed.

The package has been circulated throughout Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town and can be bought for as little as R2,90 per week or R11,60 a month.

According to the managing director of Africover, Mr Dennis Gamsy, the package offers unemployment cover, compensation for loss of income, loss of limbs, loss of eye-sight, permanent disability, medical expenses and loss of life.

It also offers a substantial amount of money to be paid out at retirement and funeral benefits for the whole family.

Mr Gamsy said that the policy's benefits were "unique", because when workers are unemployed they remain covered for six months without paying premiums. Once re-employed, the missing premiums do not have to be paid up.

If the worker is ill for more than three weeks, they can claim for loss of income.

However, the package does not cover illegal strikes.

A trade unionist said more and more companies were retrenching workers to cut down on costs.

The unemployment rate in the country has swelled and it was the low-income black who was worst hit.

He added that Africover may help those blacks who were already hit by the escalating cost of living while looking for new jobs.

No-cash shock for unemployed

Computer changes and staff shortages at the Department of Manpower in Johannesburg could leave the unemployed without cash.

This warning came today from the department's President Street office, where officials fear there could be delays in paying unemployment benefit for up to another three months.

Mr Monte Knoesen, deputy divisional inspector of manpower, said delays were caused by a change of computer systems which at one stage cut links with a master computer in Pretoria.

"Delays may still occur because the reorganisation of the system could take up to six months, though the situation has improved," Mr Knoesen said today.

The changeover had meant payments had to be made for 28 days instead of 14, but in advance.

"Staff shortages are also a big problem," he said, "though many delays can be caused simply because the department cannot pay out while awaiting certain information.

"We deal with unemployed people as quickly as possible because we appreciate their situation."

The department's office at Market Street, which deals with about 2 000 black and coloured applicants, has similar difficulties.

R2m to assist non-striking motor workers

Govt move on strikes

in shock

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
and Own Correspondent

IN a shock move, the Government is to set aside R2-million from the Unemployment Insurance Fund to help motor workers who refuse to join strikes but are unable to work because their factories are strike-bound.

The move comes in the wake of strikes in the motor industry in which plants closed because black and coloured workers downed tools. White workers said they wanted to work but were prevented by the strike, and the bulk of the scheme's beneficiaries are likely to be white workers.

Although the industry's all-white union welcomed the move, it was immediately slammed by both the National Automobile and Allied Workers, which represents black and coloured motor assembly workers, and motor employers.

It is believed that moves by a Government to intervene in strikes by assisting workers who refuse to join them is unprecedented both in this country and abroad.

Announcing the move in Port Elizabeth yesterday, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said that during the recent strikes "responsible workers" were prevented from working "by a disruptive work stoppage caused by other workers in the same undertaking".

An initial R2-million would be set aside to "combat unemployment" by placing these workers in jobs and ensuring that they received their normal income.

The money had been made available in terms of Section 46 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, which provides for special relief for the jobless. It would apply to future strikes but not to those which have already occurred.

Mr Botha described the scheme as "an indication of the sincerity of the Government to workers who "act responsibly and, through no fault of their own, lose earnings".

The NAAWU immediately attacked the move as "one-sided", accusing the Minister of siding with the employers in the strikes and accepting only their account of the strikes.

Throughout much of the dispute, NAAWU insisted its members were willing to work but were unable to because the employers had locked the factory gates.

And General Motors' Mr Rod Ironside — who is also chairman of the Federated Chamber of Industries' labour affairs commitee — said the proposal was "alarming" and would set a precedent which would be costly.

He backed the principle of aiding "unwilling victims of strikes" but said employers would have to assess who genuinely qualified and this would be difficult.

The industrial relations director of the Ford Company, Mr Fred Ferreira, said the proposal was "undesirable".

And a Johannesburg management man who declined to be named said the proposal would damage the Government's credibility.

Mr Botha's announcement follows a speech by him on Wednesday in which he appealed to employers to support their "loyal" workers and not to "bow down backwards to militants".

The move also follows complaints by the all-white Iron, Steel and Allied Workers' Union — which represents white workers in the industry — that its members were in dire financial straits and had had to be assisted by charities because of the strike by black and coloured workers.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Saturday, September 4, 1982

White union behind workers' aid move

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE Government's controversial R2-million plan to compensate "loyal" motor workers who don't want to join strikes was introduced at the express request of the country's biggest all-white union.

The union, the SA Iron, Steel and Allied Workers' Union, is a power in the Rightwing Confederation of Labour.

But neither employers nor the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, which represents about 11 000 black and coloured motor assembly workers, were consulted.

In other developments yesterday:

- A spokesman for the Unemployment Insurance Fund said the authorities had not yet worked out how the scheme would be implemented; and,
- Mr Botha's move was attacked by the SA Allied Workers' Union and criticised by the chief manpower spokesman of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Alex Boraine.

The scheme will set aside R2-million from the UIF for workers who want to work but cannot because plants are closed by strikes.

Yesterday Mr H Ferreira, general secretary of the SAISAWU, said he had asked the Government to introduce the scheme because of its experience in the Eastern Cape motor strikes when its members had wanted to work but had been unable to, because the plants had been closed.

Mr Ferreira said he had specifically drawn the Government's attention to Section 46 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, which provides for relief for the jobless in this connection.

"We want to insure that innocent workers do not suffer for the actions of others," he said.

But Mr Rod Ironside, who chairs the Eastern Cape Motor Employers' Association, said yesterday employers had not been consulted.

"We had an inkling through the grapevine that something like this was coming, but that is all," Mr Ironside said.

He said employers were waiting to see how the fund was to be administered, before taking the matter further.

"This is crucial. However worthwhile the principle may be, there is no way we can decide which of our workers want to work and which don't," he said.

It was established yesterday, however, that details of how the fund is to be run have not been worked out.

"All we have done is set aside the money. We are waiting for suggestions from the Department of Manpower on how the fund is to be administered," a UIF spokesman said yesterday.

Dr Boraine yesterday urged the Government to reconsider the move.

He said it was "understandable" but would "seriously affect relations between management and worker and between worker and worker".

If workers affected by lock-outs did not also benefit from the scheme, it would seen to be "one-sided", he said.

And Saawu said that, instead of the fund, the Government should ensure that black workers who had difficulty drawing unemployment benefits because they were homeland citizens were helped to do so.

Unions slam aid plan for non-strikers

KEY figures and unions have slammed the Government's intention to finance non-striking motor-industry workers by R2-million.

The move by the Government to intervene in strikes by assisting workers who refuse to join is unprecedented, locally and abroad.

In announcing the fund, the Minister of Manpower, Mr S P Botha, referred to the plight of loyal motor assembly workers who lose income through work stoppages caused by others.

The announcement comes in the wake of labour unrest in the motor industry in the eastern Cape involving black and coloured workers. White workers said they wanted to work but could not because of the strike. The bulk of the scheme's beneficiaries is thus likely to be white workers.

The feeling among employers is that the administration of the fund is likely to create difficulties and that it may be self-defeating by creating further instability in labour.

The National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) attacked the move as "one-sided" accusing the Minister of siding with the employers and accepting only their accounts of strikes.

The assistant managing director of General Motors and president of the Eastern Province Automobile Employers' Association, Mr Rod Ironside, said the announcement was alarming and he feared it would set a costly precedent.

The industrial relations director of Fod, Mr F Ferreira, predicted further fragmentation of labour and proliferation of trade unions. "The scheme lays itself open to abuse and there could be great difficulty deciding who is a loyal worker and who is a striker," he said.

The all-white SA Iron, Steel and Allied Workers' Union welcomed the announcement but was disappointed that the fund could not be retrospective.

Workers 'wait up to nine months for UIF benefits'

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

UNEMPLOYED workers on the Witwatersrand often have to wait up to nine months to obtain much-needed benefits from the Government's Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), four advice bureaus who deal with worker problems charged yesterday.

They said "thousands" of unemployed workers were not receiving "even their legitimate unemployment benefits" as a result.

And the bureaus added that they were "alarmed" that the changeover by the Department of Manpower to a new computer system in its Johannesburg offices could lead to increased delays in workers receiving their benefits.

In a statement yesterday the four bureaus said they found it strange that, while the department was "unable to pay unemployed workers", it was able to set aside R2-million from the UIF to help motor workers who refused to join strikes.

But Johannesburg's divisional inspector of manpower, Mr F W Beyers, said his office was "looking continually" at ways to speed up UIF payouts and had taken steps to eliminate delays caused by the changeover to the new system.

He invited the bureaus to forward names of workers who had not been paid timeously and said he would investigate specific cases.

The four bureaus are the Industrial Aid Society, East Rand Advice Bureau, Black Sash Advice Office and the Vereeniging-based Industrial Aid Centre.

In their statement, they said they all "encounter the problems of unemployed people daily". The jobless rate was rising and over 2-million people were believed to be unemployed.

They said they had observed delays of up to nine months in UIF applications and noted "with alarm" the introduction of the new computer.

They referred to a recent report quoting a local manpower official as saying the new system's introduction could result in new delays of up to six months.

The statement said it was not even clear whether workers who suffered these delays would receive their benefits retrospectively. No information on this had been provided by the department, they said.

Mr Beyers said it was impossible to comment unless he was given the names and details of workers who had had to wait long periods.

"If it is our fault, we will acknowledge that, but often delays are caused by the fact that workers are slow to actually apply for benefits or because employers have been tardy in obtaining UIF cards for their workers."

Unions attack Govt plan

Stan 9/9/82

Two unregistered trade unions in the Eastern Cape have attacked the Government's proposed unemployment fund plan for non-strikers.

The Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union and the General Workers' Union of South Africa said the plan was a "further attempt to entrench divisions among workers."

LABOUR MATTERS FM 10/9/82

Singling out the 'loyals'

Government's decision to compensate eastern Cape motor industry workers who do not strike, but who cannot work because factories are strike-bound, makes political sense in the short-term. But the long-term benefits for industrial relations are debatable.

The decision was made in the wake of pleas from the SA Iron, Steel and Allied Workers' Union (SAISAWU), an influential force in the conservative all-white SA Confederation of Labour. A sum of R2m from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) has been set aside to aid "loyal" motor industry workers of all races. It will be used for future strikes and not those which have occurred already.

Astute observers of the volatile eastern Cape labour scene are convinced that government's main motive is to placate disgruntled SAISAWU members. They have lost earnings due to stoppages caused by black and coloured members of the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu). This has occurred at a time when the Conservative Party (CP) is claiming growing support in the region.

The official view in Pretoria is however, that the scheme demonstrates government's concern for workers of all races who act responsibly and, through no fault of their own, lose earnings. Senior government men say the high unemployment and the labour instability experienced in the eastern Cape are also factors which favour such a scheme. They point out that the money has been allocated in terms of Section 46 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, which provides for relief of jobless workers.

Manpower Director-General Dr Piet van der Merwe emphasises that the scheme will not be used in a legal strike because it would then be seen as an official strike-breaking fund. But the fact that virtually all the 342 strikes and stoppages in SA last year were illegal in terms of SA's labour



laws raises the question whether government will be inundated with appeals for aid in the future.

"We will have to look at each case very carefully," says Van der Merwe.

The chances are that government will not be faced with many demands if the current pattern of strikes and stoppages continues. Most are of very short duration and it is possible for most employers to provide work to non-striking workers. But should this pattern change with many strikes becoming lengthy trials of strength, the costs to the UIF could be vast.

The scheme has been angrily condemned by emerging unions but has provoked varying responses from employers. Those in the motor industry tend to be against it. One senior executive described it as "[illegible]", while Fred Ferreira, Federated Chamber of Industries' labour relations boss, says it is "undesirable".

They are concerned about the prospect of being called on to identify who the strikers and non-strikers are — something which could expose them to accusations of victimisation (Naawu has, for example, claimed that on some occasions in the dispute its members were willing to work, but were unable to because factory gates were locked. Employers have insisted that too few workers arrived for production to be resumed.) It may also be difficult to determine whether a worker, who claims to have stayed away from work because of threats of intimidation, is a striker or not.

There is a very real fear that an inevitable consequence of the scheme will be increased tensions between unions, as well as deteriorating relations between unions and employers.

Some advantages?

Some other employers, a little further away from the action, believe there may be advantages to providing relief to workers who do not strike. But they do question the desirability of a state-provided fund, arguing that an industry-based or company-based fund would be more appropriate.

They point to the trend among managements to not fire striking workers. Do companies then not have an obligation to those workers who honour their contracts and do not strike? They also argue that in addition to the right to strike, workers have the right to work. How then do employers respond to those employees who want to work?

Opponents of the scheme say it removes an important factor — the moral pressure that can be brought to bear by non-striking workers onto those who decide to strike. But some supporters of the scheme say it could reduce the ill-feelings that non-striking workers, who have lost earnings, have towards the strikers.

It is issues such as these that all the interested parties will have to address themselves to in the weeks ahead.

The whole question of who should benefit from the UIF also needs attention. The Act stipulates that only contributors are eligible for aid but people earning more than R12 000 a year do not contribute to the fund.

Government sources say this ceiling may be raised to R15 000 in the near future, and that people who earn more than the ceiling at present, but who have contributed in the past, may also be eligible for some form of relief.

More unions slam fund

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

MORE unions have made attacks on the Government's move to put aside R2 million from the Unemployment Insurance Fund to help workers who refuse to join strikes.

In a statement this week, the Motor Assemblies and Component Workers' Union of SA and the General Workers' Union of SA said they saw the move by the Government as an attempt to create further division among workers.

The move comes at a time when the Eastern Cape is hit by a wave of labour unrest, especially in the motor industry, where workers have been retrenched following strikes.

The announcement, made by Minister Fanie Botha when addressing industrialists in Port Elizabeth last week, is seen by many blacks as an attempt to help whites in the motor industry.

White workers wanted to work but were prevented by the strike and this action by the Government might have far-reaching results in the labour field.

The National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu), which represents most of the black motor-industry workers, was the first union to attack the move.

In the statement, the unions said they rejected "in the strongest terms" the intention to aid financially those workers who were affected by strikes in the motor industry.

"Since when does the Government show concern in the interests and welfare of workers. We see it as our objective and duty to unite with all other organisations that operate outside the Government-created dummy bodies.

"We are therefore on record as saying that the needs of the workers are basically the same, irrespective of their affiliations. The unemployed draw a pittance while the Government has R2 million to throw about," the statement says.

Avalon Cemetery gets new lease of life from council

THE SOWETO Council is to spend R195 000 on the upgrading of Avalon Cemetery.

The money is set to renovate, improve and expand the cemetery.

According to the Director of Parks and Recreation, Mr Gilbert Briscoe, work has started at the graveyard and big improvements are being done.

"Our men are at work and if you go to the cemetery you can notice a difference for yourself," Mr Briscoe said.

The improvements are meant to alleviate the congestion that arises during funeral services.

Provision has been made for the tarring of the main road leading into the cemetery. This will also bring relief to the people of Tshiawelo who have for a long time complained of dust in their houses.

With the expansion of the cemetery, toilets and shelters will be erected.



MR GODFREY PITJE: His attacker was jailed for six years.

Teacher insults pupils

'Kaffir' drama

By STAN MHLONGO

STUDENTS at Sebokeng State School booed and walked out of a classroom after a teacher had allegedly called them "kaffirs" during a biology lesson this week.

In an interview, students said that the incident had happened when they had not answered the teacher's question because they had not understood him.

The teacher had called them "kaffirs who take long to understand."

They were offended and showed their disgust by booing him while others walked out.

Some of the students had not returned to their Standard XI classroom and had gone home after the incident.

"Most of the white teachers tried to pacify the students by telling them that this teacher had committed the blunder because he had not been teaching for long."

The students said, however, that the teachers had not used racial slurs when addressing them in the past and they had all been surprised when they had been insulted in this crude manner.

The principal of the school, Mr A P Malan, told **The SOWETAN** he was not aware of pupils being insulted at his school. He promised to investigate the matter.

SACC inquiry delayed as feud rages on

A LARGE collection of

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at anything between 16 and 60. Now he raised his eyebrows and pointed his finger like he was about to ooze wisdom. I geared myself for it:

"My boy, I think the whites should expropriate plots in Evaton."

Why?

"The people there are too proud (waffle, piffle, rattle — prattle and ...) Did you see how they pushed to get into the bus? If the whites can take their properties they will stop that."

The old boy rounded off the last word with a satisfied smile which gradually turned into a frown when I didn't answer back to say I agree properties should be expropriated because residents jostle to get into buses.

With due apologies to the senior citizen, the theory sounds like quoting the theorem of Pythagoras to prove that crime does not pay.

Payout system alarms unions

Sowetan 10/9/82

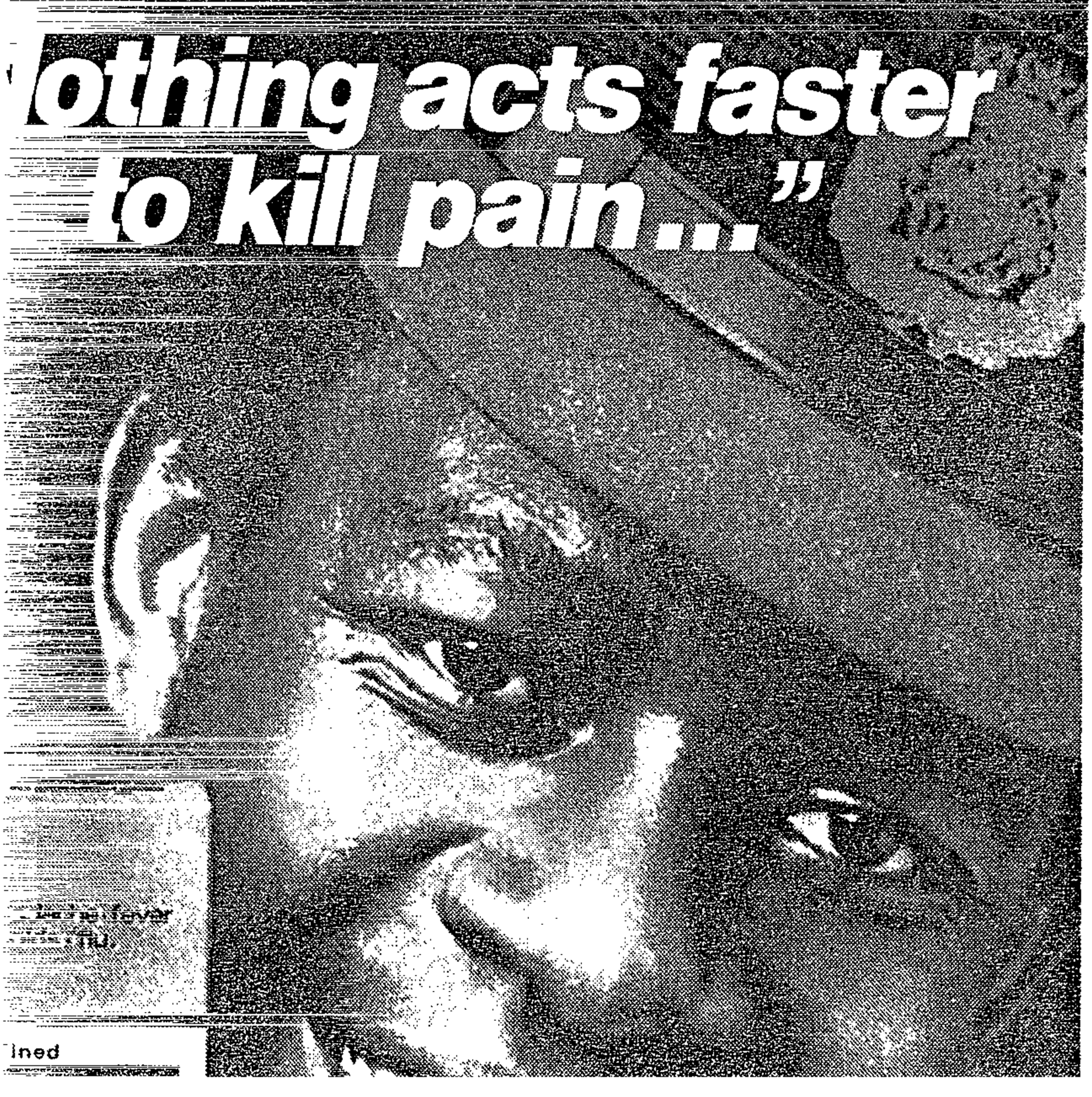
WORKER advice centres and trade unions in Johannesburg have said they are "alarmed" at the introduction of a new computer system in Johannesburg's Department of Manpower that could result in delays of up to six months in paying unemployment benefits.

In a statement released after a meeting at the weekend between the Industrial Aid Society, the East Rand Community Advice Bureau, the Industrial Aid Centre and various independent trade unions, a spokesman said the meeting was concerned that in times of "severe unemployment the Department could not have forseen the grave problems the new system would cause."

The spokesman said the meeting had found it "strange" that while the Department was unable to pay unemployed workers their benefits, it was able to set aside an initial R2 million "apparently to be given to workers who refuse to join strikes."

The Minister of Manpower Mr Fanie Botha, had described this programme as an indication of the sincerity of the Government to assist workers who acted responsibly and through no fault of their own lost earnings, said the statement.

"We condemn the interference of the state in strikes on the side of the employers, and question the sincerity of Mr Botha's concern for workers who have lost their jobs."



Huge delays in UIF payouts slammed

WHILE the unemployment rate is steadily increasing in South Africa, there are "considerable delays", of up to nine months, being experienced by workers in the Witwatersrand who apply for their benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

This view is expressed in a statement released to **The SOWETAN** by four advice centres and trade unions, which have expressed concern at the rising unemployment rate in the country.

The centres, the Industrial Aid Society, the Industrial Aid Centre, the East Rand Advice Bureau and the Black Sash Advice Office, say that, according to unofficial figures, there are more than two million people unemployed at present.

"All our organisations encounter the problem of unemployed people on a daily basis," the statement says.

The statement says further that the centres have observed that considerable delays of up to nine months are often experienced by workers in their application for unemployment benefits from the UIF.

"We therefore note with alarm that the Department of Manpower has recently introduced a new computer system that, according to the Deputy Divisional Inspector of Manpower, could result in increased delays in payment of unemployment benefits of up to six months.

"We express our concern that, in these times of severe unemployment, the Department could not have foreseen the grave problems the new system would cause.

"We cannot accept that unemployed workers should suffer while the Department carries out bureaucratic organisations," the statement says.

Call on UIF benefits for contract workers

Labour Reporter

THE SA Boilermakers' Society expressed concern at the Tucsa conference in Cape Town yesterday that South African officials should administer Unemployment Insurance Funds (UIFs) inside the independent homelands.

Opposing a motion welcoming amendments to the law allowing extension of UIF benefits to contract workers from independent homelands, Mr J Oosthuizen of the Boilermakers' Society said it was wrong to impose conditions of employment — for workers in South Africa — which were not administered in South Africa.

He said South Africa should ensure that contributors from outside South Africa received the same benefits as those inside South Africa.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, the general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, said "some of these States are not very efficient".

The motion was passed by an overwhelming majority.

Horwood urged to revise unemployment fund

RDM 24/9/82 (20)

Financial Reporter

DURBAN. — A drastic revision of the Unemployment Insurance Fund was needed to ensure that unemployed people could live between the downturns and upturns of the South African economy, Mr Ken Lunn, president of the Natal Chamber of Industries, said last night.

He called on the guest speaker the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, to:

- Reduce the percentage of people employed in the public sector,
- Change the 21 control boards into marketing boards,
- Establish an educational plan to provide trained people for industry,
- Encourage free enterprise by making raw materials available so that they would compete with imported materials.

Mr Lunn said that the Unemployment Act did not allow people to cope with unemployment on the same basis as Western countries and where it could be needed for a year at a time.

"My suggestion is during the boom period when employers and employees are best able to afford it an increase in their contributions to the fund will enable better benefits to be available over a longer period."

He pointed out that two people out of three were required to produce to keep "one third of our working population in their jobs which are funded by the taxpayer."

He said it was necessary to reduce the percentage "if we are to be considered a free enterprise country."

On the question of control boards he said they cost over R30-million in the last financial year. "We want to move away from them — even their name smacks of a socialist state."

They would be more effective as marketing boards set up by producers to market "their products in the most cost-effective manner."

He called on Mr Horwood to consult with the Minister of Industries and Commerce to improve export incentives and "simplify form-filling to assist industry in exports."

Mr Lunn said that South Africa had to compete with developed countries while it was still in the development stage.

"Many South African raw materials are sold to industrialists at administered prices which are well above world prices and often place us in the home and export markets at a disadvantage."

No cash relief for jobless metal workers



By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

SKILLED and semi-skilled metal workers who are out of work because of the state of the economy have found they cannot claim unemployment money from the metal industries — because of an agreement made some years ago between their unions and employers.

The agreement, which could prompt a white and coloured worker backlash as unemployment mounts, means money paid into the giant metal industries' provident fund by workers can only be paid out when they die or retire — not, as in some industries, when they lose their jobs.

And yesterday four metal workers who have lost their jobs claimed their families were "starving" because they could not find jobs or claim money from the fund.

They claimed they were not consulted by their union, the SA Boilermakers' Society, when the agreement was made and compared their position to that of furniture workers who, they said, were getting unemployment pay from their union. They said "hundreds" of workers were in the same position.

But a union spokesman said the men "have their facts wrong".

In several industries unions and employers have set up funds which enable workers to claim money when they are unemployed.

But as a result of requests by established unions, the Metal Industries' Life and Provident Fund, to which workers in higher job categories belong, does not allow workers to withdraw contributions until they retire or die.

The same provision also applied to the Metal Industries Group Pension Fund, which applies to workers in the lower categories.

But in the wake of last year's pensions unrest employers agreed to allow workers, who have left the industry for six months, to claim their money.

If these workers lose their jobs, they can claim from the Unemployment Insurance Fund for the first six months.

But workers in the top job grades cannot withdraw their money because of established union requests that the money be "frozen" until retirement.

Yesterday the four men, who asked not to be named, said they lost their jobs a few months ago and could not find new ones despite asking at factories almost daily. Three are welders and one is a machine operator.

They said the union had been unable to find them jobs and, concerning unemployment relief, had told them "that we can only get our money when we die or turn 65."

One man said he did not qualify for UIF benefits because he had earned more than R1 000 a month, two said they had had difficulty claiming from the UIF and the fourth had not applied.

They said they had between five and 17 years' experience in the industry.

A spokesman for the Boilermakers Society said yesterday the men had "got the wrong end of the stick".

He said the union had little trouble placing retrenched members in jobs and denied there were "hundreds" of workers who could not find work. "There is no need for members to starve — the union can find them jobs," he said.

Razor accused tells of mystery killer

Court Reporter

A MIDDLE-AGED welder accused of cutting the throat of his 28-year-old mistress with a razor blade told a Supreme Court judge yesterday the murder had been committed by another unidentified man.

Mr William Joseph Clulow, 56, of 603 Flemming Hall, Koch Street, Joubert Park, told Mr Justice K van Dijkhorst in the Rand Supreme Court Mrs Elizabeth Ann Perry had been murdered while he was in the toilet.

Mr Clulow pleaded not guilty to the murder charge.

He said he and Mrs Perry had begun living together last December — a week after he met her.

"I was very fond of her. I don't know whether she was in love with me. She cared for me and looked after me. We had no cause for jealousy."

On May 8, Mr Clulow, Mrs Perry and some other men had been drinking in a neighbouring block of flats. He returned to his own flat, followed by Mrs Perry, where they both lay on the bed, fully dressed.

Mr Clulow said he went to the toilet and returned about 10 minutes later. Someone hit him over the head as he entered the room.

He went down on all fours. When he looked up he saw Mrs Perry's naked body on the floor with blood gushing from her throat, he said. He tried to stop the bleeding, but went to get help when he did not succeed.

Mr Herbert Browne testified that he found Mr Clulow and Mrs Perry on the floor of their flat. Mr Clulow had one leg over her body.

He presumed they were having intercourse but, as he turned to leave, he saw blood on Mrs Perry's head. Mr Browne said he grabbed an ashtray and hit Mr Clulow over the head. Judgment will be given today.

Road deaths soar in the Peninsula

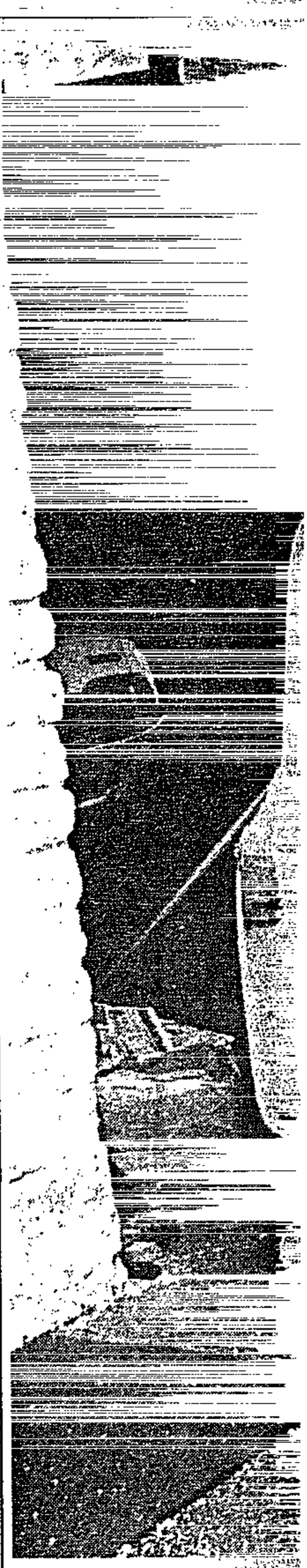
CAPE TOWN. — The road traffic death toll in the Cape Peninsula rose by a startling 160% between 1980 and 1981, the Cape's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, said in his annual report released yesterday.

The number of accidental deaths rose from 323 in 1980 to 636 in 1981, and this rise was largely because of the increase in road traffic deaths — 365 in 1981 compared to 140 in 1980.

Railway accidents claimed the lives of 62 people in 1981 compared to 46 in 1980.

More people died of poisoning (10), burns (32), drowning (38) and falls (74) than the previous year. The only decrease in accident deaths were those from electrocution and asphyxia.

There were 43 suicides in Cape Town in 1981 compared to 49 in 1980. — Sapa.



Knight in shining bee-a... whose car was invaded ...

More tha...

Mail Reporter

A JOHANNESBURG woman ... in her bonnet yesterday — in ... were about 8 000 bees, not only ... bonnet of her car, but in the ...

"The bees were constantly ... and out through the open wi... car and it looked as though ... making a hive," a distressed M... Morwood of Bellevue said ye...

Mrs Morwood said when she ...

Claims are not true — union leader

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE general secretary of the SA Boilermakers Society, Mr Ike van der Watt, yesterday rejected claims that his union had agreed to the rules of the giant metal industries provident fund without consulting its members.

He also rejected claims that there was widespread dissatisfaction with the rules among union members.

He was reacting to claims from a group of unemployed members of his union — the biggest in the country — who have found that the fund's rules only allow them to withdraw money when they retire or die and not when they are jobless.

They said they were not consulted about these rules, which were supported by all established metal unions, and that they had no money to support their families. They also claimed that the union had been unable to find them jobs.

Mr Van der Watt said yesterday the fund's rules had been discussed at numerous branch meetings of the union. He said the workers who criticised the union's decision on this issue had not attended any of these meetings.

"We have 54 000 members and we obviously can't consult each one on every issue. But branch meetings provide every member with a chance to make his voice heard in the union and the provident fund has been discussed at the meetings.

"We encourage members to attend their branch meetings, but if they don't bother, they will obviously lose their chance to influence union policy.

His union had not experienced widespread dissatisfaction from members with the provident fund.

"Obviously in a union this size you can't please everyone, but the vast majority of our members appear to be happy with the rules."

On claims that the union could not find workers jobs, he said that, despite the growing recession in the metal industries, the union was still able to place most of its members in the upper categories in jobs.

He also queried the men's claims that they had had problems claiming Unemployment Insurance.

"If they qualify and have really been laid off and have not resigned, they should have no problem," he said.

New jobless benefits rule

ONLY people earning less than R15 600 a year will, from next year, have to contribute to, and be eligible to receive benefits from, the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

A notice in the Government Gazette increased the cut-off annual salary level from R12 000 a year. The new level comes into effect from January 1 next year. — Sapa.

Unemployment benefit delays for out-of-work

Labour Reporter

HUNDREDS of retrenched workers in Natal were having to wait months before receiving unemployment insurance fund benefits, union sources said yesterday.

Meanwhile, many retrenched workers were working as pedlars as there were no jobs available.

A spokesman for the Fosatu-affiliated Metal and Allied Workers' Union said the problem was particularly acute in the Pinetown area where laid-off workers were handed forms requiring at least 12 employers' signatures proving there were no vacancies in the area before workers could apply for their benefits.

The workers were told that they could get only two employers' signatures a day and if they presented more the forms were torn up and the workers issued with new ones.

He said workers were having enormous difficulty in getting employers to sign the forms as most of the bigger firms in the area merely put out notices saying that no work was available or workers were informed by the security guards on the gates.

A spokesman for the Black Sash Advice office in Durban said although the officials were entitled to issue workers with a form to prove they were looking for work, they should have been issued with UIF application forms at the same time.

The Port Natal Administration Board, which acts as agents for the Department of Manpower in Pinetown, said the UIF application form would have been filled in automatically by the board official and the worker would be issued with the other form 'which is really an introduction to employers'.

But, the Black Sash Advice office said they had had a worker in yesterday who had not been asked to sign any application form, nor had she been asked for her UIF card but was only issued with the form to be signed by employers.

A Chemical Workers' Industrial Union spokesman said a large number of retrenched workers had turned to selling cooked chickens, beer or vegetables to make a living.

He said employers often forgot to apply for a UIF card for their workers and so after being dismissed the workers had to wait up to two months for a card to come from Pretoria.

Fund to pay non-strikers shelved

By Tony Davis
Labour Reporter

The proposed controversial R2 million Government scheme to fund non-strikers has been shelved following the settlement last week of the Eastern Cape motor industry dispute.

The idea of the fund was first raised in August by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, who announced the scheme in Port Elizabeth

Mr Botha said R2 million had been set aside from the Unemployment Insurance Fund and would be used to assist motor workers unwilling to participate in illegal strikes.

The National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union and the Eastern Province Automobile Manufacturers' Association late last week agreed to a new two-year contract which effectively ended the six-month wage dispute

Manpower Department sources said the scheme had been shelved but it would be ready when required

It was to have been implemented in the magisterial districts of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and East London

The basis was that workers who did not wish to strike would still be employed at their particular plants. If production units shut down because of the stayaway, employers would give such workers other jobs and the wage difference between their usual jobs and the stopgap jobs would be paid out of the special fund.

When he announced the fund Mr Botha said strikes this year in the motor industry in the Eastern Cape had prevented responsible workers earning a living and the fund was meant to offset this.

The scheme prompted widespread criticism from some unions, especially the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union whose more than 10 000 members at Ford, General Motors and Volkswagen had been on strike.

Naawu claimed the scheme would largely benefit white car workers who did not support their wage demands and were members of an all-white union.

Some employers feared the fund could create an expensive precedent

Manpower Department officials saw the scheme as revolutionary in South Africa.

Star 23/11/82 (30)

Four-month wait for unemployment benefit

A family man who applied for unemployment insurance fund benefits in July has waited in vain for payment for almost four months because of a backlog of applications at the Department of Manpower.

Mr F Beyers, of the department, said there were "staff shortages as there are staff shortages in any government department."

He said Mr Solomon Lyners's application would be processed for payment soon.

"We deal with thousands of applications. Sometimes there are 13 000 applicants," Mr Beyers said.

"Some of the staff at the department work overtime processing applications and some also work eight hours on Sunday."

Mr Lyners said his wife had taken a temporary job to pay for food and rent while he stayed home with their child.

"When I went to the labour office in Eldorado Park to sign the register on Friday I was told that my payment was coming through and I should expect it soon," he said.

"The assistant asked me why I looked for outside help concerning my application."

The Star contacted the labour office 11 days ago about Mr Lyners's application.

Mr Beyers said that, when Mr Lyners signed the register again, "he will be asked to come and see me. And you can publish that."

SECTION A, Q. 3+4

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
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4 RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, November 23, 1982

301

Unemployment insurance payout increases by 66%

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

PAY-OUTS from the Unemployment Insurance Fund increased by a huge 66,4% between September last year and September this year, according to the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner's office in Pretoria.

This, according to economists, is another clear symptom of the country's growing unemployment problem, which, they say, can only worsen over the next 12 months.

In September last year payouts totalled R2 909 391. This increased by R1 932 172 to R4 841 563 in September this year.

In March this year beneficiaries were paid R3 503 944.

At the end of September the fund's total investements, through the Public Debt Commissioners, amounted to R246 645 607.

In the 12-month period the number of beneficiaries increased from 25 075 to 32 215.

The head of the Economic Research Bureau at the University of Stellenbosch, Professor J L Sadie, said even if the recession continued to worsen as it was expected to — the number of white workers unemployed next year was unlikely to exceed 1%.

"And this is considered an over-employment situation in Western countries."

In the 1977 recession the number of blacks unemployed (as officially defined) totalled 630 000. The number of workless blacks could, therefore, be expected to rise at least to this level next year.

Most of them would not be entitled to claims on the Unemployment Benefit Fund.

Trade unionists have criticised the Government's criteria for defining an "employed" worker as anyone who has worked for five hours or more in the previous seven days.

Labour leaders have consistently criticised the Government for "masking" the seriousness of the unemployment problem.

Recently University of the Witwatersrand researchers found the number of unemployed blacks in South Africa to be in excess of 3-million, and that poverty among blacks was increasing at an alarming rate.

NOTE CAREFULLY

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Retrenched workers' fund call to be considered

Mercury 27/11/82

Labour Reporter

THE Department of Manpower is to consider an appeal made by the Black Allied Workers' Union for a fund to be set up to help retrenched workers weather the recession.

In its memorandum to the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, the union appealed that excess Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) moneys be used to ensure that laid-off workers received a 'regular flow of income' throughout the present economic 'illness'.

During the Eastern Cape motor strikes in July, Mr Botha set up a R2 000 000 fund with UIF money to assist non-strikers.

The union, whose members were affected by the recent Iscor retrenchments, said the workers were victims of the countrywide economic slowdown and had no other source of income except UIF.

'We also believe that economically active persons who have been laid off should be protected from the social hazards to which they are likely to be exposed.'

The Director-General of the department, Dr Piet van der Merwe, said yesterday the memorandum would be considered by both the department and the Unemployment Insurance Board.

UIF money may never be used for non-strikers

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE Government's plan to use R2-million of Unemployment Insurance Fund money to help motor workers who do not want to take part in strikes, which sparked a major row earlier this year, may never be implemented.

This emerged from a telephone interview with the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, yesterday, in which he said the money would be used "only if a similar situation to this year's Eastern Cape motor industry strikes arises again".

And even then, he said, the authorities would only use the money if they failed in attempts to have non-strikers placed in jobs.

After the scheme was announced, official sources said the Department of Manpower was expected to begin devising rules for implementing the scheme. But Dr Van der Merwe said yesterday no rules would be devised.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, announced earlier this year that the Unemployment Insurance Board had decided to set aside R2-million for motor workers who wanted to work but could not because other workers were on strike.

This followed a two-week strike in the Eastern Cape by at least 10 000 black and coloured members of Fosatu's National Automobile and Allied Workers Union.

During the strike, the Iron, Steel and Allied Workers' Union, the biggest union in the all-white Confederation of Labour, claimed many of its members were forced to live on charity because the strike had closed motor plants.

It asked that UIF money be allocated to its members to help tide them over, a request which led to Mr Botha's announcement.

The plan was attacked by unionists and by Eastern Cape motor employers, who said it would be impossible for them to distinguish between workers who wanted to strike and those who did not.

They said they would refuse to attempt this.

Dr Van der Merwe said yesterday the R2-million was still available if needed.

But he said the plan was devised to "meet a specific situation" and would only be implemented if this arose again.

NOW YOU SEE THEM

301 FM 10/12/82

Lost: 190 000 unemployed people. Found: 800 000 workers with jobs. Adding the two figures produces the specious notion that the true level of unemployment in Britain may be nearly 1m less than was thought.

That, however, depends on what one thought were the real totals of those in jobs and those on the dole. In terms of the rate of unemployment, the difference is not much. It is either 13% or 12,4%. Either way, it is still rising and likely to get worse.

The lost and found figures for the workless and the workers have emerged from two sources in Britain. One is a new, cost-saving method of counting the numbers of unemployed. Until this month, to be counted as jobless you had to register in two places — at one office for social security benefits and at another (a job centre or careers office) as somebody looking for work. Getting the total of those claiming benefits was simple enough — it went into a computer. But the cross "check" on people seeking employment was done manually, involving 1 350 civil servants at a cost of £10m/year.

By switching to the social security computer count, the UK Department of Labour has found confirmation of the fact that more people register as work seekers than those who claim the dole. So the new-look figures show that in October, instead of the "headline" figure of nearly 3,3m unemployed, there were 246 000 fewer. In November, the discrepancy was 190 000.

Such refinements were of small comfort to the extra 14 018 people who joined the dole queues in November, when the new method total reached 3,06m.

The "finding" of 800 000 with jobs was an even more remarkable achievement. Britain calculates the size of its workforce on the basis of a survey carried out every two years. Until this week, it had been assumed there was a "hidden" army of people out of work because the known number of layoffs and redundancies — 1,7m between 1979 and 1981 — exceeded the increase in published unemployment figures.

However, the number of people who are self-employed or those who work in service industries for small firms (local shops, dry cleaners and so on) is derived only from the biennial survey. The latest, carried out last year, shows that some 800 000 have been in work all along, rather than having lost their jobs but not registered as unemployed,. Of these, 200 000 are self-employed with the rest holding jobs in new small service sector firms.

The implication is that the official estimate of 22,2m people in work in the UK will have to be revised upwards to 23m — although there is no way of knowing how many more "lost jobs" have been offset in the same way. On the latest figures, the total of redundancies this year has exceeded the rise in recorded unemployment by 300 000.

□ Discovery of these "disappeared ones" also throws out estimates of the UK's gross domestic product. Because the value of service industries' output is measured by the numbers of people employed, the figures for 1981 may have to be revised upwards by between 1%-2%. That may help explain why UK consumer spending had held up as well as it has in spite of the recession.

Appeal for fund to aid retrenched workers rejected

Labour Reporter

THE Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, Mr E E Radue, has turned down an appeal for a fund to be set up to help retrenched workers weather the recession because it would amount to 'preferential' treatment being given to black workers hit by the downturn in the economy.

This comes at a time when the Black Sash Advice Office reports that unemployed workers in Natal are having to wait up to eight months before their benefits are paid out.

The Black Allied Workers' Union had appealed to the Department of Manpower to use excess UIF moneys to ensure that laid-off black workers received a 'regular flow of income' throughout the present economic 'illness'.

Earlier this year, after an appeal by an all-white motor union, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, set aside R2 000 000 from the UIF for motor workers in the Eastern Cape who wanted to work but could not do so because of the strikes.

According to figures released by the Manpower Department yesterday, at the end of last year the UIF had invested R247 million whereas only R88 million was paid out last year.

In his letter to the union, Mr Radue said: 'While this office has sympathy with the request' the Unemployment Insurance Act did not provide for special payments of benefits to unemployed.

However, if it had been possible to introduce payments for black workers it would 'in any event discriminate against unemployed persons of the other population groups as well as applicants for illness and maternity benefits', he said.

'It will amount to preferential treatment being given to black workers who are unemployed as a result of the downfall in the economy.'

Mr Radue said it should be borne in mind that the Act was 'benevolent by nature' and that every effort was being made by the department to process applications for benefits as speedily as possible so as 'to reduce cases of hardship to the absolute minimum'.

ONE section only. Section A

(301)

Natal UIF boss explains payout difficulties

Mercury 11/12/82

Labour Reporter

THE Natal Divisional Commissioner in charge of Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits, Mr D P Liebenberg, says the majority of delays in paying out benefits are caused by information not being readily available or by application forms not being filled in correctly.

This follows reports by the Black Sash Advice Office in Durban that workers were waiting up to eight months for their UIF money.

It was learned yesterday that a worker retrenched in April, who has been signing his UIF application form every two weeks since then, has not yet received any benefits.

And former Alusaf employees in Richards Bay, who were dismissed after a strike earlier this year, said they had not yet received their unemployment money.

Mr Liebenberg admitted that certain officials, particularly in the rural areas, did not observe the correct procedures for UIF applications.

'A departmental official in the past has been sent round to the different areas to teach them what to do. But there are so many changes of staff that it is virtually impossible to keep them informed.'

The head of the local Black Sash Advice Office, Mrs Jill Nicholson, said there had been 'a steady decline' in the handling of UIF payouts, which was reaching 'crisis point'.

'The office has been full of people from as far as Bulwer and Newcastle who have been waiting at least six months for their benefits,' she said.

Mr Liebenberg said the increasing number of retrenchments should not delay payments because the department had the authority to work overtime 'in order to get things up to date'.

'Should there be any difficulties, my department should be contacted and we will make every endeavour to sort the matter out,' he said.

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Date 24-10-78

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) B.Com

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SOCIAL SECURITY — ~~WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION~~ UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

1983

JANUARY — DEC.

301 May 1983

REPUBLIC OF BOPHUTHATSWANA
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND
CO-ORDINATION
PRIVATE BAG X2040
MAFIKENG
8670

REPUBLIEK VAN BOPHUTHATSWANA
DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG
EN KOÖRDINERING
PRIVAATSAK X2040
MAFIKENG
8670

The Republic of Bophuthatswana established an unemployment insurance fund which came into operation on 6 December 1977 but the following persons do not benefit from unemployment insurance:

Persons from Bophuthatswana who enter the R S A to work there and who upon the termination of their contracts of employment are required to leave the R S A. These persons are border commuters and migrant workers.

However, some of the abovementioned workers do enjoy unemployment insurance benefits because these workers and their employers in the R S A are paying contributions to the Bophuthatswana fund on a voluntary basis.

The Bophuthatswana unemployment insurance fund is financed as follows –

1. contributions by employers
2. contributions by workers
3. contribution by the Bophuthatswana Government.

To ensure that all the workers concerned will enjoy unemployment insurance benefits the Government of Bophuthatswana has agreed with the Government of the R S A that all the border commuters and migrant workers from Bophuthatswana and their employers in the R S A will contribute to the R S A fund as from 1 May 1983. All these monies will be paid over to the Bophuthatswana unemployment insurance fund.

Unemployment insurance benefits may be paid to unemployed persons who have lost their employment and for whom no suitable work is available. Benefits are also payable to persons who become unemployed through illness or pregnancy and to dependants of contributors who have died. The benefits payble will depend upon the length of service as well as other factors.

This means that from 1 May 1983 deductions will be made from the earnings of the workers mentioned above. These deductions will amount to 0,5 per cent of their earnings. For example, if he earns R100 per month, 50 cents per month will be deducted for unemployment insurance; if he earns R200 per month, one rand will be deducted per month. Deductions vary according to the earnings of workers and full details can be obtained from employers or from magistrates' offices in Bophuthatswana.

Now what happens to the border commuter or migrant worker who returns to Bophuthatswana after working under a contract of employment in the R S A and who cannot find or be offered suitable work? The Bophuthatswana unemployment insurance fund can pay them benefits so that they can eat while looking for employment.

The benefits that can be paid are 45 per cent of a worker's earnings. In other words, he can be paid R45 per month if he earned R100 per month or R90 per month if he earned R200 per month.

It is better to work than to draw benefits because it is better to earn R200 per month in salary than R90 per month in benefits.

The rates of deductions and benefits payable are the same as those of the RSA fund. As in the case of the RSA, deductions from the earnings of workers will not be made from and benefits will not be paid to farm workers and persons in domestic service.

Persons in Bophuthatswana who want to apply for benefits must do so at their nearest magistrate's office in Bophuthatswana and take their blue unemployment card with them, which must be obtained from the employer when employment is terminated.

It is important to note that the unemployment insurance fund is not a savings or provident or pension fund, but an insurance fund against unemployment.

Alhoewel die Republiek van Bophuthatswana 'n werkloosheidversekeringsfonds ingestel het wat op 6 Desember 1977 in werking getree het, deel die volgende persone nie in die voordele van werkloosheidversekering nie:

Persone van Bophuthatswana wat die RSA binnekom om daar te werk en wat by beëindiging van hul dienskontrakte verplig word om die RSA te verlaat. Hierdie persone is grenspendelaars en trekwerkers Sekere van die bogenoemde werkers geniet egter werkloosheidvoordele as gevolg van die feit dat dié werkers en hul werkgewers in die RSA op 'n vrywillige grondslag bydraes aan die Bophuthatswana fonds betaal.

Die Bophuthatswana werkloosheidversekeringsfonds word soos volg gefinansier:

1. bydraes deur werkgewers
2. bydraes deur werkers
3. bydrae deur die Bophuthatswana Regering.

Ten einde te verseker dat al die betrokke werkers werkloosheidversekeringsvoordele sal geniet het die Regering van Bophuthatswana met die Regering van die RSA ooreengekom dat al die grenspendelaars en trekwerkers vanaf Bophuthatswana en hul werkgewers in die RSA met ingang van 1 Mei 1983 tot die RSA fonds sal bydra. Al hierdie gelde sal aan die Bophuthatswana werkloosheidversekeringsfonds oorbetaal word.

Werkloosheidvoordele kan betaal word aan werklose persone wat hulle werk verloor het en vir wie geskikte werk nie beskikbaar is nie. Voordele is ook betaalbaar aan persone wat werkloos geraak het weens siekte of swangerskap en aan afhanklikes van bydraers wat doodgegaan het. Die voordele betaalbaar sal afhang van hoelank 'n persoon gewerk het sowel as ander faktore.

Dit beteken dat aftrekkings vanaf 1 Mei 1983 van die verdienste van die werkers hierbo genoem gemaak sal word. Hierdie aftrekkings sal 0,5 persent van hulle verdienste beloop. Byvoorbeeld, as hy R100 per maand verdien, sal 50 sent ten opsigte van werkloosheidversekering afgetrek word; as hy R200 per maand verdien sal een rand per maand afgetrek word. Aftrekkings verskil volgens die verdienstes van werkers en volle besonderhede kan vanaf werkgewers of van magistrate in Bophuthatswana verkry word.

Nou wat gebeur met die werker wat in Bophuthatswana werk en sy werk verloor of die grenspendelaar of trekwerker wat na Bophuthatswana terugkeer nadat hy onder 'n dienskontrak in die RSA gewerk het en nie geskikte werk verkry of aangebied kan word nie? Die Bophuthatswana werkloosheidversekeringsfonds kan voordele aan hulle betaal sodat hulle kan eet terwyl hulle werk soek.

Die voordele wat betaal kan word is 45 persent van 'n werker se verdienste. Met ander woorde, hy kan R45 per maand betaal word indien hy R100 per maand verdien het of R90 per maand as hy R200 per maand verdien het.

Dit is beter om te werk as om voordele te trek want dit is beter om R200 per maand se salaris te verdien as R90 per maand se voordele.

Die koers van aftrekkings vir voordele betaalbaar is dieselfde as dié van die RSA fonds. Soos in die geval van die RSA, sal aftrekkings nie gemaak word van die verdienste van werkers en voordele sal nie betaal word aan plaaswerkers en persone in huishoudelike diens nie.

Persone in Bophuthatswana wat om voordele wil aansoek doen moet by hulle naaste magistraatskantoor in Bophuthatswana aanklop en hulle blou werkloosheidkaart saamneem. Hierdie kaart moet aan die werker gegee word deur sy werkgewer by beëindiging van diens.

Dit is belangrik om kennis te neem dat die werkloosheidversekeringsfonds nie 'n spaar- of voorsienings- of pensioenfonds is nie maar 'n versekeringsfonds teen werkloosheid.

REPABOLEKI YA BOPHUTHATSWANA

LEFAPHA LA BADIRI LE TSHWARAGANYO

KGETSANPOSO X2040
MAFIKENG
8670

Repaboleki ya Bophuthatswana e tlhomile letlole la enšorense ya botlhokatiro le le tsentsweng mo tirisong ka 6 Sedimonthole 1977, fela batho ba ba letelang ga ba na tshiamelo mo ensorenseng ya botlhokatiro:

Batho ba ba tswang Bophuthatswana ba ya R.A.B. go dira koo le ba morago ga bokhutlo jwa dikgolagano tsa bone tsa tiro, ba tshwanetseng to tswa mo R.A.B.

Batho bao ke batheogedi ba melelwane le badiri ba bafaladi.

Le gale, bangwe ba badiri ba ba boletsweng fa godimo, ba bona ditshiamelo tša ensorense ya botlhokatiro gonne badiri bao le bathapi ba bone kwa R.A.B., ba ntshetsa letlole la Bophtuthatswana dikabelo ka go ithaopa ga bone.

Letloe la enšorense ya botlhokatiro la Bophuthatswana le tlamelwa ka madi jaana:—

1. Dikabelo tsa bathapi;
2. Dikabelo tsa badiri;
3. Kabelo ya Mmuso wa Bophuthatswana.

Go tlhomamisa gore badiri botlhe ba ba amegang ba bone ditshiamelo tsa enšorense ya botlhokatiro, Mmuso wa Bophuthtatswana o dumalane le Mmuso wa R.A.B. gore batheogedi botlhe ba melelwane le badiri ba bafaladi ba ba tswang Bophtuthatswana le bathapi ba bone mo R.A.B., ba tla ntshetsa letlole la R.A.B. dikabelo go tloga ka 1 Motsheganong 1983. Madi ao otlhe a tla fetisediwa mo letloleng la enšorense ya botlhokatiro la Bophuthatswana.

Ditshiamelo tsa enšorense ya botlhokatiro, di ka nna tsa duelwa batho ba ba tlhokang tiro, ba ba latlhegetsweng ke ditiro tsa bone le bao go senang tiro e e ba lebaneng. Ditshiamelo di duelwa gape batho ba ba twang mo tirong ka ntlha ya bolwetse kgotsa go ithwala le batsholwa ba baabedi ba ba suleng. Ditshiamelo tse di duelwang di tla laolwa ke boleele jwa tirelo gammogo le mabaka a mangwe.

Se, se raya gore go tloga ka 1 Motsheganong 1983, to tla gogwa dikabelo go tswa mo dituelong tsa badiri ba ba boletsweng fa godimo. Dikabelo tse di gogwang di tla nna diphesente tse 0,5 tsa dituelo tsa bone.

Go naya sekao, fa a amogela R100,00 ka kgwedi, disente tse 50 ka kgwedi di tla gogelwa enšorense ya botlhokatiro; fa a amogela R200,00 ka kgwedi, ranta e le nngwe e tla gogwa ka kgwedi. Dikabelo tse di gogwang di tla fapafapaana go ya ka dituelo tsa badiri mme dintlha tse di tletseng di ka bonwa mo bathaping kgotsa mo dikantorong tsa bo-Magiseterata mo Bophuthatswana.

Jaanong go diragala go diragala eng ka motheogedi wa molelwane kgotsa modiri wa mofaladi yo o boelang kwa Bophuthatswana morago ga go dira ka kgolagano ya tiro kwa R.A.B. le yo o sa kgoneng go bona tiro e e lebaneng?

Letlole la enšorense ya botlhokatiro la Bophuthatswana le ka ba amogedisa ditshiamelo gore ba nne ba je, ba sa ntse ba batla tiro.

Ditshiamelo tse di ka amogedisiwang ke diphesente tse 45 tsa tuelo ya modiri. Ka mafoko a mangwe, o ka amogedisiwa R45 ka kgewdi fa a duelwa R100,00 ka kgwedi kgotsa R90,00 ka kgwedi fa a ne a amogela R200,00 ka kgewdi.

Go botoka go dira go na le go amogedisiwa ditshiamelo gonne go botoka go amogela tuelo ya R200,00 ka kgwedi go na le go amogedisiwa ditshiamelo tsa R90 ka kgwedi.

Dikabelo tse di gogiwang le ditshiamelo tse di amogedisiwang di tshwana le tsa letlole la R.A.B. Jaaka kwa R.A.B., dikabelo tse di gogwang mo dituelong tsa badiri le ditshiamelo tse di duelwang, ga di ne di gogwa kgotsa go duelwa badiri ba dipolase le badiredi ba malapa.

Batho ba mo Bophuthatswana ba ba ratang go dira kopo ya ditshiamelo ba tshwanetsi go dira jalo kwa dikantorong tsa Bomagiseterata tse di gaufi nabo mo Bophuthatswana mme ba tshwanetse go tsaya dikarata tsa bone tse ditala tsa botlhokatiro, tse di tshwanetseng go bonwa mo mothaping fa tiro e khutlisiwa.

Go tlhokega gore go lemogwe gore letlole la enšorense, ya botlhokatiro ga se letlole la polokelo kgotsa letlole la pabalelo kgotsa letlole la phensene, mme ke ketlole la enšorense kgatlhanong le botlhokatiro.

Pretoria Printers

REPUBLIC OF VENDA
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRIVATE BAG X2249
SIBASA
VENDA

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

As the Republic of Venda has up to now had no unemployment insurance fund the following persons do not benefit from unemployment insurance:

1. Persons who live and work in Venda.
2. Persons from Venda who enter the RSA to work there and who upon the termination of their contracts of employment are required to leave the RSA. These persons are border commuters and migrant workers.

To remedy this position the Government of Venda has established an unemployment insurance fund which will come into operation on 1 May 1983. After that date the abovementioned workers can also enjoy unemployment insurance benefits which may be paid to unemployed persons who have lost their employment and for whom no suitable work is available. Benefits are also payable to persons who become unemployed through illness or pregnancy and to dependants of contributors who have died. The benefits payable will depend upon the length of service as well as upon other factors.

The Venda unemployment insurance fund will be financed as follows:

1. contributions by employers
2. contributions by workers
3. contribution by the Venda Government.

As far as border commuters and migrant workers are concerned, the Government of Venda has agreed with the Government of the RSA that these workers and their employers in the RSA will contribute to the RSA fund. All these moneys will be paid over to the Venda unemployment insurance fund.

This means that from 1 May 1983 deductions will be made from the earnings of the workers mentioned above. These deductions will amount to 0,5 per cent of their earnings. For example, if he earns R100 per month, 50 cents per month will be deducted for unemployment insurance; if he earns R200 per month, one rand will be deducted per month. Deductions vary according to the earnings of workers and full details can be obtained from employers or from Magistrates' offices in Venda.

Now what happens to the worker who works in Venda and loses his job or the border commuter or migrant worker who returns to Venda after working under a contract of employment in the RSA and who cannot find or be offered suitable work? The Venda unemployment insurance fund can pay them benefits so that they can eat while looking for employment.

The benefits that can be paid are 45 per cent of a worker's earnings. In other words, he can be paid R45 per month if he earned R100 per month or R90 per month if he earned R200 per month.

It is better to work than to draw benefits because it is better to earn R200 per month in salary than R90 per month in benefits.

The rates of deductions and benefits payable are the same as those of the RSA fund. As in the case of the RSA, deductions from the earnings of workers will not be made from and benefits will not be paid to farm workers and persons in domestic service.

Persons in Venda who want to apply for benefits must do so at their nearest Magistrate's office in Venda and take their unemployment card with them. This card must be given to the worker by his employer upon termination of service.

It is important to note that the unemployment insurance fund is not a savings or provident or pension fund, but an insurance fund against unemployment.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

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RIPHABUḼIKI YA VENḌA
MUHASHO WA ZWA MUMO

PRIVATE BAG 2249
SIBASA
VENḌA

NDINDAKHOMBO YA U SHAYA MUSHUMO

Vhunga Riphabuḽiki ya Venḓa u swika zwino yo vha i si na tshikwama tsha ndindakhombo ya u shaya mushumo vhathu vha tevhelaho a vha wani mbuelo kha ndindakhombo ya u shaya mushumo.

1. Vhathu vhane vha dzula Venḓa vha shuma hone
2. Vhathu vhane vha dzula Venḓa vha ya R.S.A. u shuma hone ha ri musi konṱiraka dzavho dzi tshi fhela vha humbela u ṱuwa R.S.A. Vhathu avha ndi vhane vha pfuka mikano ḓuvha ḽiṅwe na ḽiṅwe na vhomuitashango.

U lulamisa tshiimo itshi Muvhuso wa Venḓa wo bveledza tshikwama tsha ndindakhombo ya u shaya mushumo tshine tsha ḓo shuma nga 1 ḽa Shundunthule 1983. U bva kha datumu iyo vhashumi vho bulwaho afho nṱha vha nga kona-vho u wana mbuelo dza ndindakhombo ya u shaya mushumo dzine dza nga badelwa vhathu vho fhelelwaho nga mushumo na vhane vha sa athu wana mushumo wo vha teaho. Mbuelo dzi dovha hafhu dza badelwa vhathu vha shayaho mushumo nga u lwala kana vhukole na vhaunḓiwa vha muunḓi o lovhaho e mutikedzi. Mbuelo dzi badelwaho dzi ḓo bva kha uri mushumi o thoma lini kathihi na kha dziṅwe thikhedzo.

Tshikwama tsha Venḓa tsha ndindakhombo ya u shaya mushumo tshi ḓo tikedzwa nga nḓila i tevhelaho:—

1. Thikhedzo nga vhatholi
2. Thikhenzo nga vhashumi
3. Thikhedzo nga Muvhuso wa Venḓa

Zwi tshi ḓa kha vhapfuki vha mikano vha ḓuvha ḽiṅwe na ḽiṅwė na vhomuitashango, Muvhuso wa Venḓa na wa R.S.A. yo ita pfano ya uri vhashumi avha na vhatholi vhavho vha re R.S.A. vha tikedze kha tshikwama tsha R.S.A. Tshelede idzi dzoṱhe dzi ḓo pfukiselwa kha tshikwama tsha u shaya mushumo tsha Venḓa.

Izwi zwi amba uri u bva 1 Shundunthule 1983 hu ḓo itwa ṱhuso kha miholo ya vhashumi vho bulwaho afho nṱha. Ṱhuso idzi dzi ḓo vha 0,5 kha ḓana kha miholo yavho. Tsumbo; arali a tshi hola R100 nga nẅedzi, Hu ḓo ṱuswa 50 sente nga ṅwedzi, ya ndindakhombo ya u shaya mushumo; arali a tshi hola R200; hu ḓo ṱuswa rannda nthihi nga ṅwedzi. Ṱhuso dzi fhambana hu tshi tevhedzwa miholo ya vhashumi na uri zwidodombedzwa zwoṱhe zwi nga kona u wanala kha vhatholi kana ofisini dza Vho Madzhisiṱaraṱa vha Venḓa.

Zwino hu bvelela mini kha muthu a shumaho Venḓa a fhelelwa nga mushumo kana mupfuki wa mikano wa misi kana muitashango ane a vhuya Venḓa nga murahu ha musi konṱiraka yawe R.S.A. yo fhela na hone ane a si kone u wana kana u ṋewa mushumo wo mu teaho? Tshikwama tsha ndindakhombo ya u shaya mushumo tsha Venḓa tshi nga kona u vha badela mbuelo uri vha kone u ḽa vha tshi kha ḓi ṱoḓa mushumo.

Mbuelo dzine dza nga kona u badelwa ndi 45 tsha ḓana tsha muholo wa mushumi. Nga maṅwe maipfi, ndi uri a nga badelwa R45,00 nga ṅwedzi arali o vha a tshi hola R100 kana R90 nga ṅwedzi arali o vha a tshi hole R200 nga ṅwedzi.

Ndi khwine u shuma hu nau wana mbuelo, ngauri u hola muholo wa R200 nga ṅwedzi zwi khwine u fhira u wana mbuelo ya R90 nga ṅwedzi.

Phimo ya ṱhoso na ku badelele kwa mbuelo zwi a fana na zwa tshikwama tsha R.S.A. sa zwine zwa khou itwa R.S.A., ṱhuso kha miholo ya vhashumi na mbadelo dza mbuelo a dzi nga ḓo itwa kha vhashumi vha bulasini na vha miṱani.

Vhathu vha Venḓa vhane vha ṱoḓa u humbela mbuelo vha fanela u ita ngauralo vha na garaṱa yavho ya u shaya mushumo Venda kha ofisi ya Madzhisiṱaraṱa wa tsini. Garata iyi i fanela u ṋewa mushimi nga mutholi wawe musi a tshi litsha mushumo.

Ndi tshithu tshihulwane u ḓivha uri tshikwama tsha ndindakhombo ya u shaya mushumo a si tshikwama tsha bannga tsengedzela kana mbulungelo ya matshelo kana phensheni, fhedzi-ha tshi tou vha tshikwama tsha ndindakhombo ya u shaya mushumo.

ZWO BVISWA NGA MUHASHO WA ZWA MUNO

REPUBLIC OF CISKEI
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER UTILISATION

PRIVATE BAG X514
ZWELITSHA
5608

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

As the Republic of Ciskei has up to now had no unemployment insurance fund the following persons do not benefit from unemployment insurance:

1. Persons who live and work in Ciskei.
2. Persons from Ciskei who enter the RSA to work there and who upon the termination of their contracts of employment are required to leave the RSA. These persons are border commuters and migrant workers.

To remedy this position the Government of Ciskei has established an unemployment insurance fund which will come into operation on 1 May 1983. After that date the abovementioned workers can also enjoy unemployment insurance benefits which may be paid to unemployed persons who have lost their employment and for whom no suitable work is available. Benefits are also payable to persons who become unemployed through illness or pregnancy and to dependants of contributors who have died. The benefits payable will depend upon the length of service as well as upon other factors.

The Ciskeian unemployment insurance fund will be financed as follows:

1. contributions by employers
2. contributions by workers
3. contribution by the Ciskei Government.

As far as border commuters and migrant workers are concerned, the Government of Ciskei has agreed with the Government of the RSA that these workers and their employers in the RSA will contribute to the RSA fund. All these moneys will be paid over to the Ciskeian unemployment insurance fund.

This means that from 1 May 1983 deductions will be made from the earnings of the workers mentioned above. These deductions will amount to 0,5 per cent of their earnings. For example, if he earns R100 per month, 50 cents per month will be deducted for unemployment insurance; if he earns R200 per month, one rand will be deducted per month. Deductions vary according to the earnings of workers and full details can be obtained from employers or from Magistrates' offices in Ciskei.

Now what happens to the worker who works in Ciskei and loses his job or the border commuter or migrant worker who returns to Ciskei after working under a contract of employment in the RSA and who cannot find or be offered suitable work? The Ciskeian unemployment insurance fund can pay them benefits so that they can eat while looking for employment.

The benefits that can be paid are 45 per cent of a worker's earnings. In other words, he can be paid R45 per month if he earned R100 per month or R90 per month if he earned R200 per month.

It is better to work than to draw benefits because it is better to earn R200 per month in salary than R90 per month in benefits.

The rates of deductions and benefits payable are the same as those of the RSA fund. As in the case of the RSA, deductions from the earnings of workers will not be made from and benefits will not be paid to farm workers and persons in domestic service.

Persons in Ciskei who want to apply for benefits must do so at their nearest Magistrate's office in Ciskei and take their unemployment card with them. This card must be given to the worker by his employer upon termination of service.

It is important to note that the unemployment insurance fund is not a savings or provident or pension fund, but an insurance fund against unemployment.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER UTILISATION

I-INSHORENSI YOKUNGAQESHWA: IRIPHABLIKI YECISKEI

Nanjengoko iRiphabiliki yeCiskei ukuzokuthi ga ngoku ibingenayo ingxowa-mali yeinshorensi yokungaqeshwa aba bantu balandelayo akukho luncedo balufamanayo kwi-inshorensi yokungaqeshwa:

1. Abantu abahlala nabasebenza eCiskei.
2. Abantu abasuka eCiskei baye kwiRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika bayokusebenza khona nabathi zakuphela iimvumelwano zabo zomsebenzi kufuneke ukuba baphume kwiRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika. Aba bantu ngabantu abathi bawele imida ukuya nokubuya emisebenzini kunye nabo bangamagoduka.

Ukuze kube nokulungiswa le meko uRhulumente weCiskei uye waseka ingxowa-mali yeinshorensi yokungaqeshwa eya kuthi iqualise ukusebenza ngomhla woku-1 kuMeyi 1983. Emva kwaloo mhla aba basebenzi bakhankanywe ngentla apha nabo bangaxhamla amalungelo einshorensi yokungaqeshwa angathi ahlawulwe kubantu abangasebenziyo abathe baphulukana nemisebenzi yabo abangafumani misebenzi ibafaneleyo. Amalungelo ayahlawulwa nakubantu abathi bangabi nakuqeshwa ngenxa yengulo okanye ngenxa yokukhulelwa kunye nakubantu abaxhomekeke kwabo babengabarhumi baza basweleka. Amalungelo ahlawulwayo aya kuxhomekeka ebudeni benkonzo yomsebenzi nakwezinye iimeko.

Ingxowa-mali yeCiskei yokungaqeshwa iya kuxhaswa nemali ngolu hlobo lulandelayo:

1. imirhumo evela kubaqeshi
2. imirhumo evela kubasebenźi
3. imirhumo evela kuRhulumente weCiskei.

Kwimeko yabantu abathi bawele imida ukuya nokubuya emisebenzini kunye nabo bangamagoduka, uRhulumente weCiskei uye waveumelana noRhulumente weRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika okokuba aba basebenzi kunye nabaqeshi babo kwiRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika baya kurhuma kwingxowa-mali yeRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika. Zonke ezi mali ziya kuhlawulwa kwingxowa-mali yeCiskei yeinshorensi yokungaqeshwa.

Kuthethe ke ngoko ukuba ukususela ngomhla woku-1 kuMeyi 1983 kuya kuthi kuxhuzulwe imivuzo yabasebenzi abakhankanywe ngasentla. Oko kuxhuzulweyo kuya kufikelela kwi-0,5 yepesenti yemivuzo yabo. Umzekelo, ukuba umsebenzi ufumana i-R100 ngenyanga, ama-50 eesenti ngenyanga aya kuxhuzulwa i-inshorensi yokungaqeshwa; ukuba ufumana ama-R200 ngenyanga, kuya kuxhuzulwa irandi enye ngenyanga.

Imali exhuzulwayo ithi yahluka-hluke ngokwemivuzo yabasebenzi yaye iinkcukacha ngokuzeleyo zingafumaneka kubaqeshi okanye kwiiofisi zooMantyi apha eCiskei.

Ke ngoku ke kuthi kwenzeke ntoni kumsebenzi osebenza eCiskei aze aphulukane nomsebenzi wakhe okanye loo msebenzi uwela imida ukuya nokubuya emsebenzini okanye oligoduka othi abuyele eCiskei emva kokusebenza phantsi kwemvumelwano yomsebenzi kwiRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika nongenakufumana msenbenzi ufanelekileyo? Ingxowa-mali yeCiskei yeinshorensi yokungaqeshwa ingabahlawula amalungelo abo ukuze babe besitya lo gama basafuna umsebenzi.

Amalungelo anokuhlawulwa ngama-45 epesenti omvuzo womsebenzi. Ngamanya amazwi angahlawulwa ama-R45 ngenyanga ukuba ebefumana i-R100 ngenyanga okanye ama-R90 ngenyanga ukuba ebefumana ama-R200 ngenyanga.

Kungcono ukusebenza kunokuba umntu afumane amalungelo kuba kubhetele ukufumana ama-R200 ngenyanga engumvuzo kunokufumana ama-R90 ngenyanga njengamalungelo.

Imilinganiselo yeemali ezixhizulwayo kwakunye namalungelo ahlawulwayo iyafana naleyo yengxowa-mali yeRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika. NjengakwiRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika iimali ezixhuzulwayo kwimivuzo yabasebenzi aziyi kwenziwa yaye namalungelo engayi kuhlawulwa kubasebenzi basefama kunye nabantu abangabasebenzi basemakhaya.

Abantu abaseCiskei abafuna ukwenza izicelo zokufumana amalungelo mabakwenze oko kwiofisi kaMantyi ekufutshane kubo apha eCiskei baze beze nekhadi lokungaqeshwa. Eli khadi malinikwe umsebenzi ngumqeshi wakhe isakufikelela esiphelweni inkonzo yakhe.

Kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuba ingxowa-mali yeinshorensi yokungaqeshwa asiyongxowa-mali yokugcina imali okanye eyamalungiselelo ekamva okanye eyomhlala-phantsi koko yingxowa-mali yeinshorensi yokungaqeshwa.

Isebe lokuSetyenziswa kwaMandla oLuntu

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Pretoria Printers

REPUBLIC OF TRANSKEI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

As the Republic of Transkei has up to now had no unemployment insurance fund the following persons do not benefit from unemployment insurance:

1. Persons who live and work in Transkei.
2. Persons from Transkei who enter the RSA to work there and who upon the termination of their contracts of employment are required to leave the RSA. These persons are border commuters and migrant workers.

To remedy this position the Government of Transkei has established an unemployment insurance fund which will come into operation on 1 May 1983. After that date the abovementioned workers can also enjoy unemployment insurance benefits which may be paid to unemployed persons who have lost their employment and for whom no suitable work is available. Benefits are also payable to persons who become unemployed through illness or pregnancy and to dependants of contributors who have died. The benefits payable will depend upon the length of service as well as upon other factors.

The Transkeian unemployment insurance fund will be financed as follows:

1. contributions by employers
2. contributions by workers
3. contribution by the Transkei Government.

As far as border commuters and migrant workers are concerned, the Government of Transkei has agreed with the Government of the RSA that these workers and their employers in the RSA will contribute to the RSA fund. All these moneys will be paid over to the Transkeian unemployment insurance fund.

This means that from 1 May 1983 deductions will be made from the earnings of the workers mentioned above. These deductions will amount to 0,5 per cent of their earnings. For example, if he earns R100 per month, 50 cents per month will be deducted for unemployment insurance; if he earns R200 per month, one rand will be deducted per month. Deductions vary according to the earnings of workers and full details can be obtained from employers or from District Commissioners' offices in Transkei.

Now what happens to the worker who works in Transkei and loses his job or the border commuter or migrant worker who returns to Transkei after working under a contract of employment in the RSA and who cannot find or be offered suitable work? The Transkeian unemployment insurance fund can pay them benefits so that they can eat while looking for employment.

The benefits that can be paid are 45 per cent of a worker's earnings. In other words, he can be paid R45 per month if he earned R100 per month or R90 per month if he earned R200 per month.

It is better to work than to draw benefits because it is better to earn R200 per month in salary than R90 per month in benefits.

The rates of deductions and benefits payable are the same as those of the RSA fund. As in the case of the RSA, deductions from the earnings of workers will not be made from and benefits will not be paid to farm workers and persons in domestic service.

Persons in Transkei who want to apply for benefits must do so at their nearest District Commissioner's office in Transkei and take their unemployment card with them. This card must be given to the worker by his employer upon termination of service.

It is important to note that the unemployment insurance fund is not a savings or provident or pension fund, but an insurance fund against unemployment.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Pretoria Printers

I-INSHORENSI YOKUNGAQESHWA: IRIPHABLIKI YETRANSKEI

Nanjengoko iRiphabiliki yeTranskei ukuzokuthi ga ngoku ibingenayo ingxowa-mali yeinshorensi yokungaqueshwa aba bantu balandelayo akukho luncedo balufamanayo kwi-inshorensi yokungaqeshwa:

1. Abantu abahlala nabasebenza eTranskei.
2. Abantu abasuka eTranskei baye kwiRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika bayokusebenza khona nabathi zakuphela iimvumelwano zabo zomsebenzi kufuneke ukuba baphume kwiRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika. Aba bantu ngabantu abathi bawele imida ukuya nokubuya emisebenzini kunye nabo bangamagoduka.

Ukuze kube nokulungiswa le meko uRhulumente weTranskei uye waseka ingxowa-mali yeinshorensi yokungaqeshwa eya kuthi iqualise ukusebenza ngomhla woku-1 kuMeyi 1983. Emva kwaloo mhla aba basebenzi bakhankanywe ngentla apha nabo bangaxhamla amalungelo einshorensi yokungaqeshwa angathi ahlawulwe kubantu abangasebenziyo abathe baphulukana nemisebenzi yabo abangafumani misebenzi ibafaneleyo. Amalungelo ayahlawulwa nakubantu abathi bangabi nakuqeshwa ngenxa yengulo okanye ngenxa yokukhulelwa kunye nakubantu abaxhomekeke kwabo babengabarhumi baza basweleka. Amalungelo ahlawulwayo aya kuxhomekeka ebudeni benkonzo yomsebenzi nakwezinye iimeko.

Ingxowa-mali yeTranskei yokungaqeshwa iya kuxhaswa nemali ngolu hlobo lulandelayo:

1. imirhumo evela kubaqeshi
2. imirhumo evela kubasebenzi
3. imirhumo evela kuRhulumente weTranskei.

Kwimeko yabantu abathi bawele imida ukuya nokubuya emisebenzini kunye nabo bangamagoduka, uRhulumente weTranskei uye waveumelana noRhulumente weRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika okokuba aba basebenzi kunye nabaqeshi babo kwiRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika baya kurhuma kwingxowa-mali yeRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika. Zonke ezi mali ziya kuhlawulwa kwingxowa-mali ye Transkei yeinshorensi yokungaqeshwa.

Kuthethe ke ngoko ukuba ukususela ngomhla woku-1 kuMeyi 1983 kuya kuthi kuxhuzulwe imivuzo yabasebenzi abakhankanywe ngasentla. Oko kuxhuzulweyo kuya kufikelela kwi-0,5 yepesenti yemivuzo yabo. Umzekelo, ukuba umsebenzi ufumana i-R100 ngenyanga, ama-50 eesenti ngenyanga aya kuxhuzulwa i-inshorensi yokungaqeshwa; ukuba ufumana ama-R200 ngenyanga, kuya kuxhuzulwa irandi enye ngenyanga.

Imali exhuzulwayo ithi yahluka-hluke ngokwemivuzo yabasebenzi yaye iinkcukacha ngokuzeleyo zingafumaneka kubaqeshi okanye kwiiofisi Zabagunyaziswa Bezithili apha eTranskei.

Ke ngoku ke kuthi kwenzeke ntoni kumsebenzi osebenza eTranskei aze aphulukane nomsebenzi wakhe okanye loo msebenzi uwela imida ukuya nokubuya emsebenzini okanye oligoduka othi abuyele eTranskei emva kokusebenza phantsi kwemvumelwano yomsebenzi kwiRiphabliki yoMzantsi Afrika nongenakufumana msenbenzi ufanelekileyo? Ingxowa-mali yeTranskei yeinshorensi yokungaqeshwa ingabahlawula amalungelo abo ukuze babe besitya lo gama basafuna umsebenzi.

Amalungelo anokuhlawulwa ngama-45 epesenti omvuzo womsebenzi. Ngamanya amazwi angahlawulwa ama-R45 ngenyanga ukuba ebefumana i-R100 ngenyanga okanye ama-R90 ngenyanga ukuba ebefumana ama-R200 ngenyanga.

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Abantu abaseTranskei abafuna ukwenza izicelo zokufumana amalungelo mabakwenze oko kwiofisi Yomgunyaziswa Wesithili ekufutshane kubo apha eTranskei baze beze nekhadi lokungaqeshwa. Eli khadi malinikwe umsebenzi ngumqeshi wakhe isakufikelela esiphelweni inkonzo yakhe.

Kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuba ingxowa-mali yeinshorensi yokungaqeshwa asiyongxowa-mali yokugcina imali okanye eyamalungiselelo ekamva okanye eyomhlala-phantsi koko yingxowa-mali yeinshorensi yokungaqeshwa.

IKHUTSHWA LISEBE LEZANGAPHAKATI

Homeland UIF plan spelt out

Cape Times 4/4/83

301

Labour Reporter

MORE THAN 50 000 contract workers in the Western Cape will become contributors to an Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) again following the announcement by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, that Transkei, Ciskei and Venda have set up their own funds.

The vast majority of contract workers in the Western Cape are regarded as resident in Transkei and Ciskei and ceased to be contributors to the South African UIF when those homelands became independent, in 1976 and 1981 respectively.

Agreement

Mr Botha said the Unemployment Insurance Act had been amended in 1982 to make it possible for commuter and contract-worker contributions to be made to the UIF in South Africa and then transferred to funds in the independent homelands, once these funds had been set up.

Agreement had now been reached and contract and commuter workers would start contributing to the UIF from May 1. Employer and worker contribution rates and benefits would be the same as for the South African UIF. The only difference was that workers would "have to apply for benefits in their own states".

Mr Botha said employers would be furnished with full details as soon as possible and he appealed to them to co-operate fully by explaining the position to their workers "with a view to dispelling misgivings and obviating possible labour unrest".

"In addition, employers' organizations and trade unions will be fully informed and will be requested to explain the impending changes to their members," he said.

Problems

However, the General Workers Union, which has a large number of contract-worker members in the Peninsula, said it found the scheme "totally unacceptable" because there had been no consulation with workers.

Miss Di Cooper, assistant branch secretary of the GWU, said the problem had begun when workers were excluded from the fund in the first place without being consulted. Now they were being forced to return to the homelands if they wanted to draw benefits.

She said workers had also expressed suspicion at what would happen to their money if it was transferred to the control of homeland governments.

"These people work in South Africa. They should be entitled to adequate unemployment insurance falling under one South African UIF and should be allowed to claim their benefits where they wish."

Unions slam new UIF plan

Labour Correspondent

BLACK workers who are citizens of "independent" homelands will begin contributing again to the Unemployment Insurance Fund on May 1.

But, if they lose their jobs, they will not be entitled to claim their benefits from the South African fund — a stipulation which has been attacked by unionists.

Their contributions will be paid into funds set up by each of the "independent" homelands and unemployed workers will have to visit these areas in order to claim their benefits.

This is the implication of a recent announcement by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha.

The new system which will be introduced implements legislation which has already been passed by Parliament.

One of the results of homeland "independence" was that workers who were forced to be citizens of these territories were no longer allowed to contribute to or receive benefits from the UIF after a set period.

Government spokesmen said they would instead have to rely on unemployment funds set up by the "independent" homelands.

But, until now, only one of these territories — Bophuthatswana — has actually set up a fund and workers were left without any unemployment insurance.

The issue came to a head in late 1981 when workers in East London struck in protest at their imminent exclusion from the fund as a result of Ciskei "independence".

As a result, the Government agreed to allow these workers to resume contributions to the UIF — but only if the money they contributed was passed on to unemployment funds in the "independent" homelands.

Recently, Mr Botha announced that Transkei, Venda and Ciskei had now decided to establish unemployment funds, thus allowing this new system to come into effect. It is understood that these funds were set up after the intervention of the department.

But, when the law establishing the new system was debated in Parliament, PFP spokesmen expressed concern at the fact that there was no guarantee that the "independent" homeland funds would be properly administered.

And the Cape-Town based General Workers Union has also criticised the new system, which will force many thousands of workers to journey to these homelands to collect their unemployment insurance.

Unemployment payments highly emotive issue

CAPE TIMES 14/4/83 (301) 335 200

In his fortnightly discussion of labour affairs, PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK examines the new basis for unemployment insurance payments

THE labour unrest which led to the scrapping of the proposed preservation of pensions legislation was a clear indication that black workers feel strongly about what happens to the money that gets deducted from their pay.

For this reason the announcement by Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower, that hundreds of thousands of contract and commuter workers from the "independent" homelands will once again become contributors to an unemployment insurance fund (UIF) next month shapes as an important issue.

Given the current recession and the high levels of unemployment in the homelands, one would have expected the announcement to be welcomed by all concerned. Yet independent unions have warned of widespread worker dissatisfaction over this highly emotive issue.

These workers will be contributing to the South African UIF, but their money is to be transferred to UIFs set up in the homelands, where they must return if they want to claim benefits.

When Transkei, Bophutatswana, Venda and Ciskei opted for independence, commuter and contract workers became, technically, residents of a foreign country. As the Unemployment Insurance Act made no provision for such people, they lost their right to membership of the South African UIF.

Instead, the South African government offered the fledgling states the choice between a lump sum of R300 000 to set up their own UIFs, or the preservation of UIF benefits for three years after "independence". Only Bophutatswana set up its own fund, though with the difficulty that employers in South Africa were under no obligation to contribute to the fund.

Transkei contract workers, who make up the bulk of Cape Town's migrant work force, were cut off from UIF benefits after 1979. Thus, the many thousands of Transkei workers who have been retrenched and forced to return to the homelands in the current recession have had no unemployment insurance on which to fall back.

In addition, the Department of Manpower confirms, many employers have continued to deduct UIF contributions illegally from Transkei contract workers. Only when they lose their jobs do they find they are not eligible for the benefits.

In East London, confusion on the UIF issue reached comic proportions. The workforce there is divided into migrants from the Transkei, commuters from Mdantsane and Section 10 people from Duncan Village.

Nightmare

When the Ciskei took "independence" in 1981, all workers from Mdantsane working at Mdantsane were immediately cut off from the UIF, migrant workers from Transkei were not supposed to have been contributing since 1976, commuters were to stop contributing when their contracts came up for renewal during the year while their benefits were preserved until the end of 1984 and Section 10 residents were to continue contributing and receiving benefits from the South African UIF.

Theoretically, one employer could employ workers from all these categories in his workforce at the same time. He would probably need a sophisticated computer to calculate pay-day deductions.

Unions in East London such as the South African Allied Workers Union (Saawu) objected to the loss of UIF rights for their members and there were strike threats as workers demanded their UIF contributions back.

Mindful of possible labour unrest, the government last year passed legislation enabling workers from "foreign" countries to contribute to the South African UIF and have their monies transferred to funds in the homelands.

With these funds now established, the question arises as to what guarantees exist that they will be properly administered. Will the workers ever see their money if it is paid in South Africa and then transferred, say, to the Ciskei government?

The Cape Town-based General Workers Union has criticized the scheme for this very reason and adds that workers were not consulted. Emerging unions have condemned running the UIF on "apartheid" lines and demanded one South African UIF with workers being paid out where they want.

Yet the new scheme could well provide some measure of relief to contract workers, who are forced to return to the homelands anyway.

After all, there are large categories of workers who are completely excluded from the UIF and are even worse off than the contract workers. These include farm workers, domestic workers, railway workers, seasonal workers and casuals, in many cases people whose jobs are most vulnerable in a recession and who are most in need of unemployment insurance.

CAPE WIDE TREE) for the Mackenzie Library.
Problem — or domestic

8/4/83
301 RDM

FROM May 1, workers who are citizens of "independent" homelands will again contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

They were excluded from UIF when the homelands opted for independence, an issue which prompted strikes in the East Cape.

But, while their money will be paid into the UIF, it will then be relayed to separate UIFs set up by the "independent"

Correction to UIF report

Labour Correspondent

BLACK workers who are citizens of "independent homelands" will *not* have to return to these territories to collect Unemployment Insurance — as long as they have the right to stay permanently in the cities.

Yesterday, the Rand Daily Mail reported that a change to the Unemployment Insurance Act on May 1 would set up separate Unemployment Insurance Funds for three "independent homelands".

We reported that this would force all workers who are citizens of these areas to return to them to collect benefits.

However, it has been pointed out to the "Mail" that the new system will affect migrant workers and "frontier commuters" only.

SA won't contribute to Transkei UIF

301

DDiopaper 10/5/82

UMTATA — The SA government had declined to contribute to the Transkei Unemployment Insurance Fund but would look into the necessity of maintaining the viability of the fund, the Minister of the Interior, Chief D. D. P. Ndamase, said yesterday.

Piloting the Transkeian Unemployment Insurance Act Bill, chief Ndamase outlined how the fund would cover all Transkeians — including those working in foreign countries such as South Africa.

Chief Ndamase traced the unsatisfactory conditions since three years after independence when Transkeians stopped contributing to the fund.

Chief Ndamase said his department had investigated establishment of a fund immediately after independence but it had not been viable because it could not involve workers in a foreign country.

"It became evident that our efforts would only benefit a small section of the population and a fund established under those circumstances ran a great risk of becoming insolvent within a short time, leaving be hind aggrieved individuals and families whose hopes to draw benefits would have been shattered," he said.

His department had finally managed to get an arrangement with the South African authorities for a fund that would be financed from contributions by employees in Transkei, employers in Transkei, Transkeian employees in South Africa, employers of Transkeians in SA and by the Transkeian government on a percentage based on the total amount of the contributions over 12 months.

South Africa had indicated they would be prepared to donate machinery for processing payments and to second experienced personnel to assist and train Transkeians during the early stages of the scheme.

"The South African government has already amended its Unemployment Insurance Act to accommodate Transkei's involvement. South African officials will be responsible for collecting contributions from Transkeians and their employers in South Africa and transfer these to Transkei periodically.

"Discussions on these arrangements have been made on how best to put the scheme into operation." — DDR.

Refund of UIF monies wanted

UMTATA — The Minister of Finance, Mr Sydney Qaba, called for the millions of rands contributed by Transkeian workers to the unemployment fund over the past years in South Africa to be channelled back to Transkei.

Claims are still being made today but South African firms and the Chamber of Mines do not even reply to letters, he said.

"The South African government should arrange to have these monies sent to the rightful owners.

15 MAY 1983 D. DISPATCH

Unions to protest at UIF transfers

EAST LONDON — Trade unionists will meet representatives of the East London chambers of commerce and industry today to discuss "workers' unhappiness" at the transfer of contributions from the South African Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to UIF funds which have been established in Ciskei, Transkei and Venda.

The three independent states' UIF schemes came into operation on May 1 and the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, announced that contributions of contract workers and commuters employed in South Africa would be transferred to the funds of the respective states.

A joint statement issued by the South African Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa yesterday said workers' reaction to the move had not been favourable, and they were against the transferring of UIF contributions.

The statement said the aim of today's meeting was to put the workers' feelings across to their employers in the light of a resolution passed at a mass meeting of workers on May 8

Workers at the mass meeting also urged an "immediate suspension" of UIF deductions pending the outcome of a meeting which trade unionists hoped to have with Mr Botha. The statement said the five unions intended telexing a message to Mr Botha asking for a meeting with him — DDR

CAPE TIMES 13/5/83

UIF: Unions and employers to meet

By MARTINE BARKER

REPRESENTATIVES of five trade unions today meet East London employers to discuss the recent implementation of the transfer of Unemployment Insurance Funds (UIF) from South Africa to Ciskei, Venda and Transkei.

At the beginning of May, contract and commuter workers who were cut off from the UIF as each homeland took "independence" began having contributions to the South African UIF deducted from their wages again.

The change from their previous participation in the UIF is that they will now have to return to their respective homelands if they want to claim benifits.

A statement released yesterday by the General Workers Union, the South African Allied Workers Union, the Media Workers Association of South Africa, the African Food and Canning Workers Union and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union said the transfer of funds had caused considerable reaction among workers.

The resolutions taken by workers at a mass meeting last weekend would be conveyed to East London employers through the representatives of the local chambers of industries and commerce at the meeting.

A telex to the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, proposing a meeting with a delegation of workers on the UIF issue is being prepared.

'CH, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1983

Botha to consider UIF talks

EAST LONDON — The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, may consider a request from five unregistered unions for a meeting on unemployment insurance funds (UIFs), according to Mr Botha's private secretary.

The private secretary, Mr J. Niemand, told the unions in a telex that Mr Botha was unable to consider their request yesterday but would do so on Monday.

The unions — the South African Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the Media Workers' Association of South Africa and the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union — had earlier sent a telex to Mr Botha asking for the meeting.

The unions said there was "worker unhappiness" with the transfer of contributions from South Africa's UIF to funds established in Ciskei, Transkei and Venda.

Representatives from the five unions met with representatives from the East London chambers of commerce and industry yesterday morning to discuss the issue.

In a statement issued after the meeting by the vice-president of Saawu, Mr Sisa Njikelana, the unions said they had presented "several demands" to the business heads.

The statement said workers represented by the unions rejected the transfer of their UIF contributions to funds run in the national states.

It said the workers wanted this transferral suspended until the union leaders had spoken to Mr Botha about it. They also called for their previous contributions to UIFs to be refunded.

The statement said yesterday's talks were "frank and open" and that the business heads had expressed concern at the situation.

The business heads had stressed, however, that they were obliged to contribute to the UIFs, the statement said.

Mr Njikelana said later that there was "great hope" among the union representatives that the workers would be given a hearing by the Manpower Minister.

● Neither the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr George Orsmond, nor the chairman of the Chamber of Industry, Mr David Saunders, could be contacted for comment. — DDR

Trade union delegates get a hearing

EAST LONDON — Delegates from five unregistered unions have been granted a hearing with the Director-General of Manpower to discuss their objections to separate unemployment insurance funds (UIFs) in the national states.

The unions have been invited to send delegates to see the director-general, Mr P. van der Merwe, in Cape Town on Friday morning.

The invitation follows a request for a meeting with the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, from the South African Allied Workers' Union, the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

Yesterday Mr Botha's administrative secretary, Mr H. Joubert, told the unions Mr Botha had a "full programme" and would be unable to see them. A meeting with Mr Van der Merwe had been arranged as an alternative, he said.

Last week representatives from the five unions met local business heads to discuss workers' objections to the concept of separate UIFs in Ciskei, Transkei and Venda.

They asked for deductions for this purpose to be stopped until the matter had been discussed.

A spokesman for the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr Bonisile Norushe, said yesterday that the unions would meet soon to decide who should represent them at the meeting with Mr Van der Merwe. — DDR

Ciskei's UIF in safe hands, minister claims

D Dispatch 7/6/83

301

BISHO — Unemployment Insurance Fund contributions would be in safe hands, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Chief Lent Maqoma, has assured all contributors.

Speaking during the second reading of the Ciskei Unemployment Insurance Bill he said contributors working in South Africa should not listen to "malicious rumours" which trade unions were spreading and which were intended to discredit the establishment of an Unemployment Insurance Fund for Ciskei.

"We are a responsible government and all financial transactions are subject to audit," he said.

"An account in respect of Unemployment Insurance Fund has already been opened with a registered commercial bank and such monies will by no means be used for any other purpose but as prescribed in the act."

Chief Maqoma said the main purpose of the bill was to provide for the insurance of employees who were contributors to the fund, against risk of loss of earnings arising out of unemployment due to the termination of their employment, illness or maternity, and for payment to the dependants of deceased contributors.

He stressed that the fund was not a savings or provident or pension fund, but an insurance against unemployment.

During these times of recession and unemployment, no nation could afford to be without an Unemployment Insurance Fund.

At the time of independence Ciskei citizens ceased to contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund of the Republic of South Africa.

Ciskei however entered into an agreement with that state whereby all workers who were contributors to the South African fund before independence, were guaranteed coverage for a period of three years.

However, to cater for workers who had entered the labour market for the first time after independence and who had had no unemployment coverage, it was essential that Ciskei should establish its own fund as soon as possible.

"In addition, as the agreement with the Republic of South Africa will terminate at the end of 1984 we must build up a viable fund in the meantime to cope with that category of worker who will then become our responsibility as well," he said.

Chief Maqoma said persons who voluntarily leave their employment or were dismissed through misconduct might be disqualified from benefits.

This should be a warning to the contract worker especially, who walked off the job for no reason at all. He should not think that he could come back to Ciskei and claim unemployment insurance, he said.

A clause in the bill was intended to protect contributors in regard to the work offered to them and also to prevent them from abusing the fund by refusing to accept work which they were capable of performing.

CNDC books for audit

BISHO — The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development in collaboration with the Auditor-General had come to the conclusion with the concurrence of the President-in-Council that books of accounts of the Ciskeian National Development Corporation and other corporations should be audited by the Auditor-General.

This was said by the Minister of Finance and Economic Development, Chief M. E. P. Malefane, during the second reading of the Ciskeian Corporations' Amendment Bill in the Assembly yesterday.

In view of the critical staff shortage the bill further made provision for the appointment of private auditors to perform inspections on behalf of the Auditor-General. — DDR.

New deputy minister

BISHO — Chief H. Zulu has been appointed Ciskei's Deputy Minister of Health, Welfare, and Pensions, President Lennox Sebe announced in the National Assembly here yesterday.

President Sebe also announced the promotion of the divisional commander of Ciskei's uniformed police, Colonel L. B. Madolo, to the rank of Brigadier. — DDR.

GENERAL NEWS

Race reference removed from UIF legislation

Star 11/11/83 301

Labour Reporter

There were about 25 000 fewer applications made under the Unemployment Insurance Fund in 1981 than in the previous year, according to the UIF's latest annual report.

The UIF committees reviewed and approved 206 504 applications compared with 230 937 during 1980. Committees heard 1 441 appeals, of which 386 were upheld. In 1980 the committees heard 2 187 appeals and upheld 616, the report says.

Two important amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act during 1981 included:

- References to "blacks" in the Act were deleted, doing away with the last racial references in the Act.
- An agreement was reached between South Africa and the newly independent Ciskei to preserve for three years UIF benefits for contributors to the fund before independence.

The Unemployment Insurance Board during 1980 dealt with 120 appeals, of which 18 were upheld, against decisions of UIF committees, compared with 221 in 1980. In two other cases the penalties were reduced, the report says.

The board dealt with 1 496 applications from dependants of contributors and approved payment in 641 cases, compared with 1 659 cases and 902 approvals in 1980.

At the end of 1981 the fund had more than R259 million in its coffers.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund and the Act are administered by the Department of Manpower.

ASSOCIATION OF CINEMATOGRAPH PROJECTIONISTS

Year	Membership					
	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total	
1970					383	Ø
1971					301	Ø
1972					284	Ø
1973				301	302	*
1974				252	252	*
1975				206	206	*
1976				154	154	*
1977				88	88	*
1978				384	384	$
1979				92	92	$
1980				32	32	$

Address: P.O. Box 9
Johannesbu
2000

Telephone: (011) 211 230

Officials: Secretary:

Area of Operation:

Founded:

Registration: Yes

Delay in payouts for city jobless 301

Labour Reporter

HUNDREDS of people who have gone to the Department of Manpower offices to collect their fortnightly Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits have been told they will have to wait for another two weeks because of a switch to computers.

An unemployed man, who did not want to be named, said they were last paid on December 20 last year.

"Usually we sign for our money at one desk and get paid out at another. But this time we only signed for the monday and did not get it," he said.

According to a spokesman for the department, circulars were sent out telling those entitled to UIF benefits that the next signing day would be January 10 and not January 3, as it fell in the New Year weekend.

A footnote in the letter warned people the department was switching to computers and in future payment would be made by cheque.

"We only went on to the computer on Friday. People will receive their payment in 14 days' time," the spokesman said.

The letter which had gone out said January 10 would be the signing day: it did not say people would be paid on that day, she added.

Unemployment schemes proposed

Mercury Reporter 29/1/83

THE private sector should seriously consider the feasibility of unemployment insurance schemes once the economy picked up again, Dr John Burns, executive director of the Manpower and Management Foundation of Southern Africa, said in a statement yesterday.

'The principle of the private sector being responsible for social insurance already exists in our system as workmen's compensation. Although unemployment insurance is somewhat different, it would nevertheless be in everyone's interest to consider it,' Dr Burns said.

He said in times of recession the shortcomings of social security systems really became apparent. The unemployment scheme under the State was no exception and some aspects of this form of social security needed to be questioned.

Dr Burns suggested more responsibility for the introduction and maintenance of unemployment insurance should pass to the private sector.

Employers and employees could negotiate very favourable terms with insurance houses if the idea of a private sector unemployment insurance scheme was accepted, he said.

NEWS

301 D. Dispatch 1/2/83

MMF urges private sector to provide dole for jobless

SERIOUS consideration should be given to the feasibility of an unemployment insurance scheme in the private sector as the shortcomings in social security systems have been exposed during the recession, writes Lynn Carlisle.

This proposal comes from the Manpower and Management Foundation (MMF), which sees possibilities of a private sector scheme being the best alternative to retrenchment and growing unemployment during recession.

"It is in times of recession that shortcomings in the social security systems (Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) and Workmen's Compensation Act) become apparent.

"Some aspects of the UIF scheme under the State certainly need to be questioned." said MMF executive director Dr John Burns.

The UIF consists of contributions paid by employees and employers, along with contributions from the State Revenue Fund and other funds.

The regulations governing the UIF, however lay down stringent conditions and qualifications for contributors and the payment of benefits.

Burns pointed out that in the new labour dispensation the State had withdrawn from its role of over-intervention to that of monitor, guide, advisor and architect.

Insurance

"Employers and employees could negotiate most favourable terms with big insurance houses if the idea of a private sector unemployment scheme was accepted," he said.

Section 70 of the Workmens's Compensation Act, 1941, already provides that an employer may, with approval of the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, conclude an agreement with, and obtain a policy insurance from, an insurance house for the full extent of his potential liability under the Act to all his workmen.

Much-needed letter takes 14 days within PE

E. Post 301

3/2/83

By JIMMY MATYU

A LETTER sent to an unemployed Korsten man, Mr C H Gezwind, of Peddie Street, took 14 days to arrive.

It contained money from the Department of Manpower and Utilisation which he desperately needed to feed his family.

He received his unemployment insurance fund cheque yesterday. It was posted to him on January 21.

Mr Gezwind yesterday said: "Because of this poor postal delivery service and the incorrect spelling of my surname by officials at the department, I failed to pay my rent in time and also had to do without some essential food items in my groceries. I had to borrow money to buy petrol for my car."

A spokesman for the Posts and Telecommunications Office today said: "The letter should have got to Mr Gezwind on Monday, January 24, at least. It is difficult to explain why it took so long. Fortunately I seldom receive such complaints from that area."

He said letters had to go through various processing channels but if Mr Gezwind could bring the envelope to the post office the matter would be investigated.

Mr Gezwind said his troubles started when on January 20 he went to collect his fortnightly cheque for R168,08 from the offices of Manpower at Eben Donges Building, North End.

"When I discovered my surname was incorrectly spelt as Geswind on my crossed cheque, I drew this to the attention of one of the women officials. But she was unco-operative and unapproachable.

"I was greatly disturbed when she remarked that I was still lucky to get a cheque, as if I was a beggar or a skollie. I am 52 years old and a matriculant," he said.

Mr Gezwind said that since he was "broke", he appealed to the official to have the mistake corrected and said he was prepared to wait, but his pleas fell on "deaf ears".

"Another official came to my rescue and promised to post the cheque the next day. Every day I watched for the postman and it was disheartening whenever he told me I had no letter.

"Last Friday I phoned Manpower and I was told the letter had been posted on January 21," he said.

A spokesman for the Department of Manpower and Utilisation confirmed Mr Gezwind did phone him last Friday complaining about the attitude of a member of his staff.

He said he had invited Mr Gezwind to come to his office if he still had any problem and discuss the matter with him.

(1) Whether the Unemployment Insurance Board has made any recommendations regarding job creation to combat unemployment; if so, what is the nature of such recommendations; if not,

(2) whether he (a) has asked or (b) will consider asking the Board to make such recommendations; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF MANPOWER (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) The Unemployment Insurance Board, at its meeting held on 16 August 1978, considered a request by the Urban Foundation that Section 46 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966, be applied to afford financial assistance from the Unemployment Insurance Fund for the placing in employment in schemes to combat unemployment of contributors who were unemployed. The Board recommended that the proposed schemes be provided for and that the Minister, after consultation with the Minister of Finance, authorize the payment of R200 000 from the fund, to the Urban Foundation for this purpose subject to—

(a) preference being given to unemployed Black males who were past contributors and who had exhausted their credits with the Fund;

(b) such males being over 19 years of age, married, or single with dependants and qualifying to reside in the area to which a particular scheme applied; and

(c) proof of residential qualifications being furnished by such unemployed persons.

A further proposal by the Urban Foundation that Black females also be included in the schemes was recommended by the Board on condition

that preference be given to females who are breadwinners. Representations for further financial assistance in terms of Section 46 of the Act in respect of certain new schemes and for the development and extension of existing schemes were considered by the Board on 20 August 1980 when it recommended that the Minister authorize the payment of a further R131 450. All of the Board's recommendations were approved. The schemes initiated by the Urban Foundation were the following—

(a) road and sidewalk repairs at KwaMashu;

(b) cleaning of drains and beautification of the environment of Edenvale;

(c) repair of roads, drains and sidewalks and the clearing and cleaning of the cemetery at Makanaskop township, Grahamstown; and

(d) clearing of bush and improvement of the Langa cemetery, clearing of two acres of bush between Guguletu and Nyanga, and clearing and improving of the Guguletu Cemetery.

The Fund's contribution towards the wages of the labourers was R3,00 per employee per day up to and including 29 February 1980 and R4,50 thereafter.

(2) (a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away

*23 Mr. T LANGLEY.—Defence [Withdrawn]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

(301) Hansard 0.60.17-19
Unemployment Insurance Board
2/2/83

*22. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(b) 31 December 1982.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

22. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether an amount was set aside from the Unemployment Insurance Fund to establish a fund to assist motor industry workers who refused to join strikes but are unable to work because their places of work are

strike bound, if so, (a) what was the amount, (b)(i) when and (ii) at whose request was the fund established, (c)(i) how and (ii) by whom is it administered and (d) what criteria are applied in deciding which workers are entitled to benefit from the fund;

(2) whether (a) employers and (b) trade unions were consulted prior to the establishment of the fund; if so, which (i) employers and (ii) trade unions;

(3) whether any payments have been made from the fund; if so, (a) how many, (b) when, (c) to whom and (d) what was the total amount involved;

(4) whether there is any discrimination in the application of the fund in respect of classes of contributors, if so, on what grounds is such discrimination based?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) R2 million.

(b) (i) Recommended by the Unemployment Insurance Board on 31 August 1982 and approved by the Minister, after consultation with the Minister of Finance, on 1 September 1982.

(ii) The Department of Manpower's officials on the Board.

(c)(i) and (ii) When the need arises the scheme will be administered in co-operation with the employers and the trade unions concerned, by the Divisional Inspector, Department of Manpower, Port Elizabeth, according to guidelines laid down by the Unemployment Insurance Board.

(d) Workers will qualify for benefits from the scheme if they are present and available for work and if they—

(i) cannot be placed on their normal duties, or

(ii) cannot be placed in alternative employment, and

(iii) have been identified by the employers involved in co-operation with the trade unions concerned and the Department of Manpower.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) General Motors, Port Elizabeth; Volkswagen, Uitenhage; Ford, Port Elizabeth; and Car Distributors and Assemblers, East London.

(ii) SA Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union; and National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union.

(3) No.

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away.

(c) Falls away.

(d) Falls away.

(4) Should implementation of the scheme become necessary, no differentiation on any basis will be applied.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND IN CRISIS AS CLAIMS PILE UP

By Hugh Poulter

A CRISIS is spreading through the growing ranks of the unemployed because the State-run Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) cannot pay them their dues on time.

Delays of up to six months are being experienced by numerous unemployed, some of whom told Industrial Week that they were destitute.

As they queued at the Unemployment Fund offices in Johannesburg's Conlyn House, angry and frustrated benefit-seekers alleged that Department of Manpower staff were displaying insufficient concern over their plight.

Concern over the growing state of affairs has also come from the Manpower and Management Foundation and trade unions, all aware that the UIF is experiencing grave staff and computer problems as the scramble for benefits mounts.



Ben Nicholson.



A Department of Manpower clerk tries to prevent Industrial Week from taking photographs.

"The problems being faced by the Fund have been brought to the attention of the Unemployment Committee and Board as well as to trade unions.

A sub-committee has now been appointed to investigate these problems," said Ben Nicholson, director of the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions.

The Manpower and Management Foundation has called for greater participation by the private sector in unemployment insurance.



Dr John Burns.

The Foundation claimed that there were serious shortcomings in the social security system that "have become apparent during the recession."

"The Unemployment Insurance Scheme (UIF) under the State is no exception and some aspects of this form of social security certainly need to be questioned," said Dr John Burns, executive director of the MMF.

After being obstructed from taking photographs by a clerk in the Conlyn House offices, Industrial Week was granted an interview with the three senior inspectors of the Fund in Johannesburg.

The Divisonal Inspector F Beyers said he could not give any information on the internal workings of the UIF as there is a "legislated secrecy provision".

He refused to give reasons for the delays in payment and would not discuss the problems experienced by the Fund.

He said he was under departmental instructions not to comment to the Press.

"We have done everything humanly possible to reduce delays." he said.

CAPE TOWN
ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

D Dispatch 16/2/83 301

Fired men must get UIF payout — minister

ZWELITSHA — Ciskeians who contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund prior to independence on December 4, 1981, had unemployment coverage for a period of three years in terms of an agreement between South Africa and Ciskei, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Chief Lent Maqoma, said yesterday.

He was reacting to press reports that dockworkers from Ciskei and Transkei who had been fired in Port Elizabeth last year after going on an "illegal strike" would lose unemployment benefits.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services was quoted as having said that these workers did not qualify for the benefits because they came from outside South Africa.

Chief Maqoma said if any of the dismissed workers fell in the above category and they had been contributing they were legally entitled to UIF benefits. The South African Transport Services had no right to refuse them such benefits.

If the dismissed workers entered the labour market for the first time after December 4, 1981, whether on contract or as commuters, they had no UIF coverage.

"Those workers who at present have no coverage at all, I can announce that the Ciskeian Department of Manpower Utilisation will be introducing its own Unemployment Insurance Bill at the forthcoming session of parliament," he said.

"Once this bill becomes an act, all Ciskeian workers who qualify as contributing in terms thereof will be entitled to benefit whether they are working in South Africa or Ciskei. This arrangement has been made possible by an amendment to the South African Unemployment Act as well as an agreement which the two republics will be entering into."

Chief Maqoma said it was expected that this new measure would come into effect as from May 1 this year.

"So far as Ciskeians participating in strikes in South Africa are concerned, my government is totally opposed to such action. They are there on contract which they are expected to honour and they should serve as good ambassadors for our country.

"There is enough unemployment in the country and workers cannot afford to lose their jobs at this critical stage when the economy is at low ebb," said Chief Maqoma. — DDR

(1 (301) Hansard Old-age pension Q. 60. 180 - 181 17/2/83

148. Mr. B. B. GOODALL asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many Indian persons applied for old-age pensions in 1982;

(2) what was the total number of Indian persons receiving old-age pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

301 ~~1017~~ Hansard ~~200~~

Unemployment benefits

Q.4.1.377 28/2/83

285. Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether unemployment benefits payable in respect of Black persons who previously worked in the Republic and have since returned to the Transkei are paid out in Transkei; if not, why not; if so, at which centres in Transkei?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

No. In terms of an agreement entered into between the government of the Republic of South Africa and the government of Transkei prior to the independence of Transkei and which was implemented by the Second Unemployment Insurance Amendment Act, 1976 (Act No. 108 of 1976) the right to benefits of certain persons who were contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, immediately prior to Transkei becoming independent, was preserved for a period of three years after independence only.

Many families are living in cars

Exploitation and poverty in wake of the recession

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

A FAMILY of seven — a husband, wife and five children — who had fallen on hard times were living in a car in a backyard of a house in Sidwell when their plight was brought to the attention of a social worker.

Mrs Marieta Kemp, a social worker with the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging, who has been appointed a community worker with the society from April 1, said in an interview that it was not uncommon to find families living in cars.

She said that the economic recession, with its resultant cut-down on overtime work, shorter working weeks, redundancies and layoffs had contributed to a flood of applications to the ACVV for relief help.

Mrs Kemp, who worked in the Sidwell area, said some people lived in "desperate circumstances" in the suburb.

She said that in the past people had looked down at the Community Development flats in Algoa Park. But today this accommodation was sought after and the flats were fully occupied.

She said that the family which had been living in a car in a backyard in Sidwell had returned to Port Elizabeth after trying fruitlessly to obtain work and reasonable accommodation in the Transvaal.

The breadwinner in the family was awaiting his first payout from the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The four younger children were placed in boarding school as a temporary measure until the family could find its feet again.

She said many applications for relief aid were from families where the breadwinner was awaiting UIF payouts.

Others were from families who just could not cope financially. They did not have the money for their rent and for food for their families.

She said it was pitiful to see how many trekked to the Reef with the false hope that jobs were plentiful there and that the streets were lined with gold.

They returned disillusioned and even worse off than when they had first left Port Elizabeth.

Others trekked from the north down to Port Elizabeth lured by a fantasy that accommodation was cheaper and more plentiful at the coast and that the cost of living was lower.

They were soon disillusioned and ended up taking a room with a family, often in Sidwell. Families "doubling up" in one house and sharing the kitchen and bathroom seemed more common there than in other suburbs.

In several homes in Sidwell the bathroom was outside, and she said she had visited rooms without electricity.

She knew of small families who paid between R110 and R120 a month for a room in a house.

Mrs Kemp said she strongly suspected that some landlords stayed rent-free subsidised by the tenants they preyed on. The tenants had no alternative but to pay exorbitant rents because of the shortage of municipal accommodation and Community Development housing.

Two families she knew of had lived in garages in Sidwell.

She said several homes she had visited in Sidwell were hopelessly overcrowded.

One woman with two small children was living in a room with a bare cement floor The babies were sleeping on the floor.

People who drew disability grants and women with maintenance grants could not even afford the rent for municipal housing or the Community Development flats.

Mrs Kemp said there was a desperate need for more sub-economic accommodation in the city.

Once families had better living conditions, it would be easier for social workers to help them rebuild their lives.

Depressed surroundings encouraged people to turn to alcohol and drugs as an escape. Abuse of alcohol then led to a further crop of problems in the family relationship and the quality of the home life.

"It's a vicious circle," said Mrs Kemp.

(301) Hansard Q. 601. 532
8/3/83

Old-age pensions

150. Mr. B. B. GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black persons (a) applied for and (b) were granted old-age pensions in 1982;

(2) what was the total number of Black persons receiving old-age pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) The required information is not readily available.

(b) Approximately 26 700.

(2) 226 242 as at 31 December 1982.

The abovementioned particulars are in respect of pensions administered by the Department of Co-operation and Development and do not include statistics in respect of the national states.

More can claim from jobless fund

Mercury Reporter

THE earnings ceiling for an employee to fall under the Unemployment Insurance Act has been raised from R12 000 to R15 600 a year.

This means that people earning up to R1 300 a month are now covered by the Act.

The general manager of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, Mr Ken Hobson, said yesterday the raising of the ceiling would benefit employees and should not result in a significant cost increase for employers.

Mr Hobson said if the ceiling were not raised periodically many people would fall out of the range of the fund because of inflation.

'This will also benefit those being affected by the recession, especially people retrenched from middle management positions.'

(30) RDM □□ 14/3/83

CLAIMS that workers must wait weeks or months for Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits persist.

Last week a Durban advice office charged that the average waiting period for blacks who approached it was five to six months! Similar claims have been made over the past few months by other advice agencies, though the alleged average waiting period has always been a lot shorter.

Department of Manpower men insist that the problem lies chiefly with workers or employers who don't submit UIF cards or fill them in correctly.

Employer neglect and worker ignorance of their UIF rights, are a problem.

But there do seem to be staff shortages in UIF offices. (During a recession?)

And the waiting period for blacks is not shortened by rules forcing many to return to obscure homeland offices to claim their benefits.

□□□

17/3/83

Fewer migrant ~~207~~ 301 workers in Cape

C. Times

Labour Reporter

THERE has been a large drop in the number of migrant workers employed in the Western Cape, according to figures released by the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB) yesterday.

The figures, which were supplied by the WCAB's chief liaison officer, Mr Gert du Preez, show that the total number of approved applications for contract workers from Transkei and Ciskei fell from 69 233 in 1981 to 60 555 in 1982.

This is a drop of 8 768 or 12½ percent. In December alone the number was down 3 467 in comparison to the figure for December 1981.

The figures have been interpreted as a further sign of a "squeeze" on contract workers, whose numbers have dropped consistently over the past few years, as well as an indication that the recession is taking its toll on jobs in the region.

Statistics released by the Department of Manpower last month showed that the number of registered unemployed in the Western Cape increased from 2 329 to 4 768 between January, 1981, and January, 1982.

But this includes mainly white and coloured people looking for a job and excludes migrant workers who have to return to the Ciskei and Transkei when their contracts expire.

Transkei contract workers, of whom there were 4 333 less last year, cannot claim unemployment insurance, while Ciskei contract workers, of whom there were 4 345 less, have had their unemployment insurance benefits preserved until the end of next year.

A breakdown of the figures shows the approved applications for Transkei contract workers fell from 58 154 to 53 821, while the number for Ciskei contract workers fell from 11 079 to 6 734.

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have a very serious impact on the
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and ERPM, said the chairman of the
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Union boss calls for private UIF

Industrial Week

7/4/83

By Lynn Carlisle

PLAGUED by a host of shortcomings the State-run Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) should be revamped and even administered by the private sector.

This is the view of several sources, including Amalgamated Engineering Union general secretary Tommy Neethling.

After several months of the UIF's inability to cope with the growing number of applications concern over the "inadequate benefits" being paid out is worsening.

The UIF is still suffering serious staff shortages and other problems. But even if the administrative mess is eventually sorted out and payment of benefits are expedited, there is an urgent need to improve the scheme through its contributions and increasing the payouts significantly.



Tommy Neethling ... the metals industry could operate its own unemployment scheme.

Both Dr John Burns, executive director of the Manpower and Management Foundation, and Ben Nicholson, director of the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions, understand the problems.

From their enquiries they already foresee the need for "greater participation" by the private sector in unemployment insurance.

But Neethling has asked whether the metals industry should not operate its own unemployment scheme — one which, like the medical aid scheme, the industry completely controls and administers?

Pointing out that the benefits — which are normally payable for a maximum period of only 26 weeks — made available through the UIF scheme are "not over-generous", Neethling has suggested that contributions by employer and employee to the fund be increased.

An out-of-work contributor can only receive 45% of what he earned in his job, with the maximum set at R1 300 a month. Right now he may wait several months for his first payment.

"The employee outlays 0,5% of his earnings each month/week and the employer only matches about 60% of that.

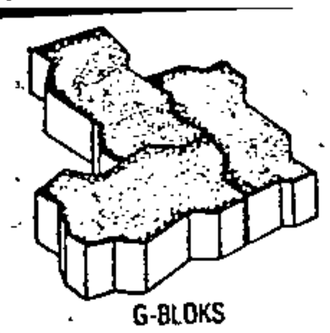
"It should be possible to double the worker's contribution to 0,8% and have the employer pay on a rand-for-rand basis", said Neethling.

M & R aids technikon



Bert Badenhorst (second from left), human resources manager of Murray & Roberts Engineering (Tvl) is seen presenting a donation to Dr Dennis van Rensburg, director of the Pretoria Technikon. Also pictured are Dr Hoffie Koen (left) Pretoria Technikon and Llew von Essen, Murray & Roberts.

In the past three months, has been awarded contracts is seen piling for two large Pretoria Portland Cement, at a R454 000 sub-contract to minimum diameter to below terrace level.

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save up to **90%**
of the cost of a new part

FM 9/4/83

UNEMPLOYMENT

Improving the UIF

301

There is increasing concern at the inability of the State run Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to cope with the growing number of applications for benefits. Some applicants are said to have waited up to six months for payments.

An editorial in the latest edition of the *Metalworker*, official journal of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of SA, suggests reasons. The fund is experiencing grave staff problems, further complicated by computer programming problems.

The editorial points out that if a worker has been retrenched, or if his company has gone under after only six months of employment, he can expect one month's unemployment benefits at less than half his normal rate of pay. Even this could take several months to materialise.

According to the *Metalworker*: "We are facing a serious unemployment situation, but one which has not yet reached crisis proportions. Officials are already struggling to loosen the purse strings to enable the unemployed worker to receive the benefits to which he is entitled from a fund to which he has been compelled by law to contribute."

Benefits payable to a contributor are calculated at the rate of 45% of weekly earnings during the last 13 weeks of employment, and are payable for a maximum of 26 weeks during any period of 52 consecutive weeks.

The ceiling on the earnings of workers who qualify for the scheme was raised at the beginning of this year from R12 000 to R15 600 per annum (R1 300 a month or R300 a week).

The *Metalworker* suggests that to improve benefits the contribution structure could be changed: "Present contributions are still very low, with the employee paying one half of one percent of his salary and the employer contributing three-fifths of that. At the top of the scale are those with earnings of R300 per week, ie R1,50 from the employee and 90c from the employer."

The editorial proposes that it should be possible to double benefits by increasing the employee's contribution from 0,5% to 0,8% of his earnings, or R2,40 a week at the highest level, and that the employer should pay on a rand-for-rand basis. The ceiling on earnings of workers qualifying for benefits should be raised further, or even abolished, it argues.

"People earning more than the present ceiling are just as likely to be in trouble if they suddenly find themselves unemployed. And why should they not be entitled to receive benefits from — or be compelled to contribute to — an unemployment insurance fund?"

The *Metalworker* suggests that private enterprise should be allowed to administer the fund in a scheme comparable to compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance, where several insurance companies share the burden. A case can also be made for the industry and other employer groups undertaking their own unemployment scheme, which like a medical aid scheme would be controlled and administered by the industries themselves.

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UIF: All the way 'home' to get it

10/4/83

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City Press

CAPE TOWN – Tens of thousands of contract and commuter workers will soon be able to claim unemployment insurance again – but they will have to return to the homelands if they want to be paid out.

CP Special Correspondent

And the General Workers Union (GWU), which has a majority contract worker membership, has warned of widespread dissatisfaction over the measure because workers were not consulted.

Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower, announced last week that Transkei, Ciskei and Venda have set up their own unemployment insurance funds (UIF) in consultation with the Department of Manpower.

When those homelands took "independence", all their contract and commuter workers ceased to be contributors to the South African UIF, though Bophuthatswana set up its own UIF.

Thousands of Transkeian and Venda contract workers who have lost their jobs in the current recession have been unable to claim unemployment insurance. UIF benefits for Ciskei contract workers have been preserved until the end of next year.

The loss of UIF rights has been a hot issue among trade unions in East London, where more than 80 percent of the black workforce commute from Mdantsane in the Ciskei every day and where there is an exceptionally high rate of unemployment.

UIF:

● Their names are Mthuthezeli and Mziwabantu and they have been unable to claim UIF payments since the death of their father six years ago, despite all the efforts of their uncle.



Amended

The Unemployment Insurance Act was amended last year to make it possible for commuter and contract worker contributions to be made to the UIF in South Africa and then transferred to funds in the independent homelands, once these funds had been set up.

Mr Botha said agreement had now been reached and contract and commuter workers would start contributing to the UIF from May 1.

Orphans get the runaround but no money

By MARTIN NTSOELENGOE

ROODEPOORT – Two young orphans have been battling without success for the past six years to claim from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Their uncle, who is smuggling to support them, has almost given up hope, having travelled as far afield as Transkei in order to secure UIF payments to his two nephews.

Mr Butana Dhlilitye told City Press of his struggle to obtain the money for his nephews, nine-year-old Mthuthzeli, and five-year-old Mziwabantu who live in abject poverty in Soweto as their uncle battles to support them, his wife and his three school-going children on R120 a month.

Mr Dhlilitye said after the death of his brother in 1977, he applied to the Roodepoort Commissioner for benefits for his nephews. He was told to bring his late brother's UIF card.

From there he was sent to the Commissioner in Johannesburg who in turn referred him to the Commissioner in Krugersdorp.

"I was told to bring proof that my brother and sister-in-law were dead, as well as proof that my brother had worked in the Roodepoort area for the past 27 years," said Mr Dhlilitye.

"I had to travel to Mqanduli in Transkei to get affidavits from the headman and I returned with these papers and took them to the Commissioner."

Six years later, not a penny has been received.

"I've been driven from pillar to post and it's cost me a fortune," lamented Mr Dhlilitye, who is now seeking legal advice.

City Press was unable to contact the Commissioner in Krugersdorp at the time of going to Press.

301 1984 □□□ 2004 11/4/83

COMPLAINTS that workers rendered jobless by the recession are having to wait long periods for Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits are continuing.

What makes the latest complaint more significant, however, is that it comes not from a black worker spokesman but from a white unionist, whose members are generally less affected by recession.

Mr Tom Neethling of the Amalgamated Engineering Union says staff problems in the UIF are prompting long delays before workers receive benefits.

Mr Neethling points out that workers are compelled by law to pay into the fund and that the least they can expect is that the fund pays them when they are deprived of income.

He also urges a major overhaul of the fund.

While officials insist UIF bottlenecks are being eliminated, worker leaders and advice bureaus increasingly appear to disagree.

Questions standing over from Wednesday, 13 April 1983:

*16. Mr. S. A. PITMAN—Law and Order—Reply standing over.

(301) Hansard Q.61.993-995 15/4/83

Unemployment insurance benefits

*26. Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Manpower:†

(1) Whether delays are being experienced with the processing of applications for the payment of unemployment insurance benefits; is so, (a) why, (b) what is the average duration of the delays and (c) how many such applications are pending at present;

(2) whether any steps (a) have been taken or (b) are contemplated to rectify this position; if not, why not; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Manpower):

(1) Serious delays occur only in a few district offices where there is a large concentration of workseekers.

(a) The increase in unemployment with an accompanying increase in the number of applications for unemployment insurance benefits;

Incomplete applications which lack the necessary information and/or documentation;

Applicants, employers and others involved who do not react quickly and accurately on enquiries of claims officers;

The necessity of careful consideration of the merits of each application in order to avoid exploitation of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and to guard against embezzlement;

The conversion to a computerised record and processing system which, during the initial putting into service, gave operating problems; and

Staff shortages, high turnover and the consequent inexperience of many of the personnel.

(b) Information is not readily available.

(c) Information is not readily available.

(2) (a) The Unemployment Insurance Board watches the position constantly and during January 1983 appointed a special subcommittee to investigate the causes of the delays and to report thereanent to the Board. The subcommittee has already met on four occasions and has also had discussions with the Director General of the Department of Manpower. Various measures have already been instituted and a variety of further measures will be introduced shortly to improve the position in those district offices of the Department where delays are occurring;

Overtime has been worked for a considerable time on an organised basis in all those offices of the Department where the delays are experienced;

The work study division of the Department is busy with an in-depth study into the workings of the system in all of the offices of the Department with a view to possible adjustments;

Arrangements have been made for the recruitment of contingency workers so as to augment the Department's staff; and

Staff from other offices are being seconded to those district offices where the biggest backlogs are being experienced.

(b) Falls away.

for written reply:

SA jobless payouts top double

Statistics stress grim effects of recession

By CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

UNEMPLOYMENT benefits to the value of nearly R7,25 million were paid out to South Africans in February this year — more than double the amount paid by the Unemployment Insurance Fund in February, 1982.

The statistics, released by the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, reveal the frightening effect of the recession on South African workers over the past year.

In the Port Elizabeth region, unemployment benefits paid to workers over the past three months have more than doubled compared with the same period last year.

Payout figures for Port Elizabeth have topped the million-rand mark every month this year, amounting to one seventh of the monthly national total paid out by the UIF.

Monthly unemployment payouts in this region peaked at R1 470 000 in December and latest March figures remain just under it at R1 340 000.

National figures are even more frightening and indicate the bleakness of the outlook for many workers and their families.

The six-month unemployment pay drawn by those who lost their jobs during 1982 cost the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) more than R55 million — or more than a million rands a week.

Official statistics indicate a R14,5 million national payout by the UIF in January and February this year, compared with R6 million over the same period last year.

A glimmer of hope has surfaced, however, with news that national unemployment benefits paid out in February decreased by nearly R124 600 from the previous month.

This decrease is minimal, though, compared with escalating payments made by the UIF last year.

Funds paid out in December, 1982, for instance, revealed a shock increase of just under R1,5 million in comparison with the previous month.

Economic observers say the recent decrease may have indicated a slight upturn in national employment opportunities, but the situation in Port Elizabeth has shown no signs of improvement.

These payments reflect only official unemployment figures.

These figures are usually regarded as not reflecting the true position because many unemployed workers are not registered for benefits.

Neil was an African Food and Canning Workers Union organizer. He was detained in November, 1981, and on the 5th February 1982, found dead in his cell. He had hanged himself, according to the police.

In a statement made the day before his death, he said: "I was kept awake since the morning of 28 January 1982 to the 30 January 1982... They made me sit down and handcuffed me behind my back. I was shocked through the handcuffs."

At the inquest for Dr. Aggett, Auret van Heerden, a fellow detainee, gave evidence:

> "They closed the door and put a desk against it so that nobody could come in. He was stripped totally naked and made to run on the spot. He was made to do exercises like press-ups and star jumps...."

At the inquest, 14 people handed in affidavits citing incidents of torture. Shirish Nanabhai said that he had circular, punctate scars on his arm from being electrically shocked. Premananthan Naidoo claimed that a canvas bag was placed over his head during interrogation; he was made to do sit-ups, push-ups, and other heavy exercises; he was hit on the soles of his feet with wood, and had elastic bands shot at his penis. Sisa Njikelana testified that he was hand-cuffed, put into leg irons and forced to squat continuously. He was given electrical shocks for 30 minutes. Neil Aggett faced 62 hours of interrogation, and soon after was found hanging in his cell.

According to the magistrate, there was not enough evidence to support the claim that police officers were responsible for Neil's death. He even accused Auret van Heerden of being 'morally responsible' for Dr. Aggett's death, for not reporting what he saw as Dr. Aggett's suicidal state.

The Detainee's Parents Support Committee of the Western Cape issued the following statement:

> "We regret the findings of the inquest into the death of Dr. Neil Aggett as irreconcilable with the weight of the evidence. Our own experience of contact with detainees shows a wide-spread system of torture, of which was r until

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ws."



UIF payout doubles

Labour Reporter

Almost R7,5 million was paid out in unemployment benefits in January — more than twice the amount paid out in January last year.

This figure appears in "Garment Worker", a weekly for the Garment Workers' Union of SA, and is based on data issued by the Central Statistical Services.

The pay-out reflects the increasing number of lay-offs in many industries over the past year, particularly the steel, engineering, motor and metal industries.

● About 469 000 blacks were out of work in January, some 68 000 more than in the previous January and nine percent of that workforce.

● Some 70 000 coloured workers were unemployed, an increase of 33 000 over January 1981 and seven percent of the coloured workforce.

● Although the number of white unemployed nearly doubled from 6 200 to 12 300 over the 12-month period this represented only 0,8 percent of this workforce.

The statistics also revealed that women had a higher level of unemployment in the black, coloured and Indian workforces.

The six-month unemployment pay drawn by those workers who lost their jobs during 1982 cost the Unemployment Insurance Fund over R52 million — one million rands a week.

● There were 21 000 Indians unemployed in January, an increase of 3 000 over the previous January or 7,6 percent.



Press, UCT.

29 APR 1983

Unions demand bigger voice in pension fund

Labour Reporter

Three unions want workers to have a bigger say in the management of the metal industry's pension fund.

At a recent meeting of the industrial council for the industry, the General Workers Union, the Metal and Allied Workers Union and the Chemical Workers Industrial Union opposed the fund's renewal.

Also at the meeting were members of the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions and other unions as well as representatives of the employers' organisation, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa and, despite the objections of the three unions, the CMBU and Seifsa agreed that the fund helped workers and should continue.

The three dissenting unions argued that unions with more members in the fund should should have more representation on the fund's board of management and that Seifsa should have fewer than 50 seats on the board.

But Seifsa rejected this, stating that they contributed half the fund. The CMBU said the fund needed Seifsa's management expertise.

Mawu said that the funds came from the workers and should be controlled by them.

A further meeting between the three dissenting unions and the fund's board of management has been scheduled for May 27.

Kiwis seal a bride's joy . . .

By SAM MIRWIS

WHEN Lesley Baker married Norman Adamie in Kroonstad yesterday, her New Zealand as well as her South African 'parents' went to the wedding.

Also among the special guests was famous All Black fullback Bob Scott, who toured South Africa with Fred Allen's 1949 team.

Lesley, a Rotary exchange student, is the daughter of Gordon and Delma Baker of Kroonstad. She was a schoolgirl of 17 when she travelled to the small town of Carterton, near Wellington, in 1977. Lesley stayed in the home of Trevor and Joan Dick, who looked after her like a father and mother.

"She's a lovely girl," said Mrs Dick, "and she became one of the family. She made many friends and we continued to keep in touch."

Mr Dick also met Scott, who was a prominent member of the Rotary exchange scheme in New Zealand, and his wife, Irene.

And the bride must have the last word: "I was terribly thrilled when they told me the NZ guests would be able to attend. I never dreamt they'd be there — it really completed my happiness."

Out of work, then a long hungry wait

By LINZI HOWARD

SOUTH AFRICA'S multi-million rand Unemployment Insurance Fund is floundering in a sea of bureaucratic red tape — and hundreds of unemployed workers have to wait as long as a year before being paid out.

The situation is so bad that Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Graham McIntosh intends raising the issue in Parliament.

He was shocked, he said, that during a recession, unemployed people had to wait months for money to which they were entitled.

But an official for the Department of Manpower said any shortcomings in the system were almost entirely the fault of unemployed workers who did not make prompt payments.

Mrs Jill Nicholson, the regional advice officer for the Black Sash, said: "That's just an excuse."

She said all workers apart from domestics and farm labourers were forced to contribute to the UIF, yet when they lost their jobs they did not receive prompt benefit payments.

Mr McIntosh said: "The whole point of unemployment insurance is to give a worker assistance within a few weeks of losing his job.

"Why make deductions from his earnings if he can only use them months after facing grinding poverty?

"It is up to the Department of Manpower to expedite payments, and I will be raising this matter through Parliamentary channels."

Mrs Nicholson said that while some workers did not complete their application forms correctly, in most of the cases she had investigated, lack of payments was due to Departmental mismanagement.

"It's only when we pressure the Department and take cases to lawyers that these people receive what's due to them," she said.

Durban's divisional inspector for the Department of Manpower, Mr D P Liebenberg, denied irregularities.

"It is an efficient service and I've still got it under control."

He said, however, that he had had numerous complaints from the Black Sash, the Legal Resources Centre and from individual contributors.

He was doing all he could to lessen the delays, he said.

Mr Liebenberg said unemployed workers were required to apply and sign for benefit payments at their local magistrate's office every two weeks.

Mrs Nicholson said in one instance a man from Bulwer had been signing for benefits every two weeks but had not received any money for 11 months.

The divisional inspector's office claimed two of the forms the man should have signed were missing and he could only receive payment on proof that he had signed them.

The divisional office had not informed the Bulwer magistrate's office and the Black Sash had had to obtain an affidavit from the Bulwer magistrate to the effect that the man had signed on those two occasions.

Mrs Nicholson spoke of other cases where unemployed workers were not receiving their benefits and had no money to feed their families — let alone pay school fees.

A further complication, she said, was that unemployed workers could only sign for benefits in the area where they were legal residents, so that they could not leave these areas to look for employment eleswhere.



● In a room full of badges, the Johann... Peace holds the helmet given to ...

ocksmiths want to cut crime

By KAREN LE ROUX

National Locksmiths' Associ... is demanding new laws to con... cutting of keys — a move it ... would save South Africans ... of rand annually on stolen ... burglaries.

Alan Koven, an executive mem... the association and a police ...ist, said this week the associ... had approached Cabinet Ministers to have the laws drawn up, but had had little response.

In the first three months of this year, a staggering 3 500 vehicles, valued at a total of R22-million, were reported stolen — and 142 585 burglaries were reported to police in 1982.

Mr Koven said that when customers returned to his shop three or four times to have keys cut he became suspicious.

It was time for an overall standard to be introduced.

"If a person wants a key cut, he must give us some sort of identification — but when we ask a client for ID he says, 'To hell with you', and goes to the key cutter down the road, who will not ask any questions.

"The burglar is sophisticated and is using our brains.

"We want legislation to protect the public."

By DEENA SHAPIRO

JOHANNESBURG traffic officers do not only badger motorists, but fellow-officers in other parts of the world. You see, it's all about badges...

The Johannesburg Traffic Department has collected some 80 emblems which are displayed in the office of Mr Errol Peace, its aptly-named public relations officer.

Overseas traffic officers write to the Department enclosing badges and asking for one of Johannesburg's in return.

"It's like having pen-pals," said Mr Peace.

"They also send information about their

ELEGANT

WALL-TO-WAL CARPETING

★ At prices you can afford.
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ar-old daughter of ho- tycoon Mr Sol Kerz- r. was stopped by Mr S Main in the Durban egional Court today.

ad pleaded guilty and en convicted of brea- ing into the Mediquick harmacy on the night April 6 last year and ealing a quantity of ugs.

er also pleaded guilty d was convicted of il- gally possessing drugs d dagga.

Main ordered that erzner appear at an uiry later today in rms of the Abuse of ependance-producing ubstances and Reha- ilitation Centre's Act.

J Combrink, SC, (for Kerzner) said that psychiatrists who had examined Kerzner agreed she should appear at an inquiry.

Main said the testimony of eminent psychiatrists was that it would be contrary to the sentiments of the Drug Act to send a young person with no previous convictions to prison.

said that unlike her co-accused, Sharon Baillache, 21, Kerzner had not spurned assistance offered her. She had sought assistance to overcome her problems and had responded to treatment. It appeared that she was well on the way to rehabilitation.

illache, who had previous convictions, was sentenced at a previous hearing to five years' jail, of which half was suspended. — Sapa

has triggered an interna- expressed grave doubts a

Jobless wait a year for UIF benefits

301 2/4/83 E. Post

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's multimillion rand Unemployment Insurance Fund is floundering in a sea of bureaucratic red tape and hundreds of unemployed workers have to wait as long as year before being paid out.

The situation is so bad that a Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Graham McIntosh, intends raising the issue in Parliament.

He was shocked, he said, that during a recession unemployed people had to wait months for money to which they were entitled.

But an official for the Departent of Manpower said any shortcomings in the system were almost entirely the fault of unemployed workers who did not make prompt payments.

Mrs Jill Nicholson, the regional advice officer for the Black Sash, said: "That's just an excuse."

She said all workers apart from domestic servants and farm labourrs had to contribute to the UIF, yet when they lost their jobs they did not receive prompt benefits.

Mr McIntosh said: "The whole point of unemployment insurance is to give a jobless worker prompt assistance.

"Why make deductions from his earnings if he can only benefit after months of grinding povery?

"It is up to the Department of Manpower to expedite payments and I will be raising this matter through parliamentary channels."

Mrs Nicholson said that while some workers did not complete their application forms correctly, in most of the cases she had investigated lack of payments was due to departmental mismanagement.

"It's only when we pressure the department and take cases to lawyers that these people receive what's due to them," she said.

Durban's divisional inspector for the Department of Manpower, Mr D P Liebenberg, denied irregularities.

"It is an efficient service and I've got it under control," he said.

Mr Liebenberg said unemployed workers were required to apply and sign for benefit payments at their local magistrate's office every two weeks.

Mrs Nicholson said in one instance a man from Bulwer had been signing for benefits every two weeks, but had not received any money for 11 months.

The divisional inspector's office claimed two of the forms the man should have signed were missing and he could only receive payment on proof that he had signed them.

The divisional office had not informed the Bulwer magistrate's office and the Black Sash had had to obtain an affidavit from the Bulwer magistrate to the effect that the man had signed on those two occasions.

His tube

Post Reporter

A PROFESSIONAL tuba player from the United States, Mr Larry Glover, has arrived in Port Elizabeth to take up a teaching post at the Grey Junior School.

He is expected to be an asset to the Port Elizabeth Orchestra, which has a brass section rated among the strongest in the country.

His musical capabilities should provide the orchestra with a much-needed boost, particularly as his skills extend beyond the brass section.

Mr Glover learnt to play the violin at the age of seven and there is a possibility he may play in the orchestra's string section as well.

Versatile and talented, Mr Glover obtained recognition as a tuba player when he was selected to perform with a state band at the age of 17.

He obtained both a bachelor and master's degree in music education at Ithaca College, New York, and is qualified to teach the trombone, trumpet, cornet and tuba.

He hopes to stay in Port Elizabeth for the next year.



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4/7/83 y at E. Post

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role to play in the black equality, Pastor Philip erday.

/International Labour Day Centenary Great Hall.

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of God Church, said the ny will be done on earth as

s based on that teaching. organiser of Azapo, said y Day and to pledge their the world and rededicate gie.

class into black and white, e reign of the exploiting

and the ruling class had three oppressed groups —

AFS student excels while in the US

By CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

BEING placed second out of 3 100 competitors in a mathematics olympiad was one of the many achievements of Warren Kahn, an American Field Service student who arrived home in Port Elizabeth last week.

Warren spent nine hectic and exciting months in the small town of Hardin, Montana, before returning home early because of family illness.

He was ranked second in the state when he obtained 95% in the olympiad and also came top in a general "academic decathlon" between three schools in the area.

He not only distinguished himself academically, but endeared himself to the community as an excellent American football player.

Warren, a former first team rugby player at Grey High School in Port Elizabeth, described American football as tough and demanding.

He nevertheless supported the idea of "men's liberation" and enjoyed an array of sewing, cooking and typing classes.

"I also obtained academic credit for weightlifting," he said. "That really amazed me."

He said half the pupils in his school were Red Indians, the town of Hardin being situated on the border of the Crow Indian Reserve.

"Most of the Indians excelled at basketball and proved pretty friendly," he said. "But their lifestyle is very different and they obtain a lot of financial support from the Government."

He found Indian names unusual and referred to a few of his friends as "Jon takes Enemy", "Henry Rides Horse Junior" and "Isaac Bird in the Ground".

Warren described his host family, the Stantons, as "wonderful" and spent his most exciting times skiing in the snow with them.

His host brother was an experienced skier and Warren found himself on advanced skis in next to no time.

He found people exceptionally friendly and described the intermingling of nationalities as "what America was all about".

"One of the biggest lessons I learnt from the American Field Service was that people from all over the world could live together in peace," he said.

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Shutterbugs to attend six-day



It's A Happ Just tell

Today's WOMAN

Maternity benefits: Know your righ

Argus 5/5/83 (301)

NOT many working women know they can claim maternity benefits. Yet there's money legally yours that could save you financially or just ease incessant worries.

Who qualifies for benefits?

Women who've been working for at least 18 weeks in the 52 weeks immediately before the expected date of birth qualify, provided they've been contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) at some time.

Women who earn more than R1 300 a month don't contribute to UIF but may well qualify on the basis of earlier contributions to UIF.

Those whose services have not been terminated but who've stopped working and are receiving less than one-third of their normal earnings also qualify.

How long can you claim?

You can receive benefits while unemployed due to pregnancy for a maximum of 26 weeks: 18 weeks before the expected date of birth and 8 weeks after the birth.

When and how to apply

You should apply immediately you stop working by getting form UF 92 from the nearest Department of Manpower office. Cape Town applicants should contact the office of the Divisional Inspector of Manpower, Thomas Boydell Building, Parade Street, Cape Town, 8001 (telephone 45 7110). Country applicants should contact the nearest Manpower office or magistrates' office.

Submit your UF 92 — with its medical certificate completed by your doctor — and your UIF card. Further forms will be sent for completion.

Remember that you must apply at the latest 8 weeks after the birth, as delays could result in reduced benefits. Those who apply after the birth submit form UF 92 — now without the medical certificate completed — with a completed form UF 94 and their UIF card. Further forms will be sent.

You receive 45 percent of the monthly salary you last earned as a contributor to the fund. The total amount payable is determined by how long you've paid UIF and what UIF benefits of any kind you've received recently. You will get one week's payment for every six weeks you've paid in.

Payments are made by cheque — roughly once a month. There is a wait of five to six weeks from the time you send in the UF 92 until you receive your first cheque.

What does this mean for the average woman?

You'll get 45 percent of your monthly salary for the maximum 26 weeks if you've worked for three years or more paying UIF.

- **Pamphlets on the Unemployment Insurance Act are available free from Department of Manpower offices.**



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	White	Total
	320	418
	294	322
	305	331
	201	222
	347	377
	..	..
	445	445
	460	460
	x	x
	x	x
	x	x
	x	x
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Fosatu Annual Report 1980/81

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Independent homeland workers now paying to UIF

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Migrant workers and commuters from independent homelands began contributing to the Unemployment Insurance Fund again yesterday — but the homeland unemployment funds to which their money will go have not yet been established.

Official spokesmen yesterday assured workers, however, that these funds would be set up soon and that there was no chance their money would go astray or that they would not receive benefits to which they were entitled.

Until now, migrants and commuters have been excluded from the UIF after their homelands opt for independence.

From today they will rejoin the fund, but each independent homeland is to set up its own UIF and workers who lose jobs will be expected to return to their homeland to claim their benefits from these funds.

Money paid into the UIF will be transferred to these separate funds at regular intervals.

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, says his union has discovered that none of the three homelands who are supposed to set up funds — Venda, Ciskei, and Transkei — have yet done so.

'We are worried there will be chaos. What happens when our members want to claim their benefit and there is no fund? he said.

He said the NUM was also concerned because the money would be paid into the homeland UIFs only after six months. But any worker who had contributed to the UIF for 13 weeks and then lost a job was entitled to benefits.

The Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, said yesterday he understood the three territories were in the process of setting up their funds.

Department of Manpower officials had been seconded for this purpose.

Stipulation

'But it is a firm stipulation that no money will be paid into these new funds until they are fully operational — and that means they must have passed en-

Plea for unemployment fund for 'exploited' workers

E: Post 18/5/83

301

UMTATA — The establishment of an Unemployment Insurance Fund in the Transkei would help to put an end to exploitation of cheap labour by Chinese and South African industrialists, said Mr Mike Mazwana, of Umtata.

'Speaking in the second reading debate of the Transkei Unemployment Insurance Fund Bill in the National Assembly, Mr Mazwana said the fund would "bring discipline to opportunistic employers" who indulged in mass sackings "with the evil intention of making huge profits by keeping workers' earnings at starting rates."

He said there had to be curbs on the "unbridled rush by foreigners from the East" who were not interested in the workers of Transkei but in making fortunes.

If the Chinese investors in the Transkei were representative of communism, "then I detest communism", Mr Mazwana said.

Transkei minimum wage attacked by MP

UMTATA — The Transkei Wage board was criticised here yesterday over the 32c an hour minimum pay.

Unscrupulous employers also came under attack from the MP for Umtata, Mr Mike Mazwana, who praised the minister for the Unemployment Insurance Fund Bill which he said would offer some protection for Transkeian workers.

"The most grievous point which this bill might venture to rectify is that of the Transkei Wage Board's decision that 32c an hour be the minimum pay. This rate works out to about R60 a month for the workers in manufacturing industry, building construction and the saw-milling industry.

"The board contends that with this, a man can buy food, pay rent, educate his children, clothe them and himself and sometimes pay for transport.

"This is so low that some managing directors have considered this rate advocated by the labour section of the Department of the Interior, as unChristian and are actually paying their workers more than the determinatioon rates.

"The bill works on a minimum of R780 a year which amounts to R65 a month for the lowest which permits the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

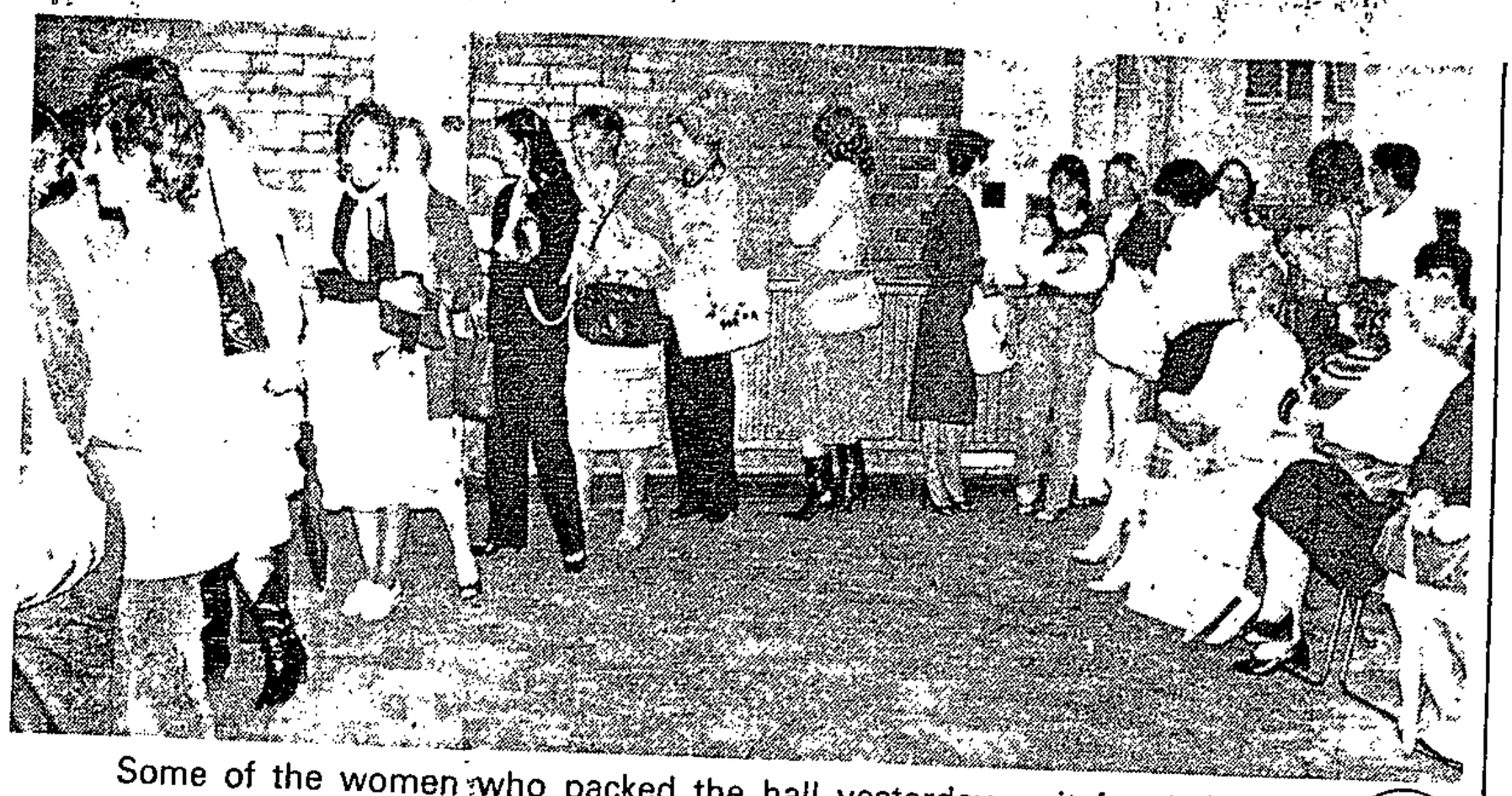
Mr Mazwana said dependants of deceased contributors would welcome the benfits and he thanked the minister for his foresight on the matter.

"There must be a check on this unbridled rush by foreigners from the east whose chief aim is not to provide dignified labour, but to exploit a nation who are late-comers to the machinations of an industrial revolution which invaded Europe centuries ago.

"It will discipline the opportunist employer out to make huge profits by keeping the bulk of workers at starting rates."

Mr Mazwana said the bill would brink about compulsory registration of workers "which undertaking the present officials of the labour section of the department have not only ignored, but rejected vehemently any attempt by an outsider even to remind them."

"It is therefore no wonder we find that the two acts passed by this assembly in 1977 — the Labour and Labour Relations Acts — are not observed by a number of business concerns."



Some of the women who packed the hall yesterday wait for their money

Cape Times 11/5/83 GEN 301

Unemployment pay: Department 'slow'

By GLEN GARVEN

GETTING money out of the Labour Department can be the biggest labour of all, according to the women who thronged the Thomas Boydell Building yesterday afternoon to claim their unemployment benefits.

"Ridiculous", "really slow" and "a bloody disgrace" were some of the milder comments.

More than 300 women queued along the walls, sat in rows on hard chairs or stood bunched together at the back of the hall. Their names were read out in alphabetical order through a bullhorn by the two department officials sitting at a table at the top of the hall.

Some of the women were quietly reading library books. Others had brought babies with them.

Their complaints included the time they have to wait to get paid out, the tedious official procedures, and the offhand way they are treated by the officials.

"I've been coming every second Tuesday since January and I haven't received a cent yet," said one woman. "All you do is fill out forms."

"They don't tell you anything and you get nothing for it," said another, waiting for her first cheque since she applied for unemployment benefits in February. "They treat us like a lot of sheep," another said.

Bitter

One summed it up for the others when she said bitterly: "When it comes to paying out they couldn't care less, but if you refuse to pay in, trouble comes pretty quick."

The Director Inspector of Manpower, Mr N J Hechter, replied.

"We have to pay out nearly 6 500 people each week," he said. "Some R2,5 million a month is paid out by this department. The computer system, to which we were connected in February, has been out for a week or so and I have 16 staffers working overtime to clear up the backlog.

"We get 200 or 300 applications a day, nearly a third of which are filled out incorrectly, and there are vast numbers of people applying for benefits which go back to last year.

"And," he said, "it is nonsense that my staff treat them shabbily. If I find out that anybody has been rude, they will appear before me in this office."

The women are asked to come every second week to have their cards signed or to collect their cheques. Besides the Monday, Tuesday and Thursday payouts in Cape Town, payments are made on Wednesdays and Fridays at regional centres.

"I had 91 complaints last Monday," says Mr Hechter. "I appreciate their complaints, but we are trying to do our best. If anybody can give me an answer, I will really appreciate it."

The Argus Monday May 16 1983

Jobless angry over delays in UIF payments

ARGUS 16/5/83

301

Labour Reporter

JOBLESS people are struggling to make ends meet while they wait for unemployment pay.

Delays of up to five months in Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) payments have left many people fearful they will be evicted from their houses or land in debt.

The Department of Manpower blames the delays on a new computer to process UIF claims.

Mr N J Hechter, divisional inspector, said a computer to process unemployment pay-outs had been installed in Pretoria.

It had broken down on at least two occasions since it was installed in January, he said.

"We are trying our utmost, but when the computer breaks down in Pretoria there is nothing we can do in Cape Town," Mr Hechter said.

But workers are angry and worried about the delays.

One man, Mr A Felton, said he had worked for 35 years before having to leave his job because of illness.

Mr Felton has been waiting for UIF payments for nearly five months.

"The department always blames the computer for the delays. But it would be more helpful to us if they were to tell us how to survive on no money," he said.

Sympathetic

Mr Felton, who lives in Manenberg in a council house, said he had explained to the council why he had been unable to pay his rent and they had been sympathetic.

Mr Gerald Bruinders of Bonteheuwel signed on as unemployed in March.

He was retrenched after 18 years of service with one company. UIF contributions were regularly deducted from his pay packet.

"I am married with a family. If we steal that is a crime, but we are getting desperate," he said.

Mr Owen Dooling, retrenched after 18 years of work, said he had to borrow money to pay his rent and instalments on furniture.

The registered unemployed in the Western Cape have risen to about 6 600.

This is about three times the figure at the beginning of last year.

The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1966 says no worker should wait longer than six weeks for payment after his claim has been accepted.

(301) RDM 18/5/83

Complaints grow over 'slow' UIF payments

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

COMPLAINTS are growing that many unemployed workers have to wait several months before receiving their Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits at the Johannesburg office of the Department of Manpower.

While the Rand Daily Mail has received several such complaints in the past from coloured workers, white workers are now also complaining of long delays.

Black city workers have to claim their unemployment insurance from the Department of Co-operation and Development, but here, too, there have been complaints about delays.

Unemployed workers claim they have had to wait months for unemployment or sick benefits from the fund.

The delays have also caused concern among white trade unionists and recently the general secretary of the all-white Amalgamated Engineering Union, Mr Tom Neethling, called for an overhaul of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

He claimed that the authorities seemed unable to cope with paying out benefits promptly even when unemployment was not at crisis level.

Unemployed workers who have complained to the Mail say they have been told by officials at the department's office that the delays are caused by staff shortages and difficulties related to a change-over to a new computer.

Repeated attempts to contact the Divisional Inspector of Manpower, Mr F W Beyers whose office is responsible for UIF pay-outs, have been unsuccessful over the past two days.

When these complaints were put to Mr Beyers last year, however, he said bottlenecks which were causing delays in UIF payments were being eliminated.

He also denied earlier Press reports suggesting that the installation of the new computer would cause serious delays in paying out UIF money.

Since then, however, complaints about long delays at the office have continued — and all the complainants say officials have blamed the delays on staff shortages and the introduction of the computer.

One complainant, who said he was not unemployed himself but that he was aware of several unemployed people who had waited "months" for their benefits, said it was "ridiculous" for officials to say staff shortages were delaying UIF pay-outs.

"On the one hand we have mounting unemployment, on the other they say they can't find enough people to man their offices," he said.

Cape Times 21/5/83

Concern over UIF scheme in homelands

1982 301

Labour Reporter

REPRESENTATIVES of four unregistered trade unions held talks in Cape Town yesterday with the Director-General of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, and other department officials over the institution of unemployment insurance funds (UIFs) in the independent homelands

The unionists, all based in East London, represented the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the General Workers' Union and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

The meeting was a sequel to one held earlier with employer bodies at which the unionists objected to the scheme and presented demands.

These were that all previous worker contributions to the South African UIF, to which they may no longer belong, be refunded; that the transfer of the UIF to the homelands be rejected and that there be an immediate suspension of deductions.

Other objections were that the impoverished newly-independent States were "hell-bent" on using migrant and commuter workers as a source of income, that there were long waits for benefit payouts, that there was prejudice against unionised workers, and that homeland governments would never co-operate with progressive unions.

UIF probe under way

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, yesterday said an investigation into implementation of the Unemployment Insurance Fund was under way.

He was responding to opposition criticism of the administration of the fund during the debate on the Manpower vote.

Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) called for an urgent review of the administration of the UIF as the whole system appeared to have collapsed.

Unemployed people currently could wait up to four months to receive benefits from the fund and the time had come to review the total administration of the fund.

Conference

Mr Miller suggested that a conference of interested parties be called to investigate a possible decentralization of administering the fund for the purposes of collecting subscription and paying out benefits.

He asked whether employers who currently collected subscriptions to the fund from their employees could not pay out the benefits.

The PFP's labour spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, warned that there was considerable anger and disillusionment about long delays in the payment of benefits.

"Many people who have paid into the fund for years cannot understand why it takes months for them to receive benefits.

"Different excuses have been offered, the chief among which are that the computer is out of action and shortage of staff. This is not good enough.

Benefits

"I hope the minister will give some reassurance to those unemployed who have waited for months that they don't have to wait longer," said Dr Boraine.

He asked the minister whether consideration was being given to the improvement of benefits offered by the fund.

Turning to the recent establishment of unemployment insurance funds by the independent black states, Dr Boraine said many black workers were dissatisfied about this arrangement as it meant they had to return to these states to obtain their benefits.

He asked whether the new systems were streamlined enough and contributors could be assured of receiving the appropriate benefits when they were needed.

"It is of utmost importance to ensure that all workers are protected," said Dr Boraine.

He also asked the minister whether he had received any representations as a result of the changeover to independent funds.

'Snide'

Replying, Mr Botha said it was inevitable that problems regarding payment of benefits had arisen. Claims sometimes had to be referred back to the relevant departments of the independent states which also battled with staff shortages.

He deplored "snide" references to the problems experienced with the department's computer and said the installation of any computer for a while implied problems.

Regarding the administration of the UIF, Mr Botha said the Unemployment Insurance Council had appointed a sub-committee to look into implementation of the fund.

Welder had a four-month wait

UIF probe 'long overdue'

301
Mercury
25/5/83

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN man has had to wait four months for his unemployment benefits.

Mr Albert Clark, 71, of Austerville, obtained his benefits only after the personal intervention by Mr D Liebenberg, divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower in Durban.

Mr Clark said he had signed for benefits in January this year after he had lost his job as a welder and boiler-maker.

Although he was happy to collect his money Mr Clark said the investigation into the implementation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, which was under way, was long overdue.

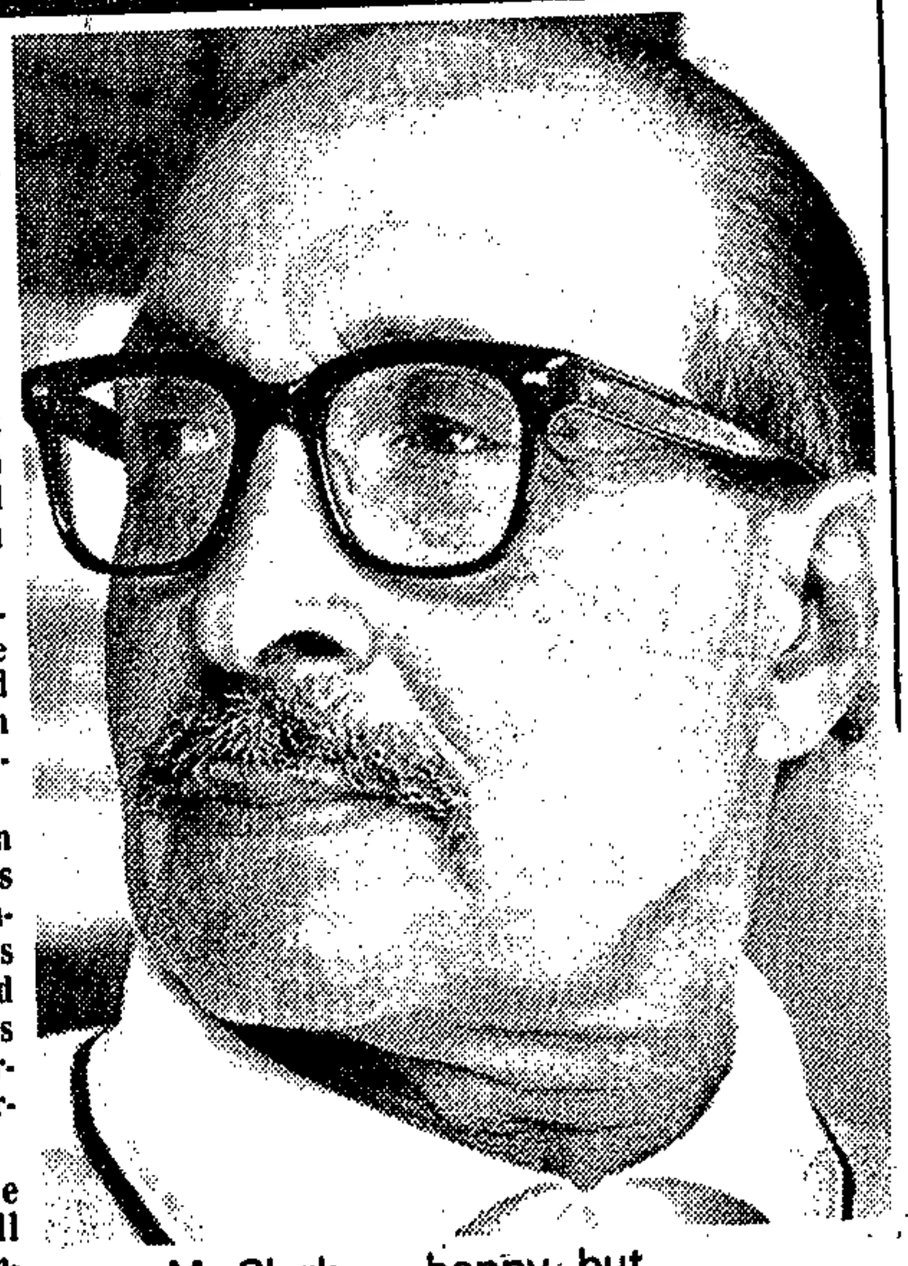
Mr Clark said he had been employed by an engineering company in Durban which subsequently moved to Isithebe in KwaZulu.

An application for a permit for him to work in a black area was turned down by the KwaZulu Government.

After three months of signing he had become disillusioned and lodged a complaint with the divisional inspector, Mr Clark said.

He said that he had been told that his previous company had not completed certain forms and later he had learned that his files had to be sent to Pretoria as he had been overpaid in 1978.

Mr Liebenberg said he would investigate all delays in the implementation of the fund.



Mr Clark . . . happy, but . . .

Bid to better plight of the jobless

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

AN OFFICIAL inquiry into the implementation of the Unemployment Insurance Act could recommend further legislation on a wide range of issues to improve unemployment insurance, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, said yesterday.

Dr Van der Merwe also revealed that his department seconded 17 officials from other offices to Johannesburg this month to help eliminate "serious" delays in paying out unemployment insurance.

He said the situation in Johannesburg had now "normalised" and that, except in a few cases, the unemployed were receiving their benefits on time. The same applied to all other offices throughout the country.

His comments follow repeated complaints from unemployed workers who allege that they are kept waiting for several months before receiving their benefits.

These were aired again this week by opposition speakers in the Department of Manpower's budget vote debate in Parliament.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, replied that a sub-committee of the Unemployment Insurance Board was investigating the implementation of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Dr Van der Merwe said yesterday that the sub-committee had been set up in December. It had already met several times and was examining all aspects of the Act and its practical administration.

It could recommend changes in benefits, in the administration of the Act or in the people who should be entitled to benefits.

One of its first tasks, however, had been to examine the delays in benefits caused by the sharp rise in unemployment in the past few months.

As a result of its efforts, the short-term position had already been "normalised" and "there are no longer serious delays in any of the offices as long as the application is normal and has been submitted correctly".

The sub-committee would, however, also look at longer-term measures aimed at reducing delays in paying out unemployment benefits.

Dr Van der Merwe said its work would be a "continuous process" and it would report to the full the Unemployment Insurance Board at its monthly meeting.

The board is empowered to recommend changes in the Act to the Government and the sub-committee's work could see key changes in the law.

Dr Van der Merwe also revealed that the Unemployment Insurance Fund's reserves had grown by R19-million last year, despite the sharp rise in unemployment.

He said this was the result of a change in the "ceiling" for workers covered by the Act. It meant higher-paid workers were contributing, but that there had not been a corresponding jump in benefit claims because these workers had greater job security during a recession.

NT -

(301) Unemployment insurance benefits

*22 Mr. S. S. VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Manpower:

At which district offices are delays being

experienced in the processing of applications for the payment of unemployment insurance benefits, as referred to in his reply to Question No. 26, standing over, on 15 April 1983?

†The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

The district offices where slight delays in the processing of applications for unemployment insurance benefits are still being experienced are Cape Town and Durban. Additional staff has been seconded to these district offices from other district offices where no delays are being experienced, to assist with the disposal of the backlog and the position should be normal within a week or two. The position in Johannesburg and Pretoria where delays were previously also experienced has already been normalized.

(30) Hansard
Unemployment Insurance Fund Q. 601. 1404 — 25/5/83

884. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1982;

(2) (a) what was the amount (i) paid into the Fund and (ii) paid out in benefits in that year and (b) to how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black applicants were benefits paid?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) R270 858 519.

(2) (a) (i) R151 010 307.

(ii) R120 347 612.

(b) (i) to (iv) Not available.

Unemployment Insurance Fund

885. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

What amounts were paid out in 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively, by the Unemployment Insurance Fund to employees from Transkei working under contract in the Republic?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

1980 Nil.
1981 Nil.
1982 Nil.

UIF pay soon 'back to normal'

By Tony Davis,
Labour Reporter

The Unemployment Insurance Board appointed a special sub-committee to look into problems with payouts of Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits in December last year.

The Department of Manpower's director-general, Dr Piet van der Merwe, said this week the sub-committee had provided his department with short-term measures designed to alleviate difficulties in UIF benefit payouts.

The sub-committee was formed as a result of the dramatic rise in the numbers of registered unemployed, from 37 000 last July to 70 000 in March.

Dr van der Merwe said the special sub-committee would continue to investigate long-term measures for the future operations of the UIF.

He repeated the department's position — that the payout of benefits had returned to normal in Johannesburg and Pretoria while Cape Town and Durban were expected to be up to date soon.

● See Page 7.

301 ROM 30/5/83

A SHAKE-UP of the Unemployment Insurance Fund may be on the cards.

The Unemployment Insurance Board set up a committee in December to look into all aspects of the Act which controls the fund. It reports monthly to the Unemployment Insurance Board, which can recommend changes to the Government.

So far, the committee has been looking chiefly at short-term measures to eliminate serious delays in paying out UIF benefits, according to Manpower director-general Dr Piet van der Merwe.

But officials say it has a wide brief. It will look at changes to the Act which could speed up pay-outs on a more permanent basis, the scale of benefits, the administration of the fund — in short, all aspects of it.

The committee will not issue a public report — its role will be to suggest changes to the Board as it goes along.

Although some officials suggest the enquiry is more routine than would appear, word is that the committee could come up with fairly substantial changes to the UIF.

In one respect, according to officials, a shake-up has already occurred.

The Department of Manpower says long delays — sometimes up to six months before the white and coloured unemployed receive benefits from the Department's offices have been more-or-less eliminated.

To do this, the Department seconded 17 officials from other offices to Johannesburg alone and extra help was also seconded to the Cape Town and Durban offices.

Whether the same applies to the black jobless, who receive benefits from administration board offices or in the homelands, remains to be seen

NEWS

MP slams UIF 'chaos'

CHAOTIC conditions at Unemployment Insurance Fund offices countrywide were slammed last week by Ron Millar, MP for Durban North, who claimed that the "whole system" appeared to have collapsed, writes Kathy Gibson.

Speaking in the House of Assembly, Millar said the time had come to look at the total administration of the UIF and to call a conference of all interested parties to look into possible decentralisation in terms of collection and subscription.

Ron Marsden, general manager of Manpower at the Management and Manpower Foundation, told Industrial Week that payment of unemployment benefits, which often took from four to six months, needed to be speeded up to ease the hardship to Blacks.

"We recommend that the administration be either heavily decentralised or else run by private enterprise." he said.

"The Government might consider the UIF being run by insurance companies. This would release the State from the cost of administration, and since it always says it is short of staff, it would release its employees for other functions."

Marsden felt the long delays in the handling of payments was a result of a badly designed system.

"In designing a system to be used mainly by Blacks, care should be taken to ensure that it works for Blacks," he said.

"Companies should look to assisting employees on the verge of retrenchment by making them aware of their rights and of how to secure payments. It helps if the employee goes to the UIF offices."

Marsden felt the Government should consider talking to major insurance companies to see if they could offer any alternatives to the present system

Dr John Burns, executive director of the MMF, said that as long ago as six months he had recommended that the UIF cease to be State-owned and be run through private enterprise.

Reef industry's water cut 20%

A MANDATORY reduction of 20% in water consumption has been imposed on the Reef's industry - having exceeded its "limits" by 11% during the 65 days up to May 16. But this should be easily attainable if Natal industry is anything to go by.

By Lynn Carlisle

Rand Water Board chairman Dale Hobbs last week laid it on the line "We asked for a 20% saving and only got 6% in spite of a substantial effort from householders. We now have to impose a 20% saving by industry, this year's," Hobbs warned.

Department of Environmental Affairs (Water Affairs) officials contacted industries spokesman revealed results of water rationing measures which have been strictly applied in recent months. Industry used 60% of Durban's water and householders 40%; in Pinetown it is the reverse and in Pietermaritzburg it is about 50-50.

"Irrigation farmers all along the Vaal will probably be told in October that they will have no water allocation this sum-



"Some of our member firms have introduced recycling and drilled boreholes. Durban industry is cutting its municipal water 58,1% and householders 51,6%. This is a great achievement by industry as it has all been on a voluntary basis."

The spokesman added

Standby power beats cuts

THE threat of Escom power cuts this winter can be met by installing reliable standby power units, Terry Hime, MD of McCarthy Grosvenor Engines, told Industrial Week.

He was reacting to fears that the economy would be drained of an estimated R2 000-million if electricity rationing was introduced this winter because of the drought.

The largest standby set manufactured by MGE - the Rolls Royce -powered 700kva unit -could supply enough power for lifts, air conditioning, and lighting in a building such as the Carlton Centre, he said

"On average, our big- other as a

R52,5-m roadworks planned

NEW roads will be built and others upgraded in three provinces where contracts totalling R52,5-million are about to be awarded, writes **Lynn Carlisle.**

The biggest contract is for the re-construction of a difficult 50-km stretch between Knysna and Salt River. including the widening of bridges. Concor is the lowest tenderer with a R27 253 699 bid and, according to a Cape Provincial Administration spokesman, an award decision is due this week.

"We also plan to up-grade the road from Rooi Els to Botrivier - most of it single carriageway on this 40km section But due to the shortage of funds this contract may not be awarded until April next year," said the spokesman.

A Natal Provincial Administration official said work would soon start on Main Road 52, between Ulundi and Mhlabatini, in KwaZulu - a 21 km section for which about R9-million had been set aside.

At R2,2-million, Peter Bayly's price is lowest to build from Eseléni.

two members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging who are [illegible] Picture: PAUL BOSMAN

Water users beat target

WATER users in the Rand Water Board area are using even less water than the target set for them through restrictions.

A board statement yesterday said that for the first time since water restrictions were introduced, average consumption for a full week had been less than the target.

Average daily consumption for the week ending at 6am on Wednesday was 1 850 millilitres a day. The Rand Water Board had asked for an average 1 900ml a day, a 20% saving consumption.

The board's chairman Mr Dale Hobbs said the saving was a "step in the right direction". — Sapa.

Jobless payouts increase

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

NEARLY 268 000 workers received Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits during 1982 — an increase of nearly a third on 1981's figures, according to provisional Department of Manpower statistics

Despite this, the UIF's reserves stood at R272 800 000 at the end of last year, a R19 600 000 increase on 1981, the figures reveal.

They were circulated to Members of Parliament by the department in preparation for its recent budget vote.

A note in the document containing the figures says that those for 1982 were "provisional and subject to audit".

Officials say the UIF's reserves grew despite rising unemployment because the fund's wage ceiling has been lifted, which means that higher-paid workers are now contributing

These workers contribute more to the fund and are less vulnerable to unemployment, the officials add.

Of the 268 000 workers who claimed benefits, 149 000 received unemployment pay.

Another 61 000 received maternity benefits, 45 000 illness benefits and 13 000 were relatives of contributors who had died.

A total of R120-million was paid out in 1982, compared to R87-million in 1981.

According to the figures, just over five million workers are now covered by the fund.

The department's statistics reveal that the Workmen's Compensation Fund, which assists workers injured on the job, stood at R90-million at the end of last year, a R3-million increase on 1981.

It said 307 000 industrial accidents were reported during the year, an increase of 8 000 over 1981.

curity Council imposed a mandatory arms embargo against the Republic.

The London firm, Jordans Surveys, in a major review of the British defence industry, said South Africa's appearance as an international defence contractor follows years of covert co-operation with a number of countries notably Israel, Taiwan and Iran.

South Africa uncovered her wares at an arms exhibition in Athens last y[illegible]

Police seek after R10 0[illegible]

By STAN HLOPHE

EAST RAND police are looking for six black men who are alleged to have threatened with a firearm the owner of a news agency in Petit, near Benoni, and robbed him of R10 000 in cash and his car on Wednesday night.

Colonel A Smith, liaison officer of the East Rand police, said six men, one armed with a firearm, arrived at Pieter Pienaar's news agency and held up him and his assistant Mrs Theodora Steyn.

Col Smith said the rob[illegible]

Red envoy in Maseru soon

MASERU. — The new ambassador of the Soviet Union to Lesotho, Mr Yuri Sepeliov, will present his credentials to King Moshoeshoe II at the Basuto Royal Palace in Maseru on June 9, Radio Lesotho announced yesterday.

The Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan had announced recently that Lesotho would exchange ambassadors with the Soviet Union as a permanent member of the UN Security Council. — Sapa.

Drought closes power plant

MBABANE. — The drought has forced Swaziland's only hydro-electric power station to shut down, the deputy manager of the Swaziland Electricity Board, Mr R Friede, said yesterday.

He said the plant at Edwalini, near Manzini, would be closed for at least two months.

Swaziland would depend on South Africa's Escom to supply its electricity needs, he said. Escom at present supplied 70% of the country's electricity, but this would now increase to 85%. — Sapa.

Swazi farmer compensated

MBABANE. — A white farmer chased off his land by Swazi soldiers in 1977 has been awarded compensation in the Mbabane High Court.

The Chief Justice Mr Charles Notham ordered the Swaziland Defence Force to pay R9 210 in "unpaid rent" to Mr Peter van der Wond, of Pretoria, for his "illegal eviction at gunpoint" from his farm.

He ordered the Defence Force to pay 9% interest a month until the bill was settled. — Sapa.

SAR general manager retires

MR ERIC DU TOIT, deputy general manager of South African Railways in Johannesburg, has retired after

Savage slams Govt plan at opening of PFP office

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Government's Constitution Bill made black-white confrontation inevitable and was another failure of the Government to produce measures that matched the size of South Africa's problems, the PFP MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, said at the opening of the party's office in Uitenhage on Wednesday.

He said there was a total lack of enthusiasm for the measure — even some National Party members believed it could not last.

The PFP considered it dangerous, he said.

"When passed by Parliament it will lack legitimacy in the sense that the bulk of people who live under it will feel they made no contribution to its design and that it was imposed by a tyrannical minority government intent on entrenching itself in power," he said.

"It is divisive ... it polarises black and coloured, sets coloured against coloured and white against white."

He said the Bill was designed to keep power in "white National Party hands" and that it was "not unnaturally, rejected by blacks". — Sapa.



MR ANDREW SAVAGE
Constitution is divisive

Two SAAN editors apply for late filing of appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court will hear applications by South African Associated Newspapers and two of its editors for condonation of late filing of the

ed by Mr Justice B O'Donovan in the Witwatersrand Local Supreme Court on April 9, 1981, as a result of reports in The Sunday Times and The Sunday Express on

SA voted out of employer body

GENEVA. — The International Organisation of Employers (IOE) ousted South Africa yesterday after a warning by African members that they would bring in communist countries.

The IOE currently comprises 92 employer federations in 89 non-communist nations and has been strongly Western-oriented since its foundation in 1920.

Officials said African member federations warned that unless South Africa was ousted, they would either walk out themselves or use an automatic Third World majority to bring in Eastern employer groups.

"South African employers indicated they would withdraw voluntarily if that was necessary to preserve the non-communist character of the organisation," one official said privately.

As it was, Nordic countries, with United States support, proposed a constitutional amendment which would permit membership only to federations from countries which belong to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), a UN specialised agency.

The amendment was adopted by 55 votes in favour to eight against with three abstentions, and the South African Employers Federation was thus forced out.

South Africa left the ILO 18 years ago when it became clear that it would otherwise be expelled. — UPI.

Refugee worry for Pakistan

Free show

Mail Reporter

ABOUT 300 underprivileged and handicapped children will be entertained for with a film show at the 400 Cinema in Hillbrow, Johannesburg.

The cinema's spokesman Mr Rob Isaacs, yesterday said that about 300 of the children would be shown popular science fiction "Star Wars Three: Re[illegible]

Holy shro[illegible]

Mail Correspondent

ROME. — An Italian [illegible] has warned that the Shroud, the linen [illegible] which it is believed [illegible] body was wrapped — was removed from the [illegible] is in serious danger of irreparably damaged because of the unsatisfactory conditions in which it in a special chapel at

Professor Maria Gi[illegible] liaco was speaking at augural ceremony of [illegible] bition which is devoted most recent research out on the shroud by

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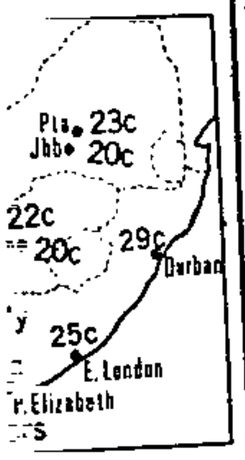
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3-month wait for payout from UIF

Star 10/6/83

Labour Reporter

After almost three months of delays without receiving Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits, a 63-year-old Roodepoort man was paid this week.

Mr John Davis, a former business administrator, was retrenched five months ago.

He applied for UIF benefits after difficulty in finding another job.

When he first applied at the Department of Manpower in Johannesburg in March he found there was no cheque. He was told the UIF was having problems with staff and its computer.

Mr Davis returned time and again but there was no cheque for him.

He found it difficult to cope. His funds were depleted. He was caring for a goddaughter with chronic rheumatoid arthritis.

The Star got in touch with the divisional inspector of the department's office. Mr Davis's case was investigated and he was given a sizeable cheque this week.

D Dispatch

10/6/83

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Black Sash pension warning

EAST LONDON — Black employees contributing to pension schemes operated by organisations or companies could disqualify themselves from drawing a State pension, the local chairman for the Black Sash, Mrs Val Viljoen, said last night.

In a statement issued recently, Black Sash called on companies and organisations and their potential contributors to make themselves aware of the disqualifying minimum income allowed.

The possibility existed that such contributors might draw a pension which was less than the State pension from which they would be excluded. In order for a private pension scheme to be worthwhile it must pay out monthly a considerably higher sum than that of a State pension which was R49 per month, the statement said.

"We are concerned about contributors to private schemes who, by reason of the age at which they join, or the amount they contribute, would, on retirement receive less than the present State pension of R49 per month but more than R29.50 per month," Mrs Viljoen said.

A black person whose income was over R29.50 per month was completely disqualified from receiving any penfion from the State because this sum was the cut-off point in the present means test.

Such a person could not receive from the State any money to bring their total pension up to the R49 per month limit and he was considerably worse off than a person who had not contributed to any pension fund but was receiving the full State pension, she said.

"Because numbers of employers, particularly of domestic workers, only consider a pension scheme when their employee is nearing retirement and has only a limited number of years left to contribute, this situation does arise," she said.

Mrs Viljoen appealed to employers of domestic workers to be careful when buying into any of the various pension schemes now being promoted commercially. In some instances the only beneficiary was the company selling the scheme, she said.

"Some employers have found that it is of greater advantage to open a Fixed Deposit or other savings account for an employee," she added.

At the annual meeting of the local Black Sash last night, Mrs Val Viljoen was elected chairman, Mrs Pam Richards treasurer and Mrs Sue Power secretary. — DDR

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSVAAL CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES, MR. J.H.. VILJOEN - 2 JUNE 1983.

U I F BENEFITS.

The Transvaal Chamber of Industries is concerned over the reported delays of 8 or 10 weeks and even longer before UIF benefits are paid to workers who have been retrenched by industry.

The whole matter has been investigated and we recently circulated a guide to our members on how to avoid causing unnecessary delays in the payment of benefits to their ex-employees.

From our investigation it is obvious that employees themselves can also do quite a lot to make sure that they receive benefits as soon as possible. The media might, therefore, wish to assist its readers by publishing the following simple guide prepared by us which relates only to ordinary benefits and which deals only with those straightforward matters which the ordinary contributor can understand and handle under the present legislative structure :

GUIDE TO EMPLOYEES ON HOW TO AVOID UNNECESSARY DELAYS IN OBTAINING ORDINARY U I F BENEFITS.

1. You can only get ordinary benefits from the date on which you register for employment and for benefits. Benefits cannot be back dated. Accordingly you should register immediately after becoming unemployed, even without your Contributors Record Card (UF74), with your local office of the Department of Manpower, Administration Board (in the case of Blacks) or office of the Magistrate in areas where the Department of Manpower is not represented.

2. However, ordinary benefits cannot be paid before you have handed in your Contributors Record Card (UF 74) at the office where you registered for benefits. Make sure that you get this from your employer immediately your employment is terminated and take it with you when registering for employment and benefits.

3. The Claims Officer must penalize you for 6 weeks if you resign from your job without being forced to do so or if you cause your own discharge through your misconduct, for example theft, or fighting or refusing a lawful instruction of your employer.

   This means that if your employer writes "ONE" (Voluntary resignation) or "THREE" (Other reasons) on your contributor's record card, you will have to wait for your benefits while the Claims Officer finds out from your last employer what really happened, so that he can decide whether he must penalize you for 6 weeks or not.

4. The Claims Officer may penalize you by making you lose 6 weeks benefits or even more if you don't immediately do whatever you are instructed to do, for example report to a particular office at a particular time or interview a potential employer, or apply for a particular job etc. If you don't understand an instruction, ask. If you don't have busfare to go where you are sent - ask. The officials must help where they can.

If you know that it is not your fault that you lose your job, then it will save time if you ask your employer to give you a letter to take to the Claims Officer with your Contributor's Record Card explaining why you lost your job.

13. When you start a new job, take your Contributor's Record Card (UF74) with you and hand it to your employer to keep (You can ask for a receipt). If you don't have a card or have never worked before, tell the employer immediately so that he can apply for a card for you. Check with the employer after a few weeks whether he has received your new card which he must keep until you leave that job.

Remember that if you become unemployed you cannot get benefits without a card. You must make sure that the employer has your card so that he can give it to you immediately when you leave his employment.

Members are advised that the Chamber is able to accept Advertisement inserts for the Weekly Bulletin.

The printed inserts should preferably be size A5 but the maximum size that will be accepted is 220 x 160 mm. The cost will be R50 per page.

Further details may be obtained from :

The Assistant Director
Telephone : 29-7552/59

Use it.

Don't abuse it.

water is for everybody

Benefits seekers are told: 'Help us to help you'

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE Transvaal Chamber of Industries has reacted to recent reports that workers face long delays in claiming Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits, by issuing a guide to workers on how to avoid delays.

In a statement this week, the TCI's president, Mr Hennie Viljoen, said the chamber was concerned at reports that some workers had to wait 10 weeks or more to receive benefits.

Earlier this year, there were persistent reports of long delays before workers could obtain benefits at Department of Manpower offices. However, officials say the situation has now "normalised".

"From our investigations, it is obvious that employees themselves can do a lot to make sure they receive their benefits as soon as possible," Mr Viljoen said, adding that the chamber had circulated the guide to its members some weeks ago.

Among the suggestions for workers contained in the document are:

- Workers must register as soon as they lose their jobs, even if they do not have their Contributors' Record card. Benefits are paid from the date workers register and cannot be backdated.
- Benefits cannot be paid before the card is handed in and workers should ensure that they get this card from their employer.
- Workers may lose six weeks' benefits if they do not immediately do what they are told by officials at the office where they register — such as visiting a prospective employer.
- They also may lose six weeks' benefit if they resigned or were fired for misconduct. If they were retrenched, they must ensure that their employer has filled out their card correctly.
- Workers whose employers write on their card that they were fired for unspecified reasons, should ask their employer to specify the reasons in a separate letter if they were fired through no fault of their own.
- Even if workers object to what an employer has written, they should keep their cards because they will not be able to claim benefits without them.
- Workers must accept any job which is found for them by the UIF claims officer or risk losing benefits.
- Workers must keep reporting to the UIF office and signing with the claims officer, even if they don't immediately receive benefits.
- On starting a job, workers should ensure their employer has their card.

501 ~~402~~ RDM 13/6/83

UNIONS are still dissatisfied with the Unemployment Insurance Fund rights of migrants from "independent" homelands.

Strike-watchers may recall worker unrest in East London 18 months ago over the removal of workers from the UIF following Ciskei "independence".

It was this that prompted the Government to amend the law which took migrant citizens of all "independent" homelands off the UIF.

In terms of the new system, which came into force last month, these migrants will again contribute to the UIF — but their money will be transferred to separate UIFs in the "independent" territories

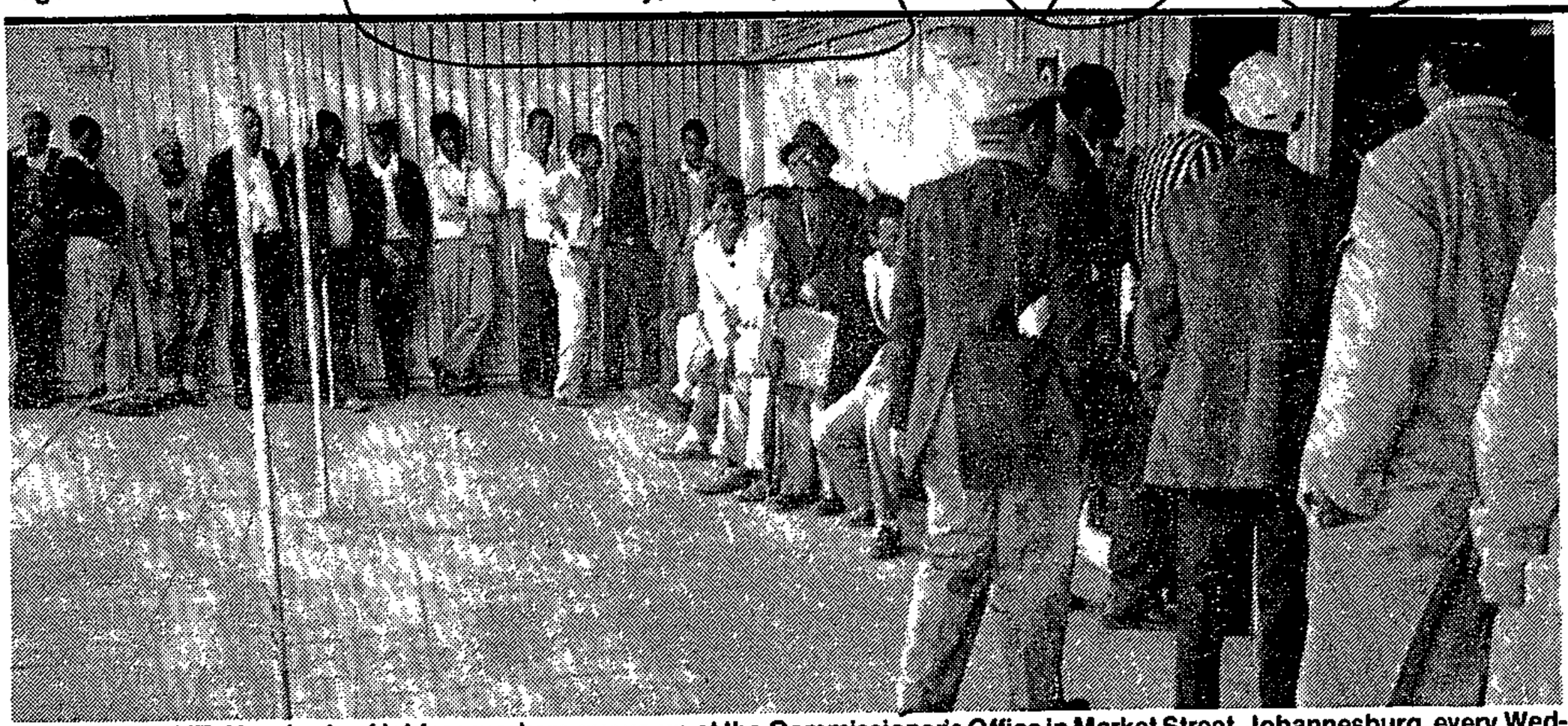
Doubts have been raised about how these funds will be administered.

Now comes the news that East London unions have called on employers not to deduct UIF money on behalf of workers until this system has been "clarified".

Vaal unions met at the weekend to discuss a similar call.

All this sounds just like the calls for the withdrawal of pension money which led to the 1981 pension strikes.

All this may come to nothing, but may well prompt some employer anxiety.



ENDLESS WAIT: Hundreds of jobless workers queue up at the Commissioner's Office in Market Street, Johannesburg, every Wednesday for their unemployment and sick benefits. Many of those interviewed claimed that it took more than two months before they received their benefits.

Unemployed can avoid delays in UIF payouts

By MONO BADELA

THOUSANDS of jobless people are starving while they have to wait for benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF). But a statement released by the Transvaal Chamber of Industries (TCI) yesterday explained that workers could do a lot to make sure they received their benefits as soon as possible.

Delays of up to five months in UIF payments have left many people fearful they will be evicted from their houses or have furniture which they have bought on hire purchase schemes, repossessed. The unemployed workers have to wait for months before they receive their benefits at the Johannesburg Office of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1966 says no worker should wait longer than six weeks for payment after his claim has been accepted. The same applies for sick benefit claims.

The general secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union, Mrs Emmah Mashinini, said the problem was a national one and the sooner the situation was remedied the better for the struggling worker.

Mrs Mashinini complained that hundreds of workers contributed to the fund without ever receiving aid from it. She said thousands of workers contributed weekly to the fund. "Where are these monies going to?" she asked.

It meant that the problem was with the administrators. She said the problem often arose and affected mostly those workers who had lost their jobs because of industrial strikes.

In a press statement, Mr J H Viljoen of TCI, said the whole matter of delays of eight to 10 weeks and even longer before UIF benefits were paid to workers who had been retrenched was investigated by his organisation. He said from the results of this investigation it was obvious that employees could also do quite a lot to make sure that they received benefits as soon as possible.

Workers can only receive benefits from the fund from the date on which the worker registers for employment and for benefits. Benefits cannot be back-dated. Workers should register immediately after becoming unemployed.

Mr Viljoen said the claims officer could penalize a worker for six weeks if he resigned his previous job without being forced to do so, or if the worker caused his own discharge through misconduct. The worker is asked to give the right information when applying for benefits otherwise he may lose those benefits.

Delays of up to six months on UIF payments

Payment delays cause hardship

w/c Argus 2/7/83 (301)

By BRUCE HOPWOOD, Weekend Argus Reporter

LONG delays in unemployment payouts are landing many unemployed workers in debt while they struggle to make ends meet on their meagre savings.

Workers who have been made redundant or who are temporarily out of work have complained of delays of up to six months in the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) payments.

There have also been delays in pay-outs for maternity benefits. A Cape Town mother recently waited more than four months after the birth of her child before receiving any benefits.

A spokesman for the Department of Manpower said this week there had been a "vast improvement" in the pay-outs since the earlier delays caused by the changeover to a computer system to process the UIF claims.

Backlog "worked off"

"Most of the backlog has been worked off," said Mr J G Slabbert, acting director of the department.

"But if there are individual cases where a delay has been longer than expected then we are available to deal with the complaint.

"There are several steps which have to be taken before people receive their first cheques and each application has to be processed by a claims clerk. There could be a delay at any one of these steps."

Mr A J Barrington, 71, of Kuils River, who was made redundant from a car factory in November last year, has had to sell his house and buy a smaller one as he could not continue with the bond payments while he tried to make ends meet on his savings.

Still waiting

"I registered in December and since then I have been going backwards and forwards. After about five months they said they wanted a breakdown of my last job and details of how much money I had earned.

"I'm still waiting for my first payment."

Mr Conrad Faasen, 59, was employed with the Cape Town City Council in the ambulance section for 25 years until he learnt he was suffering from cancer.

"I registered for unemployment benefits in March and a few weeks later they returned the card and said they needed more details from the council and from my doctor.

"I returned the card and ever since then I have been waiting for my first cheque. Last week they wanted my identification number and gave me another form for my doctor to complete.

"I can't understand why I have had to wait so long. I have been paying into the fund for years and I think I'm entitled to some return at a time when I need it."

Improve unemployed benefits — V d Horst

RAGUS 5/7/85

Staff Reporter

THE unemployed had to be provided with means of survival until the economic upturn came, the chairman of Old Mutual, Dr J G van der Horst, said today.

Opening the 19th annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), he said unemployment care facilities in South Africa had to be improved before the rate of inflation came down.

There was a complex relationship between inflation and unemployment.

CONCERTED

In the short term it was possible to achieve a lower level of unemployment if a country was prepared to tolerate a higher rate of inflation, he said.

In the long run, however, excessive inflation led to permanently higher levels of unemployment.

Industrialised countries had made a concerted effort recently and had brought down inflation to between three and four percent

They were able to tolerate record high unemployment rates because they had "mature unemployment benefit systems", Dr van der Horst said.

NO WAY

According to South Africa's unemployment care provisions, the maximum benefit a registered unemployed person could receive was 45 percent of salary for a maximum period of 26 weeks.

"There is no way in which any monetary authority can take the heat out of an overheated economy in six months," said Dr van der Horst.

"The required downward phase in the business cycle is simply much longer than that

"If we believe that inflation is a bad thing and when it appears it should be corrected, then we must be prepared in a modern society to provide the necessary minimum care for the unemployed."

RESIST

Dr van der Horst said "historical legislative" provisions in South Africa caused some people to resist registering as unemployed because it could be found that they were "not legal in their place of abode".

"I think we will have to come to terms with this and will have to take a thorough look at our unemployment care situation if we want the laws of economics to work so as to bring our inflation down to manageable proportions," Dr van der Horst said.

CAPE TIMES 6/7/83

Unemployment care underdeveloped — Van der Horst

301

By ROBERT GREIG
Finance Reporter

CONTROLLING inflation in South Africa had to go hand in hand with improving unemployment care, said the chairman of Old Mutual, Dr J G van der Horst, at the opening of the 19th conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafco) yesterday.

In the opening address, Dr Van der Horst said South Africa's unemployment care was "underdeveloped".

He compared the success of President Reagan and the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in reducing double-digit inflation with South Africa's "apparent failure".

He said one reason was "structural", the "numerous administrative and legislative constraints are seriously impeding normal business decisions and activities".

Another "very important reason" inflation had not been as successfully reduced as it had been by South Africa's trading partners was the social effects of rising unemployment.

"In our society, demographically, economically, politically and socially as it is, there are limits above which one tries not to let unemployment rise."



Dr J G van der Horst, chairman of Old Mutual, who gave the opening address at the 19th conference of Nafcoc in the City yesterday.

A third was the existence of "a mature unemployment benefit system" in industrialized counties.

Dr Van der Horst noted that it took time to cool an "overheated economy" — certainly not less than six months.

"If we believe that inflation is a bad thing and when it appears, it should be corrected and can be corrected by the financial authorities applying the right medicine, then we must be prepared in a modern society to provide the necessary minimum care for the unemployed.

"Inevitably, stringent financial measures will be followed by unemployment, but in the world of today such unemployed have to be provided with means of survival until the upturn comes."

An aspect of South African unemployment was "the resistance by some people to be registered as unemployed because it could be found that they were not legal in their place of abode."

Dr Van der Horst warned: "We will have to take a thorough look at our unemployment care situation if we want the laws of economics to work so as to bring out inflation to manageable proportions."

He also warned that the South African rate of population growth was "the problem behind our problems".

"Family planning" could help reduce the magnitude of social and economic problems.

THE EXECUTIVES

Mutual chief seeks better insurance for unemployed

b/E ARGUS (Bus) 9/7/83

301

DR J G VAN DER HORST, one of the most influential men in the country, is chairman of an insurance giant which received nearly R541-million in investment income in the past year and every day has more than R4-million to invest.

By AUDREY d'ANGELO

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance contributions from workers and employers in this country should be stepped up, says Dr J G van der Horst, chairman of Old Mutual.

This would make it possible for people who have lost their jobs in a recession to receive unemployment benefits for longer than the present maximum period of 26 weeks.

The Government would then be able to take effective action to reduce the rate of inflation, as has been done in Britain and America, by allowing periods of recession to last longer instead of having to operate a "stop-go" economic policy to avoid suffering by the unemployed.

In an interview this week he said his main worries were the high rate of inflation, which stopped growth and savings, and the escalating birth rate, which would keep standards of living down.

But in the long term he is optimistic about the future of South Africa.

He believes more use will be made of management ability among black and coloured people and that relations with neighbouring black states will improve.

"We will have to learn to live together," he said.

Son of pastor

The son of a pastor in the Dutch Reformed Church, Dr van der Horst has his roots deep in Cape Afrikaans society.

His great-grandfather owned a hat shop in Adderley Street, on the site of what is now Markham's men's wear shop.

"It was not a success. He was in advance of his time because he specialised in selling one thing."

The family produced a number of successful businessmen and lawyers, however.

Dr van der Horst intended to become an advocate when he graduated from Stellenbosch University.

He was persuaded by a relative to go into business first, to gain experience, and started work as assistant to the secretary of the Imperial Cold Storage Company intending to stay for a short time.

He became general manager before he was 33 and was managing director of the company when he was invited to become group general manager of Old Mutual.

"I said I knew nothing about the insurance industry but they told me they did not want an insurance man, they wanted someone to come and lead the team".

He became chairman

Continued on Page 3



Dr van der Horst . . . worried about inflation and birth rate.

ADD SA AGRICULTURE 1955-1976 07/20/83 PAGE 4

AGROSPSS (CREATION DATE = 07/20/83)

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Old Mutual chief

From Page 1

in 1974.

"It has been a very exciting experience, of unending interest. The Old Mutual mirrors South African society — our policy holders are totally representative of the South African people and our investments totally representative of South African business."

Speaking of his concern about the high rate of inflation, Dr van der Horst said this country needed a better system of care for the unemployed so that the Government was not obliged to reflate the economy before it was ready to do so, to prevent suffering and starvation.

Going too far

But South Africa could learn from the mistakes of other countries which had burdened their taxpayers and priced themselves out of world markets by going too far in providing social security benefits.

"The basic rule is that unemployment benefits must cost less than the price you are paying for failing to bring down the inflation rate. They must be cost-effective."

A better system could be provided, without burdening the taxpayer, by increasing the present unrealistically low employment insurance contributions.

At present employees paid only 0,5 percent of earnings and employers only 0,3 percent.

Only R7-million

The Government's contribution was only R7-million and had been unchanged since 1977.

Discussing South Africa's escalating population, which is expected to reach 45-million by the turn of the century, Dr van der Horst said that this would place tremendous pressure on housing, education and public health services and make it impossible to improve standards of living.

The question of race did not come into the necessity for birth control.

"The black people have already won the numbers game and the white birthrate is barely at maintenance level."

Worker takes minister to court

Court Reporter

AN UNEMPLOYED textile worker, who claims he was thwarted in claiming unemployment insurance benefits he was legally entitled to, yesterday took the Minister of Manpower and the Claims Officer at Badger Lane, Durban, to the Supreme Court.

His application, which was for an order directing that benefits due to him in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act be made to him or, alternatively, that his claim be investigated by the Durban office, was adjourned by consent when it was called in the Motion Court of the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday.

In papers Mr Nhlanlenia Meshack Nzuza of Kwa Mashu, said from October 1979 to August 1982 he worked at a Jacobs factory earning R63,70 a week. He qualified as a contributor in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act and deductions were made from his wages.

He said he applied for benefits from the fund and on April 15 this year and was paid R126 at Ordnance Road. He was informed at the time that he would receive a further payment on April 29.

Unfortunately his grandmother died on that day and he was not able to return until May 6 when he was told by a clerk to return a week later.

On that occasion he was told to obtain a workseeker's permit in order to reapply for unemployment benefits. Although he obtained the necessary permit, he was instructed to make a new application at Ndwedwe.

Mr Nzuza said he was entitled to apply for benefits in the area where he lived and to be paid for 26 weeks.

Cape Times 14/7/83 (301)

Payout of UIF irks jobless

By GLEN GARVEN

THERE'S no pot of gold at the end of the Unemployment Insurance Fund rainbow, say scores of out-of-work Capetonians, some of whom have been waiting 20 weeks and more for their rightful claims to be met.

Many are sent down what they call "the usual route" at government offices — a shunting from official to official and a series of card-signings that leads nowhere.

"How can anybody live without money for more than three months," said one man who applied for his government payout in late March.

Govt figures

Being unemployed in the depths of a recession is a common occurrence in apartheid-partitioned South Africa. In spite of government unemployment figures that hover well below 10 percent, leading economists estimated before the recession even started that about 21 percent of the country's economically active population was out of work.

These figures include the "black homelands", the major South African labour pool, while the government's figures seldom refer to the vast numbers of South Africans not entitled to register for unemployment benefits.

A senior spokesman at the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner's office in Pretoria said April unemployment payouts totalled R13 322 798, with contributions reaching R10 754 145. As of December 31 1981, the total unemployment fund stood at R246 645 608.

At the Department of Manpower's City centre building, the huge main hall is packed on payout days with people clutching their white or blue cards.

"When you're working they take it off in comfort, but you have to go looking for it in discomfort," said one angry woman.

'Rude staff'

There are also complaints that the staff are rude.

The department is doing its best under trying circumstances, says the Acting Director, Inspector of Manpower Mr J G Slabbert.

"We would like to see that everyone gets their money and are busy clearing the backlog," he said.

"There is a huge volume of administrative work involved, especially with the very high proportion of applications that are incorrectly filled. But we are beginning to sort out the bottlenecks."

Teachers unaware of maternity benefits

SCHOOLS SCANDAL

(301 Sowetan 27/7/83

THE Teachers' Advice Bureau has come up with startling revelations concerning black women teachers' maternity leave which appears to cause a lot of hardship as some have complained of not being paid for many months.

By SELLO RABOTHATA

This information is contained in Newsa, a newsletter of the National Education Union of South Africa, which says many teachers do not even know that they can claim vacation leave, with pay, while on maternity leave.

The Bureau investigated and found that temporary teachers in the Department of Education and Training pay unemployment insurance fund contributions. All teachers in the Transvaal Education Department also pay the UIF which comes in the form of monthly deductions from salaries.

"UIF entitles a contributor who has resigned or been dismissed to claim 45 percent of his or her previous salary for up to six months, while looking for another job. One has to have been a contributor for at least 13 weeks in the last year to be able to draw unemployment money. Women who pay UIF are entitled to maternity benefits for 18 weeks before the birth and eight weeks after it, if they are unemployed, or earning less than a third of their normal salary during this period.

"Teachers employed in a permanent post by the DET do not pay UIF. They contribute instead to the Government Service Pension Fund or the Temporary Employees Pension Fund. If they resign before pensionable age they receive a lump sum, which, it appears, is intended to act as 'cover' for any period of unemployment. Permanent DET teachers are, therefore, also not entitled to claim maternity benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Act," the Bureau says.

The Bureau also says women teachers can take maternity leave without pay, or their 12 days vacation leave with pay can be accumulated annually and used for maternity leave. A woman wishing to take maternity leave must apply one month before the leave starts. If she wants to take vacation leave with pay for her maternity leave, she must apply in writing for it.

A teacher can take maternity leave, and then when she returns to school, receive pay for the amount of vacation leave that she has accumulated at that stage. Regulation No 819 states that only married teachers can take maternity leave.

Among its priorities, the Bureau says: "We question why all teachers cannot claim unemployment insurance, and why some have to rely on their pension contributions. A permanent teacher in the DET, who loses or resigns her job after a short period of working has no security for any possible periods of unemployment."

The SOWETAN could yesterday not get the DET's liaison officer, Mr Edgar Posselt, for a comment on the matter.

Forced on to Pill to keep jobs — unionist

Pretoria Bureau

Employers are forcing their women workers to use contraceptives, according to a leading trade unionist.

They are doing so to avoid paying maternity leave benefits, said Ms Khosi Maseko at a meeting of Pretoria women workers whose unions are affiliates of Fosatu.

Addressing more than 200 women in Soshanguve on maternity and child care for the working mother, Ms Maseko said women who fell pregnant were given three months maternity leave "but we are not guaranteed our jobs back".

She said employers at most factories demanded that women employees should use the pill and other means of contraception, to avoid paying leave benefits.

"For fear of losing our jobs we are using these contraceptive methods, despite the side effects they have on us. Some women experience delayed return to fertility while others remain permanently sterilised," she said.

Most employers did not grant pregnant women paid leave to attend antenatal clinics. Such clinics operated only on weekdays.

Ms Maseko also accused factories of making women work under poor conditions, such as being exposed to dangerous chemicals. They were made to carry heavy goods or forced to stand most of the time. This led to spontaneous abortion.

She said employers were not making provision for pregnant women to be transferred to departments where they could do light work.

"Most children are no longer breast-fed, because women are forced to go back to work immediately after childbirth."

This, she said, left thousands of children suffering from malnutrition.

X 2/9/83 (1)
(301) Hansard Q. 61. 2030

Unemployment Insurance Fund

*9. Mr. A. B. WIDMAN asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether any claims for unemployment insurance benefits are outstanding at the Conlan House branch of the Unemployment Insurance Fund; if so, (a) how many and (b) what is the longest period for which a claim has been outstanding;

(2) whether any (a) complaints and (b) representations have been received in this regard; if so, (i) from whom and (ii) what was the nature of these complaints and representations;

(3) whether he has taken any action in regard to the matter; if not, why not; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER (reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

(1) Yes.

(a) 12 237.

(b) 8 months in isolated cases because of incomplete applications which lack the necessary information and/or documentation which have to be queried and where applicants, employers and others involved do not respond fully, quickly and correctly to inquiries of claims officers.

(2) (a) Yes. (b) Yes.

(i) contributors and the Unemployment Insurance Board which consists of an equal number of representatives of the major employer and employee organisations;

(ii) payment of benefits should be expedited.

(3) Yes. The following action has been taken:

(i) the engagement of additional temporary staff;

(ii) the secondment of experienced officials from other offices of the Department;

(iii) the approval of additional paid overtime;

(iv) the temporary secondment of additional staff from the Johannesburg sub-offices;

(v) the creation of 50 additional posts in the unemployment insurance section;

(vi) procedural short-cuts have been introduced;

(vii) the commission for administration has been approached for the elevation of salaries on the basis of vocational differentiation of officials in Divisional Inspectors' offices who are engaged on duties in connection with unemployment insurance matters;

(viii) a special sub-committee of the Unemployment Insurance Board has been appointed to investigate delays in the processing of applications and to consider proposed amendments to the act;

(ix) representations have been made to the effect that deferment of military service be granted to claims officers and assistant claims officers; and

(x) a pamphlet has been distributed under the aegis of Manpower 2 000 explaining the procedures to be followed by employers and employees before benefits to which unemployed persons are possibly entitled, can be paid.



There's nothing to beat the feeling of collecting your Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits. These men were part of the 230-strong crowd at the Eben Donges Building yesterday. Every Friday hundreds of people arrive to sit in the two huge waiting-rooms until their names are called.

REGISTERED unemployment among whites, coloureds and Asians in the Eastern Cape declined last month to its lowest level this year, showing a decrease for the third consecutive month.

Figures supplied by the Department of Manpower show that registered unemployment dropped from 5 083 in July to 4 548 in August. Unemployment figures for Port Elizabeth for the two months fell from 3 570 to 3 217.

But while unemployment may at last be on the wane, thousands of people still desperately searching for work are surviving on pay-outs from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Staff reporter MARC DOBSON visited Port Elizabeth's Eben Donges Building on two successive Fridays to report on what claiming UIF benefits entails.

Fewer jobless in PE but many still in payout queue

IT was, said the middle-aged woman sitting upright on the bench, an intolerable situation.

First she had been "unfairly" dismissed from her job as a senior accounts clerk after a number of altercations with her boss.

Then she had found it difficult to find another job because of the dubious reference her boss had given her.

And now she had to report every two weeks to this "dreadful" building so that she could collect her UIF benefits.

"I don't know which is worse — that old boss of mine or the *spiel* involved in being on the dole," she grumbled.

Joining the ranks of the hapless jobless can be a demoralising experience for many. The ordeal of being forced to live on a reduced income while having to hunt for work — sometimes any kind of work — can fell the most fearless.

For those registered as unemployed in Port Elizabeth, the Eben Donges Building in North End is a familiar sight.

Every Friday, hundreds of people — representing a broad cross-section of the city — arrive to sit in the two huge waiting-rooms, until their names are called out by the paymaster and they join the queue to sign for their benefits.

Yesterday was pay-out day for 250 women, who took their seats on the rows of long, wooden benches at 8am.

In just over an hour they had all been dispatched. Reading aloud their names from a computer print-out, a claims clerk equipped with a loudspeaker summoned them to the counter in groups of 10.

There were plenty in the waiting-room with worry-etched faces, but some gave the impression that their jobless plight was just a respite. One brunette with glittering sunglasses and a carnation pinned to her jacket chattered animatedly with her friends — despite a notice requesting quiet.

The majority of women, though, chose to sit alone, in contemplative silence. When they did talk they whispered, like guilty schoolgirls.

It must have been extra trying for those who smoked, as a large sign displaying a coffin and a cigarette and proclaiming, "Ashes to ashes" forbade anyone to smoke in the waiting-room.

The enormous relief the women felt when receiving their cheques was evident from the sunny smiles they showered afterwards on the grandmotherly claims officer.

But then it can often be a long, tortuous journey from the day you register as unemployed to the day when you finally receive your first cheque . . .

For the unemployed person in Port Elizabeth, his initial encounter with the UIF is a small waiting-room adjacent to the offices of the employment officers on the ground-floor of the Eben Donges Building.

It's a shabby room with cut-out pictures of kudu bulls and Cape scenes on the walls, and a sign exhorting: "Please don't damage the magazines. Thanx."

Once the unemployed person has declared to the employment officer that he is capable of work, and has registered himself as a work-seeker, he takes his registration card to an application clerk down the passage.

He then has to produce his Book of Life and his UIF contributor's card, and is asked to sign a statement to the effect that he is unemployed. A control-check card is then issued to him stating that his UIF card has been retained.

He is now required to report every two weeks to sign an unemployment register and to identify himself. After receiving his first cheque, he continues to return every second Friday to collect his benefits for the duration of time that he is unemployed.

Benefits are calculated at the rate of 45% of a contributor's weekly rate of earnings during his last 13 weeks of employment.

Therefore, a man who had been earning R700 a month would receive R311,54c a month split into two payments. For the R3,50c that was deducted from his salary every month, that's not a bad return.

It sounds simple in theory — but in practice innumerable snags can arise, resulting mainly from widespread ignorance of how the UIF operates.

Did you know that if you earn more than R1 300 a month you're not entitled to claim UIF benefits? That you can be a 75-year-old pensioner and still claim?

That you cannot claim at all unless your contributor's card is properly filled in by *all* your previous employers?

That you must accept any work which the claims officer considers suitable for you in the light of your experience, even though it may not pay as well as your old job, otherwise he might then decide you are not a genuine work-seeker?

According to Mr J C Greyling, Divisional Inspector of the Department of Manpower in Port Elizabeth, there is an urgent need for the public to acquaint themselves with the procedures involved in claiming UIF benefits.

"When we hear complaints about the delays in getting benefits and the so-called ineffiency of our claims clerks, we usually find that the people concerned haven't lodged a full application," he told the Weekend Post.

"Employers sometimes don't fill in all the relevant data on their employees' contributor's cards and this also causes unnecessary delays.

"A lot of people don't realise that the main function of the Fund is to insure contributors against temporary loss of employment. It is not meant to provide for those who have left the labour market.

For the unemployed of Port Elizabeth, that assistance — no matter how small or how tardy it is in arriving — is more welcome than an umbrella on a rainy day.

S. Times 11/9/83

UIF under fire from the Black Sash

By SHAUN HARRIS

UNEMPLOYMENT Insurance Fund benefits are being used to enforce the Government's influx control policy, according to the Black Sash.

The organisation also claims there are lengthy delays in payment of UIF benefits.

Mrs Jillian Nicholson, Durban's Black Sash advice office supervisor, said there was "no doubt that the UIF system is being used to try and remove unwanted unemployed people from the white cities".

She said people who lost their jobs in Durban were being told to return to their "homes" in order to collect UIF benefits.

The choice

"Many people face the choice of collecting benefits in an area where they know they will not find a job, or of forfeiting their benefits and staying in the city where the chances of working, even illegally, are much greater."

But the chief director of the Port Natal Administration Board, Mr Hennie du Plessis, said unemployed people who had no permanent address in the Durban area were being sent to their "homes" because the board's priority was to "find employment for people who live in Durban".

Slump takes toll of UIF

301
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15/9/83

Pretoria Bureau

SPIRALLING unemployment is making heavy demands on the Department of Manpower's unemployment insurance funds.

And, according to a senior official of the department, the demands are expected to get heavier as the year progresses.

Pay-outs for the first six months of this year are 67% higher than they were for the same period last year — R87-million as compared with R52-million.

The official said there was no talk at this stage of selling the fund's assets to keep pace with the demands of rising unemployment. The present demand was probably the heaviest ever.

According to the latest audited figure, the fund stands at R245-million. In December last year, according to preliminary figures, the fund's total was R272-million.

"We still have substantial amounts coming in from employer and employee contributions, in addition to the interest earned by the fund," said the official.

There was also R7-million-a-year grant from the Government.

An aggravating factor was the generally higher salary levels, and increased benefits during the past two years.

Latest unemployment figures in the six major work categories show how unemployment has spiralled in the past 14 months.

Between May last year and May this year, the numbers employed in mining, construction, manufacturing, electricity and the SA Transport Services, dropped by a huge 137 928.

Other figures were:

- White employment decreased by 11 465 to 637 723.
- Coloured by 21 977 to 342 508.
- Indian by 4 581 to 99 324 and blacks by more than 100 000 to 1 833 554.

Rising jobless pressure on UIF

Wages fall first quarter

By GERALD REILLY

GROWING unemployment is reflected in statistics for six major sectors of the economy — mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, SA Transport Services and the Post Office.

The spiralling numbers of workless are making heavy demands on the Department of Manpower's Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Central Statistical Services says the number of people employed in the six major categories at the end of June was 2 916 744 — a decrease of 122 652 compared with June last year.

In mining the number dropped by 1 619; in manufacturing by 81 700 to 1 392 000; in construction by 10 900 to 420 700; in Sats — because of an economy drive and laying off of re-employed pensioners — by 31 424 to 246 865.

The number of employees in the electricity industry increased by 5 300 to 60 000 and in the Post Office by 6 691 to 90 276.

According to a senior UIF official the demands on the fund are expected to become heavier in the next few weeks. In January-June 1982, and the first six months of this year, payouts to unemployed people increased by 67% to R87m.



Jobless . . . nothing to do and little to hope for

The UIF's latest audited figure show the fund stands at R245m. Last December it was R272m.

One of the main reasons for pressure on the fund, apart from the growing number of unemployed, is that generally higher pay scales during employment cause higher pro-rata unemployment benefits when workers lose their jobs.

Other official statistics show that wages and salaries for all population groups dropped slightly in the first three months of the year compared with the last quarter of last year.

White pay dropped by 5,9% from an average of R1 198 a month at the end of last year to R1 128 this year. Black pay dropped by 4% from R305 to R289. Coloured average earnings fell form R419 to R385 and Asian from R590 to R542.

In spite of these falls the CSS figures show that pay increases on average were still above the inflation rate for the first quarter. Average pay in the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation services, was the lowest at an average of R876.

In the public sector the average monthly pay for whites was R1 020 in Sats; R1 035 in the Post Office; and R1 073 in banks, building societies and insurance companies.

The highest average earners were white miners with R1 508 a month.

FINA

Jobless benefits being reviewed

ARGUS 11/10/83 301

THE Government is reviewing the benefits paid by the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

This was reported today by Mr J W Nelson, president of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa).

He told the federation's annual meeting in Johannesburg Seifsa had asked for an examination of the fund because of the recession.

In spite of major efforts to reduce retrenchments by eliminating overtime and working short time, the recession had led to employment in the metal industries dropping by 70 000 or 15 percent between November 1981 and May this year.

Production in the major iron and steel basic industries had declined by 30 percent from the mid-year peak of 1981.

Foundry output dropped to 546 000 tons — the lowest recorded in 10 years.

However, Seifsa's output still exceeded R10 000-million a year, constituting a third of the total manufacturing output in South Africa, while its employee strength remained above 400 000.

SKILLED MANPOWER

Seifsa was concerned about pressures being put on the Government to move away from its long-held policy of promoting secondary industry through moderate and selective tariff protection and export promotion aids.

It was essential for the Government to continue with its present policies and focus on inflation and the shortage of skilled manpower which were affecting industry's ability to compete with overseas producers.

Wage negotiations had proved particularly difficult this year. However, an agreement was reached for a five to seven percent increase in statutory minimum wages and guaranteed minimum increases ranging from 21c to 10c an hour.

Steps to take when claiming from UIF



By LEN MASEKO

TODAY CONSUMER CORNER explains what steps the family of a worker who has died should take when they want to claim money from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) — a relief scheme that helps jobless people and the families of dead workers.

As a first step the family should go to the UIF officials at the local commissioner's office, bringing along the following documents: the death certificate of the worker concerned; marriage certificate (if the wife is claiming); birth certificate (if children of the dead worker are claiming, they should bring this document to prove that the person was their next-of-kin) and a Blue Card. This card can be obtained from the workers' employer.

Remember such claims should be made within three years of the worker's death.

The UIF officials will give you two forms — one of which must be filled in by you. The other should be filled in by the worker's last employer. After this, send the forms back to the UIF officials, who will then process the application.

• Who qualifies to make a claim from UIF?

The wife or family of the worker who has died. In the case of a wife who was married to the said worker by customary rites she must get letters from both her parents and her spouse's acknowledging the existence of such a union before the death of the worker.

4/12/83

301

"One man who broke down and wept had educated his two kids up to matric and varsity levels and had been kept waiting 23 months for dependence benefits. He was faced with having to pull his children out and the collapse of everything he had struggled for.

"It's a very dehumanising a process; every two weeks going to report, every two weeks watching the post — waiting and hoping and waiting and hoping and for nothing."

In its report the Black Sash records an average delay of more than seven months experienced by people in the sample.

"Not since 1977 has the situation been so critical," reads the report, which is based on the analysis of 205 cases dealt with since March. "Our concern is not only with the increasing number of problems but also because they now stem from the way the State is operating the system."

In 1977 only 13 percent of the cases had involved administrative problems. "So far this year 96 percent of our problems are administrative."

Compulsory

The insurance scheme was compulsory and people had the right to competant service and prompt payment of benefits owing to them.

The fact that the Black Sash had had to refer 52 cases to lawyers to force the Department of Manpower to pay benefits or accept applications, illustrated both the extent to which the system was malfunctioning and the lengths people had to go to to secure their dues.

None of the cases had been contested and in most the money had been paid instantly.

Among problem areas were delays in payments,

Laziness

In August he had received his record card back and been told to expect his money shortly. In October he inquired at his UIF office and was given a letter to take to the Department of Manpower.

He received no reply to the letter. In November he made a second application at the suggestion of a UIF clerk. In January he sent a lawyer's letter to the department with no effect. The Black Sash referred him to the Legal Resources Centre who made an urgent application to the Supreme Court. The department then immediately paid Mr Sibisi R794 before the application was heard.

The Black Sash asserts that the handling of unemployment insurance still reflects an attitude prevalent throughout the history of unemployment legislation — that to pay blacks social security encourages idleness and discourages cheap labour.

The Chief Director of the Port Natal Administration Board said: "We act merely as agents for the Director of Manpower. What happens is that people lodge applications for the fund at our offices and we forward them to the Director of Manpower.

"We have to wait for them to be processed in Pretoria and for the go ahead and money to pay out the applicants. We cannot do anything to speed up the process."

He added: "I would not like to comment on the delays."

Dr Piet van der Merwe, Director-general

"A committee was appointed to look into the matter - their report will be available in the new year. We have also appointed extra staff and are on overtime, besides having instituted emergency measures to cope with the problems and speed up the process, particularly in Johannesburg and Cape Town."

Part of the problem in Natal was that many of the applicants lived in KwaZulu and had to send their applications through the Port Natal Administration Board.

"There are often delays," admitted Dr van der Merwe. But he pledged to investigate individual cases brought to the attention of his department.

PLEASE PAY US OUR DUE!

Natal group alleges the State is holding back on unemployment insurance payouts

By ANTHONY SWIFT

THE coastal region of the Black Sash is alleging maladministraion of Unemployment Insurance Fund payments in the province and has called for a thorough investigation and overhaul of the system.

In a report submitted to the Director-General of Manpower, the organisation notes a marked increase in problems people face in getting UIF payments legally due to them.

Several complainants have waited over a year without receiving any benefits and one woman had waited for more than two years.

People who call at the Black Sash's Durban advice office are often reduced to tears of frustration in recounting their efforts to secure benefits.

"We are not only talking about people facing starvation, though there are many cases of real hardship and poverty," said Jillian Nicholson, who as supervisor of the office drew up the report.

OVERHAUL SYSTEM, SAYS THE SASH

irregular payments, lost cheques, penalties, reapplications and the effects of influx control, with delays being the biggest single cause of anger and hardship.

One man summed up the process, saying, "They are just playing with us."

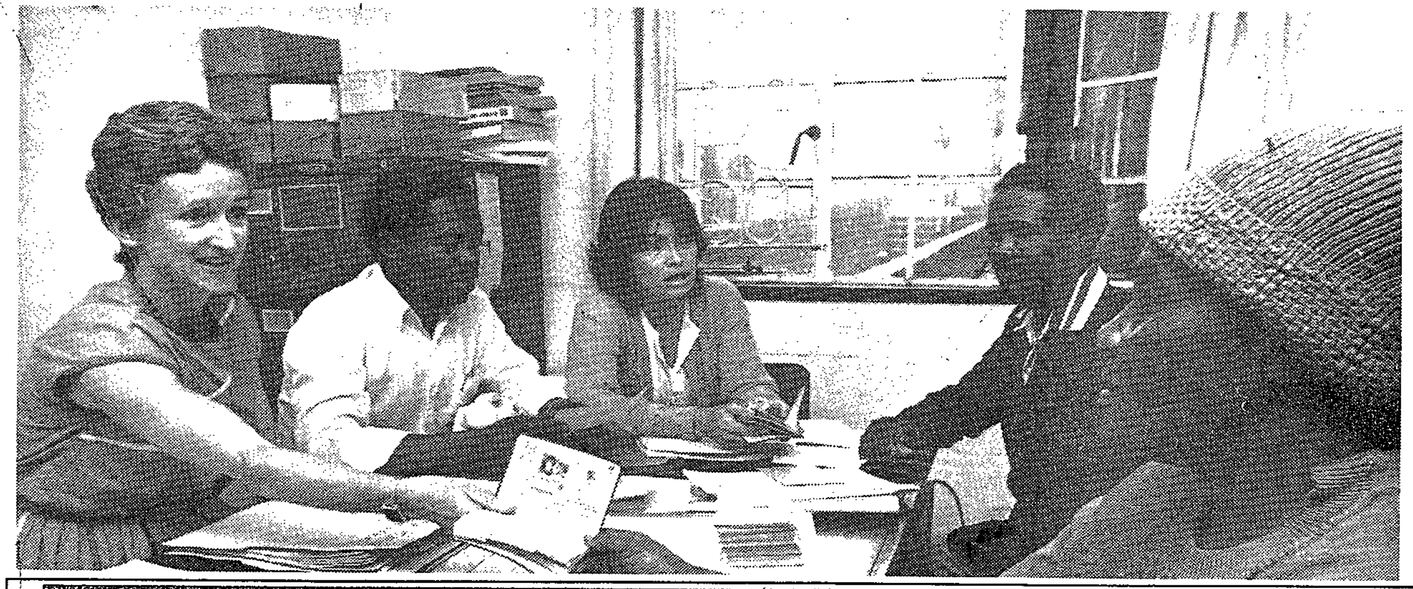
Among a number of cases cited in the report is that of a Mr Sibisi. He applied for unemployment benefits in May 1982. When he consulted the Black Sash in a state of desperation in March this year he had signed the register every second week.

of the Department of Manpower, said he could not comment on the "extreme cases which had been highlighted" unless he knew the details of individual cases.

"There may be legitimate answers to some of the problems," he said.

"There has been a tremendous increase of unemployment since the beginning of the year.

Probe



☐ Jillian Nicholson (centre), voluntary worker Caroline Shaw and interpreter Zachs Mbele help people seeking advice at the Durban Black Sash office

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in South Africa

R200m paid out by UIF

THE economic decline and drought had resulted in more than R200-million being paid out in unemployment insurance benefits this year, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr D J van der Merwe, said in a statement at the weekend.

He was reacting to "alleged delays" regarding payment of unemployment insurance benefits in the Natal region that had been brought to his attention.

In a statement issued from Pretoria he said 50 000 applications had been finalised in Natal this year.

The department was nevertheless aware of about 240 applications where problems had been experienced.

These applications, the statement said, represented only 0,5% of cases processed this year.

"The Department of Manpower is genuinely concerned about these cases and has already given instructions that they should receive priority attention," the statement said.

Dr Van der Merwe appealed to anyone experiencing problems to contact the nearest regional office of the Department of Manpower. — Sapa.

New fund to help jobless textile workers

6/12/83 Mercury 301

Mercury Reporter

THE Garment Workers' Industrial Union, which represents about 50 000 textile workers in Natal, has launched a new fund to help its members who are unemployed.

Mr Frankie Hansa, the Tucsa-affiliated union's general secretary, said yesterday that the union's membership had approved the fund at its special general meeting in Durban at the weekend.

In addition to unemployment benefits, members would qualify for sick pay, maternity and compensation pay when the fund became effective on January 1 — the day on which members' union subscriptions would increase from 65 c to R1 a week.

Mr Hansa said from January 1, if the union was unable to find an unemployed member an alternative job, the member would get 45 percent of his or her wage for six months.

'This is in addition to benefits from the Department of Manpower's Unemployment Insurance Fund,' he added.

He said if members were sick and out of work for a long period they would get sick pay from the union for six months.

Compensation pay of R4 000 would be paid in the event of the death of the member while going to or from work. This was in addition to the union's funeral benefit fund, in terms of which funeral expenses up to a certain amount would be borne by the fund.

Jobless fund faces cash drain

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

RISING unemployment is making heavy inroads into the country's unemployment insurance fund.

During the first nine months of the year more than R78-million was paid out in unemployment benefits — more than double the R34 200 000 paid out in the January-September period last year.

The drain on the fund has been so heavy, it was learnt, that for the first time in many months the fund has had to realise a R20-million investment to strengthen its cash flow position.

During September the fund's income from investments, employer and employee subscriptions was substantially lower than the payouts from the fund.

Total income that month amounted to R12 314 783 against a demand for all benefits, including maternity and disability benefits, of more than R17-million.

In Pretoria at the weekend the Director-General of Manpower, Dr D J van der Merwe, said the recession and the drought had resulted in more than R2 000-million being paid out of the fund.

This figure included other benefits this year in addition to unemployment payments.

Economists have warned that unemployment will worsen for several months into next year.

The demands on the fund will, therefore, become heavier and it is virtually certain that more of the fund's invested assets will have to be realised to meet them.

According to the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit, unemployment in South Africa, including the homelands, will exceed two million by the year's end — nearly 25% of the total labour supply of almost 9 500 000.

The most recent National Manpower Commission survey estimates that unemployment, based solely on the registered number of urban work seekers, is 102 643.

Unemployment-benefit ceiling up

By Amrit Manga

WORKERS earning between R15 600 and R18 000 a year, who were until now excluded from all unemployment insurance benefits, will have to contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) from next year.

In terms of the change, workers earning a monthly salary of R1 500, or R346,15 a week, will now be entitled to claims from the UIF at a rate of 45% of their annual income.

"The ceiling will be raised to protect contributors previously falling into the R15 600 bracket, but whose salaries have increased to R18 000 during the past year," according to an official of the UIF Commissioner's office.

This follows claims by workers who contribute to the fund for long periods that they could not benefit fully from it once their earnings rose above the UIF ceiling.

In the past, workers were paid 45% of their annual salaries earned at the time of the contributions regardless of whether their earnings had increased to an amount above the UIF maximum for contributors.

"The new ceiling will simply bring contributors whose earnings have increased to more than R15 600 back into the fold of the UIF benefits," says the official.

He denied speculation that the new ceiling of R18 000 might have been introduced to ease the increased demand on the fund from the growing number of unemployed workers.

According to the Department of Manpower, the recession, coupled with the drought, has resulted in more than R200-million being paid out in unemployment insurance benefits this year.

Heavy withdrawals from the fund during the recession of the Seventies compelled the UIF to cash in some of its investments and hold back a long-term investment of R8-million which had matured during 1980.

"The new ceiling will increase the total of more than 5-million contributors currently registered with the UIF.

"But it would be impossible to estimate how many more contributors would be brought into the fold of the UIF or to what degree it would supplement its cash reserves," says the official.

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Mother's long battle for benefits

301 Mercury 31/12/83

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN government employee who applied for maternity benefits in July this year has not yet been paid — four months after the birth of her child.

The woman, who may not be named for professional reasons, was owed about R2 400.

Her husband said his wife had stopped work in Pretoria during May and applied for benefits in July. The family moved to Durban the following month.

'We received no answer to a letter explaining the change of address and by the end of September we had still heard nothing,' he added.

However, during that month an unemployment fund cheque for R204, which had been lost for almost a year, arrived. She had applied for unemployment aid for a short period when she was not working about a year ago.

But, he said, his wife continued 'battling' for her maternity benefit money.

She claimed that she was entitled to full payment as she had contributed to the scheme for 10 months prior to applying for monetary aid.

'If they are going to offer these benefits, they must pay up,' he said.

A Department of Manpower spokesman said that anybody wishing to make use of maternity benefits had to be employed as a contributor for at least 18 weeks to qualify.

He added that payments were usually made on a monthly basis and would comprise 45 percent of the applicant's normal rate of earning. The benefit payment 'covered' 18 weeks before the birth of a child and eight weeks after birth.

SOCIAL SECURITY

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

1984 - 1985

Influx control renders UIF useless, says Fosatu report

South African employers' contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund have dropped considerably from about 2,4 percent to 0,3 percent in the 40 years since 1945.

The fund has also been put under severe strain by another reduction in the State's contribution from 50 percent to five percent.

These are some of the findings of a study of the fund by the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), one of the country's biggest black trade union federations.

In the study, Fosatu warns that unless the Government and employers contribute more than workers to the almost bankrupt UIF, it will run into difficulties.

"The drastic reduction in the State's contribution must be seen as part of its strategy aimed at cutting expenses in areas of least resistance — for example, the UIF," the report says.

It adds that the State has failed to protect the funds' resources by excluding more and more workers from its benefits. When this measure failed to alleviate the State's obligation, it argued that its contribution should be lessened since the fund had accumulated sufficient reserves for its continued existence.

Meanwhile community-based organisations and workers have in the past complained about the delay in getting UIF money, despite the spiralling unemployment that is sweeping the country at the moment due to retrenchments, inflation and recession.

Unofficial statistics put the unemployment figure at 3 million while the official figure is only 760 000 and rising.

Worsening recession

Most of the unemployed workers are blacks and it is feared that with the worsening recession more will lose their jobs.

The federation says in some years between 1957 and 1981 benefits exceeded contributions. During these years no contributions were invested for future recessions or crises.

It says that although the State's contribution is now at about R7-million a year, it should be more than R25,5-million. "This would be more in line with a 25 percent contribution it commited itself to in 1977.

"In reducing and limiting its contribution to only R7-million in absolute terms, the State has allowed UIF to run down and it cannot cope with the demands made on it.

"We would go further and say that in terms of the needs which must be met in South Africa today, the fund is virtually bankrupt," the report says.

Increased contributions from employers and the State alone will not rescue the fund from the potential crisis it faces. And, to try to pay improved benefits from the present fund would bankrupt it. The fund's structure should be changed

The federation also calls for a social security system that is not based on the insurance principle, but on social responsibility to care for all disadvantaged people.

The influx control system has rendered the UIF useless, the report says.

"As workers we know only too well that the real problem lies in the creation of unemployment Work should be a right and not a privilege. What a human tragedy it is to let strong hands stand idle when people are starving without homes, schools, hospitals and roads. For us as workers — in fact for everybody in society — this is unacceptable," Fasatu says.

A spokesman for the UIF has agreed that employers were contributing about 0,3 percent of their wage bills to the fund, but could not confirm that the 1945 figure was as high as 2,5 percent.

The spokesman also said although contributions might have exceeded claims, interest earned on investments was nevertheless reinvested to cope with possible increases in claims.

Probe into Bop UIF benefits

By ALINAH DUBE

THE Bophuthatswana ombudsman has launched an investigation into complaints that thousands of people living in the homeland were having problems in obtaining unemployment insurance fund benefits and that some even forfeited all the money they are entitled to.

According to Mr Joseph Mosenye, a secretary for a committee representing the unemployed in Mabopane, being a resident of Bophuthatswana turns into a nasty experience after losing one's job. Attempts to arrange meetings with relevant authorities to make them aware of the problems they came across when applying for their benefits were unsuccessful.

Mr Mosenye said a meeting was arranged for the committee to present its case to ombudsman, Mr J M D'Enis. A detailed list of grievances was presented to him. "Although the ombudsman made it clear to us that our case was the first of its kind to be directed to him, he admitted that there were similar problems in other areas in the homeland. He has promised to come back to us when investigations are through," Mr Mosenye said.

Mr D'Enis yesterday confirmed that he met the committee and investigations were on. He would not comment further.

Complaints are that most residents of Bophuthatswana are employed by South African companies and also contribute towards the unemployment insurance fund (UIF) there. But what confuses people is that they have to get their unemployment benefits by following certain regulations which were introduced in the homeland a year ago.

'Foreign' UIF offices hinder workers

CAPE TIMES 24/4/84

Staff Reporter

THE BLACK Sash Advice Office has focused attention on problems encountered by people trying to claim unemployment benefits, according to a report of its activities in March.

Ciskeian and Transkeian contract workers experienced delays and problems because their governments' Unemployment Insurance Fund offices were in another country.

"The UIF contributions levied from contract workers from Ciskei and Transkei are paid by the South African Government to those two governments," the report explains.

"Transkeian contract workers, if they lose their job, have to return to the area from whence they were recruited and make their applications to the magistrate there.

"Ciskeian contract workers, according to the consul-general, should apply to the headquarters of the UIF in Zwelitsha with their blue cards." (The Ciskei administrative centre is in Zwelitsha, outside King William's Town).

The Black Sash report cited an example of misunderstandings in attempts to claim unemployment benefits.

"A contract worker was fired for asking for an increase in his wages. He was paid out only R150 and his railfare back to Transkei after the intervention of the contracts commissioner (to whom we sent him). Only at this point did the company apply for a UIF card for him — so there will be a number of months' delay before the card arrives and his application can be processed."

● The February report of the Black Sash Advice Office quoted figures showing the number of pass offences convictions in the Cape Peninsula had dropped from 9 363 in 1982 to 3 209 in 1983, while figures for the rest of the country had shown a 42 percent increase.

"The only reason that we can think of for this decrease is that the Administration Board officials have spent a large amount of time raiding various squatter communities to demolish plastic shelters and confiscate goods.

"The raids seem to have concentrated on the demolitions of unauthorized structures rather than the arrest of their occupants," the report said.

For written reply:

~~152~~ 301 Hansard

Fund for workers who refuse to strike

Q. 01.32 1/2/84

6. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any payments have been made from the fund established to assist motor industry workers who refuse to join strikes but are unable to work, as referred to in his reply to Question No 22 on 8 February 1983; if so, (a) how many, (b) when, (c) to whom and (d) what was the total amount involved?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

No.

Cape Times 2/2/86

Strike breakers not paid

Political Staff

NO PAYMENTS were made to motor-industry workers in the Eastern Cape who refused to join strikes but were unable to work, the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis, said yesterday.

He was replying to a question from Dr Alex Boraine, PFP spokesman on manpower.

Last year, the provisions of Section 46 of the Unemployment Insurance Fund Act were made applicable to the magisterial districts of Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and East London to be able to extend financial assistance to contributors to the UIF who wanted to work but were prevented from doing so by a work stoppage.

An initial amount of R2 million was made available from the UIF to assist non-striking contributors to the fund.

301 Hansard Q.601.134

Unemployment Insurance Board

10/2/84

171. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether the Unemployment Insurance Board has made any recommendations regarding job creation to combat unemployment; if so, what is the nature of the recommendations; if not,

(2) whether he (a) has asked or (b) will consider asking the Board for such recommendations; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes. During 1978 and 1980 the Unemployment Insurance Board recommended that funds be made available to finance schemes for the creation of employment opportunities for unemployed contributors.

(2) (a) No in view of the investigation by the Directorate of Economic Planning and the National Manpower Commission which was initiated at the end of 1979.

(b) No, but the White Paper on a Strategy for the Creation of Employment Opportunities in the Republic of South Africa which was tabled in Parliament on 1 February 1984 will be brought to the attention of the Board.

UDF cases again postponed

Staff Reporter

THE hearings at which 14 people who were arrested at a United Democratic Front (UDF) procession in Athlone last year are appearing were postponed for the fourth time in the Wynberg Magistrate's court today.

They were arrested in Wallace Road on October 29 for allegedly forming, or attending an illegal gathering in terms of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

No charges were read, and the 14 people were not asked to plead. The hearings were postponed to March 13.

They are: Mr Jonathan Shapiro, 25, of Rondebosch; Miss Amanda Wood, 21, of Muizenberg; Miss Peta Mees, 19, of Newlands; Mr Joseph Marks of Retreat; Mr Patrick Solomons, 22, of Lavender Hill;

Mr Zain Davids, 24, of Retreat; Mr Mervyn Lewin, 33, of Retreat; Mr Andhor Marks, 18, of Retreat; Mr Joseph Boysen, 24, of Retreat; Miss Ruth Lewin, 24, of Retreat;

Miss Brendaline Marks, 19, of Retreat; Miss Marcella Naidoo, 24, of Claremont; Miss Janice van Wyk, 22, of Retreat and Miss Zubeida Brey, 33, of Wynberg.

Black Sash in battle to beat red tape

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The women of the Black Sash are at least as well known for tackling tangles of red tape as for standing solemn-faced behind protest posters.

In the last year nearly 24 000 visits were paid to six of the organisation's city advice centres by people with problems ranging from pass law difficulties to workmen's compensation claims.

While the 15 000 visits by new clients in 1983 bear testimony to a measure of success achieved by advice office workers, reports tabled at the organisation's weekend conference speak repeatedly of unassailable laws denying people the right to work or to live a normal family life.

National president and Johannesburg Advice Office director Mrs Sheena Duncan wrote: "Sometimes we get very tired at having to write these reports year after year. They are a chronicle of despondency and it seems impossible to convey to the white public in general the horror of what is being done."

The chronicle differs regionally. In Johannesburg and the Western Cape influx control problems dominate, with individuals struggling to gain a secure foothold in the townships and the right to work.

BATTLE FOR PERMANENT RIGHTS

In Natal and Border — where major cities have homelands virtually slap against their boundaries — the battle for permanent rights to live and work in townships of South Africa is almost a thing of pre-homeland past. Limited workseekers' permits or temporary contracts are the order of the day. At advice offices, social security problems — such as non-payment of old age pensions and unemployment insurance — become paramount.

Johannesburg and Western Cape reports emphasised that two historic court rulings, which would have restored the right of family life to long-term contract workers, had been undermined by a new law, the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Act of 1983.

The famous Rikhoto case granted permanent city residence rights (section 10(1)(b)) to migrants who had spent at least 10 years in urban contract work and the Komani judgment gave dependants of such workers the right to join them.

"The amendment removes the right of families of all people who have section 10(1)(b) qualifications to live with them unless the person has a house of his own. It can be a rented house, a house he has bought or built himself or authorised married quarters provided by his employer — but it has to be a house of his own. Rented accommodation in other people's homes is no longer sufficient," reported Mrs Duncan.

She said that with the immense housing backlog, this virtually closed the way to town for Rikhoto rights' families.

The Johannesburg office reported that its "saddest cases" were men and women from rural areas who were prohibited from working or living in town. The number of work contracts offered at rural labour bureaux had been slashed by the Urban Labour Preference Policy, which gave township dwellers first option on jobs, the office reported. The Western Cape emphasised the additional discrimination of the Coloured Labour Preference Policy. This states that: "No black can be employed in the Western Cape unless the employer has obtained a clearance certificate from the Department of Manpower stating that it is satisfied that no suitable coloured labour is available."

MENIAL TASKS

Certificates were usually granted for menial tasks, but they were almost impossible to obtain for skilled posts.

Further, the Western Cape is a closed job market to black women without urban rights.

In Durban, Maritzburg, Pretoria and Grahamstown, unemployment insurance and pension complaints formed a large chunk of advice office work.

The Durban office found an average 7,7-month delay between UIF application and first pay-out. The level of inefficiency in UIF adinistration drove representatives of the Natal Coastal Region to travel to Pretoria to meet top officials late last year. Since then the delay between application and payment had been reduced to 7,4 months on average.

In Pretoria many complaints related to the handing over of UIF collection to the Bophuthatswana Government and the failure of firms to comply with this. The scheme had been abandoned, and payments were once again centralised in Pretoria, the office said.

The Durban and Maritzburg offices reported the inability of kwaZulu to pay old-age pensions and that an "enormous backlog" was building up. The homeland had been unable to approve any new applications in 1983 and would only begin clearing these by April 1984.

Treatment of unemployed in Natal criticised

Maladministration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in Natal results in "months of fruitless reporting to unemployment offices by claimants, reapplications, unjust penalties and irregular payments", reports the Black Sash Natal Coastal region.

In the first 8½ months of 1983, UIF complaints to the Durban Advice Office of the Sash reached 205, their highest level since 1977. In contrast to 1977, officials — and not employers — caused the delay in 96 percent of cases.

"The excuse frequently used for the present increase in the number of problems is that there is a recession and that more people are unemployed. This is simply to acknowledge that at a time when it is most necessary to operate effectively, the unemployment insurance system fails to do so," the Sash argued.

A report on UIF problems in Natal was tabled at the organisation's national conference in Johannesburg at the weekend.

Since last year, the administration of UIF had been streamlined in some respects, the Sash said. But people were still being made to re-apply unnecessarily and the average delay between application and first payment had decreased only slightly — from seven months and 21 days to seven months and 12 days.

"This is a compulsory insurance scheme. People have the right to a competent service and prompt payment. The fact that we had to send 52 cases to lawyers in 1983 to force the Department of Manpower to pay benefits or accept applications is a measure of the extent to which the system is malfunctioning."

The Black Sash, through its urban advice offices and new rural development programme, is a good source of information on the implementation of laws and policies that touch the lives of black South Africans. This week The Star will feature highlights from the 40 papers presented at the Black Sash national conference held in Johannesburg at the weekend. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

The report illustrated the hardship caused with many case histories. One of was that of a Mr Sabelo. "He had waited nine months for illness benefits when he came to our office. He lives in Umbumbulu with his wife and four children. He was the sole supporter of his family, his wife was ill and he said he could not afford medicine for her.

"When asked how he had coped for the past nine months, Mr Sabelo broke down and wept. He explained that he had sold his eight goats and 28 fowls to support his family. He now had only three chickens left. The family had been unable to grow vegetables because of the drought and ate mostly samp and mealies."

Problems described by the Sash include the following:

● Failure to pay benefits promptly. This affected 72 percent of Sash clients, the average delay being seven months and 21 days and some being as long as two years. A frequent reason given by officials was that applicants had not signed the unemployment register every two weeks as required. The Sash observed: "This is not a cause of the delay, it is the result of the delay ... no reasonable social security demands that contributors should report fortnightly for months on end without receiving benefits."

● Irregular payments. Many contributors received their payments in two or three lump sums, with no regularity in payments. "If benefits are to replace income, it is essential the contributor can rely on being paid not only promptly, but regularly," commented the report.

● Lost cheques, hundreds of which were returned each week, according to the department. "It is time the department acknowledged that hundreds of contributors do have unreliable addresses (and) devised a system that does not rely so extensively on the post," argued the Sash.

● Unjust application of the penalty — six weeks' delay in payments — which applies to contributors who resign their jobs or lose their work through their own faults. The Sash claimed that legally correct procedures of appeal against imposing penalties were not being followed

● Contributors being required by Port Natal Administration Board officials to re-apply for benefits if they fail to sign the unemployment register on the appointed day. "This is acting completely outside the scope of the Act, which states that a contributor has to satisfy the claims officer that (s)he is still unemployed," said the Sash, arguing that an affidavit would suffice.

● Using the UIF system to reinforce influx control, by refusing to take applications anywhere other than at the contributor's legal place of residence. The Act stated clearly that area of temporary residence was acceptable, the Sash contended. It had therefore fought the administration board's refusal to take applications from jobless hostel dwellers — and won by threatening Supreme Court action. "The administration board, whose major function is enforcement of influx control, acts as an agent for the Department of Manpower, taking UIF application and paying out benefits in 'white' areas. Its concern with influx clearly supercedes its duties to the Department of Manpower" the report stated

Unemployment Fund slow in paying out

With our country enmeshed in severe economic problems, many people of all races have found themselves out of work.

Although some, like myself, have resigned for one reason or another, the majority have found themselves jobless due to extreme pressure on many companies to cut staff in order to survive.

At the beginning of November 1983 I applied for unemployment benefits after contributing to the Unemployment Insurance Fund for 7½ years without claim.

It came as a shock to me that, after this period of contribution, I had to "sign on" every second Monday morning for three months, and will receive a cheque in only another month's time, "if I am lucky."

It is common knowledge that contributions to the fund are compulsory for one and all, and are payable to the fund by the seventh day of the following month.

I, therefore, find it extremely disturbing to encounter the reluctance displayed to pay out to contributors.

With the economy being tight over the past 18 months, the average person does not have savings to fall back on. Surely the principle of the UIF is to insure people against hardships in times like these?

Although caution must be exercised to avoid misuse of the fund, I believe a four-month wait before receipt of just dues is taking things too far.

I feel certain that if this fund was privately run, instead of being just another government department, it would be much more efficient.

Mrs S M George

Boksburg



Mr Alf Widman, champion of non-smokers.

Selfishness of smokers

WSC of Roosevelt Park (The Star, March 5) suggests an award being made to MP Alf Widman for his part in "relieving non-smokers of pure agony and distress in cinemas and theatres" and calls on him once more to do the same for hospitals.

There will be thousands backing you up in this suggestion, WSC, and you and Ken Smith deserve an appreciation in contributing your efforts as well.

It reflects the signs of the times that this should have to be brought to the attention of the smokers anyway.

There is simply no logic in their utter selfishness. They don't care, but why drag others along with them?

I have some smoking friends who agree with us entirely.

V S

Northcliff

towns, aggravating an already difficult situation.

The respective areas will eventually be lost to farming, and last but not least, the security of the country, especially in the border regions, will be detrimentally affected.

(3) A hungry, desparate man who sees his family starving, can very easily become a political liability as well as a social one.

By acting speedly and resolutely the image of the respective institutions will be enhanced tremendously and the immediate pecuniary losses will be more than compensated in the long run if our farming community is back on its feet and thriving.

An ad-hoc committee, including representatives of the financial institutions and all other interested parties, will co-ordinate the implementing of such a scheme.

M Miron
economist

Emmarentia Ext

Money wasted on ceremony

South Africans are day by day, through the Press radio and TV, being made aware of the fact that the country is experiencing one of its worst droughts in history and that in many parts of the country people and animals are dying of hunger.

Mr Horwood tells us that he is doing everything within his power to bring down inflation while his colleagues seem to be doing just the opposite by continually raising the prices of everyday commodities.

Now the cherry on the top is the vast sum of money being spent on inviting over a thousand visitors and friends to attend the signing of the non-aggression pact with Mozambique.

Surely this money could have been better spent?

C E Nortje

Berario

Who moved Dundee to England?

Hoots, non! Did ye ever hear the like o't

I'm ure that it must have shaken the foundations of the Caledonian Sciety to note that Dundee was in England.

Has the "city of jam, jute and journalism" packed up and gone south'

I refer, of course to your article (The Star, March 15), on the accolade outh African, Dr Ivan Jacobson, as won as Dundee's Citizen of th Year.

A onsultant neurologist at Dundee Royal Infirmary, that well-known Scottish institution, Dr Jacobson carried out an historical operation at the hospital last February, when he removed a 25 cm tumour from a 10-year-old child's spine, a Civitron operation which was the first of its kind in Britain.

The team used the Civitron ultrasonic scalpel to remove the tumour from Brian Sweeney.

Being from Tayside, I should say that all Scotland was proud of this achievement and the fact that Dundee did not get the credit for it, must have staggered all Dundonians in South Africa, who are proud of what Scotland's fifth city has achieved.

But, for goodness sake, remember that Dundee is in Scotland, not England, and that it is one of the most go-ahead parts of Scotland at the present time.

JWM

Springs

Letters should state clearly the name and address of the writer. Letters signed for publication are preferred to those written over a pseudonym. Letters sent to other publications and organisations are not considered for publication.



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R104-m paid out to jobless last year

By Bill Levitt

The Government paid out R104 million to the unemployed last year, triple the amount paid two years ago when the recession began, the Department of Manpower revealed today.

Financial experts have warned that unless the gold market picks up and the Government lowers inflation, the situation could deteriorate. A rise in the gold price, they said, would increase Government revenue.

Jobless South Africans collected R52 million in 1982, the statistics showed.

The number of approved beneficiaries increased to 320 000 last year — up from 253 000 in 1982 and 206 500 in 1981.

As the recession deepens, the Unemployment Insurance Fund's revenues are dropping and the number of claims is rising.

The situation could worsen unless the Government matches its trading partners by lowering inflation to between four and five percent. Failure to do so may make South African exports uncompetitive and force plant closures here — a move that would cost thousands of jobs, financial experts say.

Despite the deepening crisis, a department spokesman said, the fund still had a reserve of R230 million.

The number of contributors dropped to 4,7 million last year from five million in 1982, despite the fact that the ceiling for membership has been rising steadily.

In January, the limit was raised to R18 000 a year from R15 600. Contributions to the fund are compulsory for all employees earning up to R18 000 a year unless exempted by law.

Contributors pay 0,5 percent of their earnings. Their employers pay 0,3 percent.

An unemployed person receives one week's benefit for every six weeks of membership, at a rate of 45 percent of normal earnings for up to 26 weeks.

ing Zapu representative in the Eastern bloc countries.

At the Lancaster House conference he was chief economic adviser to the Zapu delegation and, on his return to Zimbabwe, became managing director of the Zapu company which ran the farms on which the arms caches were seized.

Mr Sibanda — also a former detainee during the UDI years — trained as a guerilla in Tanzania before being inducted into the Zimbabwe army after independence in 1980.

Regional talks in East London

EAST LONDON — Regional co-operation between the governments of South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei was discussed at length in East London yesterday at a meeting of the regional liaison committee for region 'D', according to a report by the SABC.

The region comprises the eastern Cape, Ciskei and the southern part of Transkei. The talks at regional level are part of the Southern Africa regional development initiative in which South Africa and the TBVC countries have been taking part for the past two years.

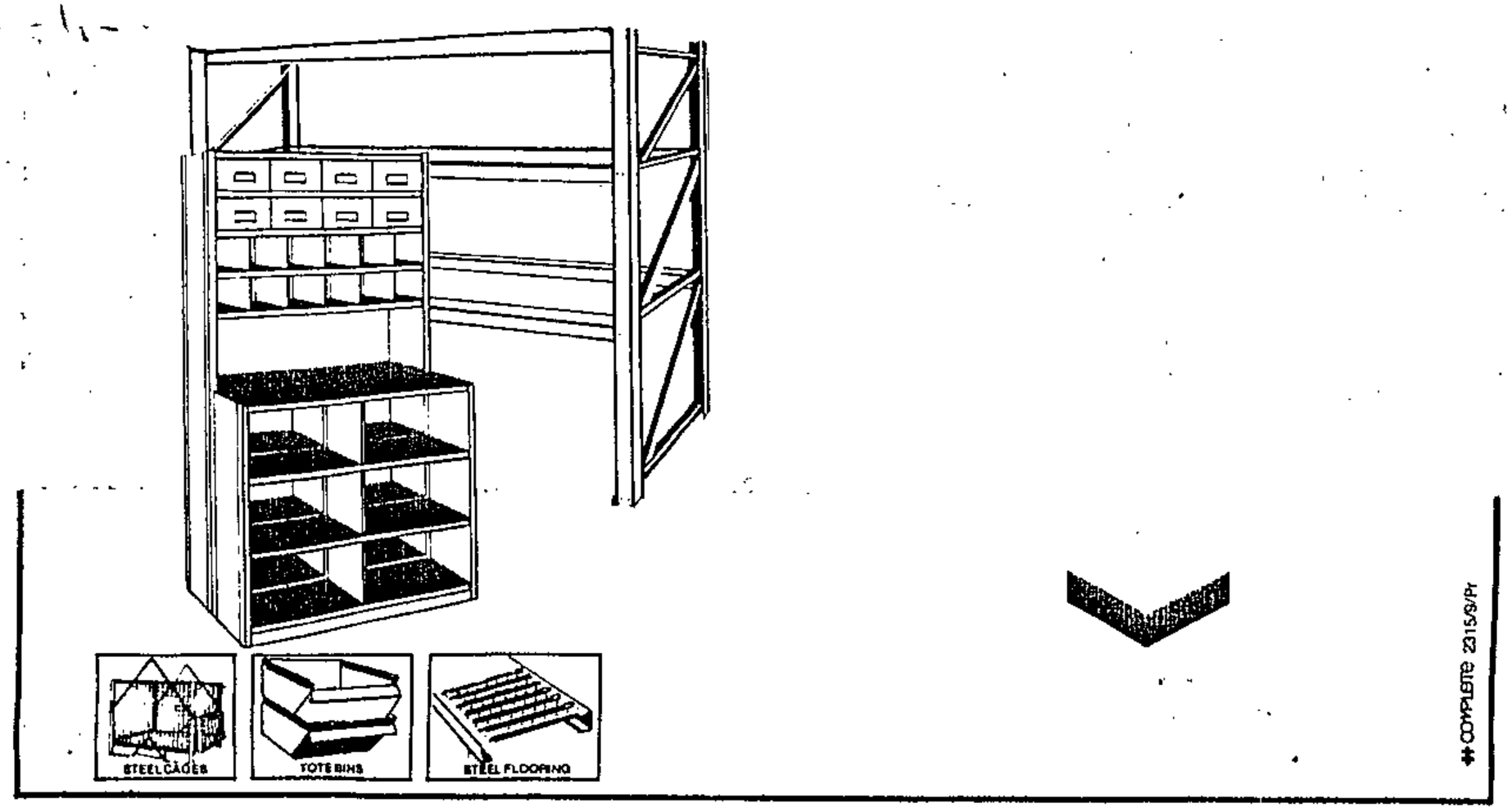
Among the matters discussed were tourism, shipping, the Orange-Fish River scheme and incentives for the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area.

Attending the talks were representatives of the three countries as well as representatives of the private sector. The meeting also discussed reports submitted by the work groups appointed by the committee for road transport permits, water affairs, electricity, agriculture and socio-economic affairs.

The regional liaison committee is to meet again on June 21 to discuss electricity generation and water supplies. Both matters are priority issues for the region. — Sapa.



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(2) Port Alfred

(a) Since the areas at risk were identified, the water supply system in the Black township was improved at a cost of R258 000.

(b) Possible infection of the Kowie river was monitored generally and 25 swabs at a cost of R105 was taken during the past 12 months.

(c) Proper guidance is maintained.

(d) A vigilance committee also exists in this area.

(3) Grahamstown

(a) The Black townships were not identified as areas at risk because basic facilities such as water and sanitation, were provided generally.

(b) In order to monitor cholera infection in the community, 105 swabs were taken at strategic points in the area of the local authority during the past 12 months at a cost of R441.

(c) Proper guidance is maintained.

(d) A vigilance committee on which representatives of various authorities, local authorities, the local administration board, Provincial Administration etc., serve, exists to co-ordinate activities during any cholera outbreak.

(4) Kenton-on-Sea

(a) Water was provided from the Bushmans river to three communal water distribution points in the Black township at a cost of R13 000. Further improvements in the water distribution system are being planned for the near future.

(b) Possible cholera infection of the Bushmans river is monitored. During the past 12 months 18 swabs were taken at a cost of R75.

(c) The Divisional Council of Dias is taking care of cholera guidance in this area.

(d) The cholera vigilance committee of Dias Divisional council will co-ordinate control activities during any cholera outbreak in this area.

National states: unemployed/economically active persons

757. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

Whether his Department keeps statistics on the number of persons who are (a) unemployed and (b) economically active in the national states; if not, why not; if so, (i) what are the relevant statistics in respect of each specified national state and (ii) in respect of what date are these statistics furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) No.

(b) No.
Labour is a function which has been transfered to the national states in terms of the National States Constitution Act, 1971 (Act No 21 of 1971) and the Department of Co-operation and Development consequently does not keep such statistics.

Curfew regulations

765. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many persons in each of the towns on the East Rand were prosecuted under curfew regulations in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

None.

Domestic workers: accommodation

768. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether during 1983 the East Rand Administration Board refused to renew permission to flat-owners and/or tenants in the East Rand area to house their domestic workers and/or cleaners on their premises; if so, (a) in respect of how many domestic workers and/or cleaners was such permission refused in that year and (b) what were the reasons for the refusals;

(2) whether the Administration Board took steps to find alternative accommodation for those in respect of whom such permission had been refused; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will reconsider such refusals?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) and (3) Fall away.

KwaNdebele: Unemployment Insurance Fund

811. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The Department of Manpower administers the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The Department of Co-operation and Development has no record of these matters.

Lebowa Development Corporation

853. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:†

(1) Whether in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available the Lebowa Development Corporation granted loans to companies in which (a)(i) directors and (ii) officials of this corporation and (b) Cabinet Ministers of Lebowa had an interest; if so, (aa) to what companies, (bb) for what purpose, (cc) what is the capital amount involved in each such loan and (dd) in what way is the capital amount being repaid and interest being paid;

(2) whether the repayments and payments were made by the due dates in each case; if not, by what amount is each of these companies in arrears in respect of (a) instalments and (b) interest;

(3) whether any security was offered in respect of the loans; if so, what are the particulars of the security in each case;

(4) whether he will request the Lebowa Development Corporation to have their auditors publish a report on this matter; if not, why not; if so;

(5) whether he intends to lay such report upon the Table; if not, why not;

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

1983/84 Financial year

(1) (a) (i) Yes, in two separate instances.

(ii) No.

(b) No.

(1) (a) (i) Firstly:

SOCIAL SECURITY

Need for the dole?

A call for the establishment of a dole in SA — to be called a "social wage" — was made by a working group at the recent Carnegie Conference on Poverty. The group concluded that the administration of unemployment insurance, pension and other social security schemes had broken down in the homelands.

The working group, consisting of academics, labour experts and unionists, urged the creation of a unitary non-contributory social security scheme. Although the idea might be dismissed as a utopian dream, it is likely to be taken up by emerging trade unions and political groups.

The group said the scheme should incorporate unemployment, sick, maternity and disability benefits, as well as pensions. With the possible exception of maternity benefits, it felt that no limit should be imposed on the period for which benefits were paid.

It also said "no benefits should fall below a general income level, this being similar to the system in the UK. At the same time, however, this should not prevent workers from bargaining with employers for additions and improvements over and above this level.

"Finally, workers should, in fact, be in control of the fund's administration and workings."

It did, however, accept that "these are long-term considerations and rest on the presumption that there would be a significant restructuring in the economic system's redistribution mechanisms."

Regardless of the merits of the idea, which could pose new problems for government and management if it is seriously adopted as a programme by unions, the group's assessment of the state of existing social security schemes, particularly the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), in the homelands is significant.

Charles Meth and Sorveig Piper of the University of Natal argued that there are serious drawbacks to the new UIF schemes established in the homelands. They said these schemes excluded the SA government's contribution of R7m, and the amount handed over to the homelands was relatively small as the workers from the homelands tended to be in the lower paid-brackets.

This meant the largest proportion of the unemployed are drawing benefits from a limited financial pool.

The Carnegie Conference was also told about the administrative inefficiencies of the funds. In some cases there were "enormous delays in the receipts of benefits, sometimes, in the case of unemployment benefits, lasting longer than six months. There were also irregularities in payments where workers received differing amounts — which raised the question of possible corruption. Workers, particularly in rural areas, also face problems in collecting benefits because of the long distances between their homes and pay-out points."

Workers also did not have any access to information about the functioning of the funds because the proceedings of benefit committees and the UIF are held in private.

The group also pointed out that an "enormous" number of people are excluded from unemployment insurance, including some 2m agricultural and 800 000 domestic workers, as well as large numbers of seasonal workers.

Only 3,5m of the 9,5m economically active population contribute to the UIF. Many accept that much of the existing social security "safety net" is inefficiently administered and too narrowly based. Admitting that much, however, is different from accepting the necessity or feasibility of an all-embracing dole system in a country with a limited tax-base.

face to face

Financial Mail May 4 1984

D. Dispatch 22/5/84

Collection of UIF to be made easier

(301)

THE ASSEMBLY — The Department of Manpower plans to decentralise its unemployment insurance fund offices to make it easier for contributors to collect their unemployment benefits.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, who acknowledged that his department's regional offices had been overloaded with applications from unemployed contributors to the fund since 1982.

Speaking during his portfolio's budget vote, the minister said that in order to facilitate the department's work and bring offices closer to the unemployed contributors, 10 new offices had already been opened. These were at Raisethorpe, Elsiesriver, Atlantis, Wynberg, Alberton, New Canada, Lenasia, Eldorado Park, Chatsworth and Kroonstad.

The possibility of opening at least another 16 offices was currently being investigated, he said.

The department was also investigating the delivery of unemployment cheques to contributors by a mobile service in remote areas where it was impracticable to establish new offices.

He said a public relations officer post had already been established in Natal to train officials dealing with the unemployment funds.

Mr Du Plessis said his department had already distributed various pamphlets to inform contributors of their rights and benefits.

His department was also busy setting up a new series of information pamphlets in which sickness, maternity and unemployment are dealt with separately. — PC

UIF contributions may be increased

ARGUS 23/5/84 (301)

AN increase in Unemployment Insurance Fund contributions might have to be considered if the level of benefit claims continues to increase, according to the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis.

Speaking during debate on his department's budget vote, he said UIF payouts had increased from R87-million in 1981 to R189-million last year, while the number of beneficiaries had risen from 101 000 to 200 000 during the same period.

As a result of this increase and the recession his department had commissioned an actuarial study to find out whether the fund's accumulated resources would be sufficient to meet future commitments.

The study had shown the present level of benefit payments "should be seen as a warning signal."

The fund would be able to continue paying benefits at the present rate until December 31.

However, if the higher level of benefit payments did not decrease next year, higher contributions would have to be considered.

Mr du Plessis also disclosed that the fund had experienced cash flow problems during the past few years and had had to realise fixed assets of R20-million. This had had a negative effect on the fund's reserves.

The minister undertook to reconsider a request by the Opposition spokesman on manpower, Dr Alex Boraine, that UIF payments be used to keep workers in employment rather than being used only once they were out of work.

Mr du Plessis originally said the prospect of increased contributions ruled out this possibility. — Sapa.

(c) Katlehong, Tokoza, KwaThema, Daveyton and Tsakane.

(d) Normally the representations received are in connection with blockages. The operation of the Tsakane works is not always satisfactory but the situation is under control. Approximately R4 million is to be spent on improvements to the purification plant in order to rectify the position permanently.

Western Transvaal Development Board

(1) No, but representations were received by the Western Transvaal Development Board.

(a) During 1981.

(b) From the Anglo American Corporation.

(c) Khutsong, Carletonville.

(d) Representations were received regarding the disposal of nightsoil.

(2) Yes.

(a) *Eastern Transvaal Development Board*

(b) Piet Retief—60% of the township has no water-borne sewerage system. Ermelo—40% of the township has no water-borne sewerage system. Water-borne systems do not exist in the following townships but bucket systems are in operation: Wakkerstroom, Barberton, Davel, Amersfoort, Amsterdam, Lake Chrissie, Carolina and Breyten.

(a) *Highveld Development Board, Central Transvaal Development Board, Northern Transvaal Development Board and Orange Vaal Development Board*

(b) These systems operate satisfactorily.

(a) *East Rand Development Board*

(b) Sewerage systems in the townships under the Boards' jurisdiction are satisfactory. The blockages which occur from time to time are due to the depositing of insoluble objects in the sewerage systems.

(a) *West Rand Development Board*

(b) The only problem area identified is that of Alexandra where the sewerage system is to be upgraded.

(a) *Western Transvaal Development Board.*

(b) *Khutsong* and *Carletonville*: The cost of providing a sewerage system and purification plant was estimated at R9 million which the residents cannot afford.

Investigations in regard to the following townships have not yet been completed: Orkney, Fochville, Bloemhof, Coligny, Schweizer-Reneke, Ottosdal, Leeudoringstad, Ventersdorp, Makwassie, Hartbeesfontein, Koster, Christiana, Lichtenburg, Swartruggens, Zeerust and Sannieshof.

(3) *Eastern Transvaal Development Board*

Yes.

(a) The partial installation and connection to water-borne systems in Wakkerstroom, Barberton, Davel, Amersfoort, Amsterdam, Lake Chrissie, Carolina, Breyten, Piet Retief and Ermelo as well as the provision of a purification plant at Sabie were placed on the 1985/1986 budget.

(b) Approximately R1 million.

Highveld Development Board

Yes.

(a) Installation of water-borne sewerage systems at Balfour, Belfast, Bethal, Dullstroom, Hendrina, Langverwacht, Leandra, Machadodorp, Middelburg, Ogies, Standerton and Volksrust were placed on the 1984/1985 budget.

(b) Approximately R9 466 500.

Central Transvaal Development Board

Yes.

(a) Upgrading of the sewerage system at Warmbaths township by the installation of a water-borne system. Purification will be undertaken by the Warmbaths municipality.

(b) Approximately R2,4 million.

Northern Transvaal Development Board and Orange Vaal Development Board

No. The systems are satisfactory.

East Rand Development Board

Yes.

(a) The Board is at present engaged in upgrading and extension of various sewerage systems and disposal works.

(b) Approximately R12 million.

West Rand Development Board.

Yes.

(a) The whole of the Alexandra sewerage system is being upgraded as part of the redevelopment scheme. The main sewer and disposal works of Greater Soweto are being upgraded as part of an upgrading program.

(b) Approximately R30,5 million.

Western Transvaal Development Board

Yes.

(a) The investigations of certain areas are still to be completed but provision for the installation of sewerage systems has been made on the 1984/1985 budget in respect of the following townships: Orkney, Fochville, Bloemhof, Schweizer-Reneke and Leeudoringstad.

(b) Approximately R1 030 000.

*21. Mr E K MOORCROFT—Agriculture—Reply standing over.

Crimes against security of State: prisoners

*22. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) How many prisoners serving sentences not exceeding ten years for crimes against the security of the State were there in South African prisons on 12 May 1982;

(2) whether any of these prisoners have been considered for release; if not, why not; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) 239.

(2) Yes; the 239 prisoners referred to have all been considered for release and a total of 64 of these prisoners have been released prior to the expiration of their sentences.

Unemployment insurance cards

*23. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1983 for failing to keep their employees' unemployment

insurance cards up to date; if so, how many in each category?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Manpower):

(a) Yes, 583.

(b) Yes, 10 225.

Hansard Q. 61. 1327

Works councils/liaison committees

23/5/84

*24. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many (a) works councils and (b) liaison committees were there in the Republic at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Manpower):

Prior to the repeal of the Black Labour Relations Regulation Act of 1953 on 1 November 1981 there were (a) 327 Works Councils and (b) 2 754 Liaison Committees. Works Councils existing in terms of the Labour Relations Act of 1956 need not inform the Department of their existence and no statistics on them are available.

Mr B Willmer: representations

*25. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) Whether he has received any representations concerning Mr Brendan Willmer since his reply to Question No 24 on 24 February 1984; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(2) whether his Department ordered Mr Willmer to leave the Republic; if so, (a) when and (b) by what date is Mr Willmer required to leave the Republic; if not,

(3) whether his Department has taken any other action in connection with

Mr Willmer; if not, why not; if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

(a), (b) and (c) Since I announced in a Press statement on 30 March 1984 that the Immigrants Selection Board has refused the application of Mr B J Willmer for permanent residence in South Africa, I have received letters and telegrams from various persons. In these letters and telegrams it is mainly asked that Willmer be allowed to stay on in South Africa. The reply to this was that Willmer's application had been laid before the Immigrants Selection Board together with all the relevant documents. The Board is an autonomous statutory body and does not furnish reasons for its decisions. In these circumstances I am therefore not in a position to assist.

(2) Yes.

(a) 30 March 1984.

(b) 31 May 1984.

(3) Falls away.

Question standing over from Friday, 18 May 1984:

Crude oil: free-on-board price

*6. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

What was the highest free-on-board price paid for 34 API crude oil by the Strategic Fuel Fund Association in (a) April 1984 and (b) August 1983?

†The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

No crude oil of 34 API was purchased during August 1983 and April 1984.

I would like to point out to the hon member that, apart from the fact that it is not commercial practice to reveal individual contract prices, prices are not the only factor taken cognizance of when crude oil offers are considered. Also essential are factors such as—

—the yield of white products such as petrol and diesel at specific refineries;
—quality in respect of sulphur and heavy metal content; and
—suitability as lubricating, asphalt and cracker feedstock material.

The hon member has already sent several crude oil offers to me and the department. I do want to ask him and everybody who wants to join the crude-oil industry in the Republic to send their offers directly to the SFF. That is the commercial purchasing organization which analyses, evaluates and considers such offers together with all other offers. If this is done, any unnecessary claims for commission by unnecessary intermediaries can be eliminated and prices can be kept as low as possible. For the information of the hon member I may also mention that since 1 January 1984 SFF has interviewed approximately 60 persons who made offers. It is also interesting that since March 1982 more than 200 offers by mail or telex have been received by SFF.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, and in view of the fact that 34 API is currently the desired quality of light crude oil, can he tell us why there no oil of that quality was imported in August last year and April this year?

The MINISTER: Because the refineries did not require it.

For written reply:

Hansard Q. 61. 1329

Children's homes

23/5/84

890. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Whites in the

latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) (i) None;

(ii) 78 on 30 September 1983;

(b) 5 735.

Abortions

891. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any psychiatric follow-up treatment is recommended for women who have had legal abortions in terms of section 3(1)(b) of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, No 2 of 1975; if so, (a) what treatment is recommended and (b) how many women received such treatment in 1983; if not, why not;

(2) whether his Department intends to implement such a procedure; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) There is no formal Departmental policy regarding psychiatric follow-up of such women and no comprehensive record is kept as to how many have received such follow-up;

(2) no; the Act requires that a psychiatrist must report on the women concerned and should psychiatric follow-up be considered necessary from a clinical point of view the psychiatrist makes the appropriate arrangements for treatment.

Hansard Q. 61. 1330

Naruna Estate, Plumstead

23/5/84

919. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Co

Hansard Q.Col. 1359 28/5/84

Unemployment Insurance Fund

(301) 952. Dr. A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) What was the balance of the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1983;

(2) (a) what was the total amount (i) paid into the Fund by the State, employers and employees and (ii) paid out in benefits in that year and (b) to how many applicants in each race group were benefits paid;

(3) (a) what is the present average rate of interest received by the Fund and (b) what amount was paid from the Fund in 1983 in respect of administration costs;

(4) (a) what total amount in unclaimed money is held in the Fund and (b) how many persons are involved in this amount;

(5) how many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) R246 654 238.

(2) (a) (i) R147 014 988.

(ii) R189 204 701.

(b) 320 475 separate figures in respect of different population groups are not readily available.

(3) (a) 8,85 per cent.

(b) R10 941 225.

(4) (a) R481 026.

(b) 3 775.

(5) 123 520.

Note: The information is furnished from provisional unaudited figures.

Hansard Q.Col. 1360 28/5/84

Wage regulating machinery

Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many (a) industrial council agreements, (b) conciliation board agreements, (c) arbitration boards, (d) Wage Board determinations and (e) orders in terms of the Labour Relations Act were in force as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons were affected by each of the above five categories of wage regulating machinery as at that date?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) 87.

(b) 1 (Conciliation Board Agreements are usually not published).

(c) Nil (Arbitration Awards are seldom published).

(d) 61.

(e) 5.

(2)

	(a) Whites	(b) Coloureds	(c) Asians	(d) Members of the Black population groups
Industrial Council Agreements	182 907	239 886	85 631	663 300
Conciliation Board Agreements	9	165	Nil	5

	(a) Whites	(b) Coloureds	(c) Asians	(d) Members of the Black population groups
Arbitration Awards		Figures not readily available.		
Wage Determinations	570 263	all population groups; separate figures are not readily available.		
Orders	175 330	all population groups; separate figures are not readily available.		

Strike craft: ship's company

956. Mr P R C ROGERS to ask the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether a special allowance is paid to the ship's company serving on strike craft; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is this allowance called and (b) what is the amount of the allowance paid in respect of each rank per day;

(2) whether national servicemen undergoing their initial training receive this allowance; if not, why not; if so, what amounts do they receive in terms of this allowance per day?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2) Two types of allowance are payable, to members of the ship's company of strike craft viz:

(a) *An Occupational specific allowance*

Lieutenant to Commander	R960 p.a.
Ensign and Sub Lieutenant	R708 p.a.
Petty Officer to Warrant Officer 1	R768 p.a.
Able Seaman and Leading Seaman	R660 p.a.

This allowance is only applicable to members of the Permanent Force who have qualified as strike craft crew, in accordance with the occupational differentiated dispensation of the Permanent Force.

(b) *A Seagoing allowance*

R19,40 per day irrespective of rank.

This allowance is applicable to members of the permanent Force and National Servicemen who are members of the ship's company of strike craft during their initial and subsequent periods of service.

TUESDAY, 29 MAY 1984

†Indicates translated version.
For written reply:

Income tax

329. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many (i) male and (ii) female persons paid income tax in terms of the Black Taxation Act, No 92 of 1969, in each province in the 1982-83 financial year and (b) what was the amount collected in respect of each category in each province in that year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) and (ii) and (b) Statistics in respect of male and female taxpayers in each province is not kept and it is conse-

CAPE TIMES 29/5/84 (301)

R41,8m UIF-payout

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Unemployment Insurance Fund paid out R41,8-million more than it received last year.

But at the end of 1983, the fund had assets of R246,7-million, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday.

Replying to a question tabled by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands), Mr Du Plessis said the fund had paid out R189,2-million to 320 475 applicants for benefits.

It had received R147-million in contributions from the State, employers and employees.

Mr Du Plessis also said the fund received 8,85 percent in interest on its investments, while its administration costs were R10,9-million.

A sum of R481 026, granted to 3 775 people, had been unclaimed and was being held by the fund.

This information was furnished from provisional unaudited figures, Mr Du Plessis added.

directories in the (a) 1979-80, (b) 1980-81, (c) 1981-82 and (d) 1982-83 years?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(a) R3 082 245,

(b) R4 198 790,

(c) R2 675 301, and

(d) R2 415 102.

Note
It is emphasized that, as requested, the printing costs given relate to the number of copies printed in excess of the number of telephones as explained in the note to my reply to Question No 978, and not to any number that finally proved to be in excess of actual requirements. In respect of the latter, ie directories that were either unclaimed or unsold when distribution of the new editions commenced, the relative figures would be as follows:—

(a) R59 774,

(b) R47 552,

(c) R295 532, and

(d) R398 489.

(301) Hansard Q.Col. 1827
27/6/84
Unemployment insurance cards

1091. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively, for failing to keep their employees' unemployment insurance cards up to date; if so, how many in each category in each such year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) Yes.

1980—122
1981—104
1982—86.

(b) Yes.

1980—6 458
1981—7 041
1982—8 211.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

1098. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 13 on 20 June 1984, (a) how many (i) (aa) members and (bb) officials of the National Transport Commission and (ii) wives of such (aa) members and (bb) officials attended the opening function of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project and (b) what was the cost of (i) transporting and (ii) accommodating them?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) (aa) 10.

(bb) 28.

(ii) (aa) 10.

(bb) 14.

(b) (i) R6 960.

(ii) Provisionally R1 540. A final account is being awaited.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

1099. Mr B W B PAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

With reference to his reply to Question No 11 on 20 June 1984, (a) how many (i) invitation cards, (ii) programmes, (iii) menus and (iv) other specified items were printed for the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project and (b) what was the cost in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) (i) 750 invitation cards.

(ii) 400 programmes.

(iii) 300 menus.

(iv) 350 parking stickers.

(b) (i) R1 143,07.

(ii) R791,80.

(iii) R511,46.

(iv) R248,77.

THURSDAY, 28 JUNE 1984

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Hansard Q. Col. 1829
28/6/84
Consolidation

857. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What total ares of land in each province was recommended by the Commission for Co-operation and Development for purposes of consolidation in 1983, (b) to which national states and independent Black states has this land been allocated, (c) how many White farming units will be involved and (d) what is the estimated cost of executing these recommendations?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a)—(d) The recommendations of the Commission for Co-operation and Development are confidential and details thereof cannot be divulged. As soon as the Cabinet has taken the necessary decisions, the proposals concerned are normally announced as a basis for further consultation and negotiation, whereafter final proposals will be submitted to Parliament.

In consequence of the recommendations of the Commission to the Government, Parliament in 1983 granted approval for a further approximately 183 000 hectares to be added to KwaNdebele and a further approximately 73 000 hectares to Ciskei.

Due to the fact that all the land in the earmarked areas has not yet been valued, it is not possible at this stage to give an indication as to the total value of the respective areas of land, and also not as to precisely how many White farming units will be involved.

Hansard Q. Col. 1830 28/6/84
Children's homes

889. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Black children in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes as at that date?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) Nine (as at 31 March 1984).

(b) 990.

Hansard Q. Col. 1830
28/6/84
Pensions/grants

936. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black persons in the (a) Republic and (b) national states were (i) in receipt of, and (ii) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of, (aa) old age pensions, (bb) blind persons' pensions, (cc) war veterans' pensions and (dd) disability grants as at 31 December 1983;

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1983 to Black persons in respect of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants;

(3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons, and (b) free income allowed

RDM 17/7/84 (1st A) (2nd) (3rd) 301

Union attacks UIF card move

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

MIGRANT workers whose employers refuse to renew their contracts — or end them by firing the workers — will now see this fact recorded on their Unemployment Insurance Fund cards.

According to the director-general of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, this move is designed exclusively for workers from "independent" homelands whose UIF money is paid over to separate unemployment funds in the four homelands.

He said it was necessary for the authorities in these areas to know whether workers' contracts had been terminated and that the change had been made for this reason.

But yesterday the Metal and Allied Workers Union issued a statement sharply criticising the move.

It charged that the move "prejudged" court cases in which the right of employers to terminate or refuse to renew contracts was being challenged.

The UIF cards must be submitted to the authorities by workers if they have lost their jobs and want to claim unemployment benefits.

Employers are required to fill in on the card the reason the worker has lost the job. Until now, three reasons were listed — resignation, retrenchment or "other". Now a fourth has been added: termination or non-renewal of a contract.

Mawu's spokesman said this would enable UIF authorities to identify whether workers were migrants.

If they were, they would not be able to claim benefits in the cities but would be sent back to the homelands to claim them.

"We also believe this new clause endorses the right of employers to end or refuse to renew contracts.

"This right is being challenged in several court cases at the moment and the new cards are prejudging the issue," he said.

Dr Van der Merwe rejected this charge, adding that the change was the result of recent changes to the law allowing migrants from "independent" homelands to contribute to the UIF.

What about maternity leave?

Maternity benefits in South Africa compare unfavourably with those of many European countries. In South Africa a woman can be dismissed when she falls pregnant. Recently the progressive Chemical Workers Industrial Union negotiaged three months partly paid maternity leave. Report by KATE McKINNELL.

The securing of better maternity benefits for its members by a South African trade union, has highlighted the inadequacy of existing provisions for working women here.

The Chemical Workers Industrial Union recently negotiated three months' partly-paid maternity leave for its woman members and two days paternity leave for men at a Maritzburg factory.

This appears to be the first time South African employers have agreed to give men leave when their wives give birth and the first time they will guarantee paid maternity leave.

In fact, many South African women face dismissal when they fall pregnant.

The law prevents pregnant women from working from four weeks before the expected day of birth until eight weeks afterwards, but it does not protect them from losing their jobs.

Nothing prevents an employer from dismissing a pregnant woman, or failing to provide for her while she is absent.

Spokesmen from Transvaal trade unions for garment workers say they have so far negotiated few maternity benefits. But in some cases they have secured guarantees that jobs will be kept open for women for certain periods of time.



The National Union of Wine, Spirit and Allied Workers has a clause in its agreement with employers which allows women four months maternity leave and guarantees them jobs on their return.

At least one large Transvaal company dismisses pregnant women when they leave the mandatory four weeks before the birth date.

Most companies grant unpaid leave varying in length from three to 12 months.

This leave is automatic in Barclays National Bank and Premier Milling, but others such as Anglo American, Pick 'n Pay, AECI and OK Bazaars require that women must have worked certain periods ranging from six months to two years to qualify for unpaid maternity leave.

The only source of income some working women have when their children are born is a maternity grant from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

To claim from UIF the woman must have worked for at least 18 weeks in the year before the expected birth. The UIF then pays her 45 percent of her previous salary for a total of 26 weeks.

But to qualify for the full term of payment she must have been contributing to the UIF for at least three years. For each six weeks she has contributed the UIF aids her for one week.

When a woman earns over R1 500 a month she stops contributing to UIF. But as long as she has at some stage contributed to the UIF she will receive benefits.

Another problem women may encounter when they are granted unpaid leave is that their pension fund contributions may lapse, causing their final retirement benefit to be less.

A point of interest was the observation by most personnel managers that women never asked about maternity benefits available to them when they applied for jobs or during induction.

As one personnel manager admitted, this illustrates the general attitude in South African companies that maternity leave is by no means a woman's right. In fact employers may reject her application because she implies she hopes to fall pregnant in the future.

Mrs Velia Kirkpatrick, chairman of the Transvaal Region of the Manpower and Management Foundation says: "The economy demands that women work, yet we are still expected to have families. It should be a working woman's right to be maintained during her pregnancy and birth and to have her job kept open for her," she says adamantly.

See World section, page 8 for maternity benefits in Europe.

Dial Share for help

The telephone number for "Share", a group newly established in Johannesburg to assist women who have suffered traumatic miscarriages, was wrongly printed in yesterday's paper. The correct number is: (011) 786-6619. An alternative number is: (011) 786-9401.

RDM 23/7/84 (301)

A CHANGE to workers' Unemployment Insurance Fund cards has sparked unease among some unionists.

Before workers claim benefits, employers enter their reason for leaving the job on the cards. Until now, there have been three reasons — resignation, retrenchment and other.

Now a fourth has been added: termination of a migrant worker contract or the employer's refusal to renew it.

The Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, says the change is specifically designed for independent homelands who run their own UIFs and need to know whether contracts have been terminated.

It is difficult to see why they do. A glance at a black worker's pass is enough to establish whether the worker is a migrant or not and, if a migrant loses a job, his or her contract is automatically ended or not renewed.

The lack of a clear need for such a move could thus fuel suspicions that it is designed to help homelands like Ciskei, which has vowed to punish migrants who strike or leave their jobs.

Call for changes to UIF

301
C. Times
27/7/84

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Wide-ranging changes to the Unemployment Insurance Fund — including the setting up of a new fund for people who have never been able to find jobs — are recommended in a memorandum by five advice groups who work with UIF problems.

The memorandum, released yesterday, was compiled by the Industrial Aid Society, the SA Institute of Race Relations, the Black Sash, the Industrial Aid Centre and the East Rand Community Advice Bureau.

Other key proposals include calls for an increase in UIF benefits and a widening of the groups of workers covered by the fund.

According to the memorandum, its recommendations — which will be sent to the government later — have been discussed with trade unions and are based in part on interviews with unemployed workers.

Long term

Its most far-reaching recommendation is that a "subsistence scheme" be set up alongside the present UIF.

While the UIF provides only for short-term unemployment and for workers who have already been in jobs, this would provide for the long-term jobless, "regardless of whether or not they have been employed".

The memo says many unemployed people who want to work have never been able to find jobs and will not be able to find them even when the economy recovers.

These workers are entitled to unemployment benefits in both Britain and France, it notes.

It suggests they receive between 33 percent and 45 percent of the minimum wage set for unskilled labourers by the Wage Board and that this be funded by the State.

Although this would place a "heavy burden" on the State and provide those benefiting from it with only a small income, it would prevent "gross material hardship for people who have no income at all", the memo says.

Stamps

The memo also urges that groups presently excluded from the UIF — farm and domestic workers, as well as all public service and seasonal workers — be included.

It suggests a system whereby these workers are provided with UIF stamps through post offices to prove they have contributed to the fund.

The memo criticizes the establishment of UIFs in the "independent" homelands, charging that this will cause delays and that homeland funds will be "inefficient and open to corruption". It says all workers should be covered by a central South African UIF.

A further key recommendation is that the UIF benefits paid to workers be raised from 45 percent of their wage before they lost their jobs to 60 percent.

Workers should also be able to claim UIF benefits for up to one year, instead of the present six months, the memo suggests. Elderly workers should be entitled to benefits not available to other workers.

The memo also contains recommendations on penalties imposed on some workers by UIF claims officers.

 RDM 27/7/84 (301)

Memorandum wants changes in jobless aid

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

WIDE-RANGING changes to the Unemployment Insurance Fund — including the setting up of a new fund for people who have never been able to find jobs — are recommended in a memorandum by five advice groups who work with UIF problems.

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Although this would place a "heavy burden" on the State and provide those benefitting with only small incomes, it would prevent "gross material hardship for people who have no income at all".

The memorandum also urges that groups at present excluded from the UIF — farm and domestic workers, as well as all public service and seasonal workers — be covered by it.

It acknowledges that there are administrative problems in providing UIF for farm and domestic workers, but says these are "not insurmountable".

It suggests a system whereby these workers are provided with UIF stamps, through post offices, to prove they have contributed to the fund.

The memo criticises the establishment of UIFs in the "independent" homelands, charging that this will cause delays and that homeland funds will be "inefficient and open to corruption". It says all workers should be covered by a central South African UIF.

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'Inefficiency blocks jobless payouts'

Labour Correspondent

MANY jobless workers do not receive Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits — or face long delays before receiving them — because officials are "inefficient" or "unco-operative", a memorandum by five advice groups charged yesterday.

It says one sixth of workers interviewed in a survey had experienced delays of more than six months before receiving UIF and more than two-thirds had to wait longer than six weeks.

The problem was "particularly acute" in homelands where jobless contract workers "frequently" waited six months before receiving benefits and "many" never received them at all.

It urges the Department of Manpower to hold a thorough investigation into the UIF's administration and to ensure that clerks are properly trained.

The director-general of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, replied to the charges yesterday by noting that a subcommittee of the Unemployment Insurance Board was looking into legal and administrative "bottlenecks" affecting UIF.

"We are aware there are problems and, once we have received the subcommittee's report, we will look at ways of eliminating these," he said, adding that he hoped to receive the report by the end of the year.

Some of the problems were unavoidable and were the result of a sharp rise in applications for UIF benefits since the recession began, he said.

But charges and recommendations such as those in the memorandum would be discussed by the sub-committee and changes to both the law governing the UIF and the administration of the fund could be expected, he said.

The memo says that "many workers claim they are discouraged from applying for (UIF) because of the unco-operative attitude of officials".

Some clerks gave workers the wrong forms to take to their employers or failed to advise workers on the forms they had to fill out to claim benefits.

Changes urged in 'inadequate' jobless benefits

By Carolyn Dempster,
Labour Reporter

The plight of thousands of unemployed workers has prompted five service organisations to send a memorandum to the Minister of Manpower recommending major changes in the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Unemployment has reached "critical proportions", particularly in the black community, and has increased pressure for an adequate unemployment insurance system, state the organisations.

But, in the experience of the five — the Industrial Aid Society, Black Sash, SA Institute of Race Relations, Industrial Aid Centre and East Rand Community Advice Bureau — the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) is not fulfilling the needs of unemployed workers.

"The major problem is that the scheme provided for in the Act is total ly inadequate," states the memorandum. "At best, a worker may receive benefits consisting of 45 percent of his last wage for a maximum period of six months — at a time when thousands are unemployed for far longer periods."

The memorandum, which has the support of 13 unions and a major union federation, states that many workers struggle to receive any benefits because of the "gross inefficiency" of the administration of the fund.

As a result, many of those unemployed rely on pensions paid out on termination of employment.

MAJOR PROBLEMS

Other major problems encountered by the organisations are:

- Widespread ignorance of the fund and its benefits.
- The fund provides for short-term benefits of up to only six months after the loss of job.
- Shortcomings in administration have been worsened by the rapid rise in unemployment since 1979. This is particularly noticeable in long delays in payouts.
- Agricultural and domestic workers are excluded from the provisions of the Act yet often lose both income and accommodation when they become unemployed.
- A qualifying period for benefits which discriminates against workers ignorant of the conditions of the fund.
- Incorrect information is frequently given by officials administering the fund.

Three million people thought to be unemployed

Labour Reporter

Unofficial estimates put the number of unemployed people in South Africa at three million, and their position can only be described as "desperate".

Case studies contained in a memorandum sent last week to the Minister of Manpower by five aid organisations depict how a person can be crippled by unemployment and then lose out on legitimate benefits through ignorance or inefficiency.

The Industrial Aid Society tells of Mrs D who applied for illness benefits in March 1982. By January 1983 she had still not received her benefits. Armed with a letter, she approached the department but was told to return four times without being helped.

On the fifth visit, she was informed her file had been lost. In March a clerk at the department threatened to assault her if she came back again. With the help of the IAS, she eventually received her benefits in March 1983.

An unemployed person cannot pay rent and faces eviction; cannot pay for transport to find work; cannot afford to send children to school and cannot afford to feed his family. But worst of all, and particularly applicable to South Africans, the unemployed black person is often forced to return to rural areas where there are no jobs.

As happened last year, when the country was caught in the grip of the drought, the subsistence economy of the rural areas collapsed and unemployed workers returning home were faced with the prospect of starving together with their families.

Proposals forwarded in the memorandum to the Minister of Manpower last week include:

- The establishment of two benefit schemes — for short-term and long-term needs.
- An increase in the payment of benefits from 45 percent to 60 percent of wages.
- Prosecution of employers who don't obey the law.
- The extension of the period of benefit from six months to one year and the proper co-ordination of the administration of the fund.

New deal sought for long-term unemployed

RDM 30/7/84

LABOUR WEEK



STEVEN FRIEDMAN

301 30

CLAIMS that the country has an adequate insurance for the unemployed have been dented further in a memo by five advice groups.

Firstly, it points out that the biggest group of jobless enjoys no protection at all — the long-term unemployed, including those who have never found any job at all.

Much of the country's unemployment is not affected by ups and downs in the economy. There are simply not enough jobs to go around and this trend is increasing.

But the Unemployment Insurance Fund provides benefits only for those who have worked for some time — and then only for six months.

The memo calls for a subsistence scheme to provide the long-term unemployed with some income.

It suggests a very modest sum — a third of the minimum for an unskilled labourer — be paid to the long-term jobless, but the call is certain to prompt outrage from free marketeers who will see it as yet another financial burden for the State, and thus the tax-payer.

They might care to ponder the effects on stability of a growing army of permanently unemployed who have no source of income at all.

The report also notes that large groups — farm workers, domestics, seasonal workers and many in the public service — are still excluded from UIF.

Citizens of independent homelands now rely on separate funds in these areas whose efficiency is, to put it mildly, in some doubt.

Those who receive UIF get only 45% of their last wage — the memo suggests 60% — and there are persistent charges that incompetence and hostility by officials often result in long delays before the jobless receive their money.

To top it all only a small portion of UIF contributors receive benefits — 5% in 1979 — partly because of worker ignorance of the UIF and because of administrative and other obstacles, it says.

It charges that many employers also delay or prevent UIF payments by not filling in workers' UIF cards or other forms as the law requires. It wants these employers prosecuted.

The memo comes at a time when a committee of the Unemployment Insurance Board is looking at changes to the UIF system.

Whether it will recommend changes which will bring UIF closer in line with schemes elsewhere in the West remains

It says this is not so: An insistence that blacks lead black unions does not necessarily mean whites may not belong to them. It has never, it adds, insisted on blacks-only unions.

It draws a distinction between whites who join unions as ordinary members and white officials who, it implies, might exert excessive influence in unions.

Some Cusa unions are open to blacks only, others are open to all workers.

The decision might not mean a change in Cusa policy but does reveal a more flexible attitude to this issue.

There has been some resurgence of black consciousness unionism this year with the formation of a union federation committed to this view. But racial exclusiveness is on the retreat in bigger and better organised emerging unions.

ed' S. Tribune 12/8/84

301

The jobs pinch begins

By Deon Delport

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund expects to pay out a record amount this year to the growing army of jobless workers.

"Our expenditures exceed our income by between R1 million and R3 million every month," said UIF commissioner Jack Scheepers of the Department of Manpower.

He predicts the Government's recent tough credit measures will bring a new wave of unemployment as smaller businesses fold and hard-pressed manufacturers lay off staff.

Soon his department will set up mobile offices in rural areas and homelands to help clear up the bottlenecks caused by thousands of retrenched rural workers returning home and applying for benefits.

The workload of his 400 staffers began in earnest in September 1982, when the downswing in the economy started.

"In 1981 we had 206 504 beneficiaries and paid out R88 million; in 1982 the 252 623 beneficiaries received R120 million; last year 320 475 beneficiaries received R188 million," Mr Scheepers said.

This year total expenditure of his department, including administration, salaries and benefits, is running at over R100 million.

Mr Scheepers said the fund was being squeezed in two ways; more people were making demands on it — and because of layoffs fewer people were contributing.

"This is the toughest situation the fund has ever faced," he said.

Employees earning below R18 000 a year can approach the fund for benefits should they lose their jobs. For every three years of work, the unemployed person can claim six months of benefits, amounting to 45 percent of his last salary.

"To qualify for benefits a person has to prove he is capable and available for work. We get a lot of chancers who resign after working out what they are entitled to get from the

1 000 workers lose jobs

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 400 full-time workers and 600 seasonal workers had lost their jobs as a result of the closure of the Ceres Fruit Juices and Canning Company, the Food and Canning Workers' Union said yesterday.

In a statement the union said workers had received no severance pay and the company had said it would consider severance pay for permanent workers only by October.

It also claimed that most seasonal workers would receive no money from the Unemployment Insurance Fund as they had not been continuously employed for more than eight months.

The union called on employers to pay severance pay to all workers and on the government to provide assistance from the UIF, thereby ending the "iniquitous situation" whereby seasonal workers were not entitled to benefits.

In the statement, Mr Jan Theron, the union's general secretary, said the closure was a "hard blow" to working people in Ceres and they would have difficulty in finding jobs. He added that the number of workers in the industry in the Western Cape had dropped by 5 000 since 1981.

Company spokesmen could not be reached for comment yesterday afternoon.

ROM 27/8/84 (301)

THE affect of a clause in the Unemployment Insurance Act on canning workers was highlighted last week.

Several hundred workers retrenched from a Ceres cannery will not be able to claim from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

Workers who work less than eight months a year are excluded from UIF and the Food and Canning Workers' Union says this excludes most canning workers.

Though they work for the same employer each year, the fruit and vegetable season rarely lasts eight months and they are unable to work long enough to be covered by UIF.

The union says the law is "outrageous" and has also urged the company to compensate the workers by paying severance pay.

Argus 25/10/84 301

More jobs are axed as slump hits industry

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The recession has already put more than 13 000 people out of work and will continue to take its toll as commerce and industry battle to survive by laying off staff.

In the last three months unemployment has risen sharply and the Institute of Industrial Relations records more than 13 000 retrenchments so far this year — mainly in the manufacturing, motor and heavy engineering sectors, with unskilled blacks the major victims.

And, for the first time in a decade, white skilled workers and senior executives with good service records are also being retrenched.

Lay-offs in the Cape Province have been in line with the rest of the country with nearly 2 000 workers losing their jobs in the canning, mining, transport and engineering industries in the last four months. Lay-offs have been accompanied by indications that more are to follow.

Latest victims of the recession are 170 workers who are to be retrenched by Corobrik, the Cape's largest brick manufacturer.

The official national figure for registered unemployed stands at 64 226 but unofficial estimates place it nearer to 3-million.

According to the Department of Manpower, the number of registered unemployed people from all population groups went from 58 896 in June to 59 766 in July and jumped to 64 226 in August.

Devastating

In one month registered unemployed rose by 5 000 and unionists and employers believe the worst is yet to be felt in the months ahead.

"Being laid off is devastating enough for whites. For blacks it is often the end of the line," said Dr John Burns, executive director of the Manpower, Management Foundation.

While unemployed whites can scour the country for jobs, unemployed blacks usually lose their right to remain in the job market area and are forced to return to a homeland.

Although an inadequate indicator of the true extent of unemployment, Unemployment Insurance Fund claims and pay-outs are also rising. Since June payments have gone from up R7,5-million to R9-million in August.

Ignorance of the benefits and the fact that it is not applicable to seasonal or contract workers mean that thousands of unemployed people have no recourse to the fund and are forced into a hopeless situation.

● In Port Elizabeth General Motors and Ford retrenched 559 workers last month, while car industry workers in the Western Cape are waiting for news of lay-offs at Leyland plants.

● In Ceres 600 workers were left jobless in August with the closure of the cannery at Ceres Fruit and Canning Company.

Halved

● Namaqualand has been similarly hit with about 500 white and coloured workers being retrenched in the mining towns of Nababeep and O'Kiep this year because of a slump in the world copper price.

● In East London the Ciskei Transport Corporation halved its fleet and retrenched 449 workers.

● Atlantis Diesel Engines have paid off 148 workers with indications that more lay-offs are to follow.

● About 170 workers are being retrenched by Corobrik, the Western Cape's largest brick manufacturer, following cutbacks at two plants near Stellenbosch.

Sales in the Cape are now 17 percent below production levels — worse than the national average of about 13 percent below capacity — indicating that the Western Cape is one of the hardest hit areas in the coun-

Kwazulu families face starvation as migrants lose jobs

ENTIRE rural families are severely malnourished and on the verge of collapse in parts of Kwazulu as a result of retrenchment of migrant workers.

This is one of the findings of an unpublished study on the effects of the recession on black households.

University of the Witwatersrand sociologist Ms Georgina Jaffe researched the effects of loss of income on households largely dependent on migrant labour in two rural regions of Kwazulu — the upper Tugela basin and Nqutu in northern Natal.

'Strategies for survival' included the redistribution of formal and informal income and social pensions, the release of assests such as savings, the sale of commodities and livestock, the withdrawal of income from dependants and the stopping of payments such as school fees, burial society contributions or instalments on purchased goods.

Left jobs

Most of the retrenched workers surveyed had not applied for Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) payments. Some had left their jobs without the necessary documentation. Others lived a long way from the UIF application office and did not have the money to travel there.

Many were illiterate and could not cope with application forms and the bureaucratic procedure necessary to qualify for UIF payments.

Bureaucratic problems also resulted in only 38 of 66 'commuter' workers of pensionable age receiving pensions,

RURAL BLACKS AND RECESSION: LIVING ON MEALIE MEAL

and only two of the 32 migrants, despite the fact that pensions "constituted the only possible source of cash income in the most impoverished rural areas".

Another survival strategy was to use up savings. Savings among the commuter households studied averaged R500 per household at the time of dismissal. Seven months later this was down to less than R70.

The migrants, on the other hand, generally had no savings.

Both groups also sold commodities such as clothing, furniture and household items as well as livestock. Within months of their dismissal, 70% of the commuter households had sold off their livestock.

The migrants had fewer commodities to sell so most of them sold their livestock, often at half the value.

Contributions to dependants such as elderly relatives were stopped almost immediately after the dismissals, and within months as much as 12% of the sample studied had been forced to withdraw their children from school because they could not afford the fees. In the Nqutu area the poverty was so great that few children went to school in the first place. They were sent out to beg at local shops.

"Several workers mentioned that they were living on nothing other than mealie meal," wrote Ms Jaffe.

Unemployment benefit claims rising steeply

(301) Star 23/1/85

Labour Reporter

Applications for unemployment insurance benefits increased steeply since July as the recession continued.

Figures released yesterday by the Unemployment Insurance Fund commissioner, Mr J L Scheepers, show that in August there were 30 000 new applications for relief. The figure dropped slightly to 26 000 in September and then rose sharply to 33 000 in October and 36 000 in November.

The December figures are not yet available, but with the early closure of several plants and widespread retrenchments at the end of 1984 it is expected that the total will exceed that of November.

The applications, which come from all race groups, are collated by the department's 39 branches countrywide as well as by administration boards.

Although the number of applicants represents only a fraction of the total number of unemployed, the increase is indicative of the rising rate of unemployment.

Official statistics give the number of unemployed as half a million but unofficial estimates by academics put it at closer to three million in South Africa and the homelands.

UIF payouts totalled R18 million in August, R15 million in September, R17 million in October and R18 million in November. Not all of the applicants qualified for benefits.

DIFFICULTIES

Mr Scheepers said that initially the fund had experienced difficulties with the sudden build-up in applications following the downswing in the economy from mid-1982 to the end of that year.

"But since that time, after taking the necessary measures, we have had no real problems and are doing everything in our power to process the applications as quickly as possible.

"We are also looking at the position on a day-to-day basis."

There was little likelihood of the demand for benefits exceeding the moneys in the fund, said Mr Scheepers, as reserves in cash and investments were in the vicinity of R235 million.

● See Page 9.

CAPE ARGUS 25/11/85 301

Payments hall for unemployed in the city is big — and it's busy

Staff Reporter

THE payments hall in the Thomas Boydell building in Parade Street, Cape Town, is where the registered unemployed collect their fortnightly benefit cheques. It's big — and it's busy.

In line with Government policy, it is also segregated. White men on Mondays, white women on Tuesdays, coloured women on Wednesdays, coloured men on Thursdays and Fridays.

Black people go to development board offices in the townships.

On Thursday morning the hall is packed. The wooden chairs seat about 300 men; others crowd the walls. It's surprisingly quiet.

There is some chatting between friends; others read newspapers and one or two books are in evidence. Most of the men sit, looking in front of them.

An efficient but polite clerk marshals proceedings — one row at a time, those getting their cheques to the right, those registered but still waiting for payment to the left.

"There'll be chaos"

The whole hall moves up a row. Ten men standing fill the vacant seats in the back row. The procedure is repeated.

"I don't like doing this, playing traffic cop," the man said, "but I have to. You just come and watch next week when I'm not here — there'll be chaos.

"You always get the impatient ones who don't want to wait for their money. A few years ago we were forced to lock the doors and then they just broke them down."

One row at a time, the men move to queue in front of the payment clerk.

He works with a practised motion, taking each person's Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) card with one hand and flicking through the big box of cheques with the other.

He waits until the man in front of him has signed

"Two years ago he also got laid off. He was out of work for 10 months then and we were put out of our house in Mitchell's Plain," said Mrs Chetty.

"We moved around a lot until we stayed with my niece in Elsies River.

"It's very difficult. To put your foot under another person's table, it's not nice. But you must just accept what you get."

Mr Chetty earned R127 a week in his last job. They have one child, but she is married and no longer needs support.

How do they manage to live?

"Well, the unemployment money comes every second week and then we have to pay for the storage of the furniture since we lost the house."

What about the future?

"I think it will be worse. I think it's going to be terrible. The costs are worse than last year," she said.

Keith Jacobs, 27, of Athlone, neatly dressed, said he had been unemployed for "about" two years. Unskilled and with a Standard 6 education, he has never been registered and does not have a UIF card.

He earns about R15 a day as a casual painter and spends his days ("when I have the train fare to come into town") waiting to negotiate with the contractors who come looking for cheap labour (the pavement in Parade Street is an unofficial labour bureau).

He said the contractors usually arrive early in the morning.

● Contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, who lose their jobs, are entitled to 45 percent of their salary for a maximum of 26 weeks provided they had been in full-time employment for at least 13 weeks during the 52 weeks preceding the date of the application.

While I was talking to Keith in Parade Street a crowd gathered and an angry voice interrupted us.

"If you don't work, you must steal. If you steal for your children, it's not nice and you go to jail.

"While we stand here the police pick on us as vagrants. It's not vagrancy — we're looking for work. Why do they pick on us?"

This is the second and final article on unemployment in the Western Cape. It focuses on the men and women who crowd the Thomas Boydell building in Parade Street for their fortnightly dole payments. Everything is surprisingly quiet as people wait for their cheques . . .

THE payments hall in the Thomas Boydell building in Parade Street, Cape Town, is where the registered unemployed collect their fortnightly benefit cheques. It's big — and it's busy.

In line with Government policy, it is also segregated. White men on Mondays, white women on Tuesdays, coloured women on Wednesdays, coloured men on Thursdays and Fridays.

Black people go to development board offices in the townships.

On Thursday morning the hall is packed. The wooden chairs seat about 300 men; others crowd the walls. It's surprisingly quiet.

There is some chatting between friends; others read newspapers and one or two books are in evidence. Most of the men sit, looking in front of them.

An efficient but polite clerk marshals proceedings — one row at a time, those getting their cheques to the right, those registered but still waiting for payment to the left.

"There'll be chaos"

The whole hall moves up a row. Ten men standing fill the vacant seats in the back row. The procedure is repeated.

"I don't like doing this, playing traffic cop," the man said, "but I have to. You just come and watch next week when I'm not here — there'll be chaos.

"You always get the impatient ones who don't want to wait for their money. A few years ago we were forced to lock the doors and then they just broke them down."

One row at a time, the men move to queue in front of the payment clerk.

He works with a practised motion, taking each person's Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) card with one hand and flicking through the big box of cheques with the other.

He waits until the man in front of him has signed the declaration form and put it to one side before returning the card with the benefit cheque inside.

Most of the men study the cheque briefly before leaving.

Wide-eyed children

Outside a few women wait patiently and wide-eyed children lean against the wall. The men leave quickly once they have their cheques.

I spoke to some of them, but there does not seem to be a pattern — each has a different story to tell.

Henry — he did not want to give his surname — lives in Lavistown. He is 51 and married with four children, all still at school. His eldest son will be writing matric this year.

"I started as a labourer, but now I'm a qualified diesel mechanic. It took me nine years to qualify at the school," he laughed.

It is the first time Henry has been unemployed. He was working for one of the country's major construction companies, earning R180 a week, when he was laid off in October.

What is it like for his family?

"I would say it was hard. There wasn't any money and it was the first year I couldn't give them anything. They were used to getting holiday presents.

Keep on trying

"It's difficult but you have to keep on trying. It may look as though it's dark, but the light comes through slowly."

Henry was handed a fortnightly benefit cheque of R205,74. He said he was on his way to investigate a possible job offer.

Edith Chetty, 56 and her husband Ron, 58, were sitting inside the hall waiting to collect his unemployment benefit cheque.

He is a furniture polisher and spray-painter and was laid off in August. It is not the first time he has been unemployed.

Two years ago he also got laid off. He was out of work for 10 months then and we were put out of our house in Mitchell's Plain," said Mrs Chetty.

"We moved around a lot until we stayed with my niece in Elsies River.

"It's very difficult. To put your foot under another person's table, it's not nice. But you must just accept what you get."

Mr Chetty earned R127 a week in his last job. They have one child, but she is married and no longer needs support.

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(301) S. Times 3/2/85

Jobless fund payout exceeds income

By Amrit Manga

PAYMENTS from the Unemployment Insurance Fund up to November 1984 exceeded income from contributors by an average of R2-million a month.

November payments exceeded contributions by almost R3-million. This figure does not take into account interest earned on the fund's capital.

But there is no danger of the fund's running into the red, although the R7-million a year allowance from the State in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Fund Act has been exhausted.

In 1983, R20-million of the fund's fixed investments were cashed to meet claims. Investments in 1984, however, remained fixed at R228-million.

So far the monthly deficits have been financed by interest earned on the fund's investments.

A fund spokesman says the fluctuations do not necessarily reflect unemployment trends but the irregularity with which contributions are paid.

He says: "Employers incurred penalties of more than R6 000 for late payment in November."

Unemloyment is likely to increase this year and the fund could well be forced to raid its investments. Its resources could come under pressure as claims increase and contributions fall.

Ceiling raised

But the spokesman is confident the fund will continue to provide unemployment benefits.

A beneficiary may claim only one week of benefits for every six weeks he has contributed to the fund. He receives benefits for a maximum of 26 weeks.

According the UIF commissioner's office, an unemployed worker may apply for extended benefits.

SA's estimated 3-million farm and domestic workers and second income-earners in a family do not qualify for benefits. First-time workseekers are also excluded.

Workers earning more than R18 000 a year were, until December 1984, excluded from unemployment insurance benefits. But in terms of a recommendation by the UIF Board, the ceiling was raised to R21 600 from January.

The fund's spokesman denied that the ceiling was raised to ease demands from the growing number of unemployed.

The fund provides for 4,2-million workers, excluding residents of the TBVC states.

Late payers

Contributions from employers and employees in September totalled about R12-million, increasing by more than R5-million in October and falling by about R2-million in November.

Trade unions seek voice in workers' retrenchment

The last of three articles on unemployment, by FRANZ KRÜGER.



Trade unions faced with retrenchment of their members have begun to seek a say in the ways in which cutbacks in production are implemented.

Unionists have fought for the right to negotiate with management over measures to be adopted, and have tried to press for alternatives to be considered.

Mr John Lewis, the editor of the South African Labour Bulletin, said the current economic squeeze had "focussed unions on the problem of retrenchment agreements."

In some industries, such as the engineering sector, where there had been large-scale retrenchments some years ago, unions already had agreements covering retrenchment procedures. In others, unions were now beginning to negotiate such agreements.

Mr Dave Lewis, general secretary of the General Workers' Union said his union was insisting that recognition agreements it concluded contained provisions dealing with retrenchment procedures. He said that provisions the union was looking for included:

- long notice of retrenchment plans to be given, to allow shop stewards to suggest alternatives, and to let affected people make arrangements, if possible.
- that worker representatives be allowed to negotiate numbers of workers retrenched
- that pension fund rules be changed to allow retrenched workers to claim pensions earlier than usually provided for.
- that criteria be established for the choice of the individuals to be retrenched. The only objective principle could be the last in first out principle (lifo), Mr Lewis said.

This principle involves workers with the shortest period of service being retrenched first.

- that retrenched workers be paid adequate severance pay.

Mr Lewis added that many firms accepted the need for severance pay to be paid, but some did not. "They don't recognise the fact that while times may be bad for the company, their survival isn't threatened. This may be the case for a worker who is retrenched, however," he said.

The cost of retrenchment was measured in families, not individuals, he said, as "so many people rely on the pay packet of just one wage-earner."

He said objective criteria were needed for the selection of workers to be retrenched to make sure that management did not "take the opportunity to weed out active members of the union, or people they see as unproductive."

However, the regional secretary of the National Auto-mobile and Allied Workers' Union in Port Elizabeth, Mr Les Ketledas, said the lifo principle was fine "all things being equal."

He said the motor industry, currently in the news for a wave of large-scale retrenchments, had been retrenching people continuously since 1982.

"The problem comes in with workers with long service, who are retrenched and then rehired.

"They then appear to have only a short period of service, and have not built up enough credits to entitle them to UIF benefits."

The Unemloyment Insurance Fund pays out one week's benefits for every six weeks worked as a contributor, up to a maximum of six months.

Mr Kettledas said his union preferred a system of rotational layoffs. People should be laid off for as long as they were entitled to UIF benefits, and then they should be taken back and others laid off who were still entitled to benefits.

He said this proposal had been accepted by managements during a previous round of production cutbacks, but they had not wanted to implement the system over a long period.

NAAWU had an "understanding" with employers that it would be consulted about plans to retrench workers, Mr Kettledas said. The union hoped to negotiate for a formal agreement to cover the issue, however.

He said workers preferred to see a cutback in the numbers of hours worked, "so that all workers are provided with some income," before retrenchments were considered.

Overtime should be scrapped, and labour leaving the plant should not be replaced, allowing natural attrition to reduce the workforce.

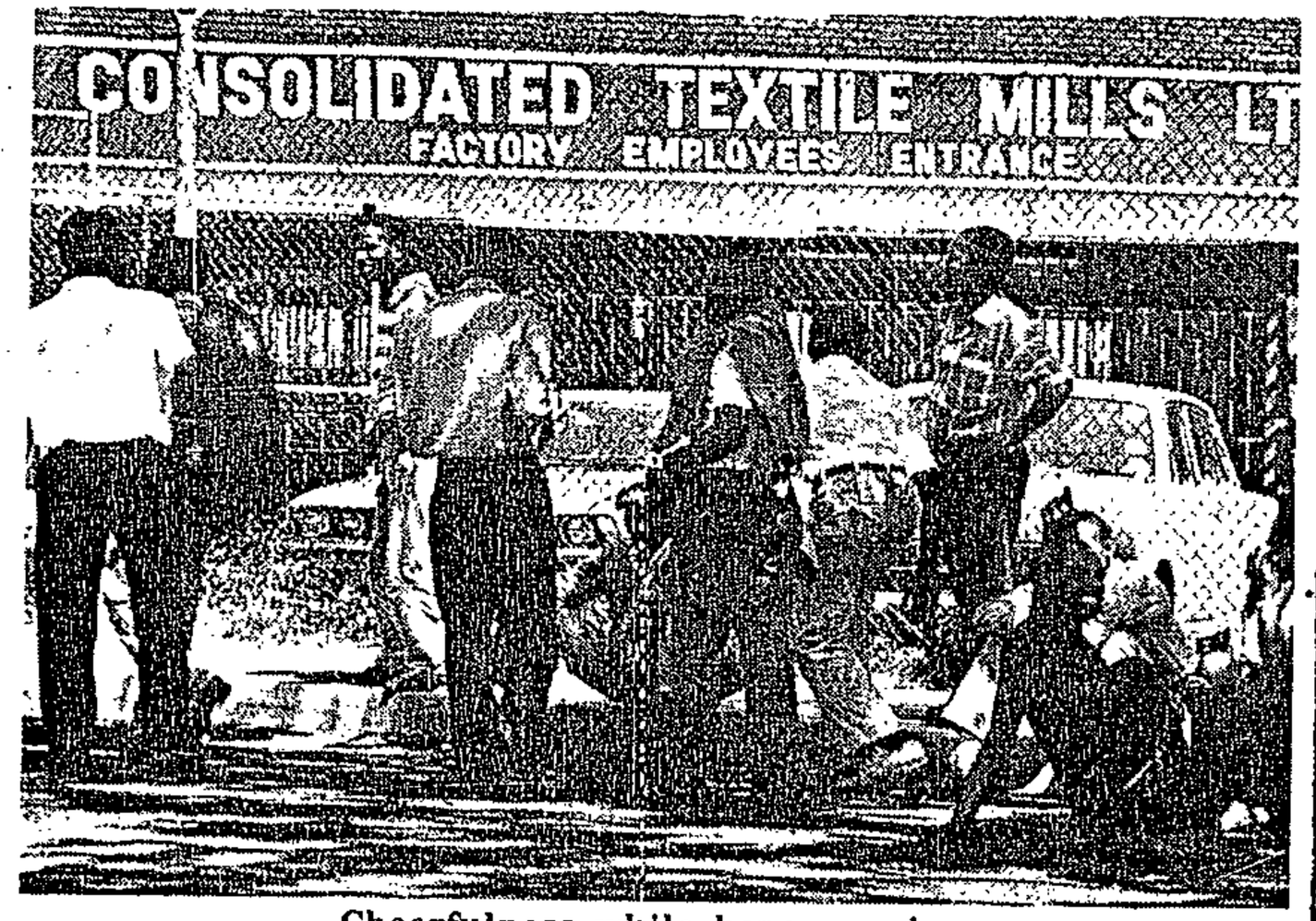
"If there is a need to reduce numbers, management should first look for early retirement, with no loss of benefits."

Mr Dave Lewis said unions preferred such measures to "spread the burden." An important aim of a union's involvement in negotiations on the issue was to make sure "retrenchment is not used entirely to intensify production."

He said cutbacks in staff were not always a response to dropping work levels, but sometimes arose out of declining profit levels.

"This means that employers are looking to get a bigger work volume out of their staff, by reducing numbers."

The recession had not had the effect of making



Cheerfulness while hope remains.

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Trade unions seek voice in workers' retrenchment

D-Dispatch
4/2/85

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He said cutbacks in staff were not always a response to dropping work levels, but sometimes arose out of declining profit levels.

"This means that employers are looking to get a bigger work volume out of their staff, by reducing numbers."

The recession had not had the effect of making it more difficult to organise new workers or to dampen workers' demands.

"Conditions are so bad, that workers have to do something about it," he said. High inflation, and the fact that each wage earner had to support an unusually high number of dependants exerted pressure on wage levels.

"In some senses, it's in for a penny, in for a pound." Mr John Lewis agreed that the recession had not led to a decrease in worker militancy.

Last year had seen a record number of strikes, although they had generally not been successful. Union membership was still high, he said.

Mr Kettledas said workers were in some ways in a stronger position in a recession, as firms were more dependent on production running well.

"In a recession, everybody is fighting for a share in the market, and so the company cannot afford to lose orders through industrial action being taken," he said.

Mr Dave Lewis said this was exceptional, however. In general, a union's ability to take industrial action was limited in a time of economic difficulty.



Cheerfulness while hope remains.

Employers are blamed for UIF ignorance

Widespread worker ignorance about Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits has been blamed partly on businesses that fail to educate employees.

Black Sash counsellor Mrs Beulah Rollnick said few large companies educated their workers about pension schemes, medical aid and, most important, the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

"There is 90 percent ignorance among workers about the fund, or blue card," she added.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund entitles an employee to draw, for six months, benefits which amount to 45 percent of his last monthly wage.

To qualify, a worker must have been employed for 13 weeks before being dismissed and his salary must be less than R18 000 a year.

NO COURSES

An Anglo American spokesman said there was no specific course designed to educate employees about the fund.

"We have an orientation course in which workers are told about Anglo American and how their salaries will be paid," he added.

"But we do not deal with the Unemployment Insurance Fund. We think most workers know about that sort of thing.

"Only if we get school-leavers do we look into it with them."

A Barlow Rand spokesman said: "All companies know about the fund.

"It's a condition of all companies that money is deducted from salaries to pay for the fund. But you don't have to offer any courses on it.

"All new workers are asked to produce their Unemployment Insurance Fund cards.

"If they don't have one we send them back to their old employers to get them.

"In the case of school-leavers a card is applied for."

The Government has still not replied to a detailed memo on the deficiencies of the fund, which was submitted last year to the Minister of Manpower by union and service organisations.

The memo spelt out areas which could be radically reformed, giving increased benefits to workers.

And it highlighted other aspects of the fund which could be improved.

The Federation of South African Trade Unions and the Council of Unions of South Africa have repeatedly stressed the need for an effective bulwark against the ravages of unemployment.

They emphasise that the problem needs to be faced before it is too late.



The queue for UIF payouts in PE this week.

. . . all your friends are probably there alr

IT HAS become a privilege and not an obligation to have a job in Port Elizabeth, say thousands of people presently unemployed in the area.

And the view expressed by economists — that unemployment in Port Elizabeth will rise sharply in the first six months of this year as the economic climate gets worse — is no consolation for the unemployed.



Yet another UIF registration . . .

By MONO BADELA

This gloomy forecast is also supported by official statistics from the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner's office. They say the black unemployment figure in December — 500 000 or eight percent will rise to more than 10 percent.

The need to create jobs for this country's growing population has been pinpointed as one of the most crucial challenges facing the Government.

In Port Elizabeth Uitenhage — where industrial growth is hampered by many factors — that holds true even more than in other centres.

Unemployment in the area is really rife. The long queues at the labour bureau and at Unemployment Insurance Fund offices are only the tip of the iceberg.

Official figures from Port Elizabeth unemployment inspector JC Greyling are placed at just more than 13 000 but taking into account the thousands who do not register at the labour bureau, the figure is said to be around 50 000.

Jobless workers interviewed at Centenary Great Hall, New Brighton, last Friday — where thousands patiently waited for their UIF benefits — said it was becoming a privilege rather than an obligation to have a job.

The prospects of finding work are bleak.

Desperation is written all over their faces. Many have survived repeated lay-offs and retrenchments.

Many queued for the money — not knowing when they were going to get it.

"This is unforgivable and inhuman," they said.

They complained that the way the benefits were paid out, defeated the whole object of Unemployment Insurance — this embittered those without work.

"We put our own earnings into the fund, but when we need the money back urgently, it is not forthcoming."

Many have been signing the register since the first week of November — since then, they've been going home without money.

Signs of "Sorry, no jobs" are written at many factory entrances, but the jobless continue to look for work in their thousands.

In November last year, 35 000 claims we made to the UIF

the political leaders involved.

(b) (i) The position in regard to each township is being considered on its own merits. This is obviously an extensive task and is receiving urgent attention from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(ii) The reply to question 2(a)(ii) applies.
(aa) and (bb) fall away.

Hansard Q.61.79 12/2/85

Langa/Guguletu/Nyanga: classrooms

*30. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether any requests have been made for additional classrooms in 1985 for schools in (a) Langa, (b) Guguletu and (c) Nyanga by (i) officials of his Department and (ii) any other persons or organizations; if so, (aa) what requests, (bb) when were the requests made, and (cc) what was the decision, in each case;

(2) whether any additional classrooms are to be provided; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many, (b) when were they ordered and (c) when will they be ready for use?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) (a), (b) and (c)(i) Yes.

(aa) For the provision of additional classrooms

(bb) October 1984

(cc) Additional classrooms have been approved for schools in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

(ii) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) 42.

(b) 7 February 1985.

(c) At the beginning of May 1985.

Airports: advertisements for cigarettes

*31. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether there are any advertisements for cigarettes at (a) Jan Smuts and (b) D F Malan Airport; if so;

(2) whether he will furnish the names of the companies advertising cigarettes at their airports; if not, why not; if so, what are their names;

(3) (a) where are these advertisements placed and (b) what total amount was received by his Department in revenue from these advertisements in 1984 or the latest specified 12 month period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(2) Yes. The concessionaire Messrs. Transportation Posters (Pty) Ltd leases advertising space at the State Airports concerned to the following agencies—Rothmans of Pall Mall London Ltd; American Cigarette Company Ltd; Riggio Tobacco Corporation of New York Ltd; Winston Tobacco Company Ltd; Dunhill of London Ltd; and Liggett and Myers of Durham NC, USA, Ltd.

(3) (a) (i) *Jan Smuts Airport.*

Open parking area: 3 on bill boards and 6 on dustbins;
Basement parking area: 3 on dustbins;
Cape Town departures hall and veranda: 2 medium and 3 small advertisements on walls and 6 on dustbins;
Domestic arrivals hall: 4 small and 1 medium advertisements on walls and 10 on dustbins;
International arrivals hall and veranda: 3 medium advertisements on walls, 3 small advertisements on pillars and 12 on dustbins;
International departures hall and veranda: 1 medium advertisement on wall, 7 on pillars and 16 on dustbins and 3 advertisements in display cabinets.

(ii) *D F Malan Airport*

Roadside: 4 on bill boards and 3 on dustbins;
Domestic departures hall "A": 2 medium advertisements on walls and 6 on dustbins;
Domestic departures hall "B": 1 medium advertisement on wall;
International departures hall: 3 medium advertisements on walls;
International arrivals hall: 2 medium advertisements on walls and 1 on dustbin;
Parking area: 7 advertisements on dustbins; and
Domestic arrivals hall; 3 medium advertisements on walls and 4 on dustbins.

(b) The required information is not readily available as the concessionaire leasing advertising space at State Airports on behalf of the Department is not contractually bound to submit statements reflecting individual revenue sources when effecting payments. The company, however, pays 71 per cent of its gross income to the Department of Transport. During 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984 the Department received R273 276,00 with regard to Jan Smuts and R135 590 with regard to D F Mulan Airport. These amounts were, however, not exclusively with regard to cigarette advertisements as a variety of other items are also advertised.

Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters

*32. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

With reference to his reply to Question No 210 on 13 February 1984, what amount was spent on the Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters in the (a) latest specified financial year, and (b) current financial year as at the latest specified date, for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) 1983-84: R72 035.

(b) 16/1/85: R56 278.

(301) Hansard Q.61.82 12/2/85

Unemployment Insurance Board

*33. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether the Unemployment Insurance Board has made any recommendations regarding job creation to combat unemployment; if so, what is the nature of these recommendations; if not,

(2) whether he (a) has asked or (b) will consider asking the Board for such recommendations; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes. During 1978 and 1980 the Unemployment Insurance Board recommended that amounts of R200 000 and R131 450 respectively be made available to the Urban Foundation in respect of schemes set up to place contributors who became unemployed in employment.

(2) (a) No.

(b) It has not been deemed specifically necessary to request the Board, to make recommendations on the creation of employment opportunities for unemployed contributors as the Directorate of Economic Planning in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and the National Manpower Commission have given serious attention to the unemployment question for several years and have submitted recommendations to the Government which led to the White Paper on A Strategy for the Creation of Employment Opportunities in the Republic of South Africa which was tabled last year. The Government accepted a recommendation to the effect that the National Manpower Commission and the Directorate of Planning launch an investigation into more effective methods that can be used to moderate cyclical increases in unemployment. In this process they have and will continue to consult with the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner and whenever necessary the Unemployment Insurance Board.

Dieldrin

*34. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) Whether any instances of dieldrin contamination have been reported to his Department; if so, (a) how many instances and (b) in which magisterial districts;

(2) whether contamination of any food resources has been reported; if so, what resources;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to trace the source of the contamination; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(1) No instances have been reported during the last 12 months.

(2) and (3) No.

(4) I issued a press statement on the matter on 5 February 1985. In view of recent allegations in the media that dieldrin is being used on sugar cane in Natal, a team of 35 inspectors of the Department visited 400 sugar cane farms in Natal during the period 5 to 7 February 1985. No evidence could be found that dieldrin is still being used. Approximately 200 kg of dieldrin which is more than 6 years old was found on farms. On to the condition of the containers it is clear that these stocks were acquired prior to 1 May 1981 and have not been used since. The dieldrin was removed from the farms.

Hansard
Death of M Tyuka
Q.601.84 12/2/85

*35. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police have conducted an investigation into the death of one Madodana Tyuka in Port Alfred Township on or about 6 November 1984; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings of the investigation;

(2) whether any person or persons have been taken into custody in connection with his death; if not, why not;

(3) whether any other action has been taken as a result of the investigation; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes, the investigation of the inquest docket has not yet been concluded, but will on completion be referred to the attorney-general for a decision.

(2) and (3) No. Whether or not steps will be taken will be determined by the decision of the attorney-general.

Hansard
Escom
Q.601.85 12/2/85

*36. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Who are the members of Escom at present;

(2) whether persons appointed to Escom are required to have any special qualifications in regard to the supply of electricity; if not, why not; if so, what special qualifications does each of the present members of Escom possess;

(3) Whether the members of Escom are advised of losses which are not reflected in its books of account; if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether these members are required to take any action as a result of such losses; if not, why not; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) Messrs Jan H Smith (Chairman)
D J Malan
E Pavitt
T R Castle
The Honourable J F W Haak

(2) The members of the Electricity Supply Commission are appointed by the State President in terms of section 2(2) of the Electricity Act, 1958 (Act No 30 of 1958) for their knowledge and experience in respect of business or administration and, in so far as the State President may deem expedient, electricity supply.

I would like to refer the Honourable Member's attention also to the reply to a question in his name, question 10 of 25 May 1983.

(3) Members of the Electricity Supply Commission are informed about trade losses suffered by Escom even if, as a result of security and/or secrecy requirements, it is not specified in accounts.

(4) Yes. Applicable actions of control as dictated by circumstances.

Hansard
Motor mechanics: apprenticeship training
Q.601.86 12/2/85

*37. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning apprenticeship training for motor mechanics; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(2) whether any changes in the training of apprentice motor mechanics are envisaged; if not, why not; if so, (a) what changes and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes.

(a) The major automobile manufacturers have made representations to the National Training Board.

(b) During 1983.

(c) (i) To have the existing system of training of apprentice motor mechanics changed. The proposed changes relate to institutionalized training by instructors as opposed to the present system of training on the shop floor by a qualified artisan as prescribed in the training schedules.

the political leaders involved.

(b) (i) The position in regard to each township is being considered on its own merits. This is obviously an extensive task and is receiving urgent attention from the Department of Co-operation and Development.

(ii) The reply to question 2(a)(ii) applies.
(aa) and (bb) fall away.

Langa/Guguletu/Nyanga: classrooms

*30. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education:

(1) Whether any requests have been made for additional classrooms in 1985 for schools in (a) Langa, (b) Guguletu and (c) Nyanga by (i) officials of his Department and (ii) any other persons or organizations; if so, (aa) what requests, (bb) when were the requests made, and (cc) what was the decision, in each case;

(2) whether any additional classrooms are to be provided; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many, (b) when were they ordered and (c) when will they be ready for use?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) (a), (b) and (c)(i) Yes.

(aa) For the provision of additional classrooms

(bb) October 1984

(cc) Additional classrooms have been approved for schools in Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga.

(ii) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) 42.

(b) 7 February 1985.

(c) At the beginning of May 1985.

Airports: advertisements for cigarettes

*31. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether there are any advertisements for cigarettes at (a) Jan Smuts and (b) D F Malan Airport; if so;

(2) whether he will furnish the names of the companies advertising cigarettes at their airports; if not, why not; if so, what are their names;

(3) (a) where are these advertisements placed and (b) what total amount was received by his Department in revenue from these advertisements in 1984 or the latest specified 12 month period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(2) Yes. The concessionaire Messrs. Transportation Posters (Pty) Ltd leases advertising space at the State Airports concerned to the following agencies—Rothmans of Pall Mall London Ltd; American Cigarette Company Ltd; Riggio Tobacco Corporation of New York Ltd; Winston Tobacco Company Ltd; Dunhill of London Ltd; and Liggett and Myers of Durham NC, USA, Ltd.

(3) (a) (i) *Jan Smuts Airport.*

Open parking area: 3 on bill boards and 6 on dustbins;

Basement parking area: 3 on dustbins;

Cape Town departures hall and veranda: 2 medium and 3 small advertisements on walls and 6 on dustbins;

Domestic arrivals hall: 4

small and 1 medium advertisements on walls and 10 on dustbins;

International arrivals hall and veranda: 3 medium advertisements on walls, 3 small advertisements on pillars and 12 on dustbins;

International departures hall and veranda: 1 medium advertisement on wall, 7 on pillars and 16 on dustbins and 3 advertisements in display cabinets.

(ii) *D F Malan Airport*

Roadside: 4 on bill boards and 3 on dustbins;

Domestic departures hall "A": 2 medium advertisements on walls and 6 on dustbins;

Domestic departures hall "B": 1 medium advertisement on wall;

International departures hall: 3 medium advertisements on walls;

International arrivals hall: 2 medium advertisements on walls and 1 on dustbin;

Parking area: 7 advertisements on dustbins; and

Domestic arrivals hall: 3 medium advertisements on walls and 4 on dustbins.

(b) The required information is not readily available as the concessionaire leasing advertising space at State Airports on behalf of the Department is not contractually bound to submit statements reflecting individual revenue sources when effecting payments. The company, however, pays 71 per cent of its gross income to the Department of Transport. During 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984 the Department received R273 276,00 with regard to Jan Smuts and R135 590 with regard to D F Malan Airport. These amounts were, however, not exclusively with regard to cigarette advertisements as a variety of other items are also advertised.

Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters

*32. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

With reference to his reply to Question No 210 on 13 February 1984, what amount was spent on the Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters in the (a) latest specified financial year, and (b) current financial year as at the latest specified date, for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) 1983-84: R72 035.

(b) 16/1/85: R56 278.

Unemployment Insurance Board

*33. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether the Unemployment Insurance Board has made any recommendations regarding job creation to combat unemployment; if so, what is the nature of these recommendations; if not,

(2) whether he (a) has asked or (b) will consider asking the Board for such recommendations; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes. During 1978 and 1980 the Unemployment Insurance Board recommended that amounts of R200 000 and R131 450 respectively be made available to the Urban Foundation in respect of schemes set up to place contributors who became unemployed in employment.

(2) (a) No.

(b) It has not been deemed specifically necessary to request the Board, to make recommendations on the creation of employment opportunities for unemployed contributors as the Directorate of Economic Planning in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning and the National Manpower Commission have given serious attention to the unemployment question for several years and have submitted recommendations to the Government which led to the White Paper on A Strategy for the Creation of Employment Opportunities in the Republic of South Africa which was tabled last year. The Government accepted a recommendation to the effect that the National Manpower Commission and the Directorate of Planning launch an investigation into more effective methods that can be used to moderate cyclical increases in unemployment. In this process they have and will continue to consult with the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner and whenever necessary the Unemployment Insurance Board.

Dieldrin

*34. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) Whether any instances of dieldrin contamination have been reported to his Department; if so, (a) how many instances and (b) in which magisterial districts;

(2) whether contamination of any food resources has been reported; if so, what resources;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to trace the source of the contamination; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(1) No instances have been reported during the last 12 months.

(2) and (3) No.

(4) I issued a press statement on the matter on 5 February 1985. In view of recent allegations in the media that dieldrin is being used on sugar cane in Natal, a team of 35 inspectors of the Department visited 400 sugar cane farms in Natal during the period 5 to 7 February 1985. No evidence could be found that dieldrin is still being used. Approximately 200 kg of dieldrin which is more than 6 years old was found on farms. On to the condition of the containers it is clear that these stocks were acquired prior to 1 May 1981 and have not been used since. The dieldrin was removed from the farms.

Hansard
Death of M Tyuka
Q.601.84 12/2/85

*35. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police have conducted an investigation into the death of one Madodana Tyuka in Port Alfred Township on or about 6 November 1984; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings of the investigation;

(2) whether any person or persons have been taken into custody in connection with his death; if not, why not;

(3) whether any other action has been taken as a result of the investigation; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes, the investigation of the inquest docket has not yet been concluded, but will on completion be referred to the attorney-general for a decision.

(2) and (3) No. Whether or not steps will be taken will be determined by the decision of the attorney-general.

Hansard
Escom
Q.601.85 12/2/85

*36. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Who are the members of Escom at present;

(2) whether persons appointed to Escom are required to have any special qualifications in regard to the supply of electricity; if not, why not; if so, what special qualifications does each of the present members of Escom possess;

(3) Whether the members of Escom are advised of losses which are not reflected in its books of account; if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether these members are required to take any action as a result of such losses; if not, why not; if so, what action?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) Messrs Jan H Smith (Chairman)
D J Malan
E Pavitt
T R Castle
The Honourable J F W Haak

(2) The members of the Electricity Supply Commission are appointed by the State President in terms of section 2(2) of the Electricity Act, 1958 (Act No 30 of 1958) for their knowledge and experience in respect of business or administration and, in so far as the State President may deem expedient, electricity supply.

I would like to refer to the Honourable Member's attention also to the reply to a question in his name, question 10 of 25 May 1983.

(3) Members of the Electricity Supply Commission are informed about trade losses suffered by Escom even if, as a result of security and/or secrecy requirements, it is not specified in accounts.

(4) Yes. Applicable actions of control as dictated by circumstances.

Hansard
Motor mechanics: apprenticeship training
Q.601.86 12/2/85

*37. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning apprenticeship training for motor mechanics; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto;

(2) whether any changes in the training of apprentice motor mechanics are envisaged; if not, why not; if so, (a) what changes and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes.

(a) The major automobile manufacturers have made representations to the National Training Board.

(b) During 1983.

(c) (i) To have the existing system of training of apprentice motor mechanics changed. The proposed changes relate to institutionalized training by instructors as opposed to the present system of training on the shop floor by a qualified artisan as prescribed in the training schedules.

amount has to be destroyed because it does not conform to the safety standards for functioning. Some of the ammunition which was used during the exercise would in any event have been used during annual training camps by participating units.

All these costs should therefore be considered as indirect expenditures on the exercise.

Commodore D Gerhardt: recruitment of personnel

3. The LEADER OF OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether Commodore Dieter Gerhardt recruited any naval personnel for the South African submarine service from countries abroad; if so, (a) from what countries, (b) in what categories of work and (c) how many persons were so recruited;

(2) whether any such persons are still in the South African submarine service; if so, how many;

(3) whether these persons were recently checked by security; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether they were cleared; if not (a) why not and (b) what steps have been taken in this regard?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) Yes.

(a) The United Kingdom and Belgium.

(b) Technical musterings.

(c) 26.

(2) Yes—4.

(3) Yes, three who are employed in posts for which security clearance is a requirement, were cleared during 1983. Although the forth member is not employed in a sensitive post, he is at present again being subjected to a security clearance due to a break in his service.

(4) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Commodore D Gerhardt: espionage activities

5. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether Commodore Dieter Gerhardt implicated any other South African Defence Force officers in his espionage activities; if so, how many;

(2) whether any (a) arrests have been made and (b) other steps have been taken as a result; if so, (i) how many arrests, (ii) what was the (aa) rank and (bb) length of service of each such arrested officer and (iii) what other steps have been taken to date;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) No.

(2) Falls away.

(3) No.

12/2/85

Immorality Act

Hansard Q.61.92

8. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many suspected contraventions of section 16 of the Immorality Act were investigated in 1984 or the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many persons were charged as a result of these investigations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1984-01-01 to 1983-12-31:

(a) 207 Suspected contraventions.

(b) 171 Persons.

Hansard

302 **Accident Fund** Q.61.93 12/2/85

10. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) (a) How many industrial accidents occurred in 1981 and (b) what was the total cost of these accidents to (i) the State, (ii) the Accident Fund and (iii) assurance companies;

(2) (a) how many persons (i) applied for and (ii) received compensation in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, No 30 of 1941, and (b) what was the total amount paid out in compensation in this year;

(3) what was the total period for which the persons injured in such accidents were absent from work?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) 316 466.

(b) (i) R5 145 912.

(ii) R62 710 261.

(iii) R32 658 146.

(2) (a) (i) 324 016.

(ii) 316 466.

(b) R111 076 588.

(3) 3 630 329 man-days.

Workmen's Compensation Fund

40. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work in 1984;

(2) (a) how many industrial accidents occured in the Republic in 1984, (b) what amount was paid out by the Workmen's Compensation Fund in respect of such accidents and (c) what was the total period for which persons injured in such accidents were absent from work in that year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

The latest available figures are for 1981 and are as follows:

(1)	(a)	Whites	1 719
		Asians	196
		Coloureds	1 568
		Members of the Black-population groups	21 408
	(b)	Whites	204
		Asians	31
		Coloureds	183
		Members of the Black-population groups	1 916

(2) (a) 316 466.

(b) R62 710 261.

(c) 3 630 329 mandays.

12/2/85

Persons shot dead/injured at road blocks

Hansard Q.61.94

46. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) What are the names of the persons (i) shot dead and (ii) injured by the South African Police at road blocks in 1984, (b) on what date was each such person shot dead or injured and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the shooting in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)	(b) 1984
(i)	Pat Khumalo	25 November
	Nqwenso Lenhard	16 March
(ii)	Julius Ntsasa	9 November
	Amos Madileng	20 April
	Fanie Motaune	16 March
	Rochester Mlanga	4 November
	Derrick Khumalo	25 November

(2) Yes, but the inquest has not yet been concluded.

(3) Yes, in preparation of the inquest.

(a) Chief Inspector R H J Harmse, District Detective officer, SWA Police, Otjiwarongo.

(b) The findings will be placed at the disposal of the court for the purpose of the inquest.

(4) (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No foul play is suspected.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Namibia: detainees

524. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

(a) How many persons who are being held under Proclamation AG 9 in South West Africa/Namibia have been in detention for more than 30 days and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) 55.

(b) 27 February 1985.

KwaNdebele

645. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

For the period January to December 1984 unemployment insurance benefits were paid to 560 contributors in KwaNdebele.

Family planning advertising

647. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What was the cost to the State of family planning advertising in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

R1 600 000.

Own Affairs:

Johannesburg area: housing

6. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) (a) How many housing units for White occupation were built in the Johannesburg area in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in this area in 1985;

(2) (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for White families in the Johannesburg area at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated;

(3) whether his Department keeps a waiting list of persons requiring assistance in regard to housing; if not, why not; if so, how many persons were on that list (a) on 31 December 1984 and (b) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) (a) Figures for the Johannesburg area is not separately available, but 463 housing units and welfare housing for 356 persons were built for white occupation in the Witwatersrand area in 1984.

(b) It is expected that 461 housing units and welfare housing for 2060 persons of this population group will be built in 1985.

(2) An estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available.

(3) Yes.

(a) 2192.

(b) 2203 as at 28 February 1985.

Housing assistance

12. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the White population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

An amount of R71 211 992 from the National Housing Fund and Community Development Fund was spent in the financial year 1983/84 in respect of housing assistance to the White population group.

Cape Peninsula: housing

14. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) (a) How many housing units for White occupation were built in the Cape Peninsula in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in 1985;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in the Cape Peninsula; if so, (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for White families in the Cape Peninsula at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) (a) 122 Housing units and welfare housing for 360 persons were built for Whites in the Cape Peninsula in 1984.

(b) it is expected that 130 housing units and welfare housing for 2 308 persons will be built for this population group in 1985.

(2) an estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available.

Cape Town area: accommodation for aged persons

19. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) How many accommodation units for aged White persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many of these units were built in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) As at 31 December 1984, new accommodation units were erected for 1 776 aged Whites and existing buildings were purchased from State funds

(a) 12 701

(b) (i) 847

(ii) 11 854

Hansard Q.61.99
Prospecting for oil
13/2/85

111. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) What was the total amount spent in 1984 on prospecting for oil (a) on land and (b) at sea;

(2) whether any (a) oil and (b) gas was discovered in that year; if so, where in each case;

(3) whether prospecting was restricted to South African (a) territory and (b) territorial waters; if not, in what other areas did prospecting take place?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R50 000.

(b) R97,1 million.

(2) Gas was encountered in 4 of the 17 boreholes drilled by SOEKOR in 1984. These further discoveries were made in the F-A and E-M gas fields.

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(301) Hansard Q.61.99
Unemployment Insurance Fund
13/2/85

119. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1984;

(2) (a) what was the amount (i) paid into the Fund and (ii) paid out in benefits in that year and (b) to how many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indian and (iv) Black applicants were benefits paid?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) R243 331 820

(2) (a) (i) R205 520 434.

(ii) R196 286 366.

(b) (i) to (iv) Figures in respect of different population groups are not readily available. Benefits were paid to 305 197 unemployed contributors.

WEDNESDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 1985

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†Indicates translated version.

Hansard
For written reply:

General Affairs:
Q.61.100 13/2/85
Vaal Triangle area: disturbances at schools

14. Mr W L VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education:†

(1) Whether any disturbances took place in the Vaal Triangle area in 1984; if so,

(2) whether any Black school buildings were damaged during these disturbances; if so, (a) what was the nature of the damage, (b) how many schools were involved and (c) what was the cost of the damage;

(3) whether his Department gave approval to certain building contractors to do repair work at such damaged schools during the recent builders' holiday; if so, (a) why, (b) at which schools and (c) what was the cost of the repair work;

(4) whether any of the school buildings so repaired, have again been damaged since; if so (a) what was the nature of the damage, (b) which schools were involved and (c) what was the cost of the damage?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) Damage caused by fire and broken window-panes as result of stone-throwing.

(b) 9.

(c) The estimated cost of R540 000,00.

(3) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(4) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

Kirkpatrick, Marais and Associates: contract

24. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1113 on 11 July 1984, the contract awarded to Kirkpatrick, Marais and Associates for R240 000 was (a) extended and (b) renewed; if so, (i) why and (ii) what was the (aa) contract price and (bb) duration of the contract;

(2) whether the contract was awarded on a tender basis; if not, why not; if so, which companies submitted tenders;

(3) whether any sums have been paid in respect of the contract; if so, (a) what total amount and (b) on what specified items?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) To continue outstanding public relations work connected with approved toll projects in the Republic of South Africa.

(ii) (aa) and (bb)(i) R98 224,44 in respect of the extended period commencing 1 February 1984 and terminating on 31 July 1984; and

(ii) R107 699,39 in respect of the renewed contract commencing 1 August 1984 for an agreed period of two years but terminated on 30 September 1984 by mutual consent

(2) No, as the extension and renewal was negotiated to allow Kirkpatrick, Marais and Associates to complete projects arising out of the original contract.

(3) Yes.

(a) R205 923,83.

Professional fees		R 80 000,00
Authorised expenditure		
Media advertising	R38 739,25	
Photocopying	R 441,75	
Travelling and accommodation	R 7 187,54	
Telephone and telex	R 353,42	
Courier delivery	R 267,61	
Postage	R 58,15	
Printing and stationery	R 5 758,65	
Functions	R13 075,40	
Miscellaneous	R 42,06	R 65 923,83
Winding-up fees		R 60 000,00
Total		R205 923,83

(a) 12 701

(b) (i) 847

(ii) 11 854

Hansard Q.C01.99
13/2/85

Prospecting for oil

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(1) What was the total amount spent in 1984 on prospecting for oil (a) on land and (b) at sea;

(2) whether any (a) oil and (b) gas was discovered in that year; if so, where in each case;

(3) whether prospecting was restricted to South African (a) territory and (b) territorial waters; if not, in what other areas did prospecting take place?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R50 000.

(b) R97,1 million.

(2) Gas was encountered in 4 of the 17 boreholes drilled by SOEKOR in 1984. These further discoveries were made in the F-A and E-M gas fields.

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(301) Hansard Q.C01.99
13/2/85

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The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

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(2) (a) (i) R205 520 434.

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(b) (i) to (iv) Figures in respect of different population groups are not readily available. Benefits were paid to 305 197 unemployed contributors.

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Q.C01.100 13/2/85

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(2) whether any Black school buildings were damaged during these disturbances; if so, (a) what was the nature of the damage, (b) how many schools were involved and (c) what was the cost of the damage;

(3) whether his Department gave approval to certain building contractors to do repair work at such damaged schools during the recent builders' holiday; if so, (a) why, (b) at which schools and (c) what was the cost of the repair work;

(4) whether any of the school buildings so repaired, have again been damaged since; if so (a) what was the nature of the damage, (b) which schools were involved and (c) what was the cost of the damage?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(a) Damage caused by fire and broken window-panes as result of stone-throwing.

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(c) The estimated cost of R540 000,00.

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(2) whether the contract was awarded on a tender basis; if not, why not; if so, which companies submitted tenders;

(3) whether any sums have been paid in respect of the contract; if so, (a) what total amount and (b) on what specified items?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) To continue outstanding public relations work connected with approved toll projects in the Republic of South Africa.

(ii) (aa) and (bb)(i) R98 224,44 in respect of the extended period commencing 1 February 1984 and terminating on 31 July 1984; and

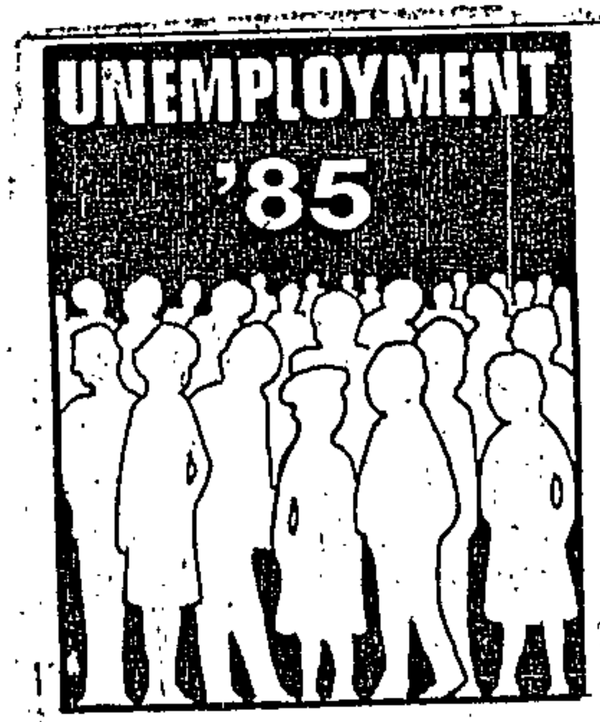
(ii) R107 699,39 in respect of the renewed contract commencing 1 August 1984 for an agreed period of two years but terminated on 30 September 1984 by mutual consent.

(2) No, as the extension and renewal was negotiated to allow Kirkpatrick, Marais and Associates to complete projects arising out of the original contract.

(3) Yes.

(a) R205 923,83.

Professional fees		R 80 000,00
Authorised expenditure		
Media advertising	R38 739,25	
Photocopying	R 441,75	
Travelling and accommodation	R 7 187,54	
Telephone and telex	R 353,42	
Courier delivery	R 267,61	
Postage	R 58,15	
Printing and stationery	R 5 758,65	
Functions	R13 075,40	
Miscellaneous	R 42,06	R 65 923,83
Winding-up fees		R 60 000,00
Total		R205 923,83



Jobless claims will top R10 million for two months

Unemployment Insurance Fund claims for December and January are expected to total more than R10 million, the Department of Manpower said.

As the economic recession tightens its grip, more and more people are being retrenched and are battling to find jobs.

The suggestion in *The Star* yesterday that "Operation Unemployment" be established to help the growing number of jobless was an excellent idea, the city councillor for Hillbrow, Mr Cecil Bass, said.

He is joining forces with the Hillbrow businessman who offered an immediate R5 000 to set up some scheme to alleviate growing misery among the unemployed — not only with handouts, but with a scheme to give them work.

"He and I will approach several groups and businesses with a view to getting Operation Unemployment off the ground," Mr Bass said.

A Yeoville housewife telephoned *The Star* today to say she was most interested in last night's story about unemployment and the bureau for the jobless.

"Unfortunately I cannot offer financial help, but I can give my time. If the plan gets off the ground I would be happy to do anything to help," she said.

An Emmarentia housewife said: "What a spendid idea. I could give work to someone immediately to help me shred compost. And we need someone to help modernise our kitchen."

Mrs Kathleen Florence said the unemployment situation in Johannesburg's coloured townships was "terrible".

"Young, middle-aged and old s around with nothing to do. I have long list of work-seekers but find impossible to place them in jobs," sh said.

"If something like Operation U employment is set up I would we come it on behalf of many hundre whose plight becomes worse eve day."

● See Page 5.

KAM 22/2/88 (35) (30)

UNEMPLOYMENT PAYOUTS

Financial Reporter

UNEMPLOYMENT payments to most building workers in the Transvaal for the first six weeks of 1985 increased 900% from R2 600 in 1984 to R26 000 in 1985.

With not much work in the pipeline, the situation is unlikely to improve — and could worsen during 1985.

Mr Wynand Stapelberg, general secretary of the Industrial Council for the Building Industry, Transvaal, said about 300 workers daily arrived at the council's Johannesburg office in search of work.

But only one-third of these workers would receive work each day.

During the first six weeks of the building year in 1984, almost everyone looking for a job was able to find one.

Mr Stapelberg expected the rising unemployment trend to continue through 1985, as there were few private enterprise projects in the pipeline and government had shelved projects."

(2) Yes, but the inquest has not yet been concluded.

(3) Yes, in preparation of the inquest.

(a) Chief Inspector R H J Harmse, District Detective officer, SWA Police, Otjiwarongo.

(b) The findings will be placed at the disposal of the court for the purpose of the inquest.

(4) (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No foul play is suspected.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Namibia: detainees

524. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

(a) How many persons who are being held under Proclamation AG 9 in South West Africa/Namibia have been in detention for more than 30 days and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(a) 55.

(b) 27 February 1985.

301 Hansard
KwaNdebele
13/3/85 Q.601.615

645. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

For the period January to December 1984 unemployment insurance benefits were paid to 560 contributors in KwaNdebele.

Family planning advertising

647. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

What was the cost to the State of family planning advertising in the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

R1 600 000.

Own Affairs:
Hansard
Johannesburg area: housing
Q.601.616 13/3/85

6. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) (a) How many housing units for White occupation were built in the Johannesburg area in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in this area in 1985;

(2) (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for White families in the Johannesburg area at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated;

(3) whether his Department keeps a waiting list of persons requiring assistance in regard to housing; if not, why not; if so, how many persons were on that list (a) on 31 December 1984 and (b) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) (a) Figures for the Johannesburg area is not separately available, but 463 housing units and welfare housing for 356 persons

were built for white occupation in the Witwatersrand area in 1984.

(b) It is expected that 461 housing units and welfare housing for 2060 persons of this population group will be built in 1985.

(2) An estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available.

(3) Yes.

(a) 2192.

(b) 2203 as at 28 February 1985.

Hansard Q.601.
Housing assistance
13/3/85 617

12. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the White population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

An amount of R71 211 992 from the National Housing Fund and Community Development Fund was spent in the financial year 1983/84 in respect of housing assistance to the White population group.

Hansard Q.601.617
Cape Peninsula: housing
13/3/85

14. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) (a) How many housing units for White occupation were built in the Cape Peninsula in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in 1985;

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in the Cape Peninsula; if so, (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for White families in the Cape Peninsula at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) (a) 122 Housing units and welfare housing for 360 persons were built for Whites in the Cape Peninsula in 1984.

(b) it is expected that 130 housing units and welfare housing for 2 308 persons will be built for this population group in 1985.

(2) an estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available.

Q.601.618 13/3/85
Cape Town area: accommodation for aged persons
Hansard

19. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works:

(1) How many accommodation units for aged White persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) how many of these units were built in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) As at 31 December 1984, new accommodation units were erected for 1 776 aged Whites and existing buildings were purchased from State funds

(5) whether any (a) pension and (b) medical aid fund has been established for these persons; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these funds;

(6) whether these persons are permanent employees; if not (a) why not and (b) what are the terms of their employment;

(7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) Pretoria (1); Johannesburg (3); Potchefstroom (1); Bloemfontein (1); Kimberley (1); Cape Town (2); Port Elizabeth (1); East London (1); Durban (1); Pietermaritzburg (1).

(2) Pretoria	200
Johannesburg	256
Crown Mines	92
Rand, Industria	192
Potchefstroom	40
Bloemfontein	45
Kimberley	141
N'Dabeni, Maitland	321
Epping	169
Port Elizabeth	158
East London	46
Durban	134
Pietermaritzburg	51
TOTAL	1 845

Note: The figures are as at 31 January 1985.

(3) No, for the reasons set out in paragraph 6(a) below.

(4) (a) "R1,92 per hour.

(b) (i) 15 working days vacation leave.

(ii) 15 working days on full pay and 15 working days on half pay in respect of each 12 months employment. A further 15 working days on half pay may be granted in addition in special cases if vacation and sick leave credits have been exhausted.

(5) (a) No.

(b) They are entitled to free medical treatment by the District Surgeon and medicine is supplied free of charge. In the event of their retrenchment they receive disability pensions.

(6) No.

(a) These workers cannot be classified as "permanent employees" owing to the fact that the only persons eligible for admission to sheltered employment institutions are those who suffer from a clearly defined physical or mental disability and who can, as a result of their disabilities not undertake or retain work under competitive conditions in the open labour market.

(b) (i) 40 hours of work per week or 8 hours per day.

(ii) Approved rates of pay as well as vacation bonuses are payable.

(iii) Advanced rates of pay in recognition of outstanding skills, qualifications and previous experience are payable.

(iv) Vacation and sick leave as set out in 4(b).

(v) The Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1983 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941, apply to sheltered employment workers.

(7) No.

Soil Conservation Act

561. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

What is the estimated number of farms in (a) each province of the Republic and/or (b) each ecological region that remain to be planned in terms of the Soil Conservation Act, No 76 of 1969?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(a) Not available. See (b) below.

Farms

(b) Highveld Region	16 242
Karoo Region	1 137
Natal Region	1 961
Eastern Cape Region	1 091
Free State Region	5 650
Transvaal Region	35 147
Winter Rainfall Region	5 543

The Soil Conservation Act, 1969 (Act 76 of 1969) has been replaced by the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983).

Soil Conservation Act

562. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

What estimated number of farms in each ecological region of the Republic had been planned in terms of the Soil Conservation Act, No 76 of 1969, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

Farms

Highveld Region	17 770
Karoo Region	7 992
Natal Region	6 631
Eastern Cape Region	8 004
Free State Region	11 219
Transvaal Region	14 853
Winter Rainfall Region	8 016

The information is furnished as on 31 December 1984.

The Soil Conservation Act, 1969 (Act 76 of 1969) has been replaced by the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983).

Veterinarians

583. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

Whether there are any vacancies for State veterinarians in his Department; if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

No.

Sheep scab

593. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

(1) How many outbreaks of sheep scab were reported in the Republic in 1984;

(2) how many farmers were prosecuted in that year for offences under the relevant provisions of the Animal Diseases and Parasites Act, No 13 of 1956?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(1) 129.

(2) 26 persons. The information is furnished for the period 1 January 1984 until 31 December 1984.

301 Hansard Q. 601·706 18/3/85

Unemployment Insurance Fund

595. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) What was the balance of the Unemployment Insurance Fund at the end of 1984;

(2) (a) what was the total amount (i)

paid into the Fund by State employers and employees and (ii) paid out in benefits in that year and (b) to how many applicants were benefits paid;

(3) (a) what is the present average rate of interest received by the Fund and (b) what amount was paid from the Fund in 1984 in respect of administration costs;

(4) (a) what total amount in unclaimed money is held in the Fund and (b) how many persons are involved in this amount;

(5) how many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) R243 331 820.

(2) (a) (i) R173 639 421.

(ii) R196 286 366.

(b) 305 197.

(3) (a) 8,85 per cent.

(b) R12 024 142.

(4) (a) R498 090.

(b) 3 830.

(5) 4 244 660.

Note: The information is furnished from provisional unaudited figures.

Hansard

Fund to assist workers who refuse to join strikes

Q.601.707 18/3/85

620. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any payments were made in 1984 from the fund established to assist motor industry workers who refuse to join strikes but are unable to work; if so, (a) how many, (b) when, (c) to whom and (d) what was the total amount involved?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

No. (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

Airports: advertisements for cigarettes

635. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 12 February 1985, there are any advertisements for cigarettes at airports other than the Jan Smuts and D F Malan airports; if so, (a) at which airports, (b) which companies carry such advertisements, (c) whether are these advertisements placed and (d) what total amount was received by his Department in revenue from these advertisements in 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) (i) Louis Botha Airport,

(ii) H F Verwoerd Airport,

(iii) Ben Schoeman Airport,

(iv) J B M Hertzog Airport,

(v) B J Vorster Airport,

(vi) P W Botha Airport and

(vii) Pierre van Ryneveld Airport.

(b) (i) Rothmans of Pall Mall London Ltd,

(ii) American Cigarette Company Ltd,

(iii) Riggio Tobacco Corporation of New York Ltd,

(iv) Winston Tobacco Company Ltd, and

(v) Ligget and Myers of Durham N.C., U.S.A. Ltd.

(c) (i) Louis Botha Airport:
International arrivals hall: 6 medium advertisements on walls and dustbins;
International departures hall: 1 medium advertisement on wall;
Sterile area ground floor: 1 medium advertisement on wall;
Sterile area mezzanine floor: 2 small advertisements on dustbins;
Domestic departures hall: 1 small advertisement on a dustbin and 6 medium advertisements on walls;
Public parking area and on roadside: 5 large advertisements on bill boards;

(ii) H F Verwoerd Airport:
Departures and arrivals buildings: 7 medium advertisements on walls;
Dustbins: 18 small advertisements on dustbins;
Parking area and on roadside: 2 large advertisements on bill boards;

(iii) Ben Schoeman Airport:
Parking area and on roadside: 3 large advertisements on bill boards;
Terminal building: 1 medium advertisement on wall;
Dustbins: 7 small advertisement on dustbins;

(iv) J B M Hertzog Airport:
Roadside: 2 large advertisements on bill boards;
Terminal building: 3 medium advertisements on walls;
Dustbins: 4 small advertisements on dustbins;

(v) B J Vorster Airport:
Roadside: 2 large advertisements on bill boards;
Terminal building: 1 medium advertisement on wall;

(vi) P W Botha Airport:
Roadside: 2 large advertisements on bill boards;
Terminal building: 1 medium advertisement on wall;
Dustbins: 4 small advertisements on dustbins;

(vii) Pierre van Ryneveld Airport:
Roadside: 1 large advertisement on bill board;
Terminal building: 1 medium advertisement on wall;
Dustbins: 4 small advertisements on dustbins.

(d) The required information is not readily available as the concessionnaire leasing advertising space at State Airports on behalf of the Department is not contractually bound to submit statements reflecting individual revenue sources when affecting payments. The company, however, pays 71 percent of its gross income to the Department of Transport. From 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984 the Department received the following amounts with regard to the respective airports—

(i) Louis Botha Airport: R110 588;

(ii) H F Verwoerd Airport: R65 569;

(iii) Ben Schoeman Airport: R36 820;

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(v) B J Vorster Airport: R21 877;

(vi) P W Botha Airport: R20 654;

(vii) Pierre van Ryneveld Airport: R13 876.

It is emphasized that these amounts were not exclusively with regard to cigarette advertisements as a variety of other items are also advertised.

(5) whether any (a) pension and (b) medical aid fund has been established for these persons; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of these funds;

(6) whether these persons are permanent employees; if not (a) why not and (b) what are the terms of their employment;

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The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) Pretoria (1); Johannesburg (3); Potchefstroom (1); Bloemfontein (1); Kimberley (1); Cape Town (2); Port Elizabeth (1); East London (1); Durban (1); Pietermaritzburg (1).

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TOTAL	1 845

Note: The figures are as at 31 January 1985.

(3) No, for the reasons set out in paragraph 6(a) below.

(4) (a) R1,92 per hour.

(b) (i) 15 working days vacation leave.

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(5) (a) No.

(b) They are entitled to free medical treatment by the District Surgeon and medicine is supplied free of charge. In the event of their retrenchment they receive disability pensions.

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(b)

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(4) (a) what total amount in unclaimed money is held in the Fund and (b) how many persons are involved in this amount;

(5) how many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) R243 331 820.

(2) (a) (i) R173 639 421.

(ii) R196 286 366.

(b) 305 197.

(3) (a) 8,85 per cent.

(b) R12 024 142.

(4) (a) R498 090.

(b) 3 830.

(5) 4 244 660.

Note: The information is furnished from provisional unaudited figures.

Hansard

Fund to assist workers who refuse to join strikes

Q.601.707 18/3/85

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Whether any payments were made in 1984 from the fund established to assist motor industry workers who refuse to join strikes but are unable to work; if so, (a) how many, (b) when, (c) to whom and (d) what was the total amount involved?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

No. (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

Airports; advertisements for cigarettes

635. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 12 February 1985, there are any advertisements for cigarettes at airports other than the Jan Smuts and D F Malan airports; if so, (a) at which airports, (b) which companies carry such advertisements, (c) whether are these advertisements placed and (d) what total amount was received by his Department in revenue from these advertisements in 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) (i) Louis Botha Airport,

(ii) H F Verwoerd Airport,

(iii) Ben Schoeman Airport,

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(4) (a) R498 090.

(b) 3 830.

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Note: The information is furnished from provisional unaudited figures.

301 Hansard
Q.61.707 18/3/85

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The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

No. (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

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The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

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(iii) Ben Schoeman Airport,

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(v) B J Vorster Airport,

(vi) P W Botha Airport and

(vii) Pierre van Ryneveld Airport.

(b) (i) Rothmans of Pall Mall London Ltd,

(ii) American Cigarette Company Ltd,

(iii) Riggio Tobacco Corporation of New York Ltd,

(iv) Winston Tobacco Company Ltd, and

(v) Ligget and Myers of Durham N.C., U.S.A. Ltd.

(c) (i) Louis Botha Airport:
International arrivals hall: 6 medium advertisements on walls and dustbins;
International departures hall: 1 medium advertisement on wall;
Sterile area ground floor: 1 medium advertisement on wall;
Sterile area mezzanine floor: 2 small advertisements on dustbins;
Domestic departures hall: 1 small advertisement on a dustbin and 6 medium advertisements on walls;
Public parking area and on roadside: 5 large advertisements on bill boards;

(ii) H F Verwoerd Airport:
Departures and arrivals buildings: 7 medium advertisements on walls;
Dustbins: 18 small advertisements on dustbins;
Parking area and on roadside: 2 large advertisements on bill boards;

(iii) Ben Schoeman Airport:
Parking area and on roadside: 3 large advertisements on bill boards;
Terminal building: 1 medium advertisement on wall;
Dustbins: 7 small advertisement on dustbins;

(iv) J B M Hertzog Airport:
Roadside: 2 large advertisements on bill boards;
Terminal building: 3 medium advertisements on walls;
Dustbins: 4 small advertisements on dustbins;

(v) B J Vorster Airport:
Roadside: 2 large advertisements on bill boards;
Terminal building: 1 medium advertisement on wall;

(vi) P W Botha Airport:
Roadside: 2 large advertisements on bill boards;
Terminal building: 1 medium advertisement on wall;
Dustbins: 4 small advertisements on dustbins;

(vii) Pierre van Ryneveld Airport:
Roadside: 1 large advertisement on bill board;
Terminal building: 1 medium advertisement on wall;
Dustbins: 4 small advertisements on dustbins.

(d) The required information is not readily available as the concessionnaire leasing advertising space at State Airports on behalf of the Department is not contractually bound to submit statements reflecting individual revenue sources when affecting payments. The company, however, pays 71 percent of its gross income to the Department of Transport. From 1 January 1984 to 31 December 1984 the Department received the following amounts with regard to the respective airports—

(i) Louis Botha Airport: R110 588;

(ii) H F Verwoerd Airport: R65 569;

(iii) Ben Schoeman Airport: R36 820;

(iv) J B M Hertzog Airport: R35 271;

(v) B J Vorster Airport: R21 877;

(vi) P W Botha Airport: R20 654;

(vii) Pierre van Ryneveld Airport: R13 876.

It is emphasized that these amounts were not exclusively with regard to cigarette advertisements as a variety of other items are also advertised.

paid into the Fund by State employers and employees and (ii) paid out in benefits in that year and (b) to how many applicants were benefits paid;

(3) (a) what is the present average rate of interest received by the Fund and (b) what amount was paid from the Fund in 1984 in respect of administration costs;

(4) (a) what total amount in unclaimed money is held in the Fund and (b) how many persons are involved in this amount;

(5) how many employers were registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) R243 331 820.

(2) (a) (i) R173 639 421.

(ii) R196 286 366.

(b) 305 197.

(3) (a) 8,85 per cent.

(b) R12 024 142.

(4) (a) R498 090.

(b) 3 830.

(5) 4 244 660.

Note: The information is furnished from provisional unaudited figures.

301 Hansard
Q.61.707 18/3/85

Fund to assist workers who refuse to join strikes

620. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any payments were made in 1984 from the fund established to assist motor industry workers who refuse to join strikes but are unable to work; if so, (a) how many, (b) when, (c) to whom and (d) what was the total amount involved?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

No. (a), (b), (c) and (d) fall away.

Airports: advertisements for cigarettes

635. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 12 February 1985, there are any advertisements for cigarettes at airports other than the Jan Smuts and D F Malan airports; if so, (a) at which airports, (b) which companies carry such advertisements, (c) whether are these advertisements placed and (d) what total amount was received by his Department in revenue from these advertisements in 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) (i) Louis Botha Airport,

(ii) H F Verwoerd Airport,

(iii) Ben Schoeman Airport,

(iv) J B M Hertzog Airport,

(v) B J Vorster Airport,

(vi) P W Botha Airport and

(vii) Pierre van Ryneveld Airport.

(b) (i) Rothmans of Pall Mall London Ltd,

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International arrivals hall: 6 medium advertisements on walls and dustbins;
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Public parking area and on roadside: 5 large advertisements on bill boards;

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Departures and arrivals buildings: 7 medium advertisements on walls;
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Roadside: 2 large advertisements on bill boards;
Terminal building: 3 medium advertisements on walls;
Dustbins: 4 small advertisements on dustbins;

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Roadside: 2 large advertisements on bill boards;
Terminal building: 1 medium advertisement on wall;

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It is emphasized that these amounts were not exclusively with regard to cigarette advertisements as a variety of other items are also advertised.

Unemployment fund changes on the way

By Amrit Manga

STUDIES of far-reaching changes proposed for the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) have been completed.

A report on the recommended changes along with results of investigations into the UIF's administration by one of its sub-committees have also been submitted to the fund's board.

But proposed changes to the UIF Act, based on the report, will not be known for at least another three months, says the fund's commissioner, Jack Scheepers.

The sub-committee, which was set up last year, completed its investigations this month and submitted its recommendations to the UIF board. They will be sent to the Minister of Manpower.

Investigations started after UIF administrators failed to cope with a flood of claims in 1983.

The fund's regional offices were flooded with more than 18 000 claims a month in some cases.

Mr Scheepers says it can be expected that the number of applications in January this year exceeded December's 28 000, which was 10 000 more than the 1983 peak.

"In spite of the rapid increase in the number of claims, no delays have been reported recently."

Some changes, if accepted, would have far-reaching implications for the fund's 4,2-million contributors.

A key proposal of the labour organisations is that the fund cover a wider group of workers. An estimated 3-million agricultural, domestic and many public-sector workers are excluded from the fund.

Far reaching

The most far-reaching recommendation is that a subsistence scheme be set up alongside the UIF. It is hoped that such a scheme would cater for the long-term jobless. It is recommended that the new fund be financed by the state.

The sub-committee has also considered a proposal to raise benefits from the 45% of earnings to 60%.

But whether the changes will be implemented, bringing the fund closer to those administered in the Western industrialised world, remains to be seen.

The recommendations contained in the labour organisations' memorandum were prompted by lengthy delays resulting from alleged inefficient administration.

According to a survey conducted by a number of industrial aid organisations, more than 60% of workers interviewed had to wait more than six weeks before drawing unemployment benefits.

Cost of administering the fund runs into milllions of rands a year. It is estimated that UIF administration and running expenses amounted to R11-million in 1983 when the fund ended up R25-million in the red. These are the latest figures available.

Income amounted to R174-million and expenditure R200-million.

Besides about 500 permanent staff employed by the fund, another 400 agents process claims.

Act, 1967, the Registration of Deeds Act, 1937 and the Housing Act, 1966 were effected during 1984.

I do, however, extend an invitation the hon member for Sea Point, if he desires further information on this matter, which I am not able to give him in a brief reply such as this, to feel welcome to visit me in my office, and I will then give him further details, as he wishes.

301 Hansard Q. 61. 863 26/3/85

Unemployment insurance cards

*22. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether any employers were (a) prosecuted and (b) warned in 1984 for failing to keep their employees' unemployment insurance cards up to date; if so, how many in each category?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Manpower):

(a) Yes; 459 employers were prosecuted.

(b) Yes; 10 986 employers were warned.

Hansard Q. Col. 863 26/3/85

Khayelitsha: workers from Transvaal

*23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 41 on 5 March 1985, the date of departure from Khayelitsha of the group of 350 workers from the Transvaal is now known; if so, what is the date;

(2) what was the (a) total cost of bringing these workers down from the Transvaal, and (b) daily total cost, including accommodation, wages and food, of keeping them at Khayelitsha, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(3) whether any attempts were made to obtain the services of unemployed Black males in the Cape Peninsula to perform the work currently done by the said group of workers; if not, why not; if so, (a) what attempts, (b) when and (c) with what result;

(4) whether any restrictions have been placed on this group of workers in respect of (a) movement, (b) talking to the Press or any other persons and (c) any other specified matters; if so, (i) what restrictions and (ii) why?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education):

(1) No. At present there are only 191 of the work force left in Khayelitsha.

(2) (a) R4 707,54.

(b) R1 566,65 as at 18 March 1985.

(3) No. The workers in question are trained and have the necessary experience.

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(4) (a) No.

(b) No, but it is policy that discussions with the press and outsiders about official matters be arranged or granted by the liaison section of the Department, or by executive officers.

(c) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Hansard Q. Col. 864 26/3/85

Salaries of teachers: two-day stayaway

*24. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether his Department has taken any steps in respect of the salaries of teachers employed at schools falling under his Department in connection with the two-day stayaway in the Transvaal in November 1984; if so, (a) what are the details of the steps taken, (b) why were they taken, (c) how many teachers were affected and (d) who took this decision;

(2) whether any representations were received in connection with these steps; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was (i) the nature of the representations and (ii) his response thereto?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education):

(1) Yes.

(a) Steps were taken in accordance with a departmental circular which was sent out and which laid down that:

(i) If an official/employee has arranged for absence from work in advance on account of expected problems regarding the riots/boycotts, such applications should be considered sympathetically and the subsequent absences from work should be covered by the granting of vacation leave with or without payment, depending on the leave credit available.

(ii) In the case of teachers and officials who participated in the riots/boycotts and the subsequent unauthorized absences from work, such absences should be covered by the granting of vacation leave without payment.

(ii) In cases where the *bona fides* of staff has been established beyond doubt and the employee's absence was not the result of boycott actions, but he was prevented from reporting for duty as a result of intimidation or the lack of commuter services, such absence can be covered by the granting of special leave with full payment. The conditions, however, are that the employee will submit a declaration to this effect and that the circumstances will be confirmed by the South African Police. If, however, the employee's *bona fides* cannot be established beyond doubt and there were ample reasons to assume that he could have reported for duty, but that his absence can be attributed to other unacceptable reasons, such absence should be covered by the granting of vacation leave without payment.

(b) It is normal personnel procedure to follow up any absence without leave.

(c) 4 076 had to take unpaid leave.

(d) The Department in accordance with standard personnel practice and the guidelines laid down by the Commission for Administration.

(2) Yes.

(a) 7 March 1985.

(b) Transvaal United African Teachers' Association.

(c) (i) Complaints from teachers about steps taken due to their unauthorized absence from work.

(ii) Mindful of the exceptional circumstances a press statement was released on 5 March 1985 and Regional Directors were informed how to handle unavoidable cases of absence.

Q. Col. 806 26/3/85

Coloured labour preference area policy

*25. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minis-

Hansard

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Hansard Q. 61. 863 (301) 26/3/85

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Q. 61. 806 26/3/85

Coloured labour preference area policy

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Hansard

Cape Times 2/14/85 (301)

Humiliation at the Labour Bureau

From Mr LEONARD BOWERS (Heideveld):

I HAVE been involved in an incident which I feel you should know.

I have been employed at the Royal Hotel Wynberg, for the last seven years. Three weeks ago this place unfortunately closed down.

After looking for a job for a few weeks, and not finding anything suitable, I decided to seek unemployment benefit. I went to the Labour Bureau on March 22. When I presented my unemployment card, I was told that a section had not been filled in, namely why I had left my last employment.

I explained that the Royal Hotel had closed down. But these people insisted I had to have this filled in by my last employer.

Next day, Saturday, I went to Wynberg to my ex-employer. All he did was put a No 2 on my card. On Monday I went back to the Labour Bureau. When I got there I presented my unemployment card at 10.35am and I was told: Sorry you have to come tomorrow as we are open from 8 to 10 or 10.30.

I have never felt so humiliated for a long time. After working for 30 odd years and paying unemployment for a so long I felt very frustrated.

Why benefits for the jobless are under fire

(301 Star 11/4/85)

By Mike Siluma

The sharp rise in South Africa's jobless total, unofficially estimated at nearly 3 million, and the diminished prospects of re-employment in the present recession, have called attention to social security for the unemployed.

At present the only protection South Africa's jobless have against the ravages of unemployment is the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

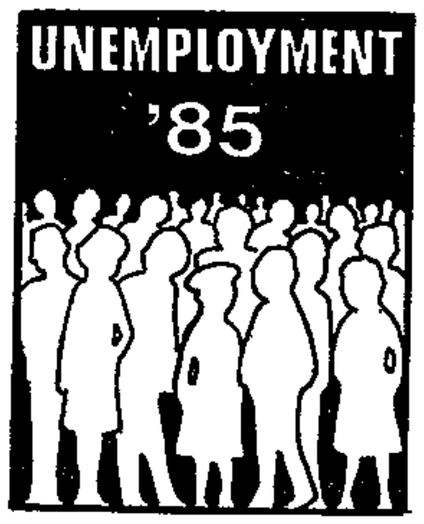
This has increasingly been criticised by trade unions and business leaders as inadequate.

UIF critics say the benefits paid to contributors, amounting to 45 percent of what a person earned at the time of losing his job, are too low to survive on.

They add that the maximum benefit period of six months is too short in the light of long-term recessionary unemployment.

The fund, they charge, is bogged down by poor administration, especially in the homelands, and worker ignorance.

Last year five advice organisations and 13



trade unions sent a comprehensive memo to the Unemployment Insurance Board, which was investigating possible changes in UIF legislation.

One of the memo's major recommendations was maintenance of the present Fund scheme in a revamped form and establishment of a subsistence scheme to provide income for long-term unemployed.

The memo suggested the scheme be entirely funded by the State.

It recommended centralisation of the UIF administration so migrant workers would not have to return to the homelands to claim benefits, as now.

All involved agree that something has to be done about the plight of the country's growing unemployed.

But they differ in opinion as to whose responsibility it is.

Trade unionists say it is the responsibility of the Government and employers to protect unemployed workers.

Dr Bernie Fanaroff of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, which organises in an industry where about 80 000 workers have been retrenched in the past three years, says it is not the fault of a worker if he is made redundant.

"It is the State's duty to provide social security for workers because it takes taxes from them," said Dr Fanaroff.

This suggestion was rejected by Professor Dawie de Villiers, head of the Institute for Labour Relations and a lecturer at Unisa's School of Business Leadership.

He saw such a solution as alien to the free enterprise system.

"I don't think there is any way we can build a social security system to adequately look after people in times of economic recession," said Professor de Villiers.

"That is a socialist principle which is against capitalism and free enterprise on which Western democracy is based.

"Making the Government responsible for taking care of the unemployed will lead to people paying higher taxes.

"People have to be aware that every time they ask the Government to provide money for one thing or another the money will have to come from the people themselves."

Professor de Villiers said employees had a duty to insure themselves for possible future unemployment.

This view was shared by the manpower secretary of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Mr Vincent Brett.

He said the present principle of a joint contribution to the UIF by State, employer and employee was the correct one.

But he considered there was a possible need for the Unemployment Insurance Fund to be reviewed to meet the demands of prolonged unemployment, especially among school-leavers who could not benefit from the scheme.

Mr Piroshaw Camay, secretary-general of the 150 000-member Council of Unions of South Africa, said it was just an assumption to say taxes would automatically rise if an adequate social security system were set up for South Africa's jobless.

"At the moment," he went on, "workers have no say over how State money is spent.

"For example there would be more money for other things if one did away with the costly administration of influx control."

And what would solve the unemployment problem and provide for the needs the country's workless?

Mr Camay, whose union grouping supported the memo submitted to the Government, said: "We would like to see introduction of a social security system such as they have in Britain.

"In Britain there is a whole Redundancy Act to protect the jobless, but here we don't have it."

Professor de Villiers and Mr Brett thought what was needed was the boosting of economic growth to create more job opportunities.

"We must create a system that allows people to look after themselves," said Professor de Villiers.

"It is not the Government's job to protect people's incomes.

"Also the Government must encourage people to save money for rainy days by not taxing interest on the savings."

Said Dr Fanaroff: "There must be a State welfare system which is not tied to influx control laws.

"The bulk of the money would have to come from employers and people with high incomes.

"A look at most company profits would reveal that companies are able to pay little tax on very high profits."

With no end in sight to the spiral in numbers of unemployed, the Unemployment Insurance Board findings, expected to be released within the next two months, are being eagerly awaited by workers and employers.

Aid for jobless plan considered

JM 11/4/85 301

Municipal Reporter

THE call for an unemployment relief programme in Durban is being seriously considered by the city council.

The council's Management Committee has discussed the matter and will consider it again, the vice-chairman, Mr Don Smith, said.

Councillor Henry Klotz proposed the relief programme in a letter to the committee. He suggested the setting up of a fund with State contributions, so that unemployed people could give their labour in exchange for relief payments.

1 814 first class and 5 456 second class intercity journeys were undertaken a percentage of which fares were debited to the Government Ledger Account. These journeys amounted to 6,0 and 4,7 per cent respectively of the total number first and second class intercity journeys undertaken.

For December 1984, 918 and 4 867 such journeys were undertaken which amounted to 2,3 and 2,8 per cent respectively of the total number of first and second class intercity passenger journeys undertaken.

Information concerning train journeys undertaken by military personnel is not included as such information is classified.

During November and December 1984 train journeys were also undertaken by Parliamentarians and other VIP's the full costs of which were debited to the ledger accounts of the instances concerned. Particulars of the number and class of journeys undertaken are not readily available. However, during November and December 1984 amounts of R37 565 and R31 753 respectively were debited to such ledger accounts.

These amounts represent 0,8 and 0,5 per cent respectively of the total revenue derived from the conveyance of the first and second class intercity journeys for November and December 1984.

(301) Hansard Q.61.1060 12/4/85

Unemployment Insurance Fund

768. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Manpower:†

(1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at (a) 30 November 1983 and (b) 28 February 1985;

(2) what amount was (a) paid into the fund in contributions and (b) paid out of the Fund in benefits in respect of unemployed persons during the period 30 November 1983 to 28 February 1985?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) R263 318 100.

(b) R242 179 675.

(2) (a) R208 168 692.

(b)

Unemployment Benefits	R139 122 065
Illness Benefits	46 067 510
Maternity Benefits	R51 451 685
Payments to dependants of deceased contributors	18 443 132
Total	R255 084 392

Note: The latest figures are unaudited.

Hansard Q.61.1059 12/4/85

Strikes

769. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of manpower:†

(1) Whether any strikes have occurred in the Republic since 3 November 1983; if so, (a) how many, (b) in what industries, (c) how many workers were involved in each strike and (d) how many man-hours were lost in respect of workers in each race group as a result of each strike;

(2) in respect of what date is the abovementioned information furnished?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes.

(a) 529 strikes (including work stoppages)

(b)

Sector	Number of strikes and work stoppages
Mining	27
Manufacturing	342
Electricity	2
Construction	14
Trade and accommodation services	110
Transport and communication	18
Public Authority and services	16
Total	529

(c) The figures in respect of each strike referred to under (1)(a) are not readily available and the furnishing thereof is consequently difficult practically, but the following braod information can, however, be given.

Between 1 and 99 employees were involved in 232 strikes.
Between 100 and 299 employees were involved in 168 strikes.
Between 300 and 499 employees were involved in 56 strikes.
Between 500 and 999 employees were involved in 46 strikes.
Between 1 000 and 1 999 employees were involved in 15 strikes.
More than 2 000 employees were involved in 12 strikes.

(d) Man-hours lost in respect of each strike referred to under (1)(a), is not readily available but the total number of man-hours lost in respect of the different race groups is as follows:

Whites	896
Coloureds	58 435
Asians	62 878
Members of the Black Population Groups	3 024 617

(2) The figures furnished are in respect of the period 1 November 1983 to 31 December 1984.

Hansard Q.61.1062 12/4/85

Unemployed persons

771. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Manpower:†

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area in respect of each month from 1 January 1984 to 28 February 1985?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Figures as per schedule.

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS ACCORDING TO RACE AND INSPECTORATE JANUARY 1984—FEBRUARY 1985

Inspectorate	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	March 1984	April 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1985
Johannesburg:														
White	5 046	5 638	5 507	5 401	5 357	5 169	5 088	5 146	5 263	5 039	5 828	5 954	6 616	7 900
Coloured	2 256	2 472	2 277	2 408	2 380	2 296	2 500	2 536	2 569	2 939	3 287	3 009	3 299	3 851
Asian	384	416	432	418	466	448	467	503	528	566	650	616	631	761
Black	6498	12 731	10 701	10 160	10 240	9 793	9 334	9 894	9 651	10 343	10 963	7 831	9 346	18 387
TOTAL	14 184	21 257	18 917	18 387	18 443	17 706	17 400	18 079	18 011	18 887	20 728	17 410	19 892	30 899
Cape Town:														
White	1 453	1 722	1 836	1 790	1 805	1 656	1 551	1 566	1 699	1 883	2 075	2 213	2 426	3 109
Coloured	2 867	3 799	3 870	3 855	3 474	3 404	3 565	4 172	4 937	4 190	5 058	4 738	4 432	7 126
Asian	16	23	17	15	18	13	13	21	11	24	12	16	6	16
Black	278	420	476	366	358	391	461	424	424	497	440	360	396	725
TOTAL	4 614	5 964	6 199	6 026	5 655	5 464	5 590	6 183	7 071	6 594	7 585	7 327	7 260	10 976

Unemployment insurance 'too low'

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Correspondent

THE Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) has asked its members to draw up demands for wide-ranging changes to the Unemployment Insurance Fund — and is likely to begin a campaign for UIF changes when these are framed.

Fosatu has compiled a booklet on the UIF which criticises it sharply and charges that employer and Government contributions to it are too low. This, it says, means that the Government "has allowed the UIF to run down to the point where it simply cannot cope with the demands made upon it".

The booklet, "UIF — A Battle For Benefits", notes that the State's contribution to the UIF is now pegged to a maximum of R7-million a year. This, it says, means the fund "cannot fulfill the functions it was originally designed to perform".

It says the booklet aims "to start discussion that will lead to demands". It adds that "at the very least" employers should pay more into the UIF than workers.

1 814 first class and 5 456 second class intercity journeys were undertaken a percentage of which fares were debited to the Government Ledger Account. These journeys amounted to 6,0 and 4,7 per cent respectively of the total number first and second class intercity journeys undertaken.

For December 1984, 918 and 4 867 such journeys were undertaken which amounted to 2,3 and 2,8 per cent respectively of the total number of first and second class intercity passenger journeys undertaken.

Information concerning train journeys undertaken by military personnel is not included as such information is classified.

During November and December 1984 train journeys were also undertaken by Parliamentarians and other VIP's the full costs of which were debited to the ledger accounts of the instances concerned. Particulars of the number and class of journeys undertaken are not readily available. However, during November and December 1984 amounts of R37 565 and R31 753 respectively were debited to such ledger accounts.

These amounts represent 0,8 and 0,5 per cent respectively of the total revenue derived from the conveyance of the first and second class intercity journeys for November and December 1984.

(301) Hansard Q.61.1060 12/4/85

Unemployment Insurance Fund

768. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Manpower:†

(1) What was the balance in the Unemployment Insurance Fund as at (a) 30 November 1983 and (b) 28 February 1985;

(2) what amount was (a) paid into the fund in contributions and (b) paid out of the Fund in benefits in respect of unemployed persons during the period 30 November 1983 to 28 February 1985?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) R263 318 100.

(b) R242 179 675.

(2) (a) R208 168 692.

(b)

Unemployment Benefits	R139 122 065
Illness Benefits	46 067 510
Maternity Benefits	R51 451 685
Payments to dependants of deceased contributors	18 443 132
Total	R255 084 392

Note: The latest figures are unaudited.

Hansard Q. 61. 1059 12/4/85

Strikes

769. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of manpower:†

(1) Whether any strikes have occurred in the Republic since 3 November 1983; if so, (a) how many, (b) in what industries, (c) how many workers were involved in each strike and (d) how many man-hours were lost in respect of workers in each race group as a result of each strike;

(2) in respect of what date is the above-mentioned information furnished?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes.

HoA

(a) 529 strikes (including work stoppages)

(b)

Sector	Number of strikes and work stoppages
Mining	27
Manufacturing	342
Electricity	2
Construction	14
Trade and accommodation services	110
Transport and communication	18
Public Authority and services	16
Total	529

(c) The figures in respect of each strike referred to under (1)(a) are not readily available and the furnishing thereof is consequently difficult practically, but the following braod information can, however, be given.

Between 1 and 99 employees were involved in 232 strikes.
Between 100 and 299 employees were involved in 168 strikes.
Between 300 and 499 employees were involved in 56 strikes.
Between 500 and 999 employees were involved in 46 strikes.
Between 1 000 and 1 999 employees were involved in 15 strikes.
More than 2 000 employees were involved in 12 strikes.

(d) Man-hours lost in respect of each strike referred to under (1)(a), is not readily available but the total number of man-hours lost in respect of the different race groups is as follows:

Whites	896
Coloureds	58 435
Asians	62 878
Members of the Black Population Groups	3 024 617

(2) The figures furnished are in respect of the period 1 November 1983 to 31 December 1984.

Hansard **Unemployed persons** Q.61.1062 12/4/85

771. Mr J J B VAN ZYL asked the Minister of Manpower:†

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area in respect of each month from 1 January 1984 to 28 February 1985?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Figures as per schedule.

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS ACCORDING TO RACE AND INSPECTORATE JANUARY 1984—FEBRUARY 1985

Inspectorate	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	March 1984	April 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1985	Feb 1985
Johannesburg:														
White	5 046	5 638	5 507	5 401	5 357	5 169	5 088	5 146	5 263	5 039	5 828	5 954	6 616	7 900
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Black	6498	12 731	10 701	10 160	10 240	9 793	9 334	9 894	9 651	10 343	10 963	7 831	9 346	18 387
TOTAL	14 184	21 257	18 917	18 387	18 443	17 706	17 400	18 079	18 011	18 887	20 728	17 410	19 892	30 899
Cape Town:														
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HoA

Unions campaign to change UIF rules

NM 13/4/85

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The Federation of S A Trade Unions (Fosatu) has asked its members to draw up demands for wide-ranging changes to the Unemployment Insurance Fund and is likely to begin a campaign for UIF changes when these are framed.

Fosatu has compiled a booklet on the UIF which criticises it sharply and charges that employer and Government contributions to it are far too low. This, it says, means that the Government 'has allowed the UIF to run down to the point where it simply cannot cope with the demands made upon it'.

It says the booklet aims 'to start discussion that will lead to demands'. It adds that, 'at the very least', employers should pay more into the UIF than workers.

This move comes amid mounting criticism of the fund from unions and worker advice groups — and as an official inquiry into the UIF is expected to recommend important changes to it.

Framework

The inquiry was undertaken by a sub-committee of the Unemployment Insurance Board. It has completed its work and its report is expected to be released soon.

It is understood that the report recommends a new framework for the fund which would lead to major changes if the Government adopts it.

The Fosatu booklet, *UIF — A Battle For Benefits*, notes that the State's contribution to the UIF is now pegged to a maximum of R7 000 000 a year. This, it says, means the fund 'cannot fulfil the functions it was originally designed to perform'.

'Indeed, in terms of the needs which must be met in South Africa today, the fund is virtually bankrupt. The book- its obligations to the UIF'.

The booklet also criticises the system which forces workers from 'independent homelands' to receive UIF benefits from separate funds in these areas.

Dropped

This means workers must return to these areas to claim their money. This, the booklet charges, 'is allowing people to starve unseen in the rural areas rather than perish visibly in the cities'.

The booklet also notes that the portion of money in the fund contributed by employers has dropped over the past 40 years. While employers originally paid in more than workers, they now contribute less.

It charges that employers have aimed 'to set (UIF) benefits so low that the unemployed would be forced to accept any work no matter how low the pay rather then depend on the UIF to stay alive'.

(v) Personnel for Local Authorities	9 878
(vi) Control over Local Authority Institutions	59 247
(vii) Additional Sources of Revenue	3 122
(viii) Conditions of Services of Scientific Councils	800
(ix) Welfare Policy	12 920
(x) Family Enrichment	655

Hansard Q.61 1067
15/4/85

Identity documents

566. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department controls the issuing of identity documents to members of all race groups, if not, (a) in respect of which race groups does it not issue these documents and (b) why; if so, how many (i)(aa) original and (bb) duplicate applications for documents were received, and (ii) documents were issued, in respect of each race group in the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) whether there is a delay in issuing these documents; if so, what is the (a) average and (b) maximum delay between the receipt of an application and the issuing of a document in respect of each population group;

(3) whether temporary identity documents are issued to any persons, if so, (a) in respect of which population groups and (b) for how long are these documents valid in each case,

(4) (a) from where are applicants required to submit their applications for identity documents and (b) where is the completed document sent to in respect of each population group;

(5) whether members of all population groups are required to submit the same items with their applications; if not, (a) why not and (b) what information is required from any one population group that is not required from another;

(6) whether his Department issues identity documents to residents of national states; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.

For the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

(i) (aa) Blacks 299 162: Other population groups 325 520.

(bb) Blacks 504 735: Other population groups 245 980.

Separate statistics for population groups other than Blacks are not available.

(ii)

Blacks	796 738
Whites	420 000
Coloureds	81 200
Indians	48 100
Malays, Griquas and Chinese	3 193

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away. However, I wish to add that the normal time to process an application is 6 to 8 weeks, provided the application is correctly completed and no additional information or substantiating documents are needed. Should additional information or substantiating documents be required the time needed to finalize an application is dependant on the time taken by the applicant to respond to the Department's inquiries.

(3) Yes.

(a) All population groups.

(b) Two months in respect of Blacks. Six months in respect of other population groups.

HoA

(4) (a) If the applicant is a Black person and if he is resident in one of the national states, at the nearest magistrate's office in the national state concerned. If he is resident outside the national states, at the nearest office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development. If the applicant is not a Black person, at the nearest regional office of the Department of Home Affairs.

(b) If the applicant is a Black person, to the magistrate's office in the national state or the office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development where the applicant submitted his application. In respect of applicants who are not Black persons, to the postal address of the applicant furnished in the application.

(5) No.

(a) The issue of identity documents to Black persons and to members of the population groups other than the Black population group is governed by two different Acts, namely the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952) and the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act 30 of 1950), respectively. These two Acts have different requirements and the application forms that are prescribed, also differ substantially. Copies of the different application forms can be made available for the honourable member's perusal.

(b) Black persons, except those exempted by Section 3(4) of Act 67 of 1952, are required to submit full sets of fingerprints whilst persons other than Black persons, are required to submit marriage certificates or copies thereof if they are married.

(6) Yes.

HoA

Unemployed persons Q.61 1070 15/4/85

585. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many Black persons were unemployed as at the date of the latest population survey and (b) what is the date of this survey?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 515 000.

(b) October 1984

301 Hansard Q.61 1071

KwaNdebele: unemployed persons

15/4/85

662. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether his Department keeps statistics of the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed; if not, why not; if so, how many such residents were unemployed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Statistics on the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed are being kept on the basis of the Current Population Survey of the Central Statistical Services.

An estimated 4 152 Black residents of KwaNdebele were unemployed during September 1984.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

742. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any gifts were presented to any persons by his Department on the occasion of the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project; if so, (a) to whom, (b) what was the value of the gift in each case and (c) from what account were the funds drawn to pay for these gifts?

(v) Personnel for Local Authorities 9 878

(vi) Control over Local Authority Institutions 59 247

(vii) Additional Sources of Revenue 3 122

(viii) Conditions of Services of Scientific Councils 800

(ix) Welfare Policy 12 920

(x) Family Enrichment ... 655

Hansard Q-61. 1067 15/4/85

Identity documents

266. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department controls the issuing of identity documents to members of all race groups; if not, (a) in respect of which race groups does it not issue these documents and (b) why; if so, how many (i)(aa) original and (bb) duplicate applications for documents were received, and (ii) documents were issued, in respect of each race group in the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) whether there is a delay in issuing these documents; if so, what is the (a) average and (b) maximum delay between the receipt of an application and the issuing of a document in respect of each population group;

(3) whether temporary identity documents are issued to any persons; if so, (a) in respect of which population groups and (b) for how long are these documents valid in each case,

(4) (a) from where are applicants required to submit their applications for identity documents and (b) where is the completed document sent to in respect of each population group;

(5) whether members of all population groups are required to submit the same items with their applications, if not, (a) why not and (b) what information is required from any one population group that is not required from another;

(6) whether his Department issues identity documents to residents of national states; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.

For the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

(i) (aa) Blacks 299 162: Other population groups 325 520.

(bb) Blacks 504 735: Other population groups 245 980.

Separate statistics for population groups other than Blacks are not available.

(ii) Blacks 796 738
Whites 420 000
Coloureds 81 200
Indians 48 100
Malays, Griquas and Chinese 3 193

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away. However, I wish to add that the normal time to process an application is 6 to 8 weeks, provided the application is correctly completed and no additional information or substantiating documents are needed. Should additional information or substantiating documents be required the time needed to finalize an application is dependant on the time taken by the applicant to respond to the Department's inquiries.

(3) Yes.

(a) All population groups.

(b) Two months in respect of Blacks. Six months in respect of other population groups.

HOA

(4) (a) If the applicant is a Black person and if he is resident in one of the national states, at the nearest magistrate's office in the national state concerned. If he is resident outside the national states, at the nearest office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development. If the applicant is not a Black person, at the nearest regional office of the Department of Home Affairs.

(b) If the applicant is a Black person, to the magistrate's office in the national state or the office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development where the applicant submitted his application. In respect of applicants who are not Black persons, to the postal address of the applicant furnished in the application.

(5) No.

(a) The issue of identity documents to Black persons and to members of the population groups other than the Black population group is governed by two different Acts, namely the Blacks (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952 (Act 67 of 1952) and the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act 30 of 1950), respectively. These two Acts have different requirements and the application forms that are prescribed, also differ substantially. Copies of the different application forms can be made available for the honourable member's perusal.

(b) Black persons, except those exempted by Section 3(4) of Act 67 of 1952, are required to submit full sets of fingerprints whilst persons other than Black persons, are required to submit marriage certificates or copies thereof if they are married.

(6) Yes.

HOA

304 Q. 61. 1070 15/4/85

Unemployed persons

585. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many Black persons were unemployed as at the date of the latest population survey and (b) what is the date of this survey?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 515 000.

(b) October 1984.

Hansard Q.61 1071 15/4/85

KwaNdebele: unemployed persons

662. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether his Department keeps statistics of the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed, if not, why not; if so, how many such residents were unemployed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Statistics on the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed are being kept on the basis of the Current Population Survey of the Central Statistical Services.

An estimated 4 152 Black residents of KwaNdebele were unemployed during September 1984.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

742. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any gifts were presented to any persons by his Department on the occasion of the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project; if so, (a) to whom, (b) what was the value of the gift in each case and (c) from what account were the funds drawn to pay for these gifts?

(v) Personnel for Local Authorities	9 878
(vi) Control over Local Authority Institutions	59 247
(vii) Additional Sources of Revenue	3 122
(viii) Conditions of Services of Scientific Councils	800
(ix) Welfare Policy	12 920
(x) Family Enrichment	655

Hansard Q-601.1067 15/4/85

Identity documents

566. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department controls the issuing of identity documents to members of all race groups; if not, (a) in respect of which race groups does it not issue these documents and (b) why; if so, how many (i)(aa) original and (bb) duplicate applications for documents were received, and (ii) documents were issued, in respect of each race group in the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) whether there is a delay in issuing these documents; if so, what is the (a) average and (b) maximum delay between the receipt of an application and the issuing of a document in respect of each population group;

(3) whether temporary identity documents are issued to any persons; if so, (a) in respect of which population groups and (b) for how long are these documents valid in each case;

(4) (a) from where are applicants required to submit their applications for identity documents and (b) where is the completed document sent to in respect of each population group;

(5) whether members of all population groups are required to submit the same items with their applications; if not, (a) why not and (b) what information is required from any one population group that is not required from another;

(6) whether his Department issues identity documents to residents of national states; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes. (a) and (b) Fall away.

For the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

(i) (aa) Blacks 299 162: Other population groups 325 520.

(bb) Blacks 504 735: Other population groups 245 980.

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(ii) Blacks	796 738
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Indians	48 100
Malays, Griquas and Chinese	3 193

(2) No. (a) and (b) Fall away. However, I wish to add that the normal time to process an application is 6 to 8 weeks, provided the application is correctly completed and no additional information or substantiating documents are needed. Should additional information or substantiating documents be required the time needed to finalize an application is dependant on the time taken by the applicant to respond to the Department's inquiries.

(3) Yes.

(a) All population groups.

(b) Two months in respect of Blacks. Six months in respect of other population groups.

(4) (a) If the applicant is a Black person and if he is resident in one of the national states, at the nearest magistrate's office in the national state concerned. If he is resident outside the national states, at the nearest office of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Development. If the applicant is not a Black person, at the nearest regional office of the Department of Home Affairs.

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(b) Black persons, except those exempted by Section 3(4) of Act 67 of 1952, are required to submit full sets of fingerprints whilst persons other than Black persons, are required to submit marriage certificates or copies thereof if they are married.

(6) Yes.

Unemployed persons

Q-601.1070 15/4/85

585. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many Black persons were unemployed as at the date of the latest population survey and (b) what is the date of this survey?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 515 000.

(b) October 1984.

Hansard Q.601071

KwaNdebele: unemployed persons

15/4/85

662. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether his Department keeps statistics of the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed; if not, why not; if so, how many such residents were unemployed as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Statistics on the number of Black residents of KwaNdebele who are unemployed are being kept on the basis of the Current Population Survey of the Central Statistical Services.

An estimated 4 152 Black residents of KwaNdebele were unemployed during September 1984.

Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project

742. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether any gifts were presented to any persons by his Department on the occasion of the opening of the Tsitsikamma Toll Road Project; if so, (a) to whom, (b) what was the value of the gift in each case and (c) from what account were the funds drawn to pay for these gifts?

Unemployment fund running out of cash

301 S. Times 21/4/85

EMPLOYERS' contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) have dropped from about 2,5% of their wage bills to 0,3% in the 40 years since 1945.

The fund has also been hit by another reduction in State's contribution from 50% of the employer-employee payment to a "meagre 5%".

These are some of the findings of a study of the UIF by

By Amrit Manga

the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), by far the biggest emerging worker organisation.

Although a spokesman for the UIF agreed that employers were contributing about 0,3% of their wage bills to the fund, he could not confirm that the 1945 figure was as high as 2,5%.

The federation warns that unless the Government and employers contribute more than workers to the almost bankrupt UIF, it will run into the red.

Excluded

"The drastic reduction in the State's contribution must be seen as part of its strategy aimed at cutting expenses in areas of least resistance — for example, the UIF," says Fosatu.

"The State has also failed to protect the fund's resources by excluding more and more workers from its benefits. When this measure failed to alleviate the State's obligation, it argued that its contribution should be lessened since the fund had accumulated sufficient reserves for its continued existence."

Interest

The federation says that in some years between 1957 and 1981 benefits exceeded contributions. "During these years no contributions were invested for future recessions or crisis," says the study.

The UIF spokesman says: "Although contributions might have exceeded claims, interest earned on investments was nevertheless reinvested to cope with possible increases in claims. The fund's reserves fell to R113-million in 1962 from about R130-million in 1958, but increased to more than R198-million in the next 10 years."

Fosatu says that although the State's contribution is now about R7-million a year, it should be more than R25,5-million. "This would be more in line with a 25% contribution it committed itself to in 1977.

"In reducing and limiting its contribution to only R7-million in absolute terms, the State has allowed the UIF to run down and it cannot cope with the demands made on it.

"We would go further and say that in terms of the needs which must be met in South Africa today, the fund is virtually bankrupt."

Security

Increased contributions from employers and the State alone will not rescue the fund from the potential crisis it faces, according to Fosatu. To try to pay improved benefits from the present fund would bankrupt it. The fund's structure should be changed.

Fosatu calls for a social security system that is not based on the insurance principle but on social responsibility to care for all disadvantaged people.

The influx control system has rendered the UIF useless, says the study.



Some of the unemployed members of the Garment Workers' Industrial Union present their unemployment cards to a union official in Bolton Hall yesterday to qualify for assistance from the union.

Garment union to help jobless

Labour Reporter

A 'HELP U Fund' started by the Garment Workers' Industrial Union to provide relief for its unemployed members is drying up and the union is planning to embark on a further fund-raising drive to counter the effects of unemployment in the garment industry.

Disclosing plans for a new fund yesterday, Mr Frankie Hansa, general secretary of the union, said the previous fund had paid out R123 000 to its members since it had been started in January last year.

The union, an affiliate of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, hopes to raise more than R200 000 in the next six months.

'We hope to achieve this target by getting workers to contribute 20 c each a week.

With a membership of about 45 000 workers in the garment industry in the Durban area a weekly contribution of 20 c a worker would bring in an average of R9 000 a week. Over a six month period the fund will have more than R200 000, he said.

He said at present union members who were employed as qualified machinists received 25 percent of their weekly pay which was about R16,37 a week while unqualified staff — cleaners and service hands — received R13,37 a week.

About 150 unemployed union members were currently receiving aid from the union.

'We will continue to provide assistance for a period of three months in which time we will do everything in our power to find them suitable employment,' he said.

The unemployed also qualify for aid from the Department of Manpower's Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Statistics relating to collections from individual taxpayers in the abovementioned categories are not available.

Makhonyeni/Mjindi farm

797. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 37 on 26 February 1985, the whole community was removed from the area where the Makhatini irrigation scheme is to be developed; if not, (a) how many residents remained there after the resettlement of the rest of the community and (b) why were these residents not moved;

(2) whether these residents are due to be resettled; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) how many families are involved;

(3) whether permanent housing is to be constructed for the members of the community who were resettled at Makhonyeni near Jozini and the Mjindi farm; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) how many houses will be provided and (c) what will be the nature of the housing provided;

(4) whether any other (a) facilities are to be provided and/or (b) improvements to existing facilities are to be effected; if not, why not; if so, (i) what facilities and/or improvements and (ii) when in each case;

(5) in respect of how many families was the amount of R71 886,85 paid out in compensation?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Yes. All the people were, after discussions and with their full co-operation, resettled in order to sensibly carry out planning for individual Black farmers. It was in fact not a community, but individual Black farmers who lived scattered in the area.

(a) falls away.

(b) falls away.

(2) (a), (b) and (c) fall away.

(3) No. The Department does not provide permanent housing at rural settlements. It does, however, provide the necessary infrastructure such as roads, residential and other plots, and water as well as temporary housing until the people erect their own permanent housing.

(a), (b) and (c) fall away.

(4) (a) Yes.

(i) Since only livestock farmers were resettled, facilities such as planned grazing camps, fencing, watering places in the grazing camps, dipping tanks and crushes are being supplied.

(ii) During the years 1985 and 1986.

(b) No. There are no existing improvements. The land is undeveloped state land.

(i) falls away.

(ii) fall away.

(5) 98 families.

Workmen's compensation

805. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether workmen's compensation is administered by a body falling under his Department; if not, (a) why not, and (b) by whom or what body are

such matters administered; if so, what is the name of this body;

(2) whether there are any representatives of the (a) Black and (b) independent trade unions on this body; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) which trade unions do they represent, in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) No.

(a) The Government's view is that an administering body is not desirable in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941, as there is not only one insurance risk carrier that is liable for the payment of benefits. In addition to the Workmen's Compensation Fund there are also, *inter alia*, the Government departments, the South African Transport Services, the Governments of the national states, the provincial authorities, a group of the larger local authorities, and the mutual associations licensed to undertake insurance in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Each of these categories of risk carriers would be justified in calling for representation on a Workmen's Compensation Board. In addition, the employer and employee organisations would have to be represented and possibly also the various industries; employers do not contribute at the same rate but each according to the accident risk of his class of business, as reflected by the claims cost of the class concerned. There is also the question of the inclusion of various specialists, and it is therefore difficult to see how a fully representative board could be constituted without its being cumbersome. In practice such a body which does not act in an advisory capacity only would make the administration of the Act difficult without making any worthwhile contribution to the speedier and more efficient disposal of the work. It is also difficult to see how a board outside the compensation organisation would be able to ensure uniform and consistent action, which is absolutely essential especially when it comes to handling a wide variety of claims and applying a wide range of rates of assessment.

(b) The Accident Fund is administered by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner by virtue of a power vested in him in terms of section 63 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941.

(2) (a) and (b) fall away.

Unemployment Insurance Board

806. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether there are any representatives of the (a) Black and (b) independent trade unions on the unemployment Insurance Board; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) which trade unions do they represent, in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) Yes.

(b) No. Half of the members of the Board are appointed from a list of persons nominated by such organizations as the Minister of Manpower may deem qualified to represent the interests of contributors. Such members represent the interests of all contributors and not only the interests of the organizations which nominated them.

(i) One.

(ii) Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Union (affiliated to the Trade Union Council of South Africa).

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

Statistics relating to collections from individual taxpayers in the abovementioned categories are not available.

Hansard
Makhonyeni/Mjindi farm
Q. Col. 1395 6/5/85

797. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 37 on 26 February 1985, the whole community was removed from the area where the Makhatini irrigation scheme is to be developed; if not, (a) how many residents remained there after the resettlement of the rest of the community and (b) why were these residents not moved;

(2) whether these residents are due to be resettled; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) how many families are involved;

(3) whether permanent housing is to be constructed for the members of the community who were resettled at Makhonyeni near Jozini and the Mjindi farm; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) how many houses will be provided and (c) what will be the nature of the housing provided,

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(ii) During the years 1985 and 1986.

(b) No. There are no existing improvements. The land is undeveloped state land.

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(5) 98 families.

Hansard
Workmen's compensation
Q. Col. 1396 6/5/85

805. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether workmen's compensation is administered by a body falling under his Department; if not, (a) why not, and (b) by whom or what body are

such matters administered; if so, what is the name of this body;

(2) whether there are any representatives of the (a) Black and (b) independent trade unions on this body; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) which trade unions do they represent, in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) No.

(a) The Government's view is that an administering body is not desirable in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941, as there is not only one insurance risk carrier that is liable for the payment of benefits. In addition to the Workmen's Compensation Fund there are also, *inter alia*, the Government departments, the South African Transport Services, the Governments of the national states, the provincial authorities, a group of the larger local authorities, and the mutual associations licensed to undertake insurance in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Each of these categories of risk carriers would be justified in calling for representation on a Workmen's Compensation Board. In addition, the employer and employee organisations would have to be represented and possibly also the various industries; employers do not contribute at the same rate but each according to the accident risk of his class of business, as reflected by the claims cost of the class concerned. There is also the question of the inclusion of various specialists, and it is therefore difficult to see how a fully representative board could be constituted without its being cumbersome. In practice such a body which does not act in an advisory capacity only would make the administration of the Act difficult without making any worthwhile contribution to the speedier and more efficient disposal of the work. It is also difficult to see how a board outside the compensation organisation would be able to ensure uniform and consistent action, which is absolutely essential especially when it comes to handling a wide variety of claims and applying a wide range of rates of assessment.

(b) The Accident Fund is administered by the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner by virtue of a power vested in him in terms of section 65 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941.

(2) (a) and (b) fall away.

Hansard (301)
Unemployment Insurance Board
Q Col. 1398 6/5/85

806. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Manpower:

Whether there are any representatives of the (a) Black and (b) independent trade unions on the unemployment Insurance Board; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) which trade unions do they represent, in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) Yes.

(b) No. Half of the members of the Board are appointed from a list of persons nominated by such organizations as the Minister of Manpower may deem qualified to represent the interests of contributors. Such members represent the interests of all contributors and not only the interests of the organizations which nominated them.

(i) One.

(ii) Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Union (affiliated to the Trade Union Council of South Africa).

(301) (888) D-Dispatch

Big jump in UIF claims, says Mpepo

11/5/85

Dispatch Reporter

BISHO — The financial drain on the Unemployment Insurance Fund since December last year had increased dramatically from 150 claims per month to 500, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr G. M. Mpepo, said in his policy speech.



Mr G. M. Mpepo

He said the commissioner of the fund and his staff were so hard-pressed to cope with the situation that a computer system had to be installed to assist with payments.

The continuing high rate of unemployment could only aggravate this situation and therefore approval would be sought for the payment of a grant of R350 000 towards the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

This would be the government's contribution as stipulated in terms of the act.

Mr Mpepo said it should also be noted that the social responsibility of looking after the unemployed was shared by the public and private sectors alike as both were obliged to contribute towards the fund.

He said the benefits available from the fund would be fully appreciated in these harsh economic times when the retrenched worker was hard-pressed to keep the wolf from the door.

Mr Mpepo said Ciskei had entered a new era in many fields, especially in the field of occupational safety.

The Machinery and Occupational Safety Act of 1984 would have an effect on virtually every employer and employee in Ciskei as it not only provided for the general safety of machinery but also protected the health and safety of the worker.

Fresh responsibility was therefore placed on every employer in the country, even in a domestic situation.

He said that in terms of an agreement, South Africa continued to assist Ciskei with professional advice. He paid tribute to the East London divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower in this regard.

His department was fortunate in having in its chief factory inspector one of the most highly qualified black officials in the field of accident prevention in Southern Africa, but he was unfortunately handicapped by a lack of trained personnel.

Mr Mpepo said that in addition to enforcing the provisions of the act, this division was also responsible for safeguarding the rights of employees in terms of the Conditions of Employment Regulation Act.

While it was correct that the industrialist in Ciskei should be encouraged by a wide range of incentives, the employee likewise had to have protection as far as hours of work and conditions of employment were concerned.

PFP solutions to huge welfare bill

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party MP for Edenvale, Mr Brian Goodall, yesterday called for a special incentive tax to be given to people over the age of 65 who continued working.

Outlining possible solutions to the huge pension and welfare bill facing South Africa in the future, Mr Goodall also suggested that the transfer and vesting of pensions be made compulsory and that employers with five or more employees should be obliged to provide a pension scheme.

Speaking during the committee stage of the debate on the Heath and Welfare vote, Mr Goodall said it was an incredible anomaly that in a country where skills were needed people were stopped from working "not on their ability but on their age".

The encourgement given to people to continue to be productively employed rather than a burden on the taxpayer was "a measly maximum of R13 a month".

"I believe we should consider restructuring our tax system to give a special incentive to those who are over the age of 65 and who continue to work.

"Instead of giving them an incentive because they are aged, give them an incentive because they try to provide for themselves," he said.

Mr Goodall said an enormous wastage occurred when people withdrew pension funds other than for reasons of annuities, death or disability benefits.

No less than R364-million had been "wasted" in this way during 1984.

The only solution to the problem was to make the transferability and vesting of pensions compulsory.

Accepting that this had been tried before and had failed, he said be believed that this was because the scheme had been marketed badly.

UIF

"The most glaring mistake was the inability to consult with those who were going to be intimately affected by the new proposals," he said.

Imaginative marketing might mean that the trade unions could be won over and the idea might become acceptable to blacks.

Mr Goodall said that there was a very sizeable segment of the present First World work force, possibly as high as 50 percent, who did not contribute to pension funds.

Making it obligatory for all employers with more than five employees to provide a pension scheme would put the pressure on the employer rather than the employee, obviating many of the problems experienced with previous proposals.

Mr Goodall also said there was a need to re-evaluate the role of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

One of the major problems was that the UIF operated too slowly. As a result employees, particularly black employees, viewed pension contributions as "an emergency nest egg" to draw upon in the event of an emergency.

"If the UIF was improved, particularly the speed of pay-out of benefits for blacks, then a pension fund would more and more take on the appearance of a long-term savings medium," Mr Goodall said.

He stressed that there was also a need to re-examine the whole economic system so that Third World needs could be met.

In particular, he said, a "holistic approach" should be adopted to the South African economy.

"A political system which refuses to recognize South Africa as a single political entity can only lead to the eventual impoverishment of both black and white in South Africa," he warned.

Cusa aims to help the jobless

The Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and several other unions have set up a project to develop structures to help the unemployed solve problems facing them.

A draft proposal recommends that the Government set up two benefit schemes — an unemployed insurance fund and a subsidiary fund — was accepted by the unions.

The unions have also committed themselves to:

— establishing a district workers' centre in an agreed geographical area.

— helping the unemployed to make representations on issues which affect them directly.

— providing counselling, advice, educational and training assistance.

— providing a forum for discussion and information dissemination.

In a statement the unions say each district workers' centre will be established in an independent venue accessible to workers. The centre will conduct its operations through a democratically elected committee of unemployed workers who will decide on the operations and functions of the centre.

The centre will co-ordinate its work through an appropriate regional or national co-ordinating office.

Unemployed workers can contact Cusa at any of its offices throughout the country for information about the planned centre.

Cusa and the unions released a memorandum in which it called for wide-ranging change to the UIF last year.

A key recommendation was that the Government set up two benefit schemes — an unemployed insurance fund (similar to the present UIF but with better benefits) and a subsidiary fund.

Among other recommendations were: the Government give more money to the UIF (at least on a rand for rand basis to the total contribution of the workers and the bosses and — the Government must increase benefits to at least 60% of the workers' average wage in the last 13 weeks.

The importance of these recommendations are once again emphasised by recent UIF figures released by the Department of Manpower in Parliament in February.

An amount of R196 286 366 was paid out to 305 197 unemployed workers at the end of 1984. This means each worker received a total of R643,17 for 1984 — which works out to about R53,58 a month.

The spectre of unemployment

Argus 15/3/85 (301)

IN the debate on the Manpower vote in the House of Assembly, DR ALEX BORAINE, PFP spokesman on manpower, warned of the dangers of growing unemployment and suggested steps to combat the problem. This is an edited version of his speech.



- **"We are beginning to talk of jobless in millions."**
- **"Behind the statistics are ordinary men and women."**
- **"The unemployed are mainly among the voteless."**
- **"A commission on the problems must be appointed."**
- **"We have to improve training .... and education."**
- **"The greatest hope lies in the informal sector."**
- **"As a matter of urgency the pass laws must go."**
- **"Of the utmost importance is a social security plan."**

THERE is considerable disagreement on how many people are unemployed in South Africa. The situation is not only bad but is getting worse. Black unemployment in particular is soaring.

Because of the recession and the low growth rate, the future looks even bleaker. It is estimated that with a growth rate of 3,6 percent unemployment will reach 21,9 percent in 1987. With a growth rate of 5 percent it will be 11,5 percent.

Every day there are bankruptcies and retrenchments and the list of unemployed grows longer. We are beginning to talk not only of hundreds of thousands but of millions.

At present approximately 408 920 job seekers come on to the market every year, of whom 77,3 percent are blacks. By the year 2000 the figure will increase to 535 000 of whom 83,3 percent will be black and by 2015 there will be 641 000 people looking for work of whom 87,2 percent will be black.

Unemployment should be seen as Public Enemy No 1. It has numerous implications. It cannot be interpreted as mere statistics in a national growth plan. Behind the statistics are ordinary men and women for whom it has terrifying implications. When unemployment knocks on their door it brings with it companions who are persistent in their cruel demands.

For some it means the loss of dignity and self-worth, the loss of a home, the denial of opportunities for their children or not knowing where the next meal will come from; for thousands it means losing the right to remain in the urban areas and being forced back to homelands where there are no jobs; for many it means leaving school after years of study and preparation with no prospect of employment whatsoever.

When considered, too, that by and large the unemployed are to be found within the disenfranchised sections of our population it takes on serious socio-political implications. No doubt one of the most significant background causes of disturbances in townships is the lack of job opportunities.

Hand in hand with spiralling unemployment is the increasing number of black matriculants coming on to the labour market. Can there be anything more frustrating for one who has been battling against all the odds to find there are no vacancies?

Unemployment fans the flames of anger and resentment. In the townships of Uitenhage it has been estimated by businessmen and trade unionists that unemployment is running at more than 25 percent.

There is an increasing mass of people with nothing to do. What better ingredients for demonstrations and mob action? What better fuel to add to our racial tensions when the overwhelming number of unemployed are black and the employers, who do the hiring and firing, are in the main white?

Large-scale and long-term unemployment is a serious problem in any country. But when there are deep-felt political grievances and a highly unequal distribution of income the problem is compounded. It is a price South Africa cannot afford.

One of the primary motivations in the fight against disinvestment is that any more unemployment can only cause greater dislocation and therefore add to the problem rather than resolve it.

There is no easy and swift solution. Cyclical unemployment is corrected in the normal course of events as the business cycle improves. But structural unemployment, which exists even though there are people who desperately seek work and who have some qualifications which enable them to work, is a problem which demands urgent and serious consideration.

Some initiatives to alleviate the problem are:

- The appointment of an employment opportunities commission to analyse the problems and bring together the best people in commerce, trade, industry, the trade unions, universities and the government to mount a dynamic programme to foster job creation.

- There must be a planned movement away from a capital-intensive economy to a labour-intensive economy, encouraged by better tax incentives to industrialists to move towards labour-intensive investment in urban as well as rural areas.

- Economic growth must be encouraged at every level. Part of the answer to increased growth is increased productivity. But to increase productivity we have to improve training which in turn rests upon the foundation of a sound basic education.

- The greatest hope for job creation lies in the active development of the informal sector, which shows the most scope for expansion and upgrading. It is essential that the entrepreneurial spirit in this more dynamic part of the modern informal sector be nurtured rather than stifled. Instead of breaking down modest shacks being used to operate one-man businesses, instead of bedevilling the informal sector with laws and regulations we ought to be encouraging it in rural and urban areas.

- There must be a change in agricultural patterns. This is possibly the only sector capable of absorbing relatively large numbers of workseekers within a fairly short period. The irony is that while agriculture has grown, the number of jobs in this sector has shrunk.

There will have to be a radical redistribution of economic resources. At the moment there is a comparatively small number of large farms with a great deal of capital equipment. What is required is a large number of economically viable farms which rely more on labour than on capital.

- As a matter of urgency pass laws, which are a symbol of the inferior status of blacks, must go. Influx control contributes to unemployment and should be scrapped. Labour mobility is central to the free enterprise system.

- Of the utmost importance is the introduction of a social security plan. This will be highly controversial. There will always be those who will abuse the system but we have to distinguish between socialism and social security. They are not the same.

The reason why Britain and the United States can cope with high unemployment is because there is a social security system which enables families to keep body and soul together.

In South Africa, where first and third worlds rub shoulders, where there is massive poverty, malnutrition and increasing joblessness, it is of the utmost importance that a social security system be introduced without delay.

If we stubbornly reject this, we could put at risk the very fabric of our society and none of us will be untouched.

Workless force UIF fund to sell

301

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Rising unemployment has increased the demand on the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and to meet it fund investments are being sold.

NM 17/5/85

In the past few months the fund's receipts from interest on investments and employers and employees' contributions, have failed by between R2m and R3m a month to meet the need. So far about R300m of the funds investments have been cashed.

The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, Mr J Scheepers, said the position was being monitored weekly by the Unemployment Insurance board 'and there is no reason for concern.'

Interest on the funds investments, which total about R240m, amounts to between R22m and R26m a year.

He pointed out that in addition to employers and employees contribution and the interest, the government contributed R7m a year to the fund.

Meanwhile unemployment continues to mount, greatly increased by the estimated 250 000 new workers who come onto the labour market every year.

The vast majority of them, according to economists, will fail in their search for permanent work under current conditions.

The R100m allocated by the government to relieve unemployment, although welcome, hardly touched the fringe of the problem. Senior economist at the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research, Dr O D J Stuart, said it was clear the number of workless would continue to rise.

Last month the National Productivity Institute claimed that even without disinvestment the pool of unemployed black workers would grow to 2,4m by 1987.

CAN'T THINK WITHOUT 301

Rocketing jobless figures

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The number of unemployed whites registered with the Department of Manpower has increased by a staggering 30 percent to 22 500 from last year's figure of 14 900.

The comparable figures for coloured and Indian registered unemployed are up by about 50 percent.

The growing numbers of unemployed are creating a massive drain on the Unemployment Insurance Fund, which has had to sell off investments of R300-million because it is now paying out R2-million to R3-million more than it gets in.

And, according to Market Research Africa's employment index released yesterday, more than 100 000 urban white adults were unemployed in March this year.

Another 30 000 were in part-time employment and looking for full-time work.

Particularly badly affected among whites are national servicemen. The SADF orientation services' Natal organizer, Major Pieter Breytenbach, has estimated that unemployment among returning national servicemen had leapt from 5 percent last year to around 30 percent this year.

Economists who monitor unemployment among blacks say that while difficult to estimate, current unemployment among blacks is about three million.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce's labour adviser, Andre Malherbe, said it was almost impossible to determine an exact figure for unemployment, particularly among black workers.

But he said black unemployment had probably doubled in the last two years. "It is the unskilled and semi-skilled who have been particularly hit by the recession" he said.

Wits University lecturer Jeremy Keenan said he estimated the unemployed to number in excess of three million. He said a more alarming fact to emerge from research among rural blacks was not how many were unemployed but the duration that they remained unemployed.

He said in one area, eight percent of the men had been unemployed for more than two years in 1977. This figure had rocketed to 34 percent in 1984.

Institute for Futures Research

The Institute for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University said that more than 3,3 million potential workers were not employed in the "modern" sector in 1980.

The Institute's Elizabeth Dostal said this meant about 33 percent of the country's potential workforce were either unemployed, underemployed, worked in the informal sector or were subsistence farmers.

Ms Dostal said if one removed the subsistence farmers — there were roughly 600 000 of them — then the figure would drop to 2,7 million.

According to the Department of Manpower, more than 104 000 unemployed people have registered with the department this year.

Coloured and Asian unemployment had risen to 31 500 from 17 000, and blacks were up to 50 000 from 36 000.

But academics, organized commerce and industrial relations experts say the figure for all categories of unemployed is in fact much higher.

Market Research Africa's managing director, Clive Corder, said the young and less qualified were particularly hard hit.

Economists estimate about 250 000 job seekers enter the market each year and they estimate the vast majority of them will fail to find work.

But despite the gloomy picture, Assocom's manpower committee secretary, Vincent Brett, said there was still a demand for matriculants who had commercial subjects like computer science, mathematics or accountancy.

But the unemployed or peripheral sector would increase still further by the year 2000.

Cape Times 17/5/85

301

UIF forced to sell investments

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The demand on the Unemployment Insurance Fund is becoming heavier, and to meet it fund investments are being sold.

In the past few months the fund's receipts from interest on investments and employers and employees contributions have failed by between R2m and R3m a month to meet the need.

So far about R30m of the funds investments have been cashed.

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Workless

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Last month the National Productivity Institute claimed that even without disinvestment the pool of unemployed blacks would grow to 2,4 million by 1987.

1985: brew of gloom and labour turbulence

(301)

STAR 18/1a/85

By Mike Siluma and Sheryl Raine



The sight of a small fleet of minibuses painted in the Springbok and All Black colours led Volkswagen workers to strike. IR Data saw the dispute as one of management's toughest rugby games ever.

What can be said about a year in which at least 1 000 workers lost their jobs each week, 40 000 new applicants a month made claims on the Unemployment Insurance Fund, official unemployment figures doubled and the Government launched the country's biggest employment scheme yet?

The agony of 1985 is difficult to put into words.

Words which were used to explain the hardships of the year included — recession, retrenchment, increased GST, inflation, disinvestment, political upheaval and unemployment.

Poverty, anger and frustration described the experiences many of the employed and the vast numbers of unemployed came to know well. Particularly frustrating were the long delays reported by the jobless in securing unemployment insurance benefits. Calls for the Unemployment Insurance Fund to be restructured are still being made.

BUYING POWER

Although 1985 was what the Garment Workers' Union called "doomy and gloomy", it was yet another year of astonishing developments on the labour front.

Employees whose purchasing power was slashed by the rising cost of living yearned for employer's precious — and in a few sectors such as the mining industry — copious profits. Battles over wage increases raged fiercely.

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) waged the most protracted wage battles against employers in the metal industry, backing its demands for more money and plant-level bargaining with strike action and tough rhetoric. In the process, the union became involved in clashes with the police, with about 40 members being arrested and charged for twice marching through the streets of Johannesburg.

DIFFERENT INCREASES

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) proved to its members that the better its representation on the mines, the better the deal in terms of pay. Members of the Chamber of Mines split, offering different increases. Strikes and industrial action touched 10 mines before the strike was indefinitely suspended at the beginning of September.

Another epic wage battle was that between AECI and the SA Chemical Workers' Union. The two locked horns for six months at the company's Chlor Alkali plant near Newcastle, Natal, before reaching settlement in July.

The year also saw many of the emergent unions being dragged into the political arena by events in the townships.

Forty-six trade unionists — possibly more — were reportedly detained under security or emergency laws. Perhaps the most noteworthy event was the death of unionist Mr Andries Raditsela.

NO INQUEST YET

A senior shop steward of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union, Mr Raditsela died in May shortly after being released from police custody.

His death was described as a blow to the labour movement and on the day of his funeral thousands of workers took the day off in protest. An inquest into his death has still to be held.

This and other events led to most emergent unions becoming embroiled in extra shopfloor issues, supporting consumer boycotts in several parts of the country in protest against apartheid and the state of emergency.

But unlike 1984, when unions supported the most successful work stayaway in a long time, unions did not call for any major work boycott.

A stayaway was, however, called in Natal by Mawu and community groups in Maritzburg and Howick. Mawu made the call to try to force British subsidiary, BTR Sarmcol, to reinstate about 1 000 workers dismissed in April after a long recognition dispute.

Probably the most bitter labour struggle of the year, this clash claimed no less than five lives and led to the destruction of numerous properties as fights frequently broke out between the fired workers and their replacements.

Of all the employers, Anglo American took the toughest action this year with its spectacular sacking in May of 18 000 black miners at Vaal Reefs after weeks of industrial unrest. The corporation incurred criticism from home and abroad for its action.

A close second was the Premier Group which, in October, turned the tables on the Sweet Food and Allied Workers' Union by locking 500 workers out of its Farmfare premises after disagreement arose over the company's adjustment of working hours.

This is believed to be the first legal lock out in the post-Wiehahn era.

BIG SURPRISE

The anachronism of the year involved fruitless talks between the Chamber of Mines and the white mining unions on how to phase out statutory job reservation by the Government's target date of December 31.

The prize for "Best Surprise Strike of the Year" goes to the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union whose 3 000 Volkswagen workers refused to work because the company planned to donate a number of microbuses to the SA Rugby Board for use during the All Blacks rugby tour.

Luckily for Volkswagen, the tour was cancelled before the issue really reached crunch point.

The Industrial Court produced its share of surprises too — some pleasant, others unpleasant.

But it was perhaps in the last month of the year that the most significant event of the labour calendar came to pass — the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

After almost four years of often bitter negotiations, the emergent union movement finally attained the elusive unification of unionised black workers in such strategic sectors of the economy as mining, catering, food processing and transport.

Regrettably, the more than 100 000-strong Council of Unions of South Africa and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions were excluded. However, with 500 000 members, Cosatu has made it clear it will be no pushover.

City Council and/or (b) any other specified body; if so, (i) when, (ii) from whom and (iii) what was (aa) the nature of the requests and (bb) its response thereto;

(2) whether the Cape Town City Council previously had control of these pools; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) (i) when and (ii) why was control transferred to this Development Board;

(3) whether this Development Board has reached a decision regarding this request; if not, why not; if so, what is the decision?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(i) 1 March 1985.

(ii) The City Council of Cape Town.

(iii) (aa) That the City Council of Cape Town takeover on refundable basis the maintenance and control of the Langa and Guguletu Swimming Pools.

(bb) The request is still under consideration.

(2) Yes.

(a) Because the City Council of Cape Town was previously responsible for the running and administration of Black townships in its area.

(b) From the time these pools were constructed more than 20 years ago till 1973.

(c) (i) The City Council of Cape Town continued after 1973 to undertake the maintenance only of these pools on a refundable basis since the City Council was better equipped to provide this service. The City Council withdrew this maintenance service due to the 1976/77 riots.

(ii) Control and maintenance functions were transferred to the then Administration Board in terms of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971).

(3) No final decision has yet been reached. The Development Board is in the process of restoring these pools and is also investigating three alternatives in respect of the maintenance of these pools, namely by (i) rendering the maintenance service itself, (ii) entering into an agreement with the City Council of Cape Town, or (iii) obtaining the services of a private contractor.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, does he have any idea whether this decision is likely to be made before the next summer starts in October/November?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we have requested the development board to make sure that those pools are available at the beginning of the new season.

White male persons

*11. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many White male persons over the age of 85 years were there in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning):

According to the Population Census of 6 May 1980, the number was 5 727.

Chiropractors/homeopaths

*12. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) Whether there are any faculties for the training of (a) chiropractors and (b) homeopaths at any university controlled by his Department; if so, at which specified universities; if not,

(2) whether such faculties are to be established at any university controlled by his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) at which universities and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) No. To date no requests in this regard have been received from any university or other body.

Unemployment Insurance Fund: married women teachers

*13. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 25 on 4 July 1984, the investigation into the inclusion of married women teachers as contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed;

(2) whether any organizations were consulted in this regard; if so, which organizations;

(3) whether the (a) memorandum and (b) recommendations referred to in the above-mentioned reply will be made public; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) No.

(a) Before a final decision can be taken on the withdrawal of Government Notice 2117 of 1 September 1950, a Provisional Notice has to be published in the *Government Gazette* and in various newspapers, setting out the fact that temporary married women teachers who are at present excluded from contributing to the Unemployment Insurance Fund will be regarded as contributors as from a to be determined date. Interested parties who may have any objections to the inclusion of such married women teachers as contributors are invited in the Provisional Notice to submit objections in writing within a period of 30 days of the publication of the Provisional Notice. The Provisional Notice is presently being prepared by the Department of Manpower for publication.

(b) Not known at this stage.

(2) Yes. The Administration: House of Representatives (Department of Education and Culture) and the Administration for Indian Own Affairs (Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services).

(3) (a) and (b) The memorandum submitted to the Unemployment Insurance Board is an internal office document prepared by the Department of Manpower for the information of the Board and as the deliberations of the Board are of a strictly confidential nature the memorandum and recommendations of the Board will not be made public.

(4) No, not at this stage.

City Council and/or (b) any other specified body; if so, (i) when, (ii) from whom and (iii) what was (aa) the nature of the requests and (bb) its response thereto;

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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

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(301)

Unemployment Insurance Fund: married women teachers Q-Gal. 1617

Hansard 28/5/85

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(4) No, not at this stage.

45 000 claim (301) UIF benefits monthly

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Department of Manpower in Pretoria is processing about 45 000 applications from whites for unemployment benefits a month countrywide as the toll of the jobless continues to rise.

Hundreds of unemployed whites in Johannesburg are in desperate straits as they experience delays in receiving their unemployment benefits.

Many are sinking further and further into debt.

Some stand to lose their houses and others can no longer face their children after losing their positions as breadwinners. They are living off their wives' salaries.

The Director General of the Department of Manpower in Pretoria, Dr P J van der Merwe, said that each case in which long delays were being experienced would be dealt with as speedily as possible.

He said that in Johannesburg R40 million had been paid out in unemployment benefits this year compared with the national total of R196 million last year.

Fears that fund for jobless will run dry

Labour Reporter

FEARS that the Unemployment Insurance Fund — which is presently under heavy financial strain — could approach exhaustion in two years have been expressed by the Natal Chamber of Industries.

Benefits paid by the fund during the past year exceeded contributions by R23 000 000 and during the first three months of this year by R21 000 000, the chamber said in its weekly bulletin to employers yesterday.

'All indications are that this deficit will rise in the coming months and it is clear that the fund will become increasingly financially strained and, at the present rate, will approach exhaustion in the latter half of 1987.

'This is a dark forecast based on the unlikely assumption that there will be no economic recovery before that time. It nevertheless highlights the need to re-examine the structure of the fund and its financial viability,' the chamber said.

The increase in unemployment was the most serious side effect of the prevailing economic recession, it said.

Attention

'Lack of demand and the reduction in capacity utilisation have compelled rationalisation and reduction of staff. In extreme cases cash flows were clogged and high costs of finance have led to factory closures and the laying off of workers.

'These are difficult times we live in. They have placed unprecedented pressures on the Unemployment Insurance Fund which is the only official source of relief for the victims of cyclical unemployment,' it said.

The chamber said that organised industry was currently giving attention to the position of the UIF and had sent out questionnaires to industrialists in Natal asking for their views on possible changes to the fund.

These included level of contributions, extension of contributors and extension of benefits.

At present the fund receives a total of 0,8 percent of every eligible member's salary. Of this, 0,3 percent is contributed by the employer and 0,5 percent by the employee.

If the employer's contribution were raised to 0,5 percent to bring it on a par with the employee contribution, the fund would receive an additional R80 000 000 a year.

The chamber said that from an employer point of view this would represent an additional cost at a time when all costs are rising in spite of the recession, and, at a time when the employer is about to be saddled with a payroll tax.

'For all that, employers may perceive a rise in the contribution as being a social necessity,' the chamber added.

Employers scoff at increasing UIF contributions

301 NM 14/6/85

Labour Reporter

SPOKESMEN for major employer organisations yesterday scoffed at suggestions that employers increase their contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund to rescue it from disaster.

According to the Natal Chamber of Industries, the UIF is already in the red to the tune of R21 million and fears have been expressed that the fund would dry up in two years.

To rescue it, the chamber suggested employers increase their contributions to bring it on par with the employees' contributions. The chamber is currently carrying out a survey to test employer reaction to a fees hike.

A survey yesterday showed most employers would not support an increase in contributions.

Mr Richard Savage, chairman of the Natal Clothing Manufacturers' Association, said the clothing industry had been hard hit by the recession and many factories had been forced to close down.

'Employers certainly cannot afford any further cost increases at this stage,' he added.

Mr Lou Davis, executive director of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa, asked: 'Why should employers be asked to foot the bill to rescue the UIF?'

Employers in the building industry were also quite badly hit by the recession, he said, adding he doubted whether an increase in contributions would help: 'It's too late now. It is like closing the door after the horses have run away.'

A spokesman for the Natal Furniture Manufacturers' Association said he did not wish to comment until all the members of his association had responded to the questionnaire.

At present the fund receives a total of 0,8 percent of every eligible member's salary. Of this, 0,3 percent is contributed by the employer and 0,5 percent by the employee.

If the employer's contribution were raised to 0,5 percent to bring it in line with the employee contribution, the fund would receive an additional R80 million a year.

UIF benefits procedure explained

301
D-Dschulz
25/6/81

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A contributor's record card is needed for an unemployed worker to receive insurance benefits.

The divisional inspector for the department of manpower utilisation, Mr M. A. du Preez said: "The important thing is that when a worker becomes unemployed, he must apply immediately for benefits."

Upon termination of services, an employee should receive a contributor's record card,(UIF 74), on his last work day.

If problems arise in obtaining the card, the worker should report to the nearest office of the department of manpower.

Mr Du Preez said even without a contributor's record card, application for benefits should be made as soon as possible, but payment would be delayed until the card was produced.

For example, if a worker waits a month after termination of his services before applying for benefits, he would only be eligible for benefits from the date of his application, he said.

With regard to employers, they must register with the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, have a contributor's record card for each employee and make monthly payments to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

When a worker's services terminated, the employer should complete the contributor's record card and give it to the employee on his final work day.

United against soaring costs

C. Press

THE Department of Manpower seems to be heading for a battle with a difference — from unemployed workers.

In a letter to Manpower Minister P du Plessis, the newly-formed Unemployed Workers' Union asks that the weekly benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund be increased "as soon as possible".

Unemployed Workers' Union chairman Joseph Msimang said: "We also ask the Government to include domestic and agricultural workers as employees in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act."

The Durban-based union also plans to write to city councils, boards, town councils and provincial administrations, urging them to freeze all rentals and stop evicting the unemployed.

Long wait for UIF benefits

WHEN I joined the queue of the jobless on May 1 after the South African Associated Newspapers closed down some of its publications, I knew that I was facing gloomy, tough and frustrating times.

With the prospects of getting a job very limited in this field, especially in view of the current economic conditions, I knew there was only one way of keeping my head above the water, at least for six months, despite what my friends would say ... applying for my UIF benefits from the Department of Manpower.

So, armed with my reference book and contributor's card, popularly known as the 'blue card', I set off the following morning to the department's offices in New Canada. I little realised the ordeal that I was soon to go through.

When I stepped into the courtyard, I was immediately engulfed in a sea of people, who were there for the same reason.

I finally found my way to the office where new applications are handled. I was sent from one office to another because of a little technicality in my pass book. After all the forms had been completed, I was told to go to the Commissioner's Office where my application would be finalised.

Threats

Had it not been for a fellow-sufferer who knew all the procedures, I would have gone to the Commissioner's offices in town. The man told me the offices were right there in New Canada.

The hall where all applications are finalised was so jam-packed that there was hardly any room for movement.

Sitting there, in sweltering heat, I heard the clerks teasing people, making funny jokes about them and even threatening them with removal from the queue if they made a noise.

After nearly three hours, I finally reached the counter where a clerk completed my forms. He told me to come back after two weeks.

On my second visit, I expected things to be better. That was not to be.

Although I woke up very early to be among the first in the queue, I found that the hall where I was ushered to was already full.

Payday

This time, however, the queue moved faster, but it was not until two hours had passed that I finally reached the counter.

After checking my documents, the clerk behind the counter handed me a piece of paper written: "Payday — June 7 — 8 am". I heaved a sigh of relief.

"What relief?" This is the first question I asked myself on a chilly morning of June 7 as I stepped into the courtyard that was already swarming with people long before 8 am.

I heard a man saying through a loudhailer: "52, six numbers, 53 six numbers ... Join the queue on my right hand side."

All this sounded like Greek to me. I asked a man who was standing next to me what these numbers were all about.

"Simple", the man told me. "If your reference book number starts with 53 and has six numbers and the man with the loudhailer calls it, just jump in the queue. What's your pass number?", he asked.

I told him it "started with 66 and had seven numbers".

"My friend," he said. "You will be one of the last to join one of these two queues. But don't be dismayed, you will finally get your pay."

He was right. I was to be one of those who brought up the rear.

Queue

More pandemonium followed as the two queues criss-crossed and zig-zagged as they moved forward.

The queue moved very slowly. At one stage I stood on one spot for more than 30 minutes.

As we slowly moved forward, some of the people who were lucky to be in front were moving away from the pay-out point.

I got to speak to a recently made acquaintance who appeared to be one of the lucky people, but found out during the conversation that he was not so lucky.

The man had bought a few beers on credit the previous night with the hope that he would pay for them on "payday".

The poor man had only received 57 cents. It was his sixth and last visit.

Ordeal

"What was that 45 percent of his monthly salary?" That was the third question I asked myself.

I began to have some doubts.

I moved on. Brokenhearted.

By the time I reached the so-called paymaster it was well into the afternoon.

The man before me only received R47, again, supposed to be almost half the amount he was earning at his workplace.

I got my pay which, though not that bad, was nowhere near nearly half of my monthly salary.

I left, swearing that I'd better starve than go through an unnecessary, frustrating ordeal.

GETTING unemployment benefits is a traumatic, if not humiliating experience as SOWETAN reporter, Sy Makaringe, recently found out. Before joining us he worked on Soweto News and was among the journalists retrenched when the paper was closed. He recentlyu went to New Canada for benefits. In this article he recounts his agony at the place.

Post Focus

Unemployed in PE hits 130 000 as grants soar

By CATHY SCHNELL

THE unemployment grants paid out to people in Port Elizabeth has virtually doubled this year — from an average of R1 200 000 a month last year to more than R2-million a month this year.

And these grants are given only to those who register with the Department of Manpower as unemployed — widely accepted as only a small percentage of the actual number of jobless people in Port Elizabeth.

Compared to June last year the number of whites registered as unemployed last month increased by 88%, the Department of Manpower reported.

The most recent figures indicate this steep increase is continuing.

Last month the number of jobless whites increased substantially — to 1 340 from 1 220 in May. And already there have been moves to establish feeding schemes for white children.

However, the unemployment figures for women of all race groups last month dropped — and among black women, nearly halved.

This trend was seen earlier on this year among coloured and African men, with a steep decline in the number registering as jobless. In March this year 6 386 African men registered as unemployed — compared to 8 725 in February.

Official unemployment figures in Port Elizabeth for last month are 130 000. Of these, a total of 110 166 blacks registered as unemployed — 75 166 men and 35 000 women.

According to Mr J C Greyling, the divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower in PE, the "virtual doubling of the unemployment payouts is cause for alarm."

He said only those officially registered as unemployed could get grants for six months. And if they still had not found jobs after six months they could, in special circumstances, apply for the grant to be extended.

Mr Greyling said care was needed in interpreting unemployment statistics. Unrest, people not registering as unemployed and other factors needed to be taken into account.

Official unemployment figures for June showed the number of black women registered as unemployed had virtually halved compared to the month before. The number of white and coloured women registering also dropped substantially.

The number of black women under the age of 21 registered as unemployed dropped fourfold last month.

Over the past year the number of men registering as jobless has been seen as minimal compared to the actual number of people without jobs. This is especially so in the case of African men.

According to a labour expert, the dramatic increase in the number of grants given this year can be largely attributed to the increase in the number of white and coloured men reporting as unemployed.

Even last year it was officially estimated that more than 80 000 people in the Eastern Cape were jobless although leading experts in commerce and labour in the area felt this figure was grossly underestimated.

Earlier this year figures compiled by the Midlands Chamber of Industry showed that unemployment among all races in PE had increased by 88% during the past three years.

Professor Roux van der Merwe, who holds the Volkswagen Chair of Industrial Relations at the University of Port Elizabeth, has estimated the unemployment rate among Africans in the townships of Kwanobuhle and Langa to be about 25% — "the highest in the country".

Port Elizabeth has been particularly hard hit. With industry — especially the motor and component industries — providing work for a large segment of the population, the frequent retrenchments have meant there is no alternative local work available.

Any statistical figure on unemployment, however, will be hopelessly understated.

According to a local labour specialist this was especially so in the cases of unemployed African urban workers who became victims of the influx control laws.

These people feared that once they reported to unemployment offices they would be forced to return to the homelands after a certain period of time if they had not found another job.

Officially they have as little as 72 hours to get back to the homelands if they have lost their jobs.

And as long as these influx control laws remained, the situation would continue, he said.

He said many jobless people simply gave up hope of ever finding work — and did not even bother reporting to unemployment agencies.

Last year the chairman of the Corporation for Economic Development, Dr J Adendorff, stated that the annual increase in new African workseekers would rise from 230 000 to 360 000 by the turn of the century, requiring an estimated six million work opportunities to be created by then — a minimum of 1 300 work opportunities per day.

MANPOWER MIRROR

Long wait in long queue for jobless

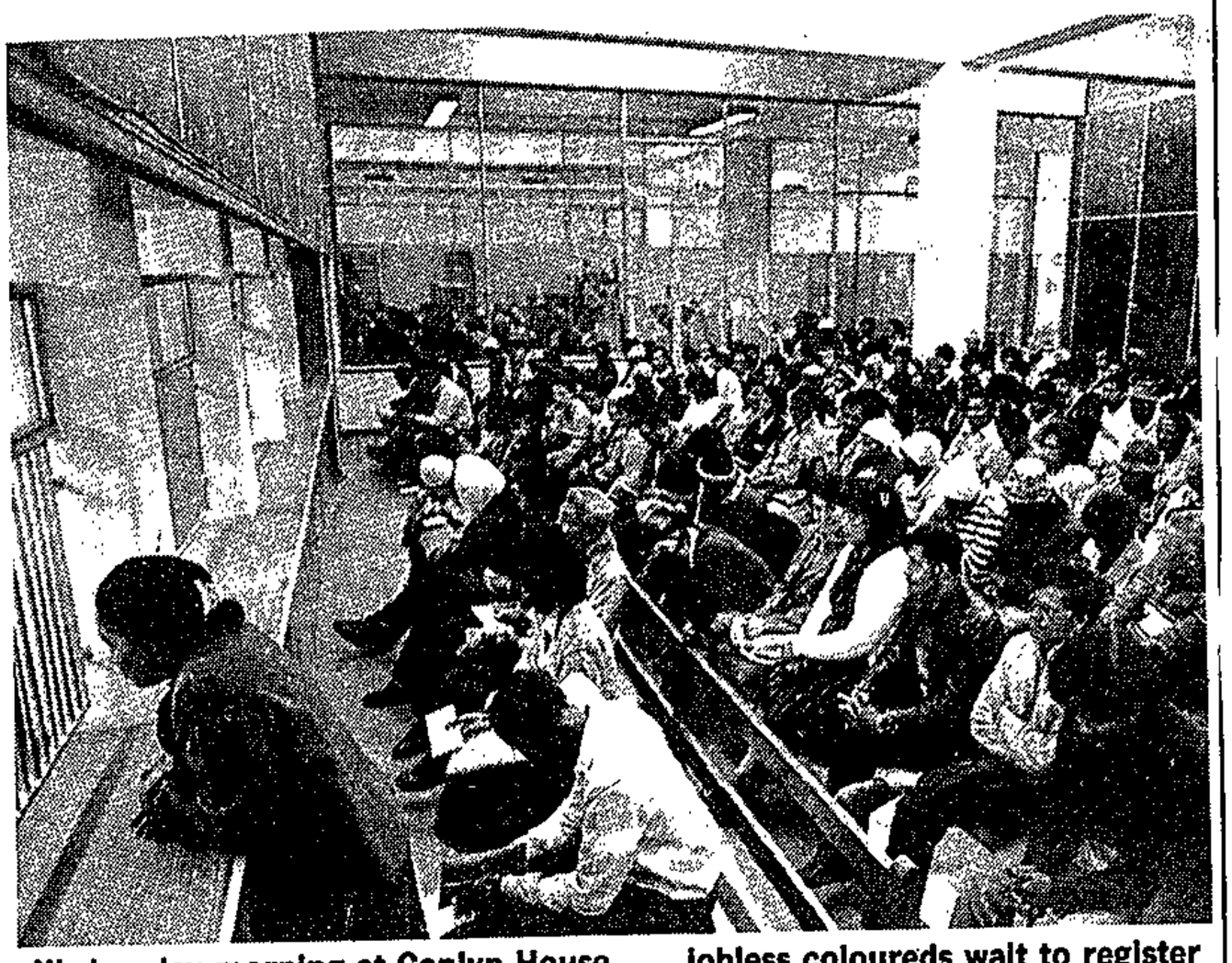
(301) S. Times 4/8/85

A VISIT to Conlyn House in President Street, Johannesburg, is enough to convince one that any job is better than none.

It is where increasing numbers of unemployed of all races register for benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

They clutch the cards which show that they have contributed to the fund and are entitled to claim. Patience is a must for the queue is always long.

It is not as simple as collecting the dole in a welfare state like the United Kingdom. Numerous forms have to be filled in and it takes time before the money starts rolling in.



Wednesday morning at Conlyn House ... jobless coloureds wait to register for unemployment benefits

Dire straits

Although the Department of Manpower says the average wait for a claim is between four and six weeks, many applicants have waited much longer and are in dire financial straits.

The UIF has paid about R40-million on the Witwatersrand alone this year compared with a national payout of R196-million in 1984. With 45 000 new applications a month, the fund is strained.

The Director-General of Manpower, Piet van der Merwe, says the fund could continue paying at the current rate for another two years. It has reserves of about R200-million.

But the UIF system is under review and is likely to be overhauled soon.

The fund is a temporary financial aid for people who have lost earnings through illness, pregnancy or termination of service.

Workers who have paid into the fund and who earn less than R1 800 a month are entitled to benefits of 45% of their normal weekly gross earnings over the last 13 weeks of their employment.

They are likely to be paid for six months, but can reapply if they are still without work.

Here is a case history of a white woman who has applied for UIF benefits:

The company Jane worked for went into liquidation last December. Luckily for her she found another job almost immediately and resumed work early in January.

Redundant

She is married without children, but her husband's salary is not sufficient for her to stay at home or even work part time.

At the end of May she was made redundant and found that there were few openings in her field. She had heard about the UIF and visited Conlyn House to register in the first week of June.

She handed in her blue book with her employment details, filled in various forms, was given a card and told to return on June 21 to "sign".

Then she was told to come back on July 19 to sign again. Her next signing date is August 16.

Not a cent

It is nine weeks since she first visited Conlyn House and she has not received a cent.

Jane is much more fortunate than applicants who do not have a husband to rely on.

But one wonders how much abuse there is of the fund.

This declaration appears on the rear of an applicant's unemployment card: "I declare that I am unemployed and have not been employed since I last signed this card and that I have not received remuneration for any work performed without notifying the claims officer."

There are no exact figures on unemployment in South Africa, but it is certain that most of the jobless are blacks who are not registered and do not receive benefits.

Market Research Africa says more than 100 000 urban whites were unemployed in March this year, but the Department of Manpower has fewer than 30 000 jobless whites on its books.

The Institute for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University says a third of SA's potential workforce is either unemployed, underemployed, working in the informal sector or are subsistence farmers.

Although the Government has committed R100-million to short-term job creation it will have to find a more permanent solution if there is to be work for the 1 500 000 workers who will enter the market between 1986 and 1990.

ARGUS 8/8/85

Special employment projects under way

Political Staff

THE special employment projects announced by the Government yesterday are already under way. Officials said today that the jobless need only apply.

The only requirement for applicants was to be on the register of unemployed.

Whites can approach the Department of Manpower to be put on job lists now being compiled.

Blacks should go to the offices of their nearest Development Boards.

In areas where these authorities have no offices, people of all races should apply to the local magistrate, officials say.

The jobs will pay a minimum of R3 in rural areas and R4 in urban areas. Government officials said private sector and social responsibility programmes were free to pay more.

The Afrikaanse Handelsintituut and other business organisations have welcomed the Government's R600-million initiative.

AHI chief Mr Donald Masson said all aid schemes to for the unemployed should be supported and the AHI would co-operate in launching short-notice projects.

The Trade Union Council of South Africa had reservations about the daily payments.

A statement said: "R4 per working day for just one member of each destitute family in urban areas is unrealistic, especially in the light of this year's spiral of price increases."

But Tucsa did welcome the fact that a means of subsistence would be available to unemployed and desperate workers.

The Small Business Development Corporation, which is to get R75-million of the package, said it would use the money to benefit the whole community.

The corporation's managing director, Dr Ben Vosloo, said: "The proliferation of new small businesses was partly responsible for pulling the United States out of their recent recession.

Recession-hit whites to get special State aid

ARGUS 15/8/85 301

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Whites left without income because of the recession will be able to benefit from a special relief scheme, the Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Dr G de V Morrison, has announced.

The scheme was approved by the white Ministers' Council this week and will come into effect from September 1, once administrative arrangements have been made nationwide.

It will be similar to the aid granted to drought-stricken farmers.

A statement released by Dr Morrison in Pretoria says the Ministers' Council has taken note of the feeding need among some white school pupils and that school feeding schemes are necessarily limited.

Joint income

He says of the new aid plan: "As in the case of any other form of social relief, assessment of the amount of assistance will be determined by the joint income of the family.

"Financial asistance in terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act will for example be taken into account."

Dr Morrison says it is realised that material needs often give rise to emotional crises in family life. People who are in social distress should approach his department's offices or local magistrates for help, his statement says.

Jobless crisis rocks UIF

ARGUS 4/9/85 301

Labour Reporter

AT least 40 000 new applications for help are being received by the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) every month.

The shortfall of payments over income has stretched to R5-million a month as South Africa's unemployment crisis deepens.

The fund has had to sell off assets twice this year to meet payments and the UIF commissioner, Mr Jack Scheepers, says further sales are likely as the fund struggles to meet its commitments.

"But we have at least 14 to 16 months before we are in trouble," he said.

The fund's investments total about R240-million and interest runs at between R22-million and R26-million a year.

Changes

Mr Scheepers said a report on far-reaching changes for the UIF had been completed. Further information had been asked for by the fund's board and actuaries and this was being compiled.

He expected a report on recommended changes to be ready in about three months.

Key proposals were that:

- The fund cover a wider group of employees. An estimated three million agricultural, domestic and public sector workers were excluded.
- Benefits be raised from 45 percent to 60 percent of earnings.
- A subsistence scheme catering for long-term unemployed people be set up.

A UIF sub-committee was set up last year to study possible changes to the fund, many of them recommended by labour organisations, and made a report earlier this year.

Requests for further information arose out of those studies.

Call for fund for workers on short-time

ALAN RUDDOCK

UNEMPLOYMENT benefits should be extended to workers on short-time, say union spokesmen.

They say short-time is a form of unemployment and argue that workers should have access to a fund that would bridge the short-fall in their income.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund applies only to the jobless who are available for and capable of employment.

A spokesman for the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) says Mawu is in favour of a supplementary short-time fund. "This type of fund should be non-contributory and at the employer's expense."

With the decline in consumer demand, short-time has been forced on thousands of workers.

Employers and unions say short-time is preferable to lay-offs.

Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union (Micwu) spokesman Des East says: "We like to spread the burden of the lack of work over as many people as possible. Lay-offs are the last resort. Our union tries to assist members on short-time; we have some funds available, but they cannot last for long."

10 weeks and still waiting for UIF benefits

301

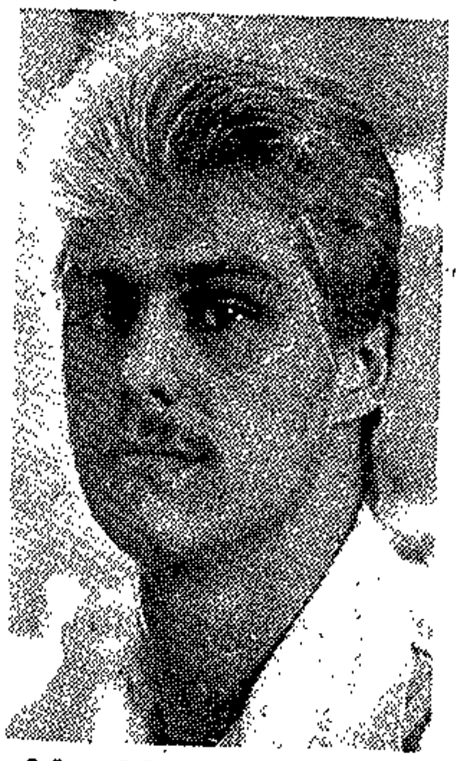
Mercury 16/9/85

Mercury Reporter

OFFICIALS of the Department of Manpower in Durban have promised to investigate a complaint by an unemployed apprentice diesel mechanic who has been waiting more than 10 weeks for unemployment insurance benefits.

Mr Colin MacDonald, 20, of Sherwood, resigned as an apprentice in March to become the maintenance manager of a Drakensberg hotel.

But after leaving his post there 11 weeks ago, Mr MacDonald said he had visited the Department of Manpower Offices in Masonic Grove at least five times to claim benefits from his unemployment insurance payments and had still not received anything.



Mr MacDondald ... still waiting for his unemployment benefits.

Asked about the delay yesterday, Mr J F Verwey, head of unemployment payments at the department's Durban offices, said he did not think 10 weeks was an 'undue' delay, but he promised to deal with the matter personally 'and find out what the problem is'.

'We have about 5 000 people on our files at the moment and there are a lot of things which can delay an application. Many of the applicants come to us without an unemployment card and because they are in a tight spot we do all we can to help them.

'But this is Government money that is being paid out, and unless they give us all the information, we need we cannot help them until all the relevant information is provided,' he said.

Unemployed man has waited 26 weeks

Mercury Reporter

NO SOONER had the Mercury highlighted the case yesterday of a man who had waited 10 weeks for unemployment benefits, than another Durban man told of his 26-week wait.

After the Department of Manpower promised to investigate the case of unemployed apprentice diesel mechanic Mr Colin MacDonald, 20, reported in yesterday's Mercury, a Durban father of five, Mr Ngqokoqo Mpungose, described his so far fruitless trips to the labour division of the Natalia Development Board to claim benefits as a contributor.

'Yes, 26 weeks certainly seems to be an excessive delay,' said Mr J F Verwey, head of unemployment payments at the Department of Manpower's Durban offices, yesterday, promising to probe the matter personally.

Declined

Mr Verwey, asked to elaborate on his remarks that money paid from the unemployment fund was 'government money', said the fund was administered by the Government.

The Government also contributed towards the fund, but he declined to say what percentage this was.

A Department of Manpower spokesman in Pretoria could not be contacted yesterday for comment on how much money the Government did contribute.

Mr Mpungose said since his retrenchment from an air-conditioning service firm in March, friends had been contributing part of their wages every month to feed him and pay his rent.

Since applying for benefits as a contributor on March 27, Mr Mpungose said he had been back to the labour division offices 12 times and still hadn't received anything.

On June 24 an entry was written on his contributor's check card reading: 'File not readily available. To continue signing.'

Unemployment claims up

E-Post 21/09/85

By KIN BENTLEY

AS unemployment in the Eastern Cape escalates, so the number of Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) claims sky-rockets.

According to the divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower, Mr J C Greyling, there has been a large increase in unemployment insurance benefits paid out in the Eastern Cape this year compared with last year.

He said last month about 12 000 people in the Eastern Cape region were paid out a total of R2,8 million in benefits — a "substantial increase" on last August.

These benefits were paid out for earnings lost due to (involuntary) termination of employment, maternity, illness and payments to the dependants of deceased contributors. Many people were unaware of the latter facility, he said.

Commenting on criticism about the handling of applicants at the department's offices in the Eben Donges Building in Port Elizabeth's North End, Mr Greyling said a major problem was the incorrect or incomplete filling in of forms.

One woman, who lost her job this year after working continuously for 14 years, said: "Very few people actually get their money the first time because they fill their forms in incorrectly. Many women have been coming since January and have still got nothing."

People tend to think payments should be automatic because they have made contributions for so long. From a discussion with Mr Greyling, it appears it's not that simple.

Here is a brief look at the system:

The "contributor's record card", which reflects the full particulars of the employee's and employer's contributions, Mr Greyling said, forms the basis of a claim and should be properly completed.

Although a contributor may apply for benefits without the card, payment could not be made until the completed card was presented. It was important to register as unemployed as soon as possible after losing one's job, because the date of application was recorded as the date on which one's period of unemployment began.

"The onus rests on the applicant to apply for benefits."

Mr Greyling said should all forms be correct upon a person registering as unemployed, and if he had signed a declaration that he was capable and available for work but was still unemployed, then the first payment cheque should be available for collection at the point of application the next month on a date of which the applicant would be informed. It could also be posted, he said.

Mr Greyling said the applicant had to have been employed as a contributor or have been in employment for at least 13 weeks during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the date of application.

A UIF brochure says not more than one week's benefits are payable for each four week's employment as a contributor between 1950 and July 1962 and not more than one week's benefits for every six week's employment as a contributor since then.

The benefits may not be paid for more than 26 weeks during any period of 52 consecutive weeks, although applications for an extension may be made.

Benefits payable to contributors are calculated at 45% of his weekly rate of earnings during the last 13 weeks of employment. If the applicant was employed at different rates, the claims officer would decide on a "normal rate of earnings".

Mr Greyling said people earning over R1 800 a month did not pay UIF, but could still claim successfully, provided they had contributed for a certain period before earning over the limit and that they had either been employed as contributors or had been employed for at least 13 weeks during the 52 weeks preceding the date of application.

The brochure says people who leave employment voluntarily or who are fired will not be entitled to benefits for six weeks from the date of application, except if this is deemed "inequitable" by the claims officer.

If a person refuses to accept or apply for suitable work of which he has been notified, or fails to comply with "reasonable" directives of the claims officer on getting work, he forfeits his right to benefits for a period of 13 weeks or shorter, at the officer's discretion.

Mr Greyling stressed that applicants should "regularly sign the register to prove they are unemployed and are capable and available for work".

A date would be communicated to the applicant as to which day they should sign the register.

He said whites, coloureds and Indians should approach the nearest office of the Department of Manpower or Magistrate's office while blacks should make their applications through the labour bureaus of the East Cape Development Board, which acted as an agent for the department.

:ople call 'vision' a 'nightmare'

E-Post 21/09/85

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...p is east of the post ...pposite the Thornhill Primary School, with only a five-metre road separating it from Thornhill village.

The problem of the squatters in the area — recently estimated at more than 90 families — would not be resolved by the creation of the township "but simply stamped with statutory *carte blanche* to do so with increased vigour on a more localised and lawful basis".

The petition says the erection of a coloured township within the borders of an existing white area could serve only to escalate the difficulties already manifest.

It also says the existing farmers provide their own accommodation for their labour force and retain responsibility for them.

"What the location will provide is a lawful haven for all undesirable unemployed coloured persons and existing squatters," says the petition.

The farmers' association had accepted the principle attached to the creation of a local area but had not accepted the outline plan in principle.

It suggested coloured squatters be re-located in the existing township at Loerie, 12 kilometres from Thornhill, where there are services such as a school, clinic, shopping facilities and garage.

"We are going to sit with the problems if a local area is created. The farmers are the backbone of Thornhill which has prime agricultural land.

"PE has plenty of industrial ground and one of the reasons we oppose the scheme is that we cannot be given the assurance that we will not have a squatter problem.

"We don't want a sawmill with its sawdust, smoke and buzzing saws to disturb the peace of the countryside and we don't want further factories with their resultant pollution."

The main points of the memorandum, which forms an appendage to the 12-page petition signed by 65 Thornhill landowners opposed to the creation of a coloured townhip and industrial erven at Thornhill, are:

- The creation of a coloured township at Thornhill is opposed in principle by the farming community of the Thornhill area.
- The existing "Civic Committee" of Thornhill is not qualified to represent the inhabitants of the Thornhill area. It has also refused to respond to communication by the farmers' association to collaborate with it in dealing with the outline plan.
- A coloured township in Thornhill will constitute a source of racial friction, reduction in living standards of the area, create increased squatter problems and reduce the value of property in the area generally and create potential security problems.
- Agriculture in the area stands to be prejudiced generally and the probabilities are that agriculture will be stifled — Thornhill is a valuable agricultural area enjoying a favourable rainfall.
- The Group Areas Act and Community Development Act will in effect, be totally ignored.
- The nearby Loerie coloured township could, with little difficulty, accommodate any coloured community which requires housing. This township is serviced to an advanced degree.

Thornhill people c of industry a 'nig

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

FARMERS from the rustic hamlet of Thornhill, 41 kilometres west of Port Elizabeth, say that a Thornhill sawmiller's "vision" of the village as a hive of industrial activity is their "nightmare".

A delegation of farmers from the Thornhill Farmers' Association this week reacted to a report in Weekend Post last weekend in which a former Mayor of Benoni, Mr Willie Pienaar, who owns a sawmill and pallet factory in Thornhill, said he believed the village was sitting on " a time-bomb" with the explosive elements being unemployment and lack of housing.

The chairman of the Thornhill Farmers' Association, Mr A Kietzman; the secretary, Mr M Lilley, and two members, Mr B Weldrick and Mr M Kingwill, this week made up a deputation to speak to Weekend Post about Thornhill and to explain their views which they claim are shared by the majority of landowners in Thornhill.

A total of 65 families signed a 12-page petition objecting to the creation of industrial erven and a coloured township and the development of Thornhill into a local area.

The delegation said the people of Thornhill had lived in harmony for many years and there were no grounds for saying that the village was sitting on a time-bomb.

In last week's report, Mr Pienaar accused Government departments involved in the proclamation and group areas aspect, of "dragging their feet".

The Thornhill Outline Plan was brought out by the Dias Divisional Council in 1980 making provision for 20 hectares of industrial land and zonings for local authority, business, education, open space, housing, industrial and Government use.

A copy of a letter from the farmers' association dated April 14, 1981, to the Dias Divisional Council asked Dias to keep the association informed of all developments in the planning of Thornhill.

A letter from Dias dated May 26 promised that the outline plan would be amended to include the latest proposals from the farmers' association.

The delegation said that for nearly two years there was silence on the matter and in mid-1983 a letter was written by the farmers' association to Dias inquiring about the latest developments.

On July 7, 1983, the farmers' association received the final plan which was the same as the initial proposed outline plan.

On August 17, 1983, the farmers' association was informed by Dias that the Thornhill Civic Association, (which, according to the farmers, comprised only four members including Mr Willie Pienaar) was considered by Dias as the mouthpiece for Thornhill.

After representations were made the farmers were also allowed to have a say.

A 12-page petition signed by 65 farmers, landowners or residents of the Thornhill area clearly says that "the Thornhill Farmers' Association has at all times ventilated its strong opposition to the creation of the local area, more particularly to the establishment of a coloured township within the parameters of the local area."

The proposed site for the township is east of the post office at Thornhill immediately opposite the Thornhill Primary School, with only from Thornhill village.

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"What the location will undesirable unemployed squatters," says the petit

The farmers' associ attached to the creation accepted the outline plan

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Jane's long wait for unemployment pay

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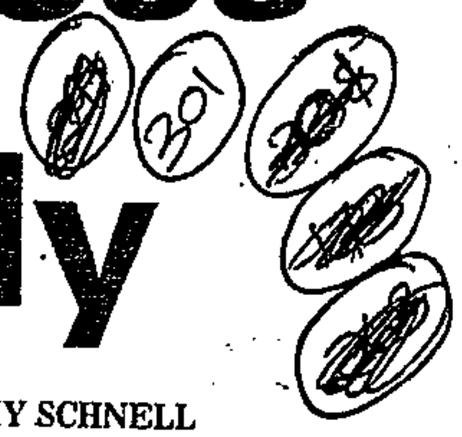
THE Unemployment Insurance Fund is a life-saver for many victims of recession — but payments are sometimes too late to be of much use.

Jane is lucky. Her husband is working and earns enough to keep the two of them in the manner to which they were accustomed when she had a job.

She applied for UIF benefits at the beginning of June and this week signed on for the sixth time at the Department of Manpower in Johannesburg — but she has not yet received a cent.

Apparently, she can expect a cheque next week. Many others could not have waited so long.

Further aid for jobless likely



By CATHY SCHNELL

THE Unemployment Relief Aid scheme would be extended after March if funds were available, because the recession would probably get worse and unemployment higher, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, said today.

If extra money was available during this financial year, the existing scheme would be expanded and additional schemes introduced.

Dr Van der Merwe said the plight of the unemployed was of prime consideration, especially in the areas with the highest unemployment levels, like the Eastern Cape.

He said entrepeneurs should be encouraged as much as possible. All central business disfricts should be opened up. EPOST 27/09/85

The various chambers of commerce should be supported in their move to help maintain employment levels by allowing businessmen experiencing financial difficulties to put staff on short time, rather than retrench them. Even if this meant reduced wages, it was preferable to no wages at all.

Means of alleviating the situation were:

- Trying to maintain existing jobs by putting people on short time if needs be.
- Looking at the creation of more short-term jobs.
- Training unemployed people by giving them short periods of intensive training.

Yesterday Dr Van der Merwe and the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T du Plessis, were in Port Elizabeth for a conference with industrial councils.

Mr Du Plessis said that "robbing and conniving" civil servants were in part responsible for hitches in the Unemployment Insurance Fund benefit payouts.

There was evidence of fraud within and outside the department. However, funds were audited strictly, both internally and externally.

He said the fraud was from both sides. There were cases of employers and former employees tampering with the UIF forms and also cases of staff at the department robbing and conniving.

Unemployment had risen, and consequently more people were making use of the unemployment fund. This meant more administrative strain on the department.

Mr Du Plessis said the department was handling 110 000 payouts a month involving about R30 million. Over the past eight months the department had paid out some R130 million.

The department also faced a shortage of staff and problems with recent computerisation. However, complaints about the fund amounted to less than 1% of claims handled.

Minister slams UIF officials

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — "Robbing and conniving" civil servants were partly responsible for hitches in Unemployment Insurance Fund benefit payouts, the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T du Plessis, said here yesterday.

There was evidence of fraud within and outside the department, he said. Employers and former employees tampered with UIF forms and there were also cases of department staff "robbing and conniving".

However, he stressed that funds were audited strictly.

He also said a massive increase in unemployment had created an administrative strain on the department.

"We are handling 110 000 payouts a month involving some R30-million. In the past eight months the department has paid out R130-million. Last year we paid out a total of R105-million. This extra administrative burden has placed a great strain on the department."

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Cert Tenik 28/9/83

Emergency plan to assist unemployed

381

Staff Reporter

A COMPREHENSIVE emergency plan to assist those who have lost jobs because of the recession has been announced by the Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Representatives, Mr C J April.

According to a statement released by Mr April yesterday, the plan is similar to one that was initiated earlier this year for people in drought-stricken areas.

"As in the case of social relief, determination of the extent of assistance ... will be influenced by the joint income of the family," the statement said.

"Financial benefits in accordance with the Unemployment Insurance Act will, for example, be taken into account."

He noted with gratitude attempts by the community to help, such as in school feeding schemes.

He said all the administrative arrangements had been made and people wanting to be considered for assistance in terms of the scheme should apply at the nearest regional office of the Department of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Representatives.

"In centres where this Department does not have offices, applications for assistance may be made at the office of the local magistrate," the statement said.

UIF contributions may rise

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, announced last night that he was considering increasing the contributions of employers and employees to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to enable the fund to "meet its obligations".

He was replying at the Cape National Party congress to a resolution from the NP's Port Elizabeth North branch requesting that the Government, in the light of increasing unemployment, extend unemployment insurance from six to nine months.

Mr Du Plessis said this could not be done as it had been calculated such a step would cost an additional R30 million.

During August the UIF had paid out R30 million, but it had received only R17 million.

If contributions were not increased, it was calculated that the fund — which had a R130 million current reserve — would be able to last only another seven months.

"That is why I have asked actuaries to investigate the matter," Mr Du Plessis said.

He added that the Government was "thoroughly aware" of the unemployment situation in the Eastern Cape and had in certain cases already arranged with the motor industry that some people be allowed to work alternate weeks.

In this way they would "for at least 45% of the time" earn their full wage.

UIF contributions could be raised to bolster fund

Mercury

2/10/85

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Mercury Reporter

INCREASED contributions, loans or Government aid may have to be considered to strengthen the Unemployment Insurance Fund, the director-general of the Department of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, warned in Durban yesterday.

'At the moment the expenditure far exceeds the income and the fund is going down. We monitor the fund constantly, and if necessary, steps will be taken to strengthen it,' Dr van der Merwe said in an interview.

Two years ago, the fund stood at R270 million. But with growing unemployment, more than R30 million was being paid to contributors every month and the fund now stood at about R130 million, he said.

Although the drop in funds was not unexpected in times of recession, there were three options facing the Government:

One option was to increase contributions. Trade unions had expressed dissatisfaction that employees' contributions were higher than those of employers.

'Many people feel quite stongly that parity should be introduced. One could go even further and increase contributions by both groups.'

A second option was to borrow money to strengthen the fund, and repay loans when conditions improved.

The third option was for the Government to increase contributions to the fund. At the moment, the Government contributed only about R7 000 000 annually to the State-administered fund.

Payments to jobless cause crisis in UIF

STAR

301

3/10/85

By Sheryl Raine

Payments from the Unemployment Insurance Fund to support the alarming number of jobless are exceeding the fund's income by millions of rands each month and an increase in employee and employer contributions to the fund is expected to be announced soon.

Inundated with claims for relief from thousands of unemployed as the country's worst recession drags on, the fund is rapidly running out of money.

This week the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, told a Durban convention of the Institute of Personnel Management that the number of officially registered unemployed had risen by more than 90 percent in the past year and was still increasing at an alarming rate.

Dr van der Merwe said the number of officially registered unemployed rose from 64 226 in August 1984 to 122 518 in August 1985, an increase of 90,7 percent.

According to the latest current population surveys, about 500 000 blacks were unemployed in June 1985 while 85 000 coloured people and 23 000 Indians were unemployed in May 1985.

Dr van der Merwe said there were wide differences of opinion on the true extent of unemployment and stressed that the figures he had given were based on a narrow definition of unemployment and that the real figure was probably much higher.

Urgent steps were needed to preserve existing jobs and to create new permanent jobs, he added.

Income exceeded

Mr Jack Scheepers, commissioner of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, said that, for the first four months of this year, the fund's expenditure exceeded income by about R6,5 million a month.

"By July, expenditure was exceeding income by about R9 million and, by August, expenditure exceeded income by between R14 million and R15 million."

Reserves would keep the fund going at its present pay-out rate for the next seven to 10 months.

"If excess expenditure as high as that recorded for August continues, the fund will last only for the next seven months. If pay-outs drop it will last a little longer," said Mr Scheepers.

No loss of benefits

But, despite the heavy demands being made on the fund he gave his assurance that there was no question of the fund "running dry" or of the unemployed being deprived of benefits.

"Our advisory board is monitoring the situation each week and we will take the necessary steps long before the fund runs dry. We are aware of exactly how much is being paid out each week and what demands will be made on the fund in the short term.

"We are receiving about 40 000 new applications for unemployment benefits from all races every month. For the first eight months of this year the amount paid out in unemployment benefits almost doubled. By the end of August this year we had paid out R130 million in unemployment benefits which do not include illness, death and maternity benefits. For the same period last year we paid out R69 million.

"Increases in employee and employer contributions to the fund are under consideration. At this stage we cannot say by how much these contributions will be increased."

positive action

Unemployment fund crisis may prompt



By Sheryl Raine

STAR (30) 4/10/85

In June this year *The Star* reported that the Unemployment Insurance Fund was not coping with the enormous demands placed upon it by the current recession.

Complaints were pouring in from the greater Witwatersrand region and Natal of long delays — sometimes up to nine months — before unemployment benefits were paid to the jobless.

Unions suggested that apart from administrative problems, applicants' ignorance and incomplete forms, the fund had money troubles. This was denied by the Department of Manpower which said on June 14 that apart from incoming contributions the fund had over R200 million and could continue paying out at its (then) current rate for "more than two years".

Now it appears the unions may have been at least partly right.

The recession has continued to make devastating and escalating inroads into the fund's reserves and expenditure is exceeding income by millions of rands each month. An increase in employers and employees contributions to the fund are on the cards.

BETTER SOCIAL SECURITY

There are many unions and employer bodies who believe these increases are long overdue and to be welcomed when announced. There are hopes that the current crisis will be a constructive one which will focus attention on the need to revamp the entire structure of the fund to provide more adequate social security for a country which is heading for serious and persistent unemployment if current birth and job creation rates are anything to go by.

The socio-political implications of South Africa's rapidly rising unemployment rate have already been investigated.

The Human Sciences Research Council in its investigation into intergroup relations concluded that the conflict-generating effects of unemployment were numerous and serious.

Unemployment, said the HSRC, led to increased disruptions of family life and a perception that nothing could be improved no matter what happened. There was a direct correlation between increased unemployment and the possibility of unrest, increased crime, social demands and the acceptance of violence as the only solution to the problem.

The Department of Manpower has already launched several projects to alleviate unemployment and its Director-General, Dr Piet van der Merwe, is well aware of the need to create employment opportunities in the formal and informal sectors of the economy, as a matter of urgency.

About R31 million was made available this year for training unemployed people. The department has signed 70 agreements with private training organisations to train about 80 000 workseekers by March 1986 in basic skills and development boards will train a further 30 000.

"Excellent progress is being made with this programme and more than 12 000 unemployed persons have already completed their training," Dr Piet van der Merwe told a Durban convention this week.

Large numbers of job seekers had been placed in employment after completing these courses. In some instances the placement rate was as high as 70 percent but on average was about 40 percent.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, told the National Party congress in Port Elizabeth this week that as part of co-ordinated efforts by the government to create jobs, another R500 million would be budgeted for this purpose.

He indicated the UIF fund could be augmented temporarily from that source.

The department is also investigating the validity of regulations concerning industrial council agreements, Wage Board determinations and safety regulations which inhibit the growth potential and employment-creating ability of the economy.

There is a drive to deregulate and free the small business and informal sectors of unnecessary red tape in the hope of creating more jobs and protecting existing ones.

Jobless drain on fund 'alarms'

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Money paid out of the Unemployment Insurance Fund to support alarming numbers of jobless is exceeding the fund's income by millions of rands each month and an increase in contributions to the fund is expected to be announced soon.

Inundated with claims for relief from thousands of unemployed as the country's worst-ever recession drags on, the fund is rapidly running out of money.

"For the first four months of this year the fund's expenditure exceeded income by about R6.5-million a month," said Mr Jack Scheepers, commissioner of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

"By July expenditure was exceeding income by about R9-million and by August expenditure exceeded income by between R14-million and R15-million."

Reserves for seven months

"If excess expenditure as high as that recorded for the month of August continues the fund will last only for the next seven months. If payouts drop it will last a little longer," Mr Scheepers said.

"By the end of August this year we had paid out R130-million in unemployment benefits alone excluding illness, death and maternity benefits. For the same period last year we paid out R69-million.

"Increases in employee and employer contributions to the fund are under consideration."

This week the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, told a Durban convention of the Institute of Personnel Management that the number of officially registered unemployed people had risen by more than 9 percent in the past year.

According to the latest current population surveys about 506 000 blacks were unemployed in June 1985, and 85 000 coloured people and 23 000 Asians were unemployed in May 1985.

Jobless face problems with claiming benefits

Herald 30/
5/10/85

THOUSANDS of unemployed people are losing out on unemployment benefits because many, particularly migrant workers, cannot afford to get to the centres where they have to draw their money, says the Advice Office Forum.

The Forum represents residents' and workers' advice offices in Atlantis, Belhar, Bonteheuwel, the Clothing Workers Union, Crossroads; Elsies River, Kraaifontein, Lavender Hill, Lotus River, Grassy Park, Manenberg and Woodstock.

In a statement released by its publicity secretary, Mr Fahdiel Manuel, the Forum reacted last week to the Minister of Manpower, Mr PT du Plessis's, revelations of "robbing and conniving" in the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The Minister said that there was evidence of fraud inside and outside the department and that "robbing and conniving" civil servants who had tampered with forms were partly responsible for problems in the operation of the fund.

AUDITED

Mr Du Plessis said that the funds were audited strictly and that complaints accounted for less than one percent of all claims handled.

The Advice Office Forum said: "Noting the Minister's statement, we would like to add that the unemployed are experiencing serious problems with signing once a month. They also have to wait for three months or more to get their money from the Fund.

"People have to travel long distances to Cape Town to get their money. Many people are not registering with the UIF because they can't afford to get to town.

"While contract workers work in the Republic of South Africa, they are forced, when unemployed, to collect their UIF money in the homelands. The 10 percent electricity increase, transport and rising food prices are forcing people to go hungry."

CHARTER

The Forum demanded the implementation of the Benefit Charter which was recently launched and endorsed by the Advice Office Forum.

The Charter calls for one fund for all workers in South Africa; more unemployment benefits for a longer period; the right for workers to choose where they want to draw their benefits; another fund for workers who have exhausted their UIF benefits and greater worker control in the Fund.



R500m to aid jobless

CAPE TIMES 8/10/85

301

From CLARE HARPER

JOHANNESBURG. — An amount of R500-million has been allocated by the government for short-term programmes to create employment and provide relief, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, announced yesterday.

It is the biggest relief campaign for the unemployed to be launched in South Africa and will be financed mainly by the surcharge on imports.

Mr Du Plessis said the Department of Manpower has been allocated R50-million for training unemployed people.

R150-million would be additional support for the Unemployment Insurance Fund and projects initiated by the private sector.

The Department of National Health and Population Development had been allocated R20-million for the provision of food and clothing to those hardest hit by the recession.

Mr Du Plessis appealed to the private sector to match this.

The goal was to ensure that some 80 percent of the cost of any project would consist of wages.

Wherever possible, employment would be provided to no more than one breadwinner for each family.

"In urban areas, projects could entail the cleaning of inhabited and uninhabited areas, upgrading, digging trenches for the provision of water and sanitation, and the development of community recreation areas such as sports fields," he said.

He said that although most of the programmes could only be launched in July, training had been provided to more than 12 000 unemployed, while temporary employment given to at least another 60 000 people.

A breakdown of the allocations to various departments is as follows:

- R50-million towards training unemployed.
- R25-million: Projects in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.
- R33-million: Projects in national states.
- R60-million: Local-authority projects.
- R60-million: Projects in black urban areas.
- R70-million: Self-help housing projects and infrastructure.
- R20-million for relief such as food.
- R75-million for helping small businesses.
- R25-million towards development projects.
- R32-million to various minor projects.
- R150-million towards additional support for the UIF and private-sector projects.

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	$327,00
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as it left ... Port Said

Help for the jobless announced

GOVERNMENT is reaching back to the days of the Great Depression in launching a massive programme to provide labour-intensive work and relief.

Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis announced yesterday that government was allocating a further R500m for special programmes, similar to those of the 1930s. to provide employment and relief.

Work would be provided on a temporary basis and would include the repair and maintenance of roads and dams,

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

bush clearance, digging trenches and cleaning canals.

The latest allocation brings government's total contribution for this purpose during the 1985/86 financial year to R600m, following the provision of R100m earlier this year.

Those employed in these temporary jobs will be paid R3 a day in rural areas and R4 a day in urban areas. Employment will be restricted to people not eligible for unemployment benefits and those whose benefits have been exhausted. Wherever possible, employment will be provided to no more than one breadwinner per destitute family, the minister said.

Arrangements for recruitment will be left in the hands of the relevant departments or other organisations, including

● To Page 2

UIF to get R150m

● From page 1

the private sector.

He said government was gravely concerned about the serious unemployment situation in South Africa, and the largest portion of the funds — R150m — was for the Unemployment Insurance Fund and projects initiated by the private sector.

Meetings with employee organisations and organised industry and commerce will be held within the next few days to identify unemployment projects.

The second largest sums to be allocated are R75m to small business concerns through the Small Business Development Corporation and R70m to self-help housing projects and infrastructure.

The Department of Manpower has also allocated R50m for the training of unemployed people as well as R25m to the Department of National Health and Population Development for the provision of relief such as food.

The minister is appealing to private organisations to help with providing food by enlisting public support and contributing on a rand-for-rand basis.

Funds have also been allocated to special projects in self-governing national states, projects by local authorities and projects in black urban areas.

The minister said serious attention would be given to those areas where unemployment was highest such as the Eastern Cape, certain areas of Natal such as KwaZulu, and the Northern Transvaal.

The R500m will be financed mainly by the recently-announced surcharge on imports, and responsibility for allocating the entire R600m will rest with an interdepartmental committee chaired by the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe.

Du Plessis said government would be monitoring the scheme, and the unemployment situation would be watched closely. If necessary, the Cabinet would look at implementing further steps.

South Africa must a look of mistrust menting on statements

01

Car firm agrees on maternity leave and other benefits

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.— The National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) has concluded an agreement with Toyota in Durban enabling workers to take four months maternity leave and receive 70percent of their normal wage.

The union says in its publication, Naawu News, that the agreement is the best negotiated in the country so far and was meant to overcome the inadequate maternity benefits granted through the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

In terms of the agreement, a worker will claim the usual 45 percent from the UIF and 25 percent from the company — enabling her to take home 70 percent of her wage.

If a worker does not qualify for UIF benefits, the company will make up her wage to a maximum of 70 percent.

Another advantage for workers, according to the union, is that they will be able to take a month's extra maternity leave than is required by law. The union argued during negotiations that three months was too short a time to ensure proper child care. It maintained an adequate period would be seven months.

Naawu says it sees the agreement as one more step along the road to adequate child care.

The Toyota agreement also guarantees women workers their jobs back on the same conditions on their return from maternity leave and the company has agreed to try to find an alternative position for any pregnant worker whose job endangers her pregnancy.

A member of the Naawu negotiating team said experience had shown maternity leave was not enough. What was needed was a childcare package which would include maternity and paternity leave as well as some provisions for creche and medical facilities for young children.

The union was working on such a package, which would come up for consideration in the near future.

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UIF contributions to be increased by R155m

PRETORIA. — The diminishing Unemployment Insurance Fund is to be bolstered by R155 million next year as a result of both employer and employee contribution increases announced yesterday.

The increases, announced at a press conference here by the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, will become effective from December 1.

Employees' contributions will be increased by 20 cents per R100 earned and those of employers by 50 cents per R100 per employee, to give a total equal contribution from each of 70 cents per R100.

The increase in employees' contributions, from 4,2 million workers, should raise an extra R48 million, while that from about 130 000 employer organizations should provide an additional R96 million.

Dr van der Merwe said parity in contributions from both sides was being achieved for the first time since the fund's inception.

He also announced it had been decided to increase the earnings ceiling for liability from December 1, bringing in an expected extra R11 million.

Dr van der Merwe said that reports a few weeks ago which claimed the fund was bankrupt were incorrect, as the fund still had about R133 million. This was, however, mostly tied up in government stock investments, and the problem had been one of cash flow.

The fund had in fact declined from some R242 million last year, but it was designed to do so in times of recession and increased unemployment.

Rather than realizing the investments at a loss to obtain the necessary cash for benefit payments, the government had decided to bolster the fund with R75 million from the R600 million economic relief package announced recently, and to increase contributions.

In addition to the R75 million, the government had already voted R7 million for the fund in the current budget.

The fund was presently paying paying out about R34 million every month in benefits to about 110 000 registered unemployed people.

The corresponding monthly payments for last year were only R19 million.

Between 40 000 and 43 000 new applications for unemployment benefits were received by the fund every month. — Sapa

UIF contributions are pushed up

Pretoria Correspondent

Contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund by employers and employees will rise to 0,7 percent from December 1 — and boost the fund by R155 million.

The increase follows the injection of R75 million by the Government as part of its R600 million emergency relief programme for the unemployed.

Announcing the increases yesterday, the director-general of the Department of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, said the fund was not bankrupt, but having cash-flow problems because of the increase in the number of unemployed.

The fund had R133 million to its credit, but the money was tied up in Government stock, and unless the fund was bolstered, assets would have had to be sold at a loss.

NEW APPLICATIONS

He said that 40 000 to 43 000 new applications for UIF benefits were lodged each month and the fund paid out about R34 million a month to 110 000 claimants.

Employers' contributions have been increased from 0,3 percent to 0,7 percent, and employees' contributions from 0,5 percent to 0,7 percent.

The maximum earnings of beneficiaries has been raised to R2 166 a month.

Dr van der Merwe said the fund's position was monitored on a monthly basis by representatives of 2employers and workers.

Notice of the increase and contribution will be published in the Govermnment Gazette on Friday.

He said the UIF must be seen only as short-term relief. "The main task is to find employment for the jobless."

CAPE TIMES 28/10/85 301

Govt ups aid to jobless whites

By BARRY STREEK

THE maximum cash payments for unemployed white people were increased to R164 a month for adults and R49 a month for children at the beginning of October, the Minister of Health Services in the House of Assembly, Dr De Villiers Morrison, said yesterday in a statement issued in Pretoria.

Dr Morrison urged people in material distress to come forward to benefit from the assistance offered.

"The degree of support will be linked to the combined income of a family," Dr Morrison said.

The whites-only scheme for cash payments to the unemployed has been introduced by the House of Assembly's "own affairs" administration and is therefore not available to other races. When the scheme was introduced, it was strongly criticized by a number of groups because it is available only to whites.

Dr Morrison said that since the scheme was implemented on September 1 this year, R111 555 had been paid out to 327 adults and 315 children. Initially the grants were a maximum of R151 for adults and R46 for children, but these had been increased on October 1, he said.

His department had also introduced a social relief scheme to assist people in material distress. During the current financial year, R252 209 had already been spent on this scheme, compared to the R163 376 during the 1984/5 financial year.

A relief scheme to assist farmers in drought-stricken areas was introduced on May 1 this year. Since the implementation of this scheme, R261 891 had been granted in assistance to 419 adults and 386 children.

The increasing prevalence of child abuse and emotional crises within family life were a direct consequence of unemployment and 'current economic circumstances, Dr Morrison said.

"It is a source of grave concern how increasingly prevalent child abuse and emotional crises within family life are becoming," he said.

"Should there be white people in need of such assistance, they are urged to contact the regional offices of the department."

Dr Morrison also said that according to press reports, some welfare organizations were experiencing problems in providing food to whites in financial distress. As his department had a supportive role in the distribution of food, welfare organizations in need of this aid should urgently contact his department.

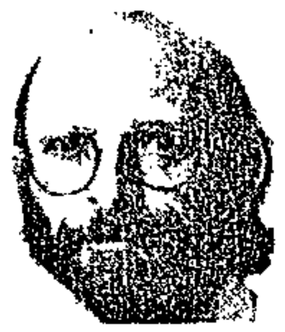
His department had brought out a brochure on these issues because "most families are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet". These brochures could be obtained at local regional offices of his department or at magistrates courts in those centres where there were no offices.

ARGUS 30/10/84 (301)

SPECTRUM ISSUE: Unemployment

UIF an 'inadequate safety net'

Labour Reporter DICK USHER continues his investigation into the plight of the unemployed. Today he evaluates the effectiveness of the Unemployment Insurance Fund



THE Unemployment Insurance Fund, the workers' sole protection against the perils of unemployment, is an extremely inadequate safety net, according to many experts.

Many thousands are excluded from receiving any benefits at all, including domestic and farm workers, and it makes no provision for additional thousands of potential workers who enter the job market each year with thin prospects of finding work.

The benefits paid, 45 percent of previous income, and the period of payments, a maximum of 26 weeks, are regarded as inadequate, especially as the period of unemployment becomes longer.

Critics also point to a wide range of problems with administration of the fund which result in many who are eligible for benefits being refused or not collecting them or having to wait extended periods before they are paid.

The fund is also said to be discriminatory because workers contributed 0,5 percent of their wages while employers contributed only 0,3 percent. The Government's contribution has been fixed at 25 percent of total contributions up to a maximum of R7-million.

Thi situation has now been adjusted, with employer and employee contributions set at 0,7 percent of wages and the allocation of R150-million towards additional support for the UIF and private sector projects.

Historically, the fund's provisions have been manipulated to exclude many black workers and it tends to be regarded as protecting mainly white, skilled workers. Until the current recession, because of their privileged situation, they were usually able to find fresh employment relatively quickly after losing a job.

All these factors are currently under review by a UIF committee set up last year by the board.

A report on far-reaching changes has been completed but further information was required by the fund's board and actuaries and recommendations on changes are expected to be completed only by the end of the year.

Studies indicate that unemployment is of two forms, cyclical and structural.

Cyclical unemployment occurs as a result of downturns in the economy which, as is happening now, throws thousands of workers out of employment.

Structural unemployment is that which will exist regardless of whether the economy is in boom or bust. Some economists argue that structural unemployment is an inevitable adjunct to a capitalist economy so that a "pool" of unemployed workers is available to be absorbed by the job market in boom periods.

They also say that the South African socio-economic system creates unemployment by restricting access of people to jobs, forcing them to stay in rural areas where there are no jobs, and failing to create enough jobs to meet the number of new workseekers, estimated at about 200 000 a year.

Structural unemployment means that people will remain unemployed for long periods and will not benefit in the short term from periods of boom.

The critics want the fund's net to be stretched much wider to include workers who are at present excluded — public service workers, agricultural workers, domestic servants, seasonal workers and workers from independent homelands.

A report to the UIF from the emergent unions recommended that all these people should be covered by the fund, especially as many of them suffer a dual hardship when they lose their jobs — loss of income and loss of accommodation.

It also recommends that the thousands of newcomers to the job market who wish to work but cannot should be covered by a special subsistence scheme until they find employment or are placed in special work schemes for the unemployed. It is understood that the UIF committee is also investigating this possibiity.

(30) FM 1/11/85

INCREASED CONTRIBUTIONS

The badly depleted Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) is to receive a much-needed boost from December 1 as a result of both employer and employee contribution increases.

Employees' contributions will be increased by 20c per R100 earned. This is expected to raise an extra R48m from 4,2 million workers. Employers' contributions per employee are to rise by 50c per R100, which should bring in an extra R96m from about 130 000 employers.

For the first time since the fund's inception there will be parity in contributions from employees and employers. Each will contribute 70 cents per R100. The earnings ceiling for liability is also to be raised from R21 600 to R26 000 per year, providing a further R11m income.

The new rates should bolster the fund by about R155m next year, in addition to R75m allotted by the government. Unemployment benefits paid out have increased to such an extent that expenditure now exceeds revenue. Indeed, the fund's reserves have fallen from some R242m last year to R133m, most of which is tied up in government stock.

The fund is presently paying out about R34m a month to some 110 000 registered unemployed. Last year monthly payments were R19m. Between 40 000-43 000 new applications for unemployment benefits are received each month.

It is expected that a number of amendments will be introduced next year to provide for an increase in the size of the fund's board, on which employer and employee organisations are already represented; inclusion of labour brokers; and powers to borrow from the private sector. This last provision would preclude the fund from having to sell investments at short notice to meet losses.

Fund engineers

(301) S.T. June 3/11/85

Jobless fund on the bones

By Amrit Manga

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund will seek private-sector loans if necessary to cope with increasing demand on its lean reserves.

Demand for benefits forced the fund to realise investments at short notice and at a loss on three occasions this year. How much the fund lost is not known.

Jack Scheepers, commissioner for the fund, says losses were not near the interest of more than R100-million earned on investments in the past five years.

The first lot of investments were sold in 1983. Sales since 1983 amount to about R137-million, of which between R60 and R70-million was realised this year.

The fund has R133-million — well below the R230-million considered to be a safe margin. Most of the money is, however, tied up in Government stock, causing cash-flow problems for the fund.

Pension committee pressing government for UIF changes

(301) Star 12/11/85

By Michael Chester

The Government today came under strong pressure from the chairman of the parliamentary select committee on pensions to make sweeping improvements to the unemployment insurance system.

Mr Kobus Meiring said moves to streamline the system could include:

- An extension of the time limit on the period over which benefits could be drawn by the jobless.
- A more simplified system for claims.
- A speeding-up of all administrative work.

Mr Meiring told a special conference in Johannesburg, called by the Syncom think-tank to examine pension issues, that the role and function of the Unemployment Insurance Fund needed to be re-evaluated.

A major problem, underlined by employers and trade unions alike, was that black workers looked upon their contributions to pension funds as an emergency nest egg to be used if they lost their jobs.

Mr Meiring said if the unemployment insurance fund was improved — especially in the speed of payouts of benefits — everyone was more likely to recognise the proper role of pension funds as a means of long-term saving.

Solutions were vital if the select committee hoped to win acceptance of revived proposals for the launch of a national scheme for compulsory pensions, now regarded as more crucial than ever.

Mr Meiring said the committee was determined to avoid the pitfalls of poor communications that were the primary cause of the rejection of the earlier draft legislation on pensions that was torpedoed in 1980.

Evidence by all interested parties was being heard on pension issues and a series of special meetings were planned with employers and trade unions to ensure universal consensus.

Underlining the urgency of solutions, he said the cost to the State of old-age pensions was set to soar to R7 700 million within the next 15 years.

In a few years, nearly one in every six South Africans would be a pensioner — most with no private pension cover.

FM 15/11/85

ECONOMIC POLICY

Supply-side route

Supply-side economics, the entrepreneur's dream, is now part of Pretoria's official policy, according to President P W Botha. Addressing the Johannesburg Afrikaanse Sakekamer on the issue of privatisation, Botha mentioned three pillars of supply-side economics in one utterance and the fourth later on.

In less turbulent times, his statement would no doubt have attracted a great deal more attention. If Pretoria can stick to its guns on this issue, the economy will be ready for an unprecedented boom when (or if) the political storm blows over.

Supply-side economics is associated with economic revival in the US and was implemented on all fours in Ciskei following the report of the Swart Commission. Botha's words are worth remembering, particularly for those who accuse Pretoria of cant: "Government trusts that its objectives:

☐ Privatisation;

☐ Keeping State spending within acceptable limits; and

☐ Achieving the operation of a smaller, more efficient and well-remunerated public service — will be attained..."

Botha referred to the fourth pillar of supply-side economics later: "Government intends through deregulation to let entrepreneurs act without unnecessary restrictions to increase management efficiency and private initiative."

Supply-side economics has at its core the elimination of economic wastage, placing a premium on the individuality and initiative of the entrepreneur. Its trailblazers are mainly Americans such as economists Irving Kristol and Jude Wanniski and writers such as George Gilder, former economic adviser to US President Ronald Reagan.

Their ideas — and hard-core results from the real world — have now been explicitly accepted by Botha and his economic advisers. Should supply-side economics be implemented in any fashion, even if piecemeal, many South African economists will be disappointed.

For in the current economic morass it has become vogue to call for interventionist measures. Some economists say that free-market policies (supply-side economics is a relation) have not worked in SA and should be abandoned.

The truth is that SA has never been further from free-market policies than now. SA has more than 4 500 statutes; employs over 900 000 in central, provincial and local government; experiences record government spending in real terms; and quasi-Statal ownership of electricity, transport, communications, water-supply, iron and steel production and audio-visual media remains.

It appears that Botha has been told that the writing is on the wall. Although his latest statement on privatisation comes eight months after it was announced as official government policy, and several other statements, he is determined to move ahead.

Hinting at proposals in the next parliamentary sitting, Botha has at least included private sector representatives in a deciding committee to oversee the privatisation issue. The committee includes Cabinet Ministers Eli Louw, economic advisory services and administration; Barend du Plessis, finance; and Dawie de Villiers, trade and industry.

Botha said the decision to appoint the committee was taken at the latest meeting of the National Priorities Committee. But perhaps the keynote of Botha's address is the admission that supply-side economics is now cocooned into Pretoria's economic policy.■

UNEMPLOYMENT AID 301

Problems persist

The increase in contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) has only fuelled already heated criticism of the fund. Both unions and employers are dissatisfied, although for very different reasons.

From December 1, all employees (excluding agricultural and domestic workers) earning less than R26 600 (currently R21 600) will pay an extra 20c per R100 earned. Employers will contribute an additional 50c per R100 for every worker earning less than R26 600. In total, an additional R96m will be paid by employers every year while take-home pay will be R48m less. For the first time, employees and employers will contribute the same amount — 70c per R100.

These increases are in addition to the R75m received by the UIF as an interest-free loan — derived from the R500m unemployment relief programme announced last month and financed by the 10% import surcharge.

General Secretary of the Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) Joe Foster is "bitterly disappointed." He says higher contributions are at the expense of workers whose wages "are already pitifully low" and points out that in other countries social security benefits are based on family size and commitments (costs of rent, school and so on) and are not simply a proportion of the wage.

James Mndaweni, president of the 177 000-member Council of Unions of SA, says the main issue — the causes of unemployment — is not addressed. "This is yet another example of the failure to address the real problems which lie in the inability of government to meet the aspirations of blacks. The shortcomings of the UIF are still ignored — there are delays in payments and the benefit period remains six months." He doubts the unemployed will benefit since there are no improvements.

Not surprisingly, employer groups have rather different views. Most seem to feel that while increases are necessary to ensure the solvency of the fund, they are nevertheless a heavy imposition on the business sector.

Certainly, the fund is under severe strain. According to Manpower Director General Piet van der Merwe, R34m is paid out every month in benefits to some 110 000 people. Monthly income is R19m, a R15m shortfall, met from the R133m currently in reserves (excluding the R75m loan mentioned above). To tighten matters, the UIF is receiving 40 000 new applicants every month.

Assocom economist Bill Lacey sums up employer sentiment: "The increases will ultimately be borne by the whole economy as prices will rise, but the UIF is in desperate need of funds which must come from somewhere."

Joe Annegarn, immediate past-president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, agrees: "There is clearly no option but to increase contributions otherwise the UIF will collapse completely. One must see the long-term effects." He expects rates to be reduced once the UIF is on its feet again.

Roland Freakes, executive director of the Natal Chamber of Industries (NCI), is adamant the new rates "will be brought to account in future wage negotiations and confront a business sector already in the grip of deep recession."

He notes a large portion of the total R219m increase to the UIF will ultimately be met by employers, with no increase in the quality or duration of benefits.

"Most of all," he says, "there is an important lesson to be learned. That is for government to note the seriously expressed and well-based concern about the state of the fund and take immediate steps to rectify it."

Freakes adds that it would have been better if smaller increases in contributions were introduced 12 months ago.

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut asks for patience and notes that it is the best alternative under present circumstances.

Concern has also been expressed over the investment policy of the UIF. The fund has declined from some R242m last year to R133m, most tied up in long-term government stock, earning only around 9% interest.

Says Freakes: "Earlier this year, the NCI identified the need for a proper inquiry into the fund's investment policy and continuous and careful monitoring of its financial position. Our concern has proved justified."

Bobby Godsell, head of industrial relations at Anglo American, also questions the way the UIF is managed and feels the solution is privatisation. "It should no longer be run by government, but by an investment committee comprising trade union, industrial council and employer bodies."

Foster considers this a good idea, but says the unemployed should be government's responsibility, so it should still be represented on such a committee.

Godsell also suggests trade unions and industrial council offices be used as UIF agencies. (Development boards, magistrate's courts and post offices are currently agents for the UIF).

Government contributes only R7m of the fund's annual income, the rest (some R293m last year) comes from employers and employees. ■

Industry urges Govt to chip in more to UIF

Mercury

Mercury Reporter

THE Natal Chamber of Industries has urged the Government to boost its contributions to the struggling Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The Government's contribution since 1977 has been 25 percent of combined employers' and employees' contributions — but with a maximum of R7 000 000, the chamber says in its latest newsletter.

If it were not for the ceiling, the Government's annual contribution would be about R76 million.

'The 25 percent factor in the formula is therefore entirely meaningless and the R7 000 000 is no more than a minute token contribution,' the chamber says.

'There is a very good case for the Government to upgrade — and upgrade substantially — its contribution to the fund.'

Survey

After carrying out a survey, the chamber discovered that 'an overwhelming majority of members' would not oppose an increase in employer's contributions from 0,3 percent to the 0,5 percent which employees paid.

The Government had since increased both employer's and employee's contributions to 0,7 percent.

Chamber members also saw a need for UIF benefits to be improved. At present they were 40 percent of earnings for a maximum of 26 weeks.

The survey also found 'substantial support' for a proposal that employees above the ceiling income level for contributions and benefits should also become contributors with contributions and benefits based on the ceiling level.

Claims can be met without sell-off

Ailing UIF gets shot in the arm

THE threat to the Manpower Department's Unemployment Insurance Fund, drained by rising unemployment in the past 18 months, has been averted.

Unemployment Insurance Commissioner Jack Scheepers said in Pretoria a government allocation of R75m, and an increased monthly income of R12m from higher contributions from employers and employees, meant the fund could cope with claims until the end of 1986 without selling off assets.

Without this massive injection of funds the fund would have run dry within seven months, Scheepers said.

Another R1m a month would come from raising the eligible ceiling for membership of the fund to workers earning up to R26 000 a year.

The previous ceiling was R21 600.

The increased contributions from employers — from 0,3% of salaries to 0,7%, and for employees from 0,5% to 0,7% — came into operation yesterday.

Scheepers said since December 1984 R109m of fund assets had been sold off.

At the end of September assets totalled R133m.

GERALD REILLY

During July he said, expenditure exceeded income by R9m, and in August, September and October by R15m monthly.

He said claims were increasing at a rate of about R41 000 a month.

Director-General of Manpower Dr Piet van der Merwe told the Institute of Personnel Management recently that the number of officially registered unemployed had increased by more than 90% in the previous 12 months.

It was still rising, he said.

The total rose from R64 226 in August last year to R122 518 by August this year.

Director of the Bureau of Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch Professor Attie de Vries said in Johannesburg last week unemployment would continue to increase, even if there was an upturn in the economy next year, because of the capital intensive pattern of development in SA.

"We have painted ourselves into a corner," he said.

R5-m emergency unemployment aid for Atlantis

Tygerberg Bureau

MR Chris April, Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Representatives, today announced a R5-million emergency aid fund to help unemployed people in Atlantis.

Mr April made the announcement in Atlantis when he handed over the first 20 cheques from the fund.

People applying for assistance had to supply written proof of their unemployed status from the Department of Manpower and proof that they had tried to get jobs, he said.

He said: "The existing scheme providing social benefits did not always fill the need,

(Turn to Page 3, col 4)

R5-m aid fund for Atlantis

Continued from Page 1

especially when people are unemployed long-term because of a lack of job opportunities.

"My department has therefore decided to establish a temporary aid fund for such jobless people on a basis different from before."

He emphasised that the aid would only help people provide "household needs" such as food, and pay rent and electricity and water bills.

He announced that a special office had been opened in Atlantis where three social workers would handle applications.

Apt Trials 19/12/85 301

Unemployed: Relief calls total R26,3m

Staff Reporter

APPLICATIONS had been received for unemployment relief programmes totalling R26,3 million, although only R15,06 million had been allocated to the Cape for this purpose, the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Louw said that 11 429 jobless people had already been provided with temporary employment, 2 478 of them from the Eastern Cape "where at present the worst unemployment exists".

A special committee under the chairmanship of the MEC for local government, Mr P J Loubser, had been established to investigate all applications, and 300 projects had already been approved.

● The Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the house of Representatives, Mr Chris April, has handed more than 20 cheques to unemployed breadwinners in crisis-hit town of Atlantis.

In an earlier announcement, he said that an amount of R5 million had been allocated to his department to help unemployed people in the Western Cape.

The department had so far received 205 applications for assistance and a total of R419 311 had already been allocated.

Mr April said in Atlantis on Tuesday that the cheques being handed to breadwinners were only meant for the purchase of household essentials and emergency expenses like rent and electricity bills.

"I can hand these cheques over to you because today our community is represented in the highest chambers of government in the country. You can see today the fruits of co-operation and negotiation," he said.

Late UIF payments explained

(301)

Mercury

D/12/85

Mercury Reporter

COMPLAINTS about late Unemployment Insurance Fund payments have been countered by the Department of Manpower which says that the volume of applications has caused the delay.

Just one of the desperate letters which has reached the Mercury came from a Woodlands housewife who said her invalid husband had been waiting for his unemployment benefit for 10 weeks.

According to a spokesman from the Department of Manpower in Durban, a 10 week wait is not unusual.

'It is often impossible to finalise payments within a month because of the volume of applications we have been receiving,' the spokesman said.

'We pay monthly so if applications come in after pay day then people have to wait another full month or even two months.'

The spokesman said he did not think people 'have grounds for complaints' because they should realise thousands of people were now applying for UIF.

'But we also do realise that without money every day seems to last for ever,' he said.

The letter received by the Mercury says: 'My husband has been ill with bronchial asthma for the past year and in intensive care twice. He has now been unemployed for 10 weeks and has not yet had any employment benefit, despite paying UIF ad infinitum . . .'

'He has to have medication otherwise he will be back in intensive care and now we have no medical aid.

Provision

'We are broke and now we have just received a letter from the estate agent informing us that unless we pay the rent by the 17 December they are going to evict us.'

Meanwhile the spokesman said that the department had made provision for the anticipated increase in applications. In Durban alone 18 more people had been employed by the Department.

'But we have to train them which takes time and causes us to get behind,' said the spokesman.