

Unemployment.

1975 - 1976

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE MAIN COUNTRIES

3/5

Star 21/1/75

	Great Britain	USA	West Germany	France	Belgium	Holland	Italy	Sweden	Japan	Canada
December 1972	744 900	4.11m	290 000	376 000	99 695	133 000	709 000	100 000	640 000	600 000
Number unemployed (not adjusted) % of labour force	3.3	4.7	1.3	1.8	4.4	3.4	3.7 (a)	2.5	1.3	6.7 (b)
December 1973	486 200	4.05m	485 000	460 600	101 865	138 100	586 000	87 000	540 000	512 000
Number %	2.1	4.35	2.2	2.3	4.4	3.4	2.9 (a)	2.2	1.1	5.5
December 1974	621 400	6.1m	945 900	626 000	140 000	189 700	605 000	68 000	740 000	493 000
Number %	2.7 (c)	6.7	4.2	3.0 (c)	5.8	4.6	3.0 (a)	1.7 (c)	1.4 (a)	5.1 (c)

The table shows the number of unemployed and the percentage of the labour force this represents for 10 major industrial countries. Since the statistics are based on national figures arrived at by different methods of computation comparisons between them may be misleading.

Notes:
(a) October.
(b) Fourth quarter average.
(c) November.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

14 February 1975.

Persons registered as unemployed

315

*34. Mr. W. M. SUTTON (for Dr. G. F. Jacobs) asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) How many White, Coloured and Asiatic persons, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area at 31 December 1974;

(2) how many of the total number of unemployed in each race group were registered in the occupational categories (a) administrative and clerical, (b) commercial, (c) skilled trades, (d) services, (e) transport, (f) operatives and semi-skilled work, (g)

unskilled work and (h) other categories.

† The MINISTER OF LABOUR (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

The details are as follows:

(1)	Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
Inspectorate			
Johannesburg	897	267	42
Cape Town	329	786	2
Durban	660	420	1 224
Pretoria	398	44	12
Port Elizabeth	377	555	1
Bloemfontein	155	38	—
East London	131	127	7
Kimberley	109	195	—
George	38	33	—
Windhoek	2	3	—
Total:	3 096	2 468	1 288

(2)	Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
Occupational Categories			
Administrative and clerical	1 405	149	278
Commercial	383	122	104
Skilled trades	221	337	135
Services	175	126	42
Transport	74	132	61
Operatives and semi-skilled work	236	960	476
Unskilled work	383	631	174
Other categories	219	11	18
Total:	3 096	2 468	1 288

HANSARD S. Q. columns. 348.
4 March 1975.

Registration of unemployed Bantu

*13. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the
Minister of Bantu Administration and Development:

Whether consideration has been given to the registration of unemployed Bantu as such; if so, (a) what and (b) with what result; if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU
ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

No, because unemployed Bantu are already required to register as workseekers at labour bureaux in terms of the Bantu Labour Regulations published under Government Notice R.1892 of 1965.

1. 315
~~2. 205~~

HANDS AND 6

Q. column 439

11 March 1975

Closing of textile factories

18. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

Whether any textile factories closed down during (a) 1974 or (b) the first two months of 1975; if so, (i) how many, and (ii) how many workers in each race group were laid off as a result of each closure.

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:

As far as I have been able to ascertain the information requested by the hon. member is as follows:

(a) (i) One.

(ii) Whites—118,
Bantu—1 203.

(b) (i) No.

(ii) Falls away.

Mr. W. V. RAW: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon. the Minister, can he give the House any statistics on the effect of short hours being worked—in other words, statistics on the reduction of working hours during this period?

The MINISTER: No.

Mr. R. J. LORIMER: Mr. Speaker, further arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, does he, in view of the crisis in the textile industry, intend taking further action and, if so, what action?

The MINISTER: Mr. Speaker, I have already held talks with the textile industry. I have also held talks with the cotton farmers and officials of my Department are to hold a meeting with other officials in Pretoria tomorrow.

1. 1977
2. 3/5

Q. 815 - P20.
25 April 1975.

Whites/Coloureds/Asians registered as unemployed

*23. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) How many White, Coloured and Asian persons, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at (a) 31 December 1974, (b) 31 January 1975, (c) 28 February 1975 and (d) 31 March 1975;

(2) how many in each race group were registered in each occupational category in each of these months.

†The MINISTER OF LABOUR (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

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(1) Unemployment:—

		Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
Johannesburg	31 December 1974	897	267	42
	31 January 1975	1 402	383	42
	28 February 1975	1 517	400	41
	31 March 1975	1 353	390	53
Cape Town	31 December 1974	329	786	2
	31 January 1975	418	1 421	4
	28 February 1975	431	1 592	6
	31 March 1975	385	1 620	3
Durban	31 December 1974	660	420	1 224
	31 January 1975	806	467	1 202
	28 February 1975	873	546	1 321
	31 March 1975	876	460	1 509
Pretoria	31 December 1974	398	44	12
	31 January 1975	749	39	11
	28 February 1975	703	48	13
	31 March 1975	649	36	12

		Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
Port Elizabeth	31 December 1974	377	555	1
	31 January 1975	543	1 151	—
	28 February 1975	661	1 311	—
	31 March 1975	634	1 008	5
Bloemfontein	31 December 1974	155	38	—
	31 January 1975	193	44	—
	28 February 1975	224	45	—
	31 March 1975	222	45	—
East London	31 December 1974	131	127	7
	31 January 1975	217	213	11
	28 February 1975	244	170	5
	31 March 1975	205	170	7
Kimberley	31 December 1974	109	195	—
	31 January 1975	76	772	—
	28 February 1975	97	503	—
	31 March 1975	135	528	—
George	31 December 1974	38	33	—
	31 January 1975	50	22	—
	28 February 1975	53	81	—
	31 March 1975	48	92	—

(2) Registrations according to occupational category:—

Whites				
	31 December 1974	31 January 1975	28 February 1975	31 March 1975
A.	128	187	188	158
B.	2 013	2 768	3 105	2 872
C.	552	855	912	894
D.	689	1 110	1 552	1 497
E.	278	378	366	376
F.	129	156	184	154
G.	346	543	590	537
H.	532	834	964	855
I.	190	222	281	289

Coloureds				
	31 December 1974	31 January 1975	28 February 1975	31 March 1975
A.	9	15	22	21
B.	275	654	734	632
C.	182	298	324	293
D.	478	642	922	825
E.	190	494	482	418
F.	237	347	443	415
G.	1 291	2 057	2 209	2 054
H.	1 204	2 865	3 365	2 804
I.	16	40	29	28

Asiatics				
	31 December 1974	31 January 1975	28 February 1975	31 March 1975
A.	22	29	27	37
B.	374	405	492	495
C.	145	139	144	161
D.	182	230	303	354
E.	61	59	63	64
F.	86	110	133	152
G.	574	593	676	706
H.	232	224	253	249
I.	—	—	1	1

- A. Professional and semi-professional.
 B. Administrative and Clerical.
 C. Commerce.
 D. Skilled trades and applications for apprenticeship.
 E. Services.
 F. Transport.
 G. Operatives and semi-skilled workers.
 H. Unskilled workers.
 I. Other.

The figures under (2) include all persons registered during the month, viz. placed, unplaced and otherwise disposed of

HUNDREDS IN TEXTILES AND PAPER LOSE JOBS

Argus
26/4/75

9/3/75
5/3/75
3/5

HUNDREDS of workers in the textile and paper industries have lost their jobs, with Natal worst hit. Textile workers of the Western Cape have been among the casualties.

Huletts Corporation announced yesterday that it would close its R5-million Hulsakane board factory at Amatikulu and this threatens the jobs of 100 men of all races. However, the group will try to place them in other jobs.

On Thursday 260 workers at the Masonite plant at Estcourt were paid off and have little chance of finding alternative employment.

A further 300 workers at Mooi River's textile plant have been laid off and the remaining 938 workers have been put on short time until the market for textiles improves.

In the Cape, 208 workers — 15 percent of the workforce of Pan Knitwear — were retrenched last week because the large amounts of knitted goods imported into the country had severely affected sales by the company.

The company is part of the South African Nylon Spinners group.

Dr R. J. Howe, technical and personal director of the group, said there had been various redundancies within the group since last September.

These had been caused mainly by the large imports of cheap polyester fabrics which were undercutting local products.

At Worcester, Hex River Textiles last week

paid off 100 workers when they reduced their spinning shifts from three to two.

Mr J. Thackray, administrative manager of the plant, said they had been in the doldrums for some 12 months but till last week they had not been forced to retrench staff. 'We did not replace staff as they left but this month we got to the position where we had to lay off workers,' he said.

AFRIKAANSE INSTITUUT VIR RASSI-VERHOUDINGS
POSBUS 97, JOHANNESBURG

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THE BLACK WORKER OF SOUTH AFRICA

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



PRETORIA
1975

GEBRUIK U SWART

Deur WILLIE VAN BRED A

BAIE meer deskundiges wat met die bestuur van die menslike faktor in organisasies behulpsaam kan wees, moet opgelei word en meer aandag moet in die opleiding aan 'n beter begrip van die swart werker gegee word, volgens prof. H. P. Langenhoven, hoof van die Departement Bedryfsielkunde aan die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat.

(1) 170
(2) 315
3. 200

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REG, OF...

RAPPORT 11/5/73

Prof. Langenhoven sê in 'n verslag, wat gebaseer is op 'n ondersoek wat by 144 organisasies landswyd uitgevoer is, dat omdat swart arbeid so 'n groot deel van die arbeidsmag in Suid-Afrika uitmaak, oefen die wyse waarop hulle benut word, 'n belangrike invloed uit op ondernemings se winste en koste-struktuur en ook op die ekonomie van die land as geheel.

Tendense

In hierdie ondersoek het swart werkers 68 p.s. van die totale personeel uitgemaak. Betekenisvolle tendense het egter na vore gekom. Swart werkers het oor die voorafgaande 5-jaartydperk met slegs 4,7 p.s. toegeneem teenoor 'n toename van 12 p.s. by blankes en 36 p.s. by Kleurlinge en Asië. Hierdie tendens mag toegeskryf word aan meganisasie wat veral laer-vlak-arbeid oorbodig maak.

As dit so is, kan daar toenemende werkloosheid by ongeskoolde swart werkers verwag word tensy hulle hul bekwaam vir hoërvlak-werk en toegelaat word om dit te beoefen, of tensy daar in die tuislande 'n heenkome vir hulle gevind word.

Kontrakwerk

Dit blyk ook dat die gebruik van kontrakwerkers in die afgelope vyf jaar betreklik vinnig toegeneem het, nl. met 14,9 p.s. terwyl daar vir dieselfde tydperk na verhouding 'n afname in die indiensneming van ander Bantoes was. Dit beteken dat daar na verhouding meer van trekarbeid gebruik gemaak is.

Die verantwoordelike owerhede behoort van hierdie tendens kennis te neem. Indien hierdie 'n langtermynneiging is, sal daar in die bestuur van swart werkers die nodige aanpassings gemaak moet word. Huisvesting vir en vervoer van die toenemende getal migrasie werkers sal daadwerklik aandag geniet.

Verskuiwing

Daar was ook 'n duidelike verskuiwing in die poste waarin Bantoes benut word. Swart werkers het die vinnigste toegeneem in die hoër vlakke van geskoolde, klerklike, toesighoudende, halfgeskoolde en vakkundige poste. Dit het geskied ten koste van ongeskoolde poste waarin daar nog steeds 69,2 p.s. van hulle

swart werker in toenemende mate in hoërvlak-werk gebruik moet word

Daarvoor sal die werk in baie gevalle gereorganiseer en die poste herontwerp moet word en Swart werkers wat oor die potensiaal beskik, behoorlik gekeur, opgelei en by die organisasies ingeskakel moet word.

Parlement

Die skrywer wys voorts daarop dat personeelbestuursaktiwiteite tans nog in 'n groot mate deur klerklike personeel verrig word. Slegs 16 p.s. van die blankes wat hierdie spesialisie funksie vervul, is gegradueerd. Op hierdie terrein is groot ruimte vir verbetering.

Hierdie ondersoek vorm deel van 'n reeks ondersoeke wat die Afdeling Persoonnavorsing van die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat tans onderneem na verskeie aspekte van die benutting van swart arbeid. Hierdie ondersoek is voorafgegaan deur 'n ondersoek na die funksionering van skakel- en werkekomitees in Suid-Afrika; 'n ondersoek wat wye publisiteit geniet het en ook in die Parlement weerklank gevind het.

Die Afdeling Personeelnavorsing stel beide hierdie verslae aan belangstellers beskikbaar teen 'n bedrag van R6.

SOUTH AFRICA'S comfortable assumption of a vast untapped labour force could be entirely mythical according to Leonard Thorne, director of the Natal Employers' Association.

Mr Thorne makes the point that accurate figures are not available but those that he has been able to find indicate that unemployment among Blacks is extremely low.

"The Minister of Labour, giving recent statistics in Parliament, quoted the economically active portion of the current African population as at December, 1974, as being 6,5 million."

Mr Thorne notes that usually it is assumed that normally active working population totals around one-third of total population.

Jobless

This being the case and the total African population in South Africa taken at 21 million, a small surplus of half a million are unemployed.

"Out of this, not only must we provide the employment necessarily essential to the survival of the individual homelands, whose figures are not recorded in the Republic's statistics so far as I understand, but we must also meet the rising demand of the Chamber of Mines whose foreign workforce seems to be rapidly disappearing."

"Currently of the order of 600 000 employees, the mine workforce is said to be functioning at some 78 percent of capacity. Where are the extra miners to come from?" he questions.

Problem

"If these calculations are correct we have virtually no unemployed pool today, apart from those temporarily thrown out of work through the recessionary situation."

Mr Thorne notes that accurate figures on unemployment of Africans are extremely difficult to obtain.

"Our Department of Labour keeps no statistics of African employed or unemployed. And the Bantu Department, being primarily concerned with administration and education also keeps no figures relating to employment. Also local influx control authorities appear to be

Double digit inflation will boost jobless

Neil Behrman

In the latest annual report of Federale Volksbeleggings, chairman Dr P E Rousseau warns that double figure inflation could increase unemployment in South Africa.

Dr Rousseau reasons that new investment—for example factories—is necessary to generate job opportunities.

But in today's world of double figure inflation, firms find it difficult to obtain finance for investment which in turn creates jobs.

The share market for instance, is no longer an effective source of new capital. Dr Rousseau believes that investors realise that earnings contain an element of "fictitious" profit which is caused by inflation.

Higher dividends and insufficient depreciation erode capital during inflationary conditions. The share capital of a company shrinks even though it appears to grow in money terms.

Under these circumstances, an entrepreneur must borrow to finance his business.

NEW WAYS

This loan capital can adversely affect the capital structure of companies and to make matters worse the long term investor tends to disappear during inflation.

A company which is forced to borrow money on a short term basis could aggravate its financial soundness even further.

Dr Rousseau feels that new ways must be found to increase equity capital of companies. He says that South Africa must find finance to create jobs for a growing population.

If entrepreneurs operate with insufficient profit margins, the general public will experience a dangerous effect of inflation — a shortage of jobs.

● Net asset value of Federale Volksbeleggings rose from 519c to 575c, during the financial year ended December 1974. Net profit rose from R5,8m to R8m, earnings from 35c to 44c a share and dividends from 10,5c to 14c a share.

1-150A
(2) 315
3/ capital

'Whites must make way for Blacks'

STAR 27/5/75

Labour Reporter

The 180 000-strong White Confederation of Labour has accepted the principle that some Whites must make way for Blacks on the labour front in the face of economic realities in South Africa.

"We want Government sponsored facilities for the training and retraining of unskilled or semi-skilled White workers who are displaced by Blacks," Mr Willie Grobler, the confederation's secretary said in Johannesburg today.

Mr Grobler was speaking after the confederation's quarterly executive

Mr Grobler welcomed the news that the Government was considering the establishment of another artisan training centre such as that at Westlake, Cape Town, which provides crash courses for adults.

Mr Grobler said the confederation called for a complete review of price

control. While it was against the principle of complete price control, it felt the present system did not meet the requirements.

"For example, cigars are subject to price control at the moment while essential commodities, such as medicines and some common foods, are open to profiteering," he said.

Blacks threatening White jobs, says union leader

RDM 15/4/75

Staff Reporter

THE POWERFUL Right-wing SA Confederation of Labour fears growing unemployment among unskilled Whites because of the number of Blacks being employed in industry.

The president, Mr A. I. Nieuwoudt, warned yesterday if Black advancement resulted in White unemployment it could constitute a "political powderkeg".

He said there was already unemployment among unskilled Whites and indications were that it would become

more serious.

It appeared one of two things was happening.

"There could be a recession causing slack in the private sector — this is apparently so in the building industry — or employers are replacing White workers with Blacks."

Mr Nieuwoudt said he wanted an assurance from employers that Whites were not being pushed out by Blacks.

This would be a scandal and against Government policy if the object was purely to decrease costs.

Mr Nieuwoudt said it was

necessary to train Black workers, and for good race relations their economic lot should be improved.

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, said Mr Nieuwoudt's fear of substantial White unemployment seemed groundless.

At present there was no significant unemployment

among Whites.

There were, however, a small number of unemployed Whites.

"In all economies there is a small percentage of people who, because of physical or mental disabilities, cannot be usefully employed."

Mr Grobbelaar said the advance of Black workers would obviously necessitate adjustments.

Textiles: 'Many more than 10 000 laid off'^{STAR} 29/5/55

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Many more than 10 000 workers have been laid off as a result of the slump in the textile industry, according to Mr David Aronovsky, chairman of Progress Industries.

Mr Aronovsky said at the firm's annual general meeting that the figure of unemployed in Press reports was "much too low."

But, he said, better times for the industry lay ahead as imported textile stocks were used up and retailers and manufacturers were forced to start buying local textiles.

"We believe the situation will begin to improve

from the last quarter of this year and will pick up substantially towards the middle of next year."

He said that although material costs were starting to firm again as synthetic fibre costs rose, he hoped that the company would be able to hold its retail prices steady for the whole of the year.

W/6 ARGUS Bus Argos 7/6/75

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450 sacked in city ship-repair yard

Financial Staff

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY men have lost their jobs at Globe Engineering, Cape Town's leading ship repairer, because of the downturn in the tanker repair market. About 300 are skilled workers and 150 are semi-skilled labourers.

Mr. H. S. Smith, managing director, said today that the company regretted having to lay off skilled men who would be difficult to find once business picked up again.

Instead of overloading yourself with low-return contracts, it is better to conserve your resources

and be ready for an improvement, he said.

Ship repairers for some time had looked towards the re-opening of the Suez Canal for slacker trade.

But a new condition — a tremendous oil glut — had built up since January, reducing the demand for shipping and causing large

numbers of tankers to be laid up.

Many new ships were going straight from delivery to lay-up berth. It might take three years before over-capacity and demand for oil adjusted themselves.

(315)

BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT

Chill winds blow *F.M. 1/8/75*

There is little doubt that the current economic slowdown has affected Blacks more than Whites. Unemployment among Blacks has been increasing, but since no comprehensive figures are avail-



I wonder if there'll be a job for me tomorrow . . .

Financial Mail August 1 1975

able, no one is able to say by how much.

Actual retrenchment of Black workers has been most severe in the textile and building industries. Prompted initially by the closure of the Benoni Textile Mill in December, the industry has retrenched up to 4 000 Black workers.

There is evidence that in the current cycle the peak in lay-offs was reached in the first quarter of 1975. In the Johannesburg area alone Black unemployment reached something more than 15 000, but this figure has been substantially trimmed since then. Commerce continues to be a strong employer and the public sector — especially Escom and Railways — is currently boosting its Black workforce. The television industry is also taking up much slack among Black work-seekers.

There have been no noticeable cut-backs in the heavy engineering sector and the motor industry has actually been increasing Black employment.

There can be little doubt however that government's official figure of 5,6% Black unemployment — given in October last year by the then Minister of Finance — is now considerably overtaken.

Demonstrable evidence is to be found at almost any Bantu Administration labour bureau.

Crisis hits ship repair industry

Cape Times Correspondent

A CRISIS has hit ship repair companies in Cape Town and most of them have been forced to lay off staff. At least one company is working only eight to nine hours a day, compared with a 24-hour working day in normal times.

The manager of one of the biggest repair companies said yesterday: "The situation is as bad as it could be. We are as low on work as we are ever likely to be."

"We have been hit from two sides — the reopening

of the Suez Canal and the dramatic drop in tanker traffic."

"Sure we are down; but definitely not out. Things can only improve."

Said a spokesman for another large company: "We are keeping our heads above water. There is a definite slack in the amount of repair work and where we normally work a 24-hour day, we have only enough work to keep us going for nine to 10 hours."

"We have not had to lay off any significant number of workers."

Another company said that although there was not a lot of repair work and the situation looked bleak for the immediate future, things were bound to improve.

"All ship-repair companies I know of have been forced to lay off workers. Some are even looking at senior staff members, but we are keeping a nucleus of workmen."

"We are convinced the slack spell is a seasonal thing but the general feeling is that it will never again be as good as it was."

"The reasons for the slack are mainly a general decline in shipping and the reopening of the canal."

"Then, of course, it must be remembered that oil refineries in Europe have cut down considerably on their production, some as much as 30 percent."

"But it is not only the ship-repair industry that has been hit by the slack in shipping. Shipping agents are also having their problems. There seem to be a general drop in shipping."

● In their latest estimates, Lloyds said that about 360 tankers, representing more than 30 million dwt of shipping, had been laid off.

7-3-8

282

18

335

Grappling with an inflationary economy in difficult times

STAR 13/8/75

Question: How severe is the current recession in South Africa?

Answer: The real growth rate of South Africa is expected to be between three and four percent in 1975 compared with seven percent during the past two years. In several European countries, however, the growth rate is either zero or negative.

How much unemployment is there in the country?

The unemployment rate of Whites, Asians and Coloureds is 0.4 percent, but there are no reliable figures for Blacks. It would be useful, however, if we did examine methods to determine the extent of Black unemployment.

During the past few years, Government spending and the money supply increased at a rapid rate. Since these trends are highly inflationary, what policy will be pursued in the next year or two?

Government spending has grown at a slightly higher rate than gross domestic product. It is incorrect to say that an increase in Government spending or the money supply is necessarily inflationary. It depends on whether the economy is running at full capacity or how the spending is financed.

The South African economy is now operating below full capacity, so neither Government spending nor the money supply are having an immediate direct effect on inflation.

But I expect growth to accelerate shortly, so we will certainly have to see that neither Government spending nor the money supply rises rapidly during the next year or two.

What is the extent of public sector participation in the economy?

In 1974, consumption expenditure of the Government amounted to 12.6 percent of gross domestic product, and the gross domestic investment of public authorities to 8.4 percent.

In 1973 the public sector (central Government, provinces, South African Railways, etc.) employed about 12 percent of the economically active popu-

lary and are contributing towards inflation. What steps is the Government planning to reconcile the needs of the producer with that of the consumer?

One of the functions of the agricultural control boards is to achieve greater stability in the farming industry, which is subject to great fluctuations because of the weather and other vicissitudes.

In 1974 agricultural pro-

ducing — will be introduced in some form or other?

Indexing is only a palliative and does not go to the root of inflation. I would not like to see it introduced generally.

If a high inflation rate were to continue for some time, we might have to consider some limited form of indexing. But at this stage I would be very cautious in applying such a policy.

Could not the Government introduce savings

What are the prospects for gold?

The gold price has stood up very well in the face of Russian sales and the United States auction. Once the Russian sales are out of the way, I would expect the market to improve.

I doubt whether there will be any agreement on gold at the forthcoming IMF meetings, but I do not think that this will have an adverse effect.

What are the prospects for South Africa's balance



In the midst of a deep world recession, which is still encountering inflation, South Africa's economy continues to be strong.

But the country is not without problems. The most notable worry is an inflation rate of 14 percent, which is higher than most European countries and the United States.

South Africa's new Minister of Finance, SENATOR OWEN HORWOOD, entered office in an awkward period.

Interviewed by Neil Behrmann at the Union Buildings in Pretoria, he answers questions frankly.

ducers' prices rose by 11.4 percent, which is less than the consumer price index. The Government assists both producer and consumer by subsidising basic foodstuffs. The total amount budgeted for this purpose is R139m.

Will there be firmer action on inflation during the next 12 months?

There are signs that the rate of inflation is decreasing. But the position is not satisfactory and the Government is determined to take firm action. The latest Reserve Bank moves to control credit is one of these measures.

Others include efforts to improve productivity and persuasion to restrain increases in prices and wages.

If the Government finds it difficult to combat inflation because of

schemes linked to a cost-of-living index? These bonds would offset the erosion of savings, especially for the "little man."

Cost of living bonds are constantly under review, but no decision has yet been taken.

Inflation also creates inequities in the tax system. More and more money flows to the Treasury as wages and salaries are adjusted to meet inflation. Is it possible that South Africa will follow Canada and index taxation?

It is, of course, true that a progressive income tax produces a more than proportional increase of revenue during inflation. Other taxes — for example, customs and excise duties — show an opposite tendency, but I have not heard any suggestions

of payments.

The situation should improve because of a decline in imports and an increase in exports as overseas economies recover next year.

An increase in the gold price is also likely to assist the balance of payments.

Has capital inflow to South Africa been retarded by current events in Southern Africa? If detente is a success how do you envisage a change to the situation?

Although there is much appreciation abroad for South Africa's policy of detente, current events in other parts of Southern Africa are causing some hesitation among investors in respect of investment in South Africa. Much foreign investment, however, is still coming in.

Warning on job

MERCURY 28/8/75

Mercury
Correspondent

shortage in homelands

PRETORIA — The swift increase in the African population has highlighted the desperate need for a speed-up in investment and in the creation of new jobs in the homelands.

A survey made by the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa estimates that from 1970 to 1974 Africans in the nine homelands increased by 1 026 000 to 8 634 000, and in the White areas by 781 000 to 9 127 000.

In contrast, the White population rose by only

350 000 to 4 183 000 in the same period.

The managing director of the Bantu Investment Corporation Dr. J. Adendorff, said in Pretoria yesterday that in the five years only 25 000 new jobs had been created in the homelands.

This included the Transkei, but did not take into account border area development.

"It is quite obvious, from the figures that

unless there is a spectacular speed-up in industrial development in the homelands we are to be landed with a serious unemployment problem."

Dr. Adendorff said another related problem would be the spilling over of workless homelands Africans into urban areas.

The corporation had often emphasised the necessity for creating jobs in the homelands "but not enough industrialists seem to be interested in making use of the valuable tax and other concessions offered."

He warned that unemployment could escalate dramatically unless development capital was channelled into the homelands.

(2) 3/5

Dunlop company sacks 86 workers

Financial Reporter

A LEADING producer of foam rubber products, Dunlopillo, is retrenching 86 workers at its Port Elizabeth factory.

The total work force at the factory is 308, and the managing director of Dunlop South Africa, the holding company, Mr H. Archibald, said the cutback was necessary because the company was discarding its unprofitable lines.

In future Dunlopillo would concentrate on the production and supply of car seats and mattresses.

He said Dunlop would try to help all retrenched workers to find employment, either with Dunlop, or elsewhere.

① 315
② 196

(3/5)

Employ cripples — social workers

Dispatch 11/9/75

170
2) 315
3) 283

EAST LONDON — Are the physically disabled incapable of work?

No, says Mrs M. Buchalter a social worker who is also the employment officer for the East London and Border Society for the Care of cripples.

"There are a large number of potentially employable people in East London and surrounding areas who are without jobs because employers feel that they will prove unreliable because of their physical disablements," she said.

This unwillingness to employ disabled people combined with the shortage of suitable jobs is proving to be a serious hindrance to the society's rehabilitation programme.

"There are some firms however which have been particularly co-operative in providing employment for disabled people.

"The finding of suitable employment virtually completes our rehabilitation programme and though we have made appeals to businessmen and employers to notify us if they have suitable vacancies, we have received a limited response," said Mrs Buchalter.

Commenting on a complaint by the Chamber of Commerce to the city council about the number of beggars sitting outside city shops, Mrs Buchalter said: "surely the situation would be alleviated if the Chamber of Commerce made some openings for disabled people."

"There's no sheltered employment for disabled Coloured or African people in East London and many beggars are not willing to accept offers of employment when made," she said.

She plans to hold a week-long publicity drive called "Hire the Handicapped week" in which she hopes to make the public aware of the need to employ handicapped people.

"There is a publicity drive of this nature annually in America," she said.

The president of the Cripple Care Society, Mrs M. S. Fuller said physically handicapped people tended to be more reliable as employees than the unhandicapped.

"They are aware how difficult it is for someone in their position to get a job and are therefore highly motivated to succeed at their work," she said.

Mrs Buchalter said the society had recently been asked to provide 12 handicapped people for employment at a local firm and that all of them were proving satisfactory as the factory was quite accessible to them.

"The other side of the coin is the recent case of a man who lost his job because of his inability to get into office buildings when sent out as a messenger," she said. — DDR.

Job fears hit clothing workers

5-TAR 12/9/75

Labour Reporter

Fears of unemployment among Soweto clothing workers have been raised by indications that the Government intends to crack down hard on employers who have exceeded their 1968 labour quota.

Yesterday The Star reported that at least a thousand illegal foreign Blacks in the Johannesburg area are to be repatriated.

Their employers had sought to legalise their position at the urging of the Government.

Today a reliable source in the clothing industry disclosed that the Government also plans drastic action to enforce the Physical Planning and Utilisation of Resources Act in the Transvaal clothing industry.

TEETH

The Act was intended to hold the Black labour force in White urban areas at its 1968 level.

But it lacked teeth. And many employers have exceeded their level.

This year the Act was amended to provide enforcement measures.

The reliable source

said: "Informal comment from the Department of Planning has indicated that the Transvaal clothing industry will be among the first industries to be investigated."

"The tendency among employers to bring the work force down to the 1968 level will be to fire less competent workers, not unregistered ones."

11 315
2 184
3 37
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Coloured *Mercury 26/9/75* job shortage

Coloured Affairs
Reporter

MORE young Coloureds are coming forward with complaints that they cannot find employment and an urgent meeting has been called in Durban for this weekend to discuss their plight.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr. Colman Lucas, the blind man who is trying to find jobs for more than 30 young Coloureds, some of them who have been searching for employment for more than a year.

"The situation is serious," Mr. Coleman said, "and unless we can do something concrete about these young people, who are already very frustrated, we would have no alternative but to call on the Coloured Representative Council to ask the Minister of Labour or Coloured Affairs, to look into the matter."

Mr. Lucas said he has invited a prominent MP and a councillor to the meeting as well as other prominent Coloured leaders. He declined to name them at this stage.

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Help plan for school-leavers

Mercury 23/9/75

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Political Reporter

THE DEPARTMENT of Labour will soon appoint an Indian vocational guidance officer to help Coloured and Indian school leavers get jobs, Berea's MP, Mr. Lawrence Wood, said yesterday.

7 He made the announcement after speaking to a senior department official as the result of a report in the Mercury last week about 12 Coloured girls who said they were "close to panic" because they could not find suitable jobs.

The girls, who all live in Mr. Wood's constituency, suspected they were being refused jobs because of their colour. Four others claimed they were being paid "starvation wages" of between R80 and R120 a month by Durban department stores.

Yesterday Mr. Wood said: "They are protected by salary scales for the commercial and distributive trade laid down in the Government Gazette.

"If it can be established that they are being paid less than the minimum laid down for their qualification, experience and terms of service then I suggest they notify the Department of Labour, which will investigate."

The department official had assured him that a claim by a Mr. Colman Lucas that there were "hundreds" of Coloured school-leavers "floating around without jobs" was unfounded. It was "not substantiated by the department's records," Mr. Wood said.

The official asked the girls having difficulty getting suitable work to get in touch with the department at 28 Badger Lane.

rate being pursued in principle by the authorities is mainly aimed at creating maximum job opportunities for Blacks.

This was clearly spelt out in the official Economic Development Programme released in March.

The document says that at a 6.4 per cent average annual growth rate between 1974 and 1979, it is hoped to cut Black unemployment from 366 000 (5.6 per cent of the economically active Blacks) in 1973 to 314 000 (4.1 per cent) by 1979. Most of the unemployed are in the homelands.

However, the validity of two major assumptions seriously requires closer scrutiny.

● Is a high economic growth rate the ideal generator of

jobs for Blacks in the long run?

● Is there really a critical Black unemployment problem?

Referring to the first question, many leading economists are at odds with the approach by the authorities. In particular, Professor Ludwig Lachmann, former head of the Department of Economics at Wits University, says if the authorities wish to keep Black unemployment at low levels by using inflationary

means (such as a high growth rate), they will defeat their own means.

Senbank's economist, Mr Adam Jacobs, agrees. He says the South African economy just can't take the strain of 6.4 per cent growth at this stage. Critical capital, management, skilled labour and transport bottlenecks will arise.

Dr Frans Cronjé, Chairman of S.A. Breweries and of Nedsual, reflects just how impossible the challenge is:

LEON K

"At the moment there are only 180 000 skilled workers in all the Nonwhite groups. Yet over the next five to ten years the country will need an additional 2 million skilled Nonwhites if it is to grow at an annual rate of 6.4 per cent or more."

Dr Johan Cloete, Barclays Bank's Chief Economist, argues that increased investment per se, which is a requisite for growth, does not necessarily lead to a large

High growth will not ease surplus

From page 3

are those in the EDP — 366 000 in 1973.

Professor Jan Lange, the prominent Free State economist, estimates that Black unemployment is increasing at a rate of 100 000 a year. However, he has no idea of what the cumulative figure is.

Professor Lange says if it is assumed that about 1 per cent of the Black population enters the labour market annually, 69 000 jobs have to be found in the homelands and 75 000 outside.

However, only about 40 000 new jobs are created in the White private sector each year, while fewer than 80 000 industrial jobs have been created in the homelands in the entire period since 1960.

On the basis of the above figures, it would seem that the overall situation is most unhealthy. However, this is a misleading assumption. Consider these factors:

Firstly, every Black adult male South African in sound health has the right to work on our mines (he has a priority right to a job over any foreigner).

Demand for Black labour on our mines at present is 450 000, yet the actual complement is only 74 per cent of this. Moreover, workers from within the country's borders now account for only 30 per cent of the total mine labour force.

Many local Black unemployed (and those not econo-

for healthy adult males there to leave agricultural production to women and children.

Thirdly, there should be only negligible unemployment in the White metropolitan areas, as in terms of influx control regulations, if a Black cannot find employment in a given White area, he is obliged to return to his homeland.

And fourthly, Blacks are rapidly entering areas of employment that were previously the preserve of Whites. Conditions today are geared to encourage, not discourage, this.

Having said all this, it could be argued that the authorities should scale down general growth targets (to make them less inflationary) and instead concentrate on carefully defined areas of action. Here are four leads:

● Step up the family planning campaign. Mr Jacobs says that it's not the present unemployment situation that is potentially explosive, but the future situation. And we can't pursue a high growth rate for all time to keep up with a high population growth. The present South African annual population growth rate of 2.7 per cent is 35 per cent higher than the world average.

● Dr Cloete maintains that if the mines continue to improve their wages and working conditions (which they can well afford to do), this will have a positive effect. He says that in the past, the mines were not competitive

intensive than manufacture and there is a cash market for agricultural commodities anywhere in the world. Manufactured goods generally face stiff competition.

● Professor Lange disagrees with Dr Cloete's line of emphasis. He maintains that greater attention should be given to the development of manufacture in the decentralised areas.

However, at this stage such differences of opinion are really insignificant. What is important is the consensus that development must be stepped up at all costs in the backward areas.

In a nutshell, Pretoria would be well advised seriously to rethink its economic priorities.

Many in car industry may lose jobs

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — As many as 4 000 employees of the South African motor industry may lose their jobs within the next few months as companies take steps to counter the effects of lower sales.

Motor industry executives are now planning for lower volumes for 1976 with some estimates of total new car sales down from 235 000 to fewer than 200 000. What this means is that they will need smaller staffs to build fewer cars.

Worried industry spokesmen have also pointed out that if the Government does not take drastic steps to obviate increasing cost pressures the price of new cars could jump by as much as 20 percent by June next year.

And they point out that with the accelerated effect of television the motor industry now has strong competition for the consumer's rand.

BODY BLOW

The industry men say that devaluation was a body blow and that when you put this and other cost factors into a hat you get the shock of your life when you see what comes out.

The lay-offs will have a ripple effect in that the component industry will also suffer from a slackening demand. Senior motor men estimate that about 2 500 people directly employed by manufacturing plants plus about 1 500 from the component industry could lose their jobs.

TRUCK MARKET

The new truck market will also be hit. Before devaluation it was estimated at 130 000 for 1976. Now industry men believe it may drop to as low as 109 000.

One manufacturer has already taken steps to counter the effects of a depressed market. It is expected that the manufacturing plant shut-down period will be extended while the daily number of vehicles built in the plant will be reduced. About 10 men are needed to build each unit.

The motor industry is hoping that the Government will take urgent action to assist it. If the sales tax was reduced and if the local content programme was abandoned, say the majority of industry executives, the cost of selling cars would be far less.

2/9/75
Argus
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200 car workers to lose jobs

3/10/75
The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Motors Assemblies Ltd plant at Prospecton, near Durban, the biggest vehicle assembler in South Africa, is to retrench 200 workers, five percent of its work force, a spokesman announced here.

The retrenchments come as a result of the economic climate and a forecast slump in the vehicle market expected in the wake of the 18 percent devaluation of the rand.

Mr Bob Devlin, industrial relations manager for Motor Assemblies, gave no date for the start of laying-off.

Mr Devlin said that devaluation was expected to have a serious effect on car sales in the first half of 1976.

There will have to be staff adjustments, he said.

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(2) 315

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Tile company in Pretoria lays off 95 workers

RDM
4/10/75

Labour Correspondent
A PRETORIA tile company has retrenched 95 workers because of depressed conditions in the building industry and some tile and sanitaryware companies are not replacing staff members that leave.

The managing director of Johnson Tiles, Mr F. van Niekerk, confirmed yesterday that 70 African and 25 White workers had been laid off. This was 10 per cent of the total work force.

"We have not laid them off all at the same time and we are trying to place the African contract workers with other industries in the area."

He said he did not expect any improvement un-

til after the first quarter in 1976. "We were hoping that normal resignations would cater for the drop in production, but people seem to be holding on to their jobs."

Mr Stephen Ferreira, managing director of Vaal Potteries, said 200 men in his company's Meyerton plant and 100 in East London had been laid off in October last year. No retrenchments were expected.

Mr R. J. B. Bradley, financial director of Shanks, at Elandsfontein, said his company was not recruiting new staff when people resigned, and was not contemplating laying off staff. "We are still trying to rehire trained

people," he said.

Indications are that many industrial sectors will follow this pattern in the coming months waiting to see how inflation, and devaluation will affect them. This is bound to cause unemployment, particularly of contract workers.

① 192

② 315

(315)

CAMP DEATH OUTRAGE

Cadet's body found in ceiling

By Rashid Seria

A TOP-LEVEL investigation is to be held into the death of an 18-year-old Coloured cadet, Mr Theodor Bergh, whose half-decayed body was found in the ceiling of the Faure Training Centre for Coloured Cadets.

The investigation — ordered by the Coloured Representative Council Executive which has the ultimate say over the camp — followed an outcry by CRC man Mr Willie Meyer over the 'disquieting and mysterious'

death which has left the boy's parents shocked and stunned and threatens to cause another blow-up over the camp.

The investigation is to be carried out by top officials of the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

The boy's parents, Mr and Mrs A. Bergh of Bishop Lavis, said this week they were told by the camp authorities that their son was found dead in the ceiling of the camp's barracks last Saturday after having been missing for over two weeks.

He was in a crouched position on his knees with a belt around his neck. The parents, said they had not been informed by the camp authorities that

their son had gone missing and only heard last Saturday when officials of the camp came to inform them about the death. They had last seen their son before his disappearance on September 12.

He was unhappy and cried because he did not want to return to the camp. He thought he was going to join the army when he enrolled at the camp on September 3.

Mrs Bergh said she had received a letter from her son on September 15 in which he said he wanted to speak to her privately and said she should come and see him at the camp — but to bring the priest with her.

Before she had made up her mind to go, she received the news of his death and would now never know what he wanted to discuss with her.

Mr Norman Middleton, the CRC member responsible for social welfare and under whose portfolio the camp falls, confirmed this week that an investigation had been ordered into the death and said: 'We are very disturbed over what has happened.'

Mr Willie Meyer, the CRC representative for the area in which the family stays, said he wanted to know why the parents were not informed and why it took so long for the body to be found.

A spokesman at the cadet camp, Mr C. Holm, was reluctant to comment on the matter this week.

He said a departmental investigation was being held and he was not in a position to give any information. He said the cause of death had not yet been ascertained.

He could not confirm or deny whether the body was found in the ceiling of the barracks.

The cadet camp, established in 1968 to give disciplinary training to unemployed Coloured youths, has been continually attacked over the past five years by a large section of the Coloured community, including the Labour Party.

Many boys have absconded from the camp and the response to registration has been very poor, and led to the introduction in the CRC in 1972 of the controversial Bill aimed at tightening registration.

The Bill was shelved after a bitter attack from the Labour Party.

(3/15)

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CAR BOSSES

JRN

LAY-OFFS

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Weekend Argus Bureau 4/10/75

PORT ELIZABETH.—The big three Eastern Cape motor assembly plants do not foresee any retrenchment of staff as a result of production cut-backs in the face of devaluation.

Spokesmen for the three companies said today gloomy predictions of heavy production cuts following devaluation were unwarranted.

They were asked to comment on views expressed this week by Mr Colin Adcock, managing director of Toyota. Mr Adcock said he expected a cut-back of 20 percent on this year's projected output of 235 000 vehicles. He also predicted that 4 000 motor workers would lose their jobs.

The predictions have upset Motortown because they were made by only one manufacturer.

The majority of Eastern Cape workers of all races are employed by the motor industry.

UNCHANGED

Mr Noel Phillips, managing director of Volkswagen in Uitenhage, said today his company's schedule production would go ahead unchanged.

It was difficult to predict what would happen next year but he expected the company to cope with any fluctuations in production without having to lay off staff.

The director of personnel at General Motors South Africa Mr R. J. Ironsides said that although South Africa's economy was somewhat subdued his company believed this would be merely short-term.

'Towards the middle of next year we will see a resurgence of business activity.' He believed next year's sales would be as high as this year's.

CLOUDED

Mr John Roberts, Ford South Africa's public affairs manager, said there was nothing to substantiate Mr Adcock's views.

The medium and long-range prospects were clouded.

'Ford expects the market will be down five to 10 percent next year compared with 1975 levels.'

'We do not expect that this will materially affect our employment situation but should this become necessary we will let normal attrition solve the situation,' he added.

BODY SET UP TO PROBE WORK LACK

Natal Mercury
6/10/75

Coloured Affairs Reporter

① 170
② 315

A COMMITTEE to investigate job discrimination and lack of employment opportunities for young Coloureds in Durban was set up yesterday at a meeting in Sparks Estate in which a number of civic leaders met to discuss the problem of growing Coloured unemployment.

Councillor Carl Haupt, chairman of the newly formed statutory body, the Public Relations Committee, was invited to the meeting as a guest speaker.

The Coloured committee, called the Durban Coloured Employment Vigilance Committee, will gather statistics of Coloured unemployment and investigate job discrimination being practiced by commerce, industry, banks, building societies, airline and shipping companies and other businesses, against Coloureds.

Both White and Indian firms that discriminate in jobs or underpay Coloured employees would become targets of investigation.

The results of the investigations would be passed on to the Press and the Public Relations Committee.

Members serving on the Durban Coloured Employment Vigilance Committee are Mr. Trevor Potgieter (chairman) from the Coloured Local Affairs Committee (LAC) on the Durban City Council, Mrs. Kay Stafford (vice-chairman), Mrs. Daphne Johnson (secretary), Miss Wendy Clark and Mr. Colman Lucas (assistant secretaries), Mrs. Rae De Goo and Miss Eve Alexander.

Committee members elected in their absence to serve the Wentworth area are Mr. Charles Tiffin who is also on the Public Relations Committee, Sister Theresa from the Holy Family Convent, Mrs. Lillian Cowley and Mrs. Gertrude Stock who are both on the LAC. Further members to serve Sparks Estate and the Greenwood Park-Red Hill area will be co-opted this

would
week.
After a number of young Coloureds told the meeting about their difficulty in finding jobs as a result of job and wage discrimination, Mr. Haupt asked the vigilance committee to "get the facts and figures about this as soon as possible."

Close death camp, says Labour man

Cape Times 6/10/85

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THE DEATH of Theodore Bergh, a cadet at the Coloured cadet camp at Faure, is being investigated and may lead to renewed attempts by the Labour Party executive of the CRC to have the camp and the whole system of "calling up won't-works" abolished.

The partly-decomposed body of the 18-year-old cadet was found in the

ceiling of a toilet at the camp. He had previously been declared "absconded" by camp authorities.

Mr David Curry, deputy leader of the Labour Party, said yesterday that he would press for the closing of the camp "as soon as possible".

"It has done nothing constructive in solving the so-called won't-work problem, but has only made it more difficult for those cadets to find jobs on their release," he said. This was because of stigma.

The camp had been started to teach trades to Coloured men between aged 18 to 24 who were unemployed. But it was run on the lines of a prison or an army camp with all the resultant discipline.

Mr Curry also criticized the system of selection which forced working people like Theodore Bergh to attend camp, while won't-works and skollies were left to roam the streets.

INQUIRY CALL

Mr Willie Meyer, Labour Party CRC member for Bonteheuwel in whose constituency the dead teenager's parents live, said he had called for a full inquiry in the death.

Those responsible for calling up youngsters should also be told to explain that exemption could be applied for by those gainfully employed.

He also demanded to know why the parents of the teenager were told of his death only a week after it was discovered.

Discipline was necessary, but the call-up should be done on the same basis as those of White army trainees, Mr Meyer said.

Mr C Holm, acting principal at the camp, yesterday declined to comment on the death of Theodore Bergh.

Cape Times 8/10/75

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Dead cadet was granted leave

DR W G LE ROUX, director of welfare for the Administration of Coloured Affairs, said yesterday that the trainee who was found dead in a ceiling at the Faure cadet camp had been granted special leave on the day he disappeared.

The youth was found dead in the ceiling of the ablution block. His belt was around his neck and attached to a beam.

Dr Le Roux said that he did not think that any departmental inquiry would be held. The police were investigating what appeared to be a case of suicide and an inquest would be held in due course.

"It is a very unfortunate happening. It is the first time something of this nature has happened at the camp since it was opened in 1969. Meanwhile thousands of youths have passed through the camp."

Dr Le Roux said that newcomers were usually granted a weekend off after six weeks.

Theodore, however, had a personal problem and after the social worker had spoken to him it was decided to grant him special leave after a week.

He came back to camp on the same day (September 7) and attended a musical evening in the camp hall.

The next day, which was a Sunday, he was reported missing and it was thought that he had gone back to his grandparents. Friends who came to visit him were told that he was not in the camp.

"We usually do not immediately report that a cadet is overdue to the police as it often happens that the youth in question had been delayed somewhere. When he had not turned up on the Monday it was taken for granted that he had absconded."

Dr Le Roux said that the ablution unit and ironing room where the body was found was used infrequently.

Most trainees from Faure centre settle down to work

315

ARGUS 8/10/75

(1) 259 (2) 175 (3) 170

See also

PUBLIC SECTOR -

Central Govt - Coloured Affairs

SEVENTY PERCENT of the more than 6 000 Coloured cadets who have passed through the Coloured Training Centre at Faure since its inception in 1969 have settled into permanent employment.

According to Dr W. G. le Roux, director of community welfare and pensions, a recent survey showed that 72 percent of the cadets had been employed for a year or more after leaving the centre.

There was increased interest in the centre and its effectiveness recently after the death of a cadet, 18-year-old Theo Bergh of Bishop Cavis. His body was found in the ceiling of an ablution block after he had been missing for about two weeks.

A departmental inquiry is to be held.

Today a reporter and a photographer from The Argus visited the camp.

The centre was created after calls from many organisations, such as the Chambers of Commerce and the former Coloured Advisory Council, for a disciplinary centre for unemployed Coloured youths.

An Act was passed in Parliament making it compulsory for Coloured men

aged between 18 and 24 to register with the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

Those who are unemployed or have irregular work habits are called up in batches of between 300 and 400 every four months to attend the centre.

For the first four months they undergo training on a military basis, including physical training and parade ground drill. In addition, they are given vocational guidance.

During this period they are taught punctuality and responsibility, and are motivated to be competent workers, Dr le Roux said.

'We do not offer specific work training. Most of the cadets only have Standards 2, 3 or 4 and one cannot make artisans out of them. So we give them a general background and encourage self-discipline.'

The cadets are also given educational programmes in the evenings with films or lectures

and are taken to factories to view work situations. Lectures on the misuse of drugs and alcohol are given.

The camp itself is run on a military basis with weekend passes every fortnight after the first six weeks. Visitors are allowed on Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

Cadets are issued with uniforms and given an allowance of 30c a day.

The camp has two rugby fields, two soccer fields and intercompany and interbarrack competitions are held regularly.

After four months the cadets leave the camp and live in Vereeniging. He

Mr Perreira's parents end Betty's Bay at the week- the sea at Silversands near Perreira (22), drowned in university student, Mr Manuel A STELLENBOSCH Uni-

drovins

student

medical

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Cash aid

for

jobless

to be

doubled

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 and 14c a week each.

The unemployment

315

benefits apply to all races who contribute to the fund and who are within its income limits.

Cape Times 18/10/75

**Fish firm
retrenches**

IRVIN AND JOHNSON, a Cape fishing company, has retrenched 200 employees out of its work force of 8 000.

Mr R L Gaywith, the company's managing director, told the Cape Times yesterday that the reduction in staff had been forced by poor fishing catches over the past few months.

Most of those retrenched were Blacks employed on the cleaning and processing section of the production line. Redundancies were inevitable when the volume of fish intake dropped, Mr Gaywith said.

ANXIETY OVER CLOSURE OF SUGAR MILL

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 60 Renishaw Indian families are worried over the announcement by the owners of the local sugar mill that it will be shut down next month, leaving two-thirds of the Indians without jobs.

Yesterday, Mr. J. N. Reddy, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council, promised to take action to help the families affected.

The families have also been told to quit their company homes within three months of the mill's closure. Mill workers interviewed said they were concerned about the future.

Mr. Roy Naidoo, a sampler's assistant, said he was among those who would be out of a job.

"There are only 20 Indians, mostly skilled workers, who will go over to the Sezela mill. Many of them, however, are not keen to leave their homes at Renishaw to live at Sezela."

Mr. Naidoo said those who accepted jobs at the Sezela mill would not be considered for benefits. "Only those who face the sack will be paid out, but we don't know how much we will get," he said.

The local Renishaw school for Indians will also be hit and also faces closure. The principal, Mr. H. Moodley, said the school had a gloomy future.

"The roll has already decreased and when the mill closes next month more children will leave. We will know the true position in January when the three months given to more than 60 families expires. This will become a ghost town and the school will eventually have to close," he said.

A mill spokesman, Mr. L. K. Sparks, refused to comment of the shut down of the mill. "The mill closes down next month and many of the workers have been given other jobs," he said.

Mr. T. C. Crookes, the chairman of the company, was quoted as saying that the mill premises might be used by some other industry in order to provide some employment for the affected Indians.

The mill has been sold to the South Coast Mill at Sezela which will be expanded.

Mr. J. N. Reddy appealed to the affected workers to inform the Department of Indian Affairs of their plight.

① 315

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25/10/75

Augury 6/11/75

Managements trim staffs

Financial Editor

THE RECESSION is causing South African management to trim their staff complements. If employees resign or are placed on pension they are not replaced.

Miss Helen Gjerde, assistant vice-president of Manpower, a company which provides temporary workers, says that she has noticed this trend in local business. Miss Gjerde, who is based in Milwaukee, U.S.A., is touring South Africa's main centres.

"Management is taking a hard look at their employees to see where savings can be made."

In Johannesburg, the permanent work force was being reduced and not replaced.

Miss Gjerde said this was an opportunity for her organisation, which could provide a wide range of temporary people.

They could move in to deal with the "mini peaks" in business such as stocktaking.

TEMPORARIES

Also, "temporaries" were available for computer work, market research and handling the requirements of trade missions. This was in addition to providing clerks, typists and other trained persons.

Miss Gjerde said that she had been impressed by the aggressive and hard working attitude of the South African business community.

An aim of her South African tour was to bring the local branches of Manpower up to date with the latest U.S. ideas on organising a service of temporary employees.

1 315

2 47

3 170

Lay-offs 'driving Africans out'

① 202
② 315
③ 321 ④ 207

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Hundreds of Africans are being endorsed out of the Durban area because of retrenchments by industrialists, who claim they are being forced to lay their workers off by the current economic situation, said Black Sash officials yesterday.

Mrs Solveig Piper, the Sash advice office supervisor, said Africans were being sent back to their home districts every day.

"There is a desperate need for work permits and with no jobs available, people are being endorsed out to their Bantustans, where the chance of earning a living is even more remote."

Sash workers had found many Africans were being threatened by Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act, an African can be declared "undesirable or idle."

Mrs Piper said: "This means that if these people lose their jobs they could be sent to a work colony."

Some managements, claim Sash officials, are taking advantage of the situation to dismiss workers for the "slightest misdemeanour".

The advice office had found its role had increased during the past year. "Very seldom do people come to us with housing or these problems. Now we have endless complaints from African workers."

Some employers challenged the Sash's right to interfere in industrial matters. Mrs Piper pointed out that workers also had a right to be heard.

The Department of Labour did not perform satisfactorily in labour relations. This department should deal with complaints from workers who did not fall under specified industrial councils.

This year alone we have sent more than 70 cases with covering letters and have never had a reply.

"If we are worker-orientated, then the Department of Labour is most definitely management-orientated," said Mrs Piper.

Mrs Piper added that the aid centre, ostensibly set up to help Africans with pass and allied problems, "generally acts as a help in getting people escorted back to their home

AFRICANS LOSE OUT, SAYS SASH

African Affairs Correspondent

HUNDREDS of Africans are being endorsed out of the Durban area because of retrenchments by industrialists who claim they are being forced to lay off their workers in the current economic situation, Black Sash officials said yesterday.

Mrs. Solveig Piper, the Sash's advice office supervisor, said the Africans were being sent back to their home areas every day.

"There is a desperate need for work permits and with no jobs available, people are being endorsed out to their Bantustans where the chance of earning a living is even more remote," she said.

Sash workers had found that many Africans were being threatened by Section 29. Under this section of the Urban Areas Act an African can be declared "undesirable or idle."

Mrs. Piper said: "This means that if these people lose their jobs they could be sent to a work colony."

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The Department of Labour did not perform satisfactorily in the field of labour relations. This department should deal with complaints from workers who did not fall under specified industrial councils, she said.

1. 315
2. 202
3. 321
4. 162

198 to lose jobs when mill closes

Mercury - 20/11/75

African Affairs Reporter

ABOUT 198 Africans will lose their jobs when the Renishaw Sugar Mill at Scottburgh closes at the end of this month after 115 years of operation.

A statement issued by Mr. C. Ratcliff, secretary for the company, said because of the limited potential of the cane supply area to provide additional throughput and escalating wage and stores cost, the company had decided to accept an offer from Reynolds Brothers Ltd., to purchase the milling rights of the company.

He said the mill will be closed and all cane diverted to Sezela.

These extensions will require less staff at Renishaw and offers were made for alternative employment at Sezela.

The company will pay each employee a gratuity based on the number of years' service at Renishaw. Almost half of the staff was offered employment at Sezela and Umzimkulu, at equal pay, but declined to accept the offer.

1. 4
2. (315)

Racial harmony depends on jobs

① 315
② +70
③ Capital

Financial Reporter
A WARNING that unless the economy can generate enough new jobs "we cannot hope to ensure that reasonable harmonious social relations continue to exist" was given yesterday by Mr Frank Dolling, managing director of Barclays National Bank.

He was opening the annual congress in Piet Retief of the South African Wattle Growers Union.

Mr Dolling said: "Personal savings are without question the most important source of the nation's capital resources. If our economy is to grow at a satisfactory rate, if we are to create additional jobs for the large number of new workers that enter the labour market each year, if we are to develop that most important of all our resources — human resources — then a great deal of new investment will be required."

"I think, too, that unless we can create these new employment opportunities we cannot hope to ensure that reasonable harmonious social relations will continue to exist."

RESOURCES

Mr Dolling said: "When one looks at the South African economic scene, one realises that the tremendous resources of the country have so far barely been touched and where they have all too often it has been for

the greater benefit of others rather than ourselves. I speak particularly of our wealth of mineral resources which even today are largely exported in their raw condition to be processed and used for the benefit of others."

"The processing of raw materials, ores into metals, basic chemicals into fertilisers and additives together with numerous other examples are all concepts which require a great deal of capital investment and technical know-how. I am sure that if we can find the capital we can generate the know-how."

DECISION

"I think we can begin to see the beginning of this trend and over the past few years I am pleased that my bank has been associated with projects such as an electrolytic manganese smelting plant at Nelspruit, a silicon smelter at Pietersburg, the wood chipping plant at Cato Ridge and a number of other projects, all of which have required a great deal of money but all of which have been a matter of the greater processing of our own raw materials."

"Not only does this improve our export earnings but it also provides more job opportunities and gives us greater control over our own economic destiny."

"But, of course, I would not suggest that the burden of decision should fall entire-

ly on the shoulders of the financial institutions. Nor would it be realistic to suggest that all lending can be directed in the manner I indicated."

"Is it wrong or immoral for a man to borrow, say by way of HP, to buy the family motor car even if it is required mainly for pleasure, or must he wait until he has saved the last rand before he can buy the new suite of furniture that his wife so badly wants? No — credit of this nature is in my view wholly justifiable provided repayment is within the means of the borrower."

"Our country would be a dull place indeed if we were to take away all the pleasurable things from life and devote all our resources, including financial resources, to only the mundane. The trouble starts when too great a part of our resources is devoted to consumer goods and more particularly the finance thereof, leading to an upsurge in demand, an increase of wasteful imports and the inevitable impact on our balance of payments."

"What I would suggest is the establishment of a clear set of priorities in the context of the economic growth we hope and need to achieve in our country and that we should expect and require our financial institutions to

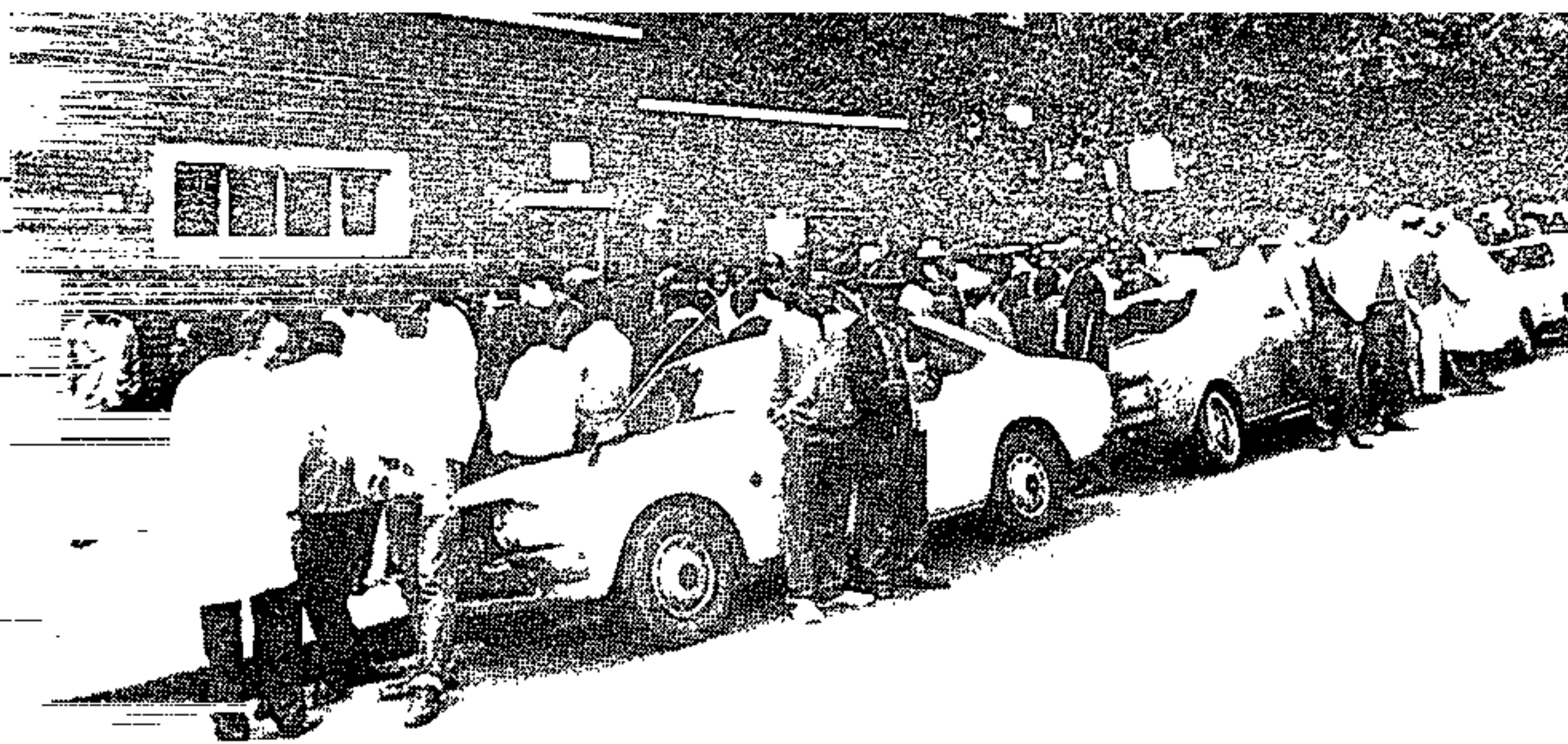


Mr DOLLING

play their proper part in the achievement of these goals."

"I have suggested elsewhere that our need for capital and borrowing from overseas over the next 10 years might be as high as R1 000-million a year if we are to attain an acceptable level of growth in our economy."

"Whether or not this figure is under or overstated nobody will deny that our need for capital from overseas will be very great indeed. It is therefore imperative that we marshal our own internal resources first to the very best advantage so as to minimise our dependence upon others and it is for this reason that I suggest that our financial institutions must accept their true burden of responsibility. It is not their resources they are deploying but those of the nation as a whole," said Mr Dolling.



The jobs queue . . . growing ominously



315

CURRENT AFFAIRS

100 000 missing jobs

F.M. 30/1/76

The spectre of rising unemployment is looming over SA as the economy sags deeper and deeper into recession.

Figures just released by the Department of Statistics show a dramatic drop in the number of new African jobs created in manufacturing. Between October 1970 and October 1974 the number of Africans employed in this sector rose by an average of 26 450 a year.

But in October 1974 to October 1975 the rise was only 16 900. This is *less than half* the number of new jobs (34 200) created in the previous October to October period.

The rate at which the manufacturing sector is creating jobs for Africans is well below the targets of the Economic Development Programme for 1974-79. Had the EDP's projected 5% annual growth rate in African jobs in manufacturing been met, there would now be 769 500 employed in this sector. The October 1975 figure was well below this: 750 500.

For Coloureds the picture is just as bleak. October 1970 to October 1974

saw manufacturing jobs increase by 6 650 a year, but there was *no increase at all* in October 1974 to October 1975.

In construction the picture is even worse. October 1970 to October 1974 saw the number of African jobs rising by 9 675 a year on average. But October 1974 to October 1975 saw a drop of 1 200 in the number of Africans employed: from 296 500 to 295 300.

Again, EDP targets are not being met. On the EDP's projection of a 5,6% annual increase, the number of Africans employed in construction should now be just over 310 000. Instead, the October 1975 figure was nearly 15 000 short of that.

There is also a large shortfall in the number of Africans, local and foreign, employed in mining. At the EDP's projected annual growth rate of 2,6%, there should now be 637 900 Africans employed in this sector. Against this the figure in October last year was 560 500 — a shortfall of 77 400.

The increase in the proportion of SA

Africans employed on the mines, particularly in the last few months, would have cushioned the effects of this shortfall as far as the Republic is concerned.

Nonetheless, there is cause for the gravest concern at the unemployment effects of the recession. In these three sectors alone — mining, manufacturing, and construction — the number of African jobs is already 111 400 below EDP targets.

The EDP's projected GDP growth rate of 6,4% a year is supposed to lead to a drop in African unemployment over the programming period. But with no end to the recession yet in sight, there is little chance that this aim will be achieved.

Is the spectre of unemployment going to turn into a spectre of unrest amongst the jobless?

MORE LAY-OFFS

The sombre outlook for 1976 among motor manufacturers (*FM* last week) was translated into hard reality this week at the Wesco Group's SA Motor Assemblies, Prospecton, Natal where 200 factory operators were laid off.

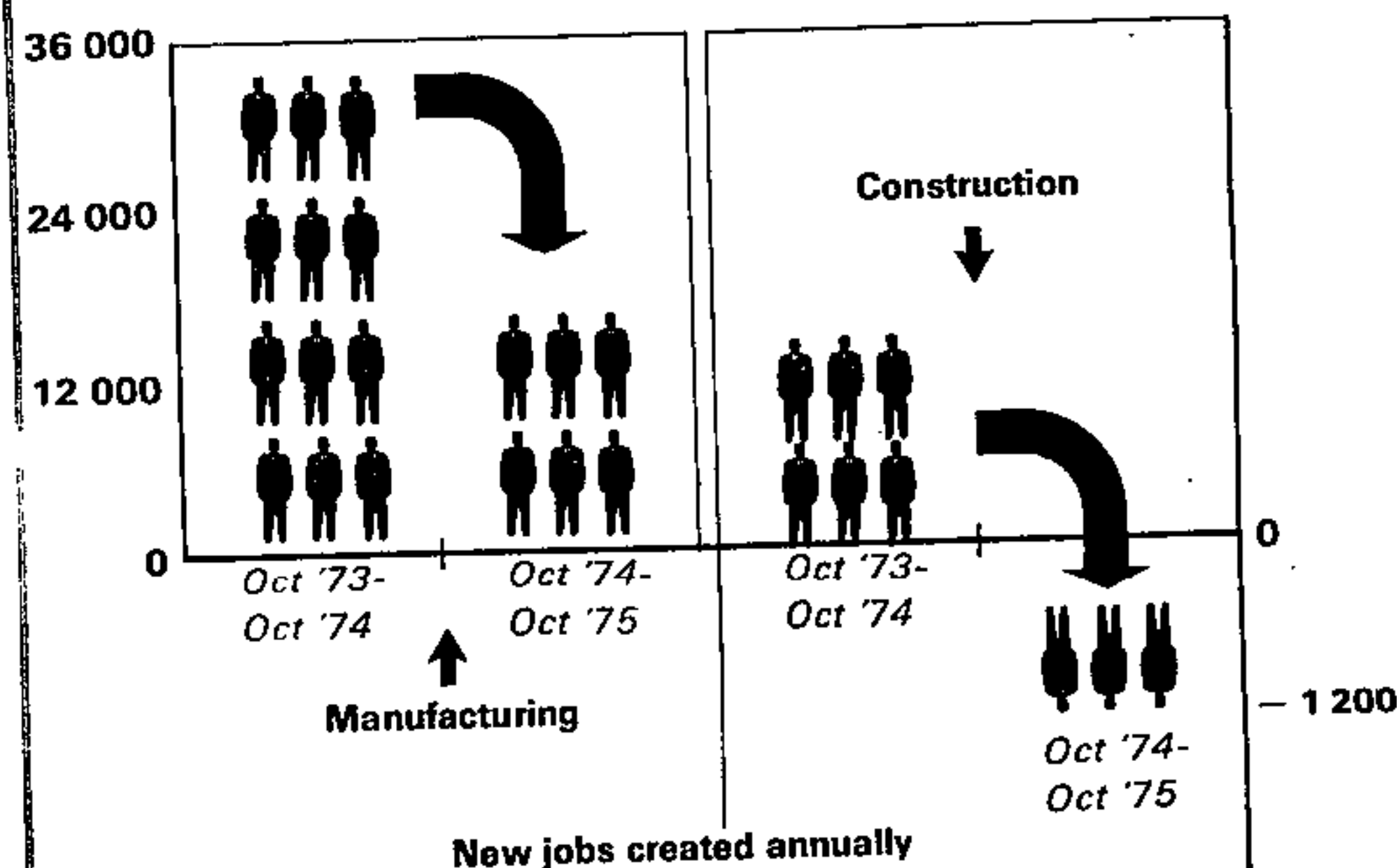
It was the second retrenchment in three months. The first was in October when 100 were paid off as the industry first hit heavy weather.

After the first lay-off, the plant went on short-time in the hope

that conditions would improve after the annual Christmas close-down. But with 1976 looking no better, MA shed a further 90, of all races, last week and the remaining 210 this week, of the 3 650 who were on the 1975 payroll.

"Unless something unforeseen happens to the economy we've now got everything under control and we see no reason to contemplate more labour cuts," Toyota MD Colin Adcock told the *FM*.

FEWER JOBS



328

Hansard 2 col 87 4/2/76

Whites/Coloureds/Asians registered as unemployed

158. Mr. H. J. VAN ECK asked the Minister of Labour:

- (1) How many White, Coloured and Asian persons, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at 31 December 1975;
- (2) how many in each such race group were registered in each occupational category at this date.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) Inspectorate	Whites	Coloureds	Asians
Johannesburg	945	363	62
Cape Town	341	1 175	4
Durban	885	487	1 857
Pretoria	587	51	12
Port Elizabeth	427	807	—
Bloemfontein	235	41	—
East London	160	132	4
Kimberley	100	112	—
George	36	83	—
Windhoek	—	—	—
Total	3 716	3 251	1 939

(2) Occupational Categories	Whites	Coloureds	Asians
Professional and semi-professional	97	6	17
Administrative and clerical	1 650	191	469
Commercial	482	144	161
Skilled trades	247	400	242
Services	212	148	51
Transport	78	151	141
Operatives and semi-skilled work	347	1 240	520
Unskilled work	425	969	336
Other categories	178	2	2
Total	3 716	3 251	1 939

328

Mansard 2 col 90 4/2/76

Whites/Coloureds/Asians registered as unemployed

201. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Labour:

(1) How many White, Coloured and Asian persons, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at (a) 30 June 1975, (b) 30 September 1975 and (c) 31 December 1975;

(2) how many in each race group were registered in each occupational category in each of these months.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

The details are as follows:—

(1)	Inspectorate	(a)			(b)			(c)		
		Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics	Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics	Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
	Johannesburg	1 209	387	84	1 178	317	43	945	363	62
	Cape Town	421	1 867	5	398	1 887	4	341	1 175	4
	Durban	899	533	1 777	949	557	1 649	885	487	1 857
	Pretoria	643	43	17	586	37	15	587	51	12
	Port Elizabeth	581	1 044	1	536	1 097	nil	427	807	nil
	Bloemfontein	135	46	nil	128	37	nil	235	41	nil
	East London	212	126	6	163	145	7	160	132	4
	Kimberley	139	396	nil	114	424	nil	100	112	nil
	George	55	76	nil	40	34	nil	36	83	nil
	Windhoek	2	20	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
	Total	4 296	4 538	1 890	4 092	4 535	1 718	3 716	3 251	1 939

(2)	Occupational Categories	30 June 1975			30 September 1975			31 December 1975		
		Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics	Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics	Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
	Professional and semi-professional	92	28	19	87	6	14	97	6	17
	Administrative and clerical	1 849	370	442	1 788	315	400	1 650	191	469
	Commercial	663	166	162	535	182	156	482	144	161
	Skilled trades	243	587	269	203	595	226	247	400	242
	Services	269	278	52	263	300	64	212	148	31
	Transport	99	243	120	80	303	144	78	151	141
	Operatives and semi-skilled work	347	1 454	595	357	1 382	463	347	1 240	520
	Unskilled work	555	1 408	230	592	1 447	248	425	969	336
	Other categories	179	4	1	187	5	3	178	2	2
	Total	4 296	4 538	1 890	4 092	4 535	1 718	3 716	3 251	1 939

Job queues and dangers in the offing

Curry Correspondent
TORIA — South
a faces massive
employment, with its
idant social and poli-
dangers, says the
ed Party's informa-
chief, Dr. Gideon
obs.

Cape Town this
s, the Minister of
omic Affairs, Mr.
s Heunis, said the
city now faced its
nd year of negative
wth.

Dr. Jacobs said the
ernment had cut
nditure by R800 mil-
and as the State was
important economic

generator, this would be
a further drag.

Economic indicators
exposed an alarming
state of affairs, particu-
larly against the greatly
increasing defence
expenditure.

If the population

growth of 2,5 percent
was considered, the
living standards of all
South Africans were
dropping fast.

This negated the claim
by the Minister of
Finance that devaluation
would not lead to lower
living standards.

Devaluation, too, had
not yet had its full
impact on the economy
and prices.

The Government cut of
R800 million, about 16
percent of the national
budget, would further
retard the growth rate
and aggravate balance of
payments problems.

It was estimated that
each year 100 000 new
African male workers
came on to the labour
market. Without growth
they would swell the
unemployment.

This in turn could
create grave social and
political problems.

Dr. Jacobs said that if
South Africa's total
population of 25 million
was united, the country's
position would be vir-
tually impregnable.

"Clearly, if there is
unemployment and
hunger the non-White
people will become more
vulnerable to outside
influences."

Dr. Jacobs said infla-
tion was a relative term.
In Japan, the inflation
rate was 10 percent, but
the growth rate 20.

(1) 47
(2) 3/5

16/2/76

DUAL THREAT TO THE ECONOMY

(1) 315
(2) 47
(3) 1504

Mercury
Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa will this year have to face up to the twin threats of economic stagnation and mounting unemployment, according to Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Economic Affairs.

Mr. Heunis has warned that 1976 could be the second successive year of negative growth. And in spite of this, demands for higher earnings by public sector workers will have to be satisfied, at least in part.

This will significantly aggravate the fight against inflation. Any increase granted will largely not be accompanied by higher production.

The increases will neutralise at least part of the anti-inflationary effects of the R800 million cuts in State spending promised by the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood.

Another grim prospect is the expected all-round increase in basic food prices. The South African Agricultural Union's Commodity Committee starts a series of meetings next month to study the extent of production cost rises during the past 12 months.

The S.A.A.U. has indicated there will be ample justification for higher prices, and the committee is expected to ask for hikes in maize, wheat, meat and dairy products.

Unless the Government agrees to raise food subsidies, the Black population will be hardest hit. And if the higher basic food price rises go with greater unemployment — a distinct possibility — a seriously disturbed socio-political situation could result.

The unemployment situation would be exacerbated by more than 100 000 new African male workers who come onto the labour market every year.

Recession, yet more work for government

DD.

19/2/76

① 315
② 47

EAST LONDON — One would think that in the present recessionary trend, unemployment figures would show a sharp rise. But this is not so, especially in central government, provincial administrations and South African Railways.

According to the February issue of the Standard Bank Review, an analysis of published labour statistics reveals that employment in different sectors of the economy has shown varying sensitivity to recent changes in the business conditions.

For instance, the services and general government sectors' response to expansion or contraction phases has been shown to be small. On the other hand, employment in the manufacturing and construction sector has reacted more markedly. Significantly, though, even here the current contraction has been reflected by a levelling off in employment growth rates, rather than by actual declines.

In the area of services, for instance, employment figures for the transport section (represented by the South African Railways) showed a strong upward trend from the beginning of the economic slowdown in mid-1974 until October 1975. Total employment during this period expanded by 19 670, of which 13 489 were black.

Significantly, the transport sector's labour force has grown at an even faster rate during the contraction than it had during the period of general economic expansion (end of 1972 to mid-1974).

This is indicative of the lack of response to economic contraction endemic in the public sector. By contrast, the effect on other, private sector dominated, service industries has been a decline in the growth rate of employment.

Figures for wholesale, retail and motor trade, communications (Post Office), banking in-

— 1974 upswing. Nevertheless, total employment rose by 33 300 from July 1974 to the October 1975 level of 1 354 800.

The most substantial contribution to this growth was the absorption of some 31 000 blacks. The most significant growth was in the food, basic metal, metal producers and machinery industries.

The building and construction industry, although adversely affected by the recession, experienced a minor upswing in early 1975, reflected by an overall rise in building plans passed. However, the general slowing of the economy has still affected employment, particularly since the construction industry did not follow suit. The sector's labour force continued its rising trend, but the rise has been only a gradual one.

A manpower survey issued by the Department of Labour, indicates that any shortage of white and coloured personnel in manufacturing, construction, retail trade, building societies and universities, has been alleviated during the present contraction period.

Demand for artisans and apprentices has slackened (fewer vacancies are open) and that the skilled labour force has been augmented by immigrants. Shortages in this category, which often continue to exist even during periods of economic contraction, have been largely overcome through job fragmentation, the existence of black artisan aids, and the advancement of blacks into higher job categories.

In spite of a general contraction of demand in the

economy, and the severity of the current recession, total unemployment of whites, coloureds and Asians is still less severe than it was during the previous contraction. Registered unemployment then rose from 7 786 in July 1974 to 12 007 in November 1975, compared with a rise from 5 060 to 12 225 in 1970-1972 — so the major adjustment in the job market may still be to come.

— BUSINESS EDITOR

stitutions, building societies and insurance companies, reflect that the respective labour forces have been increasing, but at a much slower pace than during the preceding period of expansion.

By contrast, latest figures indicated that employment growth in the central Government and provincial administration did not moderate during the current downphase.

In fact, the labour force of the central Government grew more rapidly, at least during the initial stages of the present contraction for which figures are available, than it did during the 1972-1974 expansion.

Also, employment by the provincial administrations expanded consistently from October 1972 to October 1975 regardless of changes in overall economic growth.

In the manufacturing sector, employment has recently grown at a slower rate than during the 1972

Car plant will cut production

Natal Mercury 19/2/76

Industrial Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S biggest car factory, the Motor Assemblies plant in Durban, which employs about 3 000 workers, will close for one day on Monday as a result of the slump in car sales.

It is likely that the plant will close for one day every two weeks until the demand for new cars increases.

This decision comes close on the recent retrenchment of more than 170 workers at the plant shortly after it reopened in January following the holiday shut-down.

In spite of the recession and diversion of cash to TV purchases, car dealers had a surprisingly good year for most of 1975. But the crunch came in November and December, when sales were down by more than 10 percent on the same months for 1974.

The Motor Assemblies plant, which is part of the Wesco Group, had laid off about 100 workers in October, but this proved to be not enough.

(1) 315
(2) 47
(3) 192

Unemployment is threat to expansion

RDM
25/2/76
CLIVE EMDON

THE THREAT of substantial unemployment is the main obstacle in the way of restricting monetary expansion to fight inflation, says Dr Johan Cloete, chief economist of Barclays National Bank.

He warns that in South Africa in particular it is probably out of the question to rely solely on traditional and fiscal policies to bring down the inflation rate.

This is because of the hardship it would impose on the Black population and the adverse socio-political consequences that might follow.

Dr Cloete argues that the process of wage/price bargaining is so embedded in South African attitudes that even a drop in demand and the resultant unemployment may not stop worker insistence that wages should continue to rise.

Friedrich van Hayek, joint winner of the Nobel Prize for economics in 1974, puts the problem in the following way: "We have, in fact, been led into a frightful situation. All politicians promise they will stop inflation and preserve full employment. But they cannot do this. And the longer they succeed in keeping up employment by continuing inflation the greater will be the unemployment when the inflation finally comes to an end. There is no magic trick by which we can extricate ourselves from this position which we have created."

Van Hayek states that to stop inflation or even to slow down its rate will produce substantial unemployment. "Certainly nobody wishes this but we can no



DR JOHAN CLOETE...
beware of unemployment.

longer avoid it."

Dr Cloete and other leading economists proposed three years ago that steps should be taken to bring down the rate of inflation gradually over a period of years, so as to avoid inflicting large-scale unemployment and loss of production to the economy.

And to avoid the negative effects of suddenly reducing monetary expansion, they proposed the introduction of prices and incomes policies.

They felt that since inflation was generated largely by the bargaining process between employers and employees it was here that the corrective action should begin.

This implied that the bargaining parties should somehow be persuaded to cut back on excessive wage demands and on excessive price increases, and in particular to keep their demands within reasonable limits.

Their gradualist policy envisaged coercion along three lines simultaneously:

- The gradual roll-back of the rate of increase in the money supply until its rate of growth has been brought in line with the rate of expansion of real output;

- A gradual roll-back in the rate of increase

annual governmental expenditure;

- A gradual roll-back in the rate of increase in prices through exerting pressure fairly directly on the main price setters and possibly also on the main wage setters in the economy.

These three elements as originally proposed are contained in the Government's anti-inflation campaign.

Dr Cloete says if the campaign fails it would not be because there is something inherently wrong with the policy, but because the authorities have failed to apply it with sufficient resolution and skill.

"It is for this reason that prices and incomes policies and anti-inflationary policies in general have failed elsewhere in the world."

(1) 150A
(2) 315

RETRENCHMENTS *F.M.*
Anglo's rethink *27/2/76*

Following opposition from employees, Anglo American has abandoned proposals to retrench African staff at head office.

According to Anglo's Zac de Beer, an investigation into efficiency, "which any company owes to its shareholders", revealed redundancies. Anglo decided to lay off 87 of the 600-plus Africans working at head office as cleaners, messengers, teamakers, and the like.

The Black Joint Consultative Committee was brought in to discuss the method

— though not the principle — of retrenchment. De Beer says that after consultations with the BJCC it was decided "on compassionate grounds" not to dismiss people. The Africans informed management that the "redundant" men had wives and children and would suffer.

"This is true," acknowledges De Beer. The BJCC also pointed out to management that dismissals could jeopardise rights to remain in "White" areas under Section 10 of the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

The *FM* understands from other sources that the BJCC rejected the redundancy proposals altogether. It made it clear to management that all would prefer to be dismissed rather than the axe fall on only some.

This too was a factor in management's decision. The plan now is to transfer staff to other departments, or simply not replace men who leave or retire.

(1) *211*
(2) *315*



Beetge . . . government cut-backs mostly to blame

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, says: "We have 38 members in Johannesburg — mainly painters — out of work. The situation is particularly bad in Kimberley, where government cut-backs have left many of our members without work. Many have been forced to leave the industry. The situation is likely to worsen and continue well into September."

Retrenchment of artisans also involves retrenchment of labourers. Frank Mohlala, organiser for the Building and Allied Workers' Union, an African union formed last year, reports a large increase in retrenchment. He says about 100 labourers and 15 drivers have been laid off by Roberts' Construction alone, and claims the firm has issued a circular announcing planned retrenchment of more African and White staff.

John Steyn, group public relations manager at Roberts, denies knowledge of any circular, or that the company is planning a retrenchment campaign. Roberts is, however, engaged in an effort to "reduce wastage of labour". The labour force has been reduced by about 7% in the past year.

While bigger construction companies report no retrenchments at this stage — Schachat Cullum is actually looking for

staff — reactions of smaller contractors reflected almost universal gloom. Some 20% of small contractors surveyed by the *FM* had apparently ceased to operate and those interviewed reported retrenchments ranging from 30%-60% of their labour force.

J B Grant, MD of Grant's Construction, told the *FM* that general contractors who relied on their own labourers as opposed to home-builders, who sub-contracted work out, were experiencing severe difficulties. His firm had been forced to lay off about 30% of its artisan staff and 2-3 labourers for each artisan. He could see no possibility of an upswing in the near future.

Other contractors echoed Grant's pessimism, most reporting even larger retrenchments. Among reasons cited were the ability of large companies to take on work at a loss, the uncertain situation in Southern Africa, and the inability of prospective home-builders to obtain loans for alterations.

REDUNDANCIES ^{F.M.} Building — an omen? ^{27/2/76}

Unemployment in the building industry has increased seriously in recent weeks. With the situation likely to worsen in the near future, both White and Black unions report retrenchments, and many small contractors are having difficulty obtaining work.

Gert Beetge, general secretary of the White Building Workers' Union, told the *FM* that while the situation "is not yet critical", 60 members in Johannesburg and 20 in Pretoria are out of work. Beetge cites government cut-backs as the main cause and claims that refugees from Mozambique will be denied temporary work permits in order to protect local artisans.

Robert Beech, general secretary of the

(1) 3/5
(2) 3/1

Blacks face lean times, says expert

STAR 8/3/76

Labour Reporter

Black unemployment is likely to increase beyond all expectations during the next year or two, warns an economist and labour expert.

"It is essential to face the facts and adopt strategies to meet all contingencies," Professor P J van der Merwe says in an interview published on Page 54 of The Star today.

But he makes it clear that various factors will stave off a crisis provided the economic recovery expected next year is not delayed and not too gradual.

ACTION SOUGHT

His warning is based on the unlikelihood of South Africa attaining its high economic growth target of 6.4 percent annually for the period 1974 to 1979.

He believes the situation calls for:

- Timely and reliable statistics regarding the nature and extent of Black unemployment;

- Measures to ensure full employment for urban Blacks which he believes to be of "crucial importance";

- Education and train-

ing for the uneducated and unskilled Black masses—a "priority regardless of economic conditions";

- Efforts to press on with anti-inflation measures to reduce the rate of inflation to at least 8 to 9 percent by the end of this year.

"Given the necessary precautions, plus a moderate economic revival abroad next year, South Africa will be better equipped economically than it would have been without the current recession," Professor van der Merwe said.

5 000 builders quit, says union

By CLIVE BROWN
Labour Correspondent

THE Amalgamated Society of Building Workers, a national union with 31,000 artisan members, estimates that up to 5,000 artisans have already left the building industry as a result of the cutback in building plans.

At the normal ratio of one artisan to five unskilled workers in the industry, this would mean 25,000 have lost their jobs in the last few months.

The Building Workers' Federation, which

is sceptical of these figures and believes there is neither an acute cynical problem nor shortages of labour at present, but has certainly indicated this might be the full before the fall.

Mr Richard Leach, general secretary of the Building Workers' Trade Union, said yesterday he had been receiving reports of tradesmen being laid off in all parts of the country.

"There is definitely an unemployment of 10 per cent in the industry," he said, "and many thousands of men are unemployed."

He said that there was a great deal of unemployment in the industry, but that it was not as bad as the figures suggested, he said.

~~Construction Release~~
(2) 315

110 will lose jobs

Cape Times 11/3/76

ONE of the largest detergent manufacturers in South Africa is to close its Cape Town factory in a move which will put 110 employees out of work.

The managing director of Lever Brothers, Mr N J Clayton, said in a telephone interview from Durban yesterday that the factory would close towards the middle of this year. "The decision was taken following a recent study which indicated that

By GORDON KLING
Industrial Reporter

continued operation would be uneconomical," he added.

The Salt River factory, which produces a popular brand of hard soap, has been in operation since 1912.

The closure will affect 154 employees but a com-

pany spokesman said 28 sales personnel would be located elsewhere. Another 16 staff would go on early retirement.

The company spokesman said the shut-down should not result in an increase in the price of hard soap. There had been a gradual shift in demand away from this product to liquid detergents, powders and other household cleaners.

School leavers'

24/3/76

job market

STAR.

'rights itself'

315

While most of last year's school leavers have been absorbed into the job market, some employment bureaus are still finding it difficult to get placements for those waiting for their military call-up papers.

"The job market seems to have righted itself after the unemployment scare at the end of last year, though a lot of people seem to be sticking to their jobs now rather than moving around," said a spokesman for a Johannesburg employment agency this week.

"But what worries me is that some of the boys who have to wait until June before they go to the army, are still wandering around looking for work."

Another agency reported that most of last year's school leavers had found work, although not always what they wanted.

"Most of them wanted glamorous jobs, of which there are only a limited number on the market at any given time, and the rest just had to make do with what they got," said the manageress of the agency.

She also said that some young men waiting for their call-up papers in June had found it difficult to get jobs—if at all.

"Most employers, except for the larger concerns, are not prepared to employ a man who will be working for them only for a short time before going off for his basic training," she said.

But a spokesman for the Public Services Commission said it had "hundreds" of vacancies which these men could fill.

"We always need more people, and can offer them up to 1,000 different jobs to choose from," he said.

By ANTHONY HOLIDAY

CAPE TIMES

25/3/76

(1) 31
(2) 315

SOUTH AFRICA is faced with the prospect of serious unemployment — with all that it implies in political and economic terms — as a result of the crisis in the building industry.

This emerged yesterday from a report by the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research, a statement by the Institute of Architects and comments by Mr Bernard

Moyle, president of the Building Industries Federation, and Dr Gideon Jacobs, United Party spokesman on labour.

The Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, declined to

comment on the situation yesterday. However, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, has stressed in the past that Black unemployment is one of the things he most fears.

The Stellenbosch survey not only revealed unsatisfactory business conditions, but said all indications were that "the situation is deteriorating progressively".

"The real value of building plans passed derived from the private sector, has already been declining for several years. Currently, the expenditure and even the planning on new public non-residential projects have virtually ceased," said the survey.

'Disastrous'

It added significantly: "Taken together with the decline in private work, this situation may prove to be disastrous for the building industry and, as a result of its key role in the economy, for the country as a whole."

Mr Moyle, in an interview from Johannesburg, said that from now on there would be a decline in building work to be done and that unemployment would increase.

Labourers in particular would be "drastically affected" said Mr Moyle, adding that his organization had approached the Departments of Labour and Public Works with a view to getting employment opportunities created for those who found themselves jobless.

He said the bureau's finding that the situation might be disastrous for the building industry was "nothing new to me".

Dr Jacobs, MP for Hillbrow, warned that the building industry was not only one of the pillars of the country's economy but also a very keen barometer of the economic situation in South Africa as a whole.

"It is a labour-intensive industry which gives employment to many African and Coloured people every year. One might ask now what is going to happen to them," he said.

Consequences

He warned the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, that if his Budget next week was a harsh one, it would have very serious consequences for the country as a whole.

A statement by the Institute of Architects yesterday said a recent nation-wide survey of work in architects' offices had revealed a marked drop in the volume of work. The Cape was the province most effected.

In Cape Town, more than 60 percent of architectural practices did not have enough work for the next year and only 15 percent had enough work for two years. The related professions of engineering and quantity surveying were equally affected.

"As the building industry represents one of the major pillars of the economy, the present warning signals are not being ignored. The professions are at present planning representations to the Government to bring whatever facts they have about the situation to its attention."

Homelands cry out for jobs

There is a growing army of unemployed Africans — in excess of 1.3-million — living in homelands and ready to demand redress for their grievances, according to the estimate of a Rand economist.

Secretary for Bantu Administration, Dr I P van Onselen. "There is basically no unemployment among the Bantu. In the homelands there are many who do not want to work, or who return there for rest periods between work contracts," he claims.

Two views on the homelands, and there is little doubt which one homeland leaders themselves support.

Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, whose Legislative Assembly opened in Seshago yesterday, believes the unemployment problem in his homeland is critical, but nowhere are any statistics available to show just how bad it is.

"I'll give you an indication," he said in an interview recently.

"Some time back I called a meeting at the place I come from, Mphahlele, of all the young men who wanted work. When I arrived at the hall for the meeting I found at least 600 young men between about 16 and 21 years.

you may find a statistic for unemployment here."

Wanted work

"They all said they wanted work, and I began questioning them about their education. The bulk had little or no schooling at all, showing they had little or no chance of getting any recent sort of work anywhere.

"At the same time, I must emphasise that Mphahlele is one of the better-endowed areas of Lebowa when it comes to school facilities.

"You can multiply the situation I found in Mphahlele by the number of villages in Lebowa, and

But theirs is a voice in the wilderness, according to Dr Phatudi of Lebowa, interviewed here by ANTHONY DUIGAN

tackled right now that embarrasses us."

is without doubt realism," he said recently.

"Ostrich politics may be the dream of the politician and the opium of the masses, but it is the cross of the economist."

"We must just be careful that the official and semi-official machinery created for development does not strangle the idealism and ideas of the Black man."

Echoing Dr Phatudi's warnings — although in more academic terms — is Professor P J Neuenhuzen, the Rand Afrikaans University economist.

"The first prerequisite for economic development

South Africa must accept that the relative lack of infrastructure of the homelands must be put

these people into South Africa I met a blank wall. I could not get them the necessary documents to enter. Yet they were prepared to come and help for the same or lower salaries than our teachers in Lebowa.

Dr Phatudi says that obviously there is no hidden solution to this problem. "On the one hand you just have to institute a massive literacy programme, and then provide the jobs to employ the folk coming out of school — that's all!"

The problems lie in the application of the programme.

"In fact, there has been a healthy growth of secondary schools here," he points out. "In the past seven years they have increased five-fold from 30 to 151."

"But this just shows where the apartheid policy lets us down. We are battling to get sufficient and qualified teachers to staff these schools, so when I was overseas I approached one of the voluntary service organisations in Britain with my problem.

"They offered to send me several teachers well-qualified in the subjects I desperately needed — mathematics and general science.

"When I approached the Government about getting

"This is an even bigger problem because the

"It is the half-hearted way this programme is

Half-hearted

"If you have the decentralisation programme tackled with enthusiasm then you will have the industrialists coming into the homeland in numbers to employ people at source," he said.

The solution — decentralisation had to be taken in earnest by both the Government and the private sector, Dr Phatudi said.

"Then I will have to say: 'Well, I tried but failed. And the young radicals will say to me: 'We told you so.' But by then everything is too late."

"The Government does not understand our problems. We try to keep stability, but soon the situation will get out of hand."

"Then I will have to say: 'Well, I tried but failed. And the young radicals will say to me: 'We told you so.' But by then everything is too late."

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Hansard 10 vol 731
2/4/76

*Replies standing over from Tuesday,
30 March 1976:*

**Motor assembly plant in Port Elizabeth:
Curtailing of working week**

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS replied to Question *13, by Mr. H. A. van Hogstraten:

Question:

- (1) Whether the working week of a motor assembly plant in Port Elizabeth has been curtailed; if so, (a) which assembly plant, (b) for what reason has its working week been curtailed, (c) how many days per week does it work and (d) how many employees are affected;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

†Reply:

(1) Yes.

- (a) The assembly plant of General Motors.
- (b) With a view to reducing relatively high stocks of new vehicles.
- (c) At present four days per week.
- (d) I have been informed that about 1 500, or 35 percent of the company's total labour force, have been placed on short time. No workers have been discharged.

(2) No.

We must train the idle millions



IBM's Roly Clark...determined to validate the scheme.

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manpower shortfall of 2-
million skilled workers by
1980.

The actual availability of
skilled manpower is ex-
pected to be only 1.8-million.

The shortfall can only be
met from the unskilled
Black labour pool.

If the economic implica-
tions of this are staggering,
the political significance is

even more so. A huge untap-
ped reservoir of frustrated
Blacks must surely be ripe
for revolution. By contrast,
the creation of a stable
Black middle class, which
sees its aspirations being
realised in a climate of
steadily improving socio-
economic conditions, is a
prerequisite for a satisfac-
tory resolution of present
political uncertainties.

What is being done about
it?

In October 1973, the
Government accepted the
recommendations of an
inter-departmental commit-
tee and announced that two
types of training centres
should be established.

There are to be eight of
each. One, the responsibility
of the Department of Bantu
Education, is a technical
school or pre-service train-
ing centre. The other, which
industry must set up and run

— with Government finan-
cial assistance — is an in-
service training centre.

Three of these were
opened last year, one on the
Reef, at Chamdor, and the
others at Pinetown and
Bloemfontein. Five more
are to start up this year, at
Benoni, Pretoria, the Vaal
Triangle, Port Elizabeth and
Cape Town.

Through the Bantu In-
service Training Bill, short-
ly to be published, accom-
modation is made for two
groups of trainees: existing
employees being upgraded
from unskilled to semi-
skilled or skilled posts; and
new employees being given
high-skills training.

Three categories of train-
ing scheme are provided for
— an entrepreneur setting
up a training centre as a
business, a firm training
employees of other com-
panies in its own school, and
a public training centre for a
whole industry, such as
Chamdor.

Government provides the
initial building costs and
basic equipment, which in
the case of Chamdor came to
R250 000. It also grants 200
per cent tax deduction for all
expenses associated with
Black training, which means
that for every R1 000 spent
on training, R820 is deducted
from tax.

But it is up to industry to
identify its training needs,
provide courses and instruc-
tors, and generate the run-
ning costs of these centres.

Not easy

This is not as easy as it
sounds. Industry has been
slow in responding to the
Government's initiative on
training, largely because it
is easier to pay a premium
for White labour than to
train Blacks.

Consequently, says Roly
Clark, IBM personnel
manager who is vice
chairman of the governing
body of Chamdor, many
firms are not clear what
their training needs are.

"We go to them and ask
them what kind of courses
they want us to run, and
their answer is: 'Well, what
kind of courses have you
got?'" he says.

sibly adapt some of the ideas
to their own lifestyle," says
Mr Clark.

"We are trying develop
not merely the technical
knowledge, but the whole
person."

It is not always easy to br-
ing to life the benefits of
Black training to individual
companies.

"From the point of view of
the whole country, the need
is easy to specify," Mr Clark
says. "But for the individual
company it is harder to see
the benefits."

However, IBM's own ex-
perience in training Blacks
provides invaluable
guidelines. One lesson is that
there must be no com-
promise on standards, and
when a Black is trained to do
a job previously done by a
White he must be paid the
rate for the job.

Reconciliation

This ensures there is no
wage under-cutting. IBM
has also found that race pre-
judice tends to break down
when a White discovers that
the Black working alongside
him and doing the same job
is just as efficient as he is.

"We don't have racial
problems here so much as
competence problems," Mr
Clark says.

Another attempt to allay
Whites' fears is a program-
me of retraining them for
higher level work.

Blacks, for their part,
often start with the fun-
damental disability that they
are not equipped with a
working knowledge of the
basic accoutrements of
modern society.

Handling mechanical bits
and pieces, such as nuts and
bolts, is second nature to
most White youngsters, but
can be totally alien to a
Black reared in a vastly dif-
ferent environment.

To overcome this, the first
phase of IBM's training for
office equipment and com-
puter technicians involves
woodwork and technical
drawing.

Clearly, this approach is
paying off.

At Chamdor, the principal
is Joos Lemmer, an IBM
employee who spent 18 years
in teaching. Such is the

71 315

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Unemployment rising in SA

CAPE TIMES

5/4/76

315

PRETORIA. — The downward phase in which the South African economy still found itself was already being reflected in the position in the labour market, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said in a statement released here today on the latest meeting of his Economic Advisory Council.

The number of registered unemployed Whites, Coloured people and Asians remained low, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the number of economically active persons in these population groups but had nevertheless, after elimination of seasonal trends, increased from 8 823 in December, 1974, to 11 462 in December, 1975.

"In the case of Blacks, the total employment (excluding agricultural workers and domestic servants) increased by only 1.3 percent from September, 1974, to September, 1975, which was considerably lower than the calculated growth rate

of the economically active Black population."

"It must, however, also be borne in mind that the number of foreign Blacks who are economically active in South Africa declined from approximately 482 000 towards the middle of 1974 to about 414 000 a year later, mainly as a result of the success achieved by the Chamber of Mines in the local recruitment of Black workers — so much so that 96 percent of the underground labour requirements of the gold mines are being met at present.

"As was mentioned in the statement in connection with the previous meeting of the Economic Advisory Council, this large-scale switching from foreign to local Black workers has had the effect that, in this population group, unemployment has not reached the proportions which would otherwise have accompanied a low growth rate as low as that of the past five quarters," the Prime Minister said. — Sapa

Mr Vorster once said that unemployment was a greater threat to SA than terrorism. Here's some food for thought

F.M.
9/4/76

Men without jobs

Unemployment

Ten thousand Africans join the ranks of the jobless every month. This is the grim reality of SA's economic recession.

African unemployment is a murky area, since comprehensive official statistics are not published. But using such official information as is available, the *FM* has made some rough and ready calculations. The results are alarming.

According to the current Economic Development Programme (EDP), African unemployment stood at 366 000 in 1973. The EDP set a reduction in this figure as one of the main targets for its programming period, 1974-79.

With the economically active African population (adults willing to work) expected to grow by 2,95% a year, the number of African jobs would have to increase by 3,23% a year to mop up some of the unemployment as well as provide jobs for new entrants to the labour market.

The desired rate of increase in African jobs has fallen far short of this target figure of 3,23%. In his statement on the February meeting of the Economic Advisory Council (EAC) released this week, the Prime Minister said that African employment (excluding agriculture and domestic servants) had grown by only 1,3% from September 1974 to September 1975.

Foreign Africans

The *FM* calculates that in the first two years of the EDP African unemployment rose from 366 000 to 417 000. This figure is arrived at by assuming growth in African jobs of about 2% from mid-1973 to mid-1974 (on the basis of employment figures of the Department of Statistics) and about 1% from mid-1974 to mid-1975 (on the basis of an earlier EAC statement by the Prime Minister).

Significantly, the calculation also takes into account a decline of about 90 000 in the number of foreign Africans working in SA, and assumes that all their jobs were taken over by local Africans. Had this switch of jobs from foreign to local Africans not taken place, unemployment

among SA's Africans would now be 90 000 higher.

Assuming that from mid-1975 to mid-1976 the number of African jobs will grow at the same rate as in the previous year (about 1%), we can expect the number of African jobless to reach about 550 000 by mid-year. This will be getting on for an alarming 8% of the African work force. It implies an increase in the jobless of about 10 000 a month.

These guesstimates rest on the further assumption that there has been no change in the rate of improvement in African worker productivity.

The job-creation targets

A glance at some of the sectoral break-downs in the EDP confirms that the economy is not meeting job-creation targets.

- African employment in mining was projected to grow by 2,6% a year, which should have brought it up from 606 000 in 1973 to 638 000 in 1975. But Department of Statistics figures indicate a shortfall of 86 000.
- In manufacturing it was projected to grow by 5% a year to 770 000 in 1975. The shortfall is 17 000.
- In trade (mainly wholesale, retail, and motor) it was projected to grow by 6,9% a year to 298 000. The shortfall, after certain adjustments have been made, is about 30 000.
- In building and construction, African employment was supposed to grow by 5,6% a year to 310 000. The shortfall is around 15 000.

Thus in these four sectors alone, African jobs are already nearly 150 000 behind EDP targets.

The shortfall may even be worse. According to the EDP's projections, African employment in service industries and agriculture should have grown by 183 000 and 75 000 respectively by last year.

Employment in agriculture (which for the purposes of the EDP includes subsistence farmers in the Bantustans) is notoriously difficult to measure; the same



The jobs queue . . . growing by 10 000 a month

applies to domestic service, which comprises about a third of the services sector. But it seems unlikely that the EDP's targets have been achieved in these two sectors.

What is to be done?

One thing *not* to be done is simply to pump money into the economy. The past couple of years have shown how disastrous that can be.

In the immediate future, two palliative measures can be taken. First, unemployment insurance benefits should be stepped up and extended. At the moment they are available only to people who have been working but have lost their jobs; they should now be extended so as to be available also to people who have been unable to get jobs at all.

Second, government should at once abandon its campaign to apply the Environment (formerly Physical) Planning Act more stringently. In the context of rising joblessness, it is crazy to do anything to jeopardise existing jobs.

Yet only last week a Johannesburg magistrate was told that 9 000 to 10 000 workers stood to lose their jobs if the limitations on African employment under the Act are strictly applied. And earlier this year, a question in Parliament elicited the information that 93 000 potential African jobs have been lost since 1968 because government has refused applications to extend or establish factories in the metropolitan areas.

In the medium and longer term, of course, SA has to wait for the economies of her trading partners to pick up again. But this does not mean we must sit back without taking positive steps ourselves.

For a start, the industrial colour bar, along with Section 3 of the Environment Planning Act and other controls on the employment of Africans should be abandoned without delay.

It is lunacy to pursue policies which

create an artificial labour scarcity and thus encourage employers to switch to machines when there is so much unemployment around.

Finally, of course, we need foreign investment capital, and we need local investors to be confident enough about the future of this country to back their faith with their money.

And that requires a political solution. Soon.

Too good to be true?

No one can deny Senator Horwood's achievement in containing this year's increase in public spending. Nevertheless there are some ifs and buts

Senator Horwood is justifiably proud of having contained this year's budgeted increase in government spending to an initial 10,5%. But a close look at individual department's estimates suggests that:

- The actual outturn during the year may be considerably higher than the amount budgeted for. No one should be surprised if the increase in public spending by the end of 1976-77 exceeds the general inflation rate by a significant margin;
- In deciding on spending cuts, Pretoria's priorities are often muddled. In many cases, they are not what they should be.
- The pips have obviously squeaked louder in some departments than others. In one or two cases — besides Defence — there seems to have been little soul-searching.

Biggest single saving is R120m in one item in the Industries vote. As against last year's outlay of R170m on the purchase of Iscor shares, the amount provided this year is only R50m. It's worth remembering that the 1975-76 Budget allocated only R70m to Iscor. Will we see another R100m subsidy for this chronically loss-making steel giant this year?

Though Iscor's capital programme for 1976 is not as big as last year's, it does not consider itself bound to the R50m limit. And Senator Horwood warned last Wednesday that he may ask Parliament later for more for Iscor.

The other big item the Minister has not taken into account is a hike in Public Service pay. A 15% increase in October, for instance, would add about R50m. An extra R100m for Iscor and public ser-

vants would push this year's total spending from a 10,5% increase to 12%.

There are also a number of smaller departmental estimates which could be over-conservative. Both Agricultural Economics and Marketing and Water Affairs for example have slashed provisions for disaster relief — the former from R3m to R0,1m, the latter from R1,6m to R1,3m.

Only one spending priority stands out — defence and security. In addition to the 40% leap in Defence, the Department of Mines' contribution to the development of strategic mineral resources (including oil) shoots up from R8m to R26,3m.

Selling the army's image?

The increase in the Foreign Affairs vote is well above average. On a smaller scale, Police and Prisons spending on arms and ammunition go up from R1,2m to R1,3m and from R521 000 to R669 000 respectively. Worth noting is that projected Defence outlays include a stunning leap in publicity and information — from R60 000 to R480 000. Does this herald a much needed improvement in the SADF's public image?

It's difficult to agree with Horwood's claim of priority for infrastructure spending. There is only a small increase in the Water Affairs vote. And the Minister admitted in the Budget that transfers to the provinces (responsible for most roads, hospitals and schools) are below the amounts provided for in the usual formulae.

The Department of Transport will be spending R0,8m less than last year on airport construction. Extensions and improvements to fishing harbours are cut

by around R150 000. And there is a fall of over R1m in the Department of Planning's subsidies and loans for development of border and other less-developed areas.

It's a pity some social, education and welfare services have been chopped.

Social Welfare's general welfare subsidies are cut by R27 000, while Labour handouts to sheltered employment institutions are down R150 000. Bantu Education provides for lower spending on in-service training. The amount to be spent on prison clothing and bedding falls nearly 50%. And a miserly R100 is set aside for the promotion of Coloured sport and recreation.

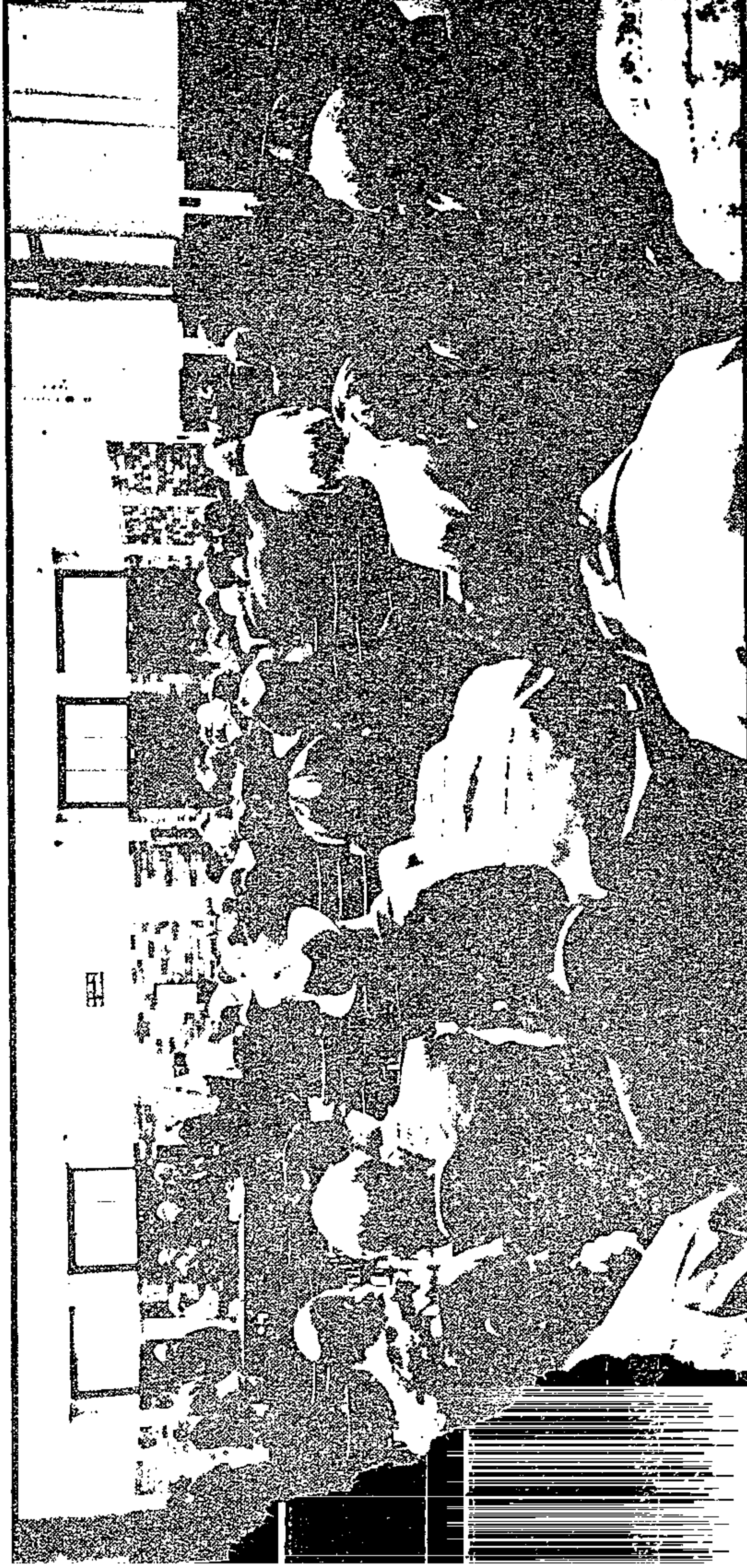
On the other hand, no one can quibble with some of the cuts. For instance, Police and Sport and Recreation have slashed their spending on films by a total of R130 000. But why is Sport and Recreation in a hurry for a new study on harbour facilities for pleasure craft in Granger Bay? Industries' outlays on new fishing vessels are down from R2,7m to R0,1m. Erection and purchase of official quarters by Community Development will cost R3m less this year.

There are of course several big new items which cannot be cancelled, postponed or even significantly pruned. One is Industries' allocation of nearly R0,5m for administration at Saldanha Bay.

Some departments stand head and shoulders above others in their pruning achievements. One is Commerce. It has slashed its telephone bill by almost half and reduced general transport expenses by R3 000, telegraph outlays by R2 300, and postal costs by R700. Almost all other departments budget for hefty increases in these items.

THE ARGUS, TUESDAY APRIL 13 1976

DOWN BUT NOT [YET] OUT ... Long unemployment queues in Cape Town



Queue at the Department of Labour for their fortnightly unemployment benefits.

GROWING queues at Labour Department Unemployment Benefit offices reflect the increasing unemployment in Cape Town. But this is probably not a true reflection of the situation. Many people are simply too proud to claim the benefit to which they are entitled.

According to a statement by the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, last week, the number of registered unemployed White, Coloured and Asian people in South Africa

By a
Staff Reporter

increased by 29 percent between December 1974 and December 1975 — from 8 823 to 11 462.

Total Black employment had increased by only 1.3 percent — a considerably lower rate than the calculated growth rate of the economically active Black population, Mr Vorster said.

In the gloomy Department of Labour building in Parade Street, men and women queue up once a week to collect their un-



these queues are growing longer.

COMPARISON

According to Mr G. D. van den Berg, Divisional Inspector of Labour 588 people in Cape Town collected unemployed benefits in March 1975, compared with 955 in March 1976.

But even these figures do not present a true picture of unemployment. A diamond cutter who could not find work in his own trade, and for a brief while became an ambulance driver, said: 'A hell of a lot of people have been laid off but are too proud to come here. I have been out of work for a year now, and it was eight months before I would collect unemployment benefit. I had to, then.'

Grey-faced and weary, the men sit about, waiting their turn to sign the unemployment register. A few read newspapers, some chat, but most stare into space, a cigarette between their fingers.

'PRETTY TOUGH'

'I'd been working for an electrical company for about one and a half years when they laid three of us off. That was about two and a half months ago,' said a White electrical technician, aged 42, who did not want his name mentioned. 'I've been looking for work ever since, but things are pretty tough.'

These comments were echoed many times by White and Black men alike. Only places and times differed.

'A 29-year-old surveyor on the Mitchell's Plain project who had been employed by the City Electrical Engineer's Department for two years said: 'I was laid off about a month ago, along with two others. Since then there have been huge cuts in the technical staff, and many more have been laid off.'

'HAVE TO'

'I've been looking for work in my line, but have had no success. This

MR Abduragman Roopen, 29 (left), a carpenter. Mr Roopen, who is married with two children, was laid off in December last year. He obtained temporary work for

two months, but has now ended. RIGHT: Mr Cecil Mittens, 27, of Woodstock. Mr Mittens, who is a labourer, was laid off two weeks ago. He supports two children.

THIS IS HOW IT WORKS, AND WHAT IT PAYS

THE Unemployment Insurance Act of 1966 provides for the insurance of employees who are contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, against the risk of loss of earnings arising out of unemployment.

Unemployment benefit is paid only to people who have contributed to the insurance fund, who are unemployed and available for work.

Claimants must sign a statement for every week that they are unemployed, declaring they are unemployed. Payments are made fortnightly.

Occasionally claimants have to wait several weeks before they receive their first payment. Delays are often caused by no card recording the claimants' contributions to the fund

being submitted. (these are obtained through the employer, and also give details of the claimant's employment), cards incorrectly filled in, and arguments between the employee and the employer as to whether the employee resigned or was dismissed.

Depending on the circumstances, a claimant is entitled to draw unemployment benefit for up to 182 days. At the same time, the claimant is expected to seek work, and the Department of Labour helps to find work for him.

After about three months of seeking the same kind of work the claimant was previously employed in, the claimant must be prepared to take any sort of work offered.

Details of unemployment insurance:

Group according to annual earnings	Weekly amount payable by		Benefits received per week
	Employer	Employee	
— R234	1c	1c	R2,45*
R234 — R390	2c	2c	R3,50*
R390 — R546	3c	3c	R4,55
R546 — R702	4c	4c	R5,60
R702 — R858	5c	5c	R6,65
R858 — R1 014	6c	6c	R7,70
R1 014 — R1 170	7c	7c	R8,75
R1 170 — R1 326	8c	8c	R9,80
R1 326 — R1 482	8c	9c	R10,85
R1 482 — R1 638	8c	10c	R11,90
R1 638 — R1 794	8c	11c	R13,30
R1 794 — R2 600	8c	12c	R15,40
R2 600 — R3 406	8c	13c	R17,50
R3 405 — R6 760	8c	14c	R20,30

*Per calendar week or three-quarters of contributor's weekly earnings, whichever is less.

13/4/76

Argus

month represents the longest time I have ever been out of work. I have never collected unemployment benefit before, and I don't like to have to do it now.

A 25-year-old qualified welder who, with 20 others, was laid off two months ago, said although he had been trying to find a job, there were simply no jobs available.

A 29-year-old carpenter, Mr. Abduragman Roopen, who is married with two small children, was laid off after working for his company for a year.

'LIKE A BEGGAR'

'I was laid off in December, and found temporary work with another company, but that has ended now. I've been out of work for a month, and have to draw money to support my family. But I hate having to do it — I feel like a beggar here.'

Mr. Cecil Mittens, 27, of Woodstock, who supports two children, is a labourer who was laid off two weeks ago after working for a building firm for four months.

'They laid four of us off — two labourers and two bricklayers. I've been earning a little money helping a friend who has a hawker's licence. I can't find work.'

SEVEN CHILDREN

Mr. Mogamet Cariem, 50, who has seven children, is a carpenter who worked on the Mitchell's Plain project. He was laid off in February.

'I don't like to draw this money, but I have to, or how will we eat?'

Women too are finding it increasingly difficult to get jobs, particularly in the clerical and secretarial fields.

315

Recession hits 1000

Labour Reporter

About 1000 Coloured members of the SA Boilermakers' Society are unemployed in the Transvaal, but the situation is temporary.

"Most of these are operators, although a certain number of highly-qualified coded welders are also out of work," said Mr Barney Bouwer, general secretary of the trade union.

He attributed the situa-

tion to the economic recession and said this "temporary phenomenon" would be reversed as soon as construction of Sasol 2 and other large projects started.

"Coloured people are

the first to lose their jobs," Mr Bouwer said.

"Unemployment is unlikely to reach Whites in the foreseeable future and semi-skilled Blacks are assured of their jobs because of their lower rate of pay."

22/4/75

STAR

ILO plan to employ the idle masses

A CONTROVERSIAL programme of action embracing radical tax and land reform for the redistribution of income and property in most countries will be laid before a world conference on employment by the United Nations International Labour Office (ILO).

At the conference in Geneva in June representatives of governments, employers and labour from more than 120 countries will face an apparently insurmountable complex of problems.

An estimated 300-million people in the developing countries are unemployed or engaged at starvation wages while the industrialised market economy

WITH more than 300-million people in developing countries either unemployed or engaged at starvation wages and another 800-million expected to enter the labour market before the year 2000, the world faces an explosive threat from the idle masses of the poor. THOMAS LAND reports from Geneva.

countries have a record unemployment rate of 20-million.

Despite considerable recent economic growth, about 700-million people lived in severe poverty at the beginning of this decade and 500-million were chronically hungry.

Another 800-million people will be added to the potential world labour force between now and the end of this century — without a hope, under present conditions, of finding

adequate employment.

A controversial global employment strategy offering an alternative to explosions of desperate frustration by the idle masses of the poor is put forward by the ILO in a new study to be considered at the conference.

Its title: "Employment, Growth and Basic Needs: A One-world Problem".

The study looks beyond the immediate availability of employment and recommends

basic economic changes towards a redistribution of assets and productive resources. In many countries, this would involve agrarian reform for the redistribution of land and rural incomes in favour of the poor to provide for an increase in food production.

Small farmers, the authors believe, are likely to use land more fully than large ones and to adopt labour intensive technologies using implements that

can be manufactured domestically. Agricultural extension services and credit would be provided on a communal basis.

Price policies, exchange rates and other economic mechanisms have traditionally tended to favour large industrialists and urban consumers, contributing to the present huge imbalance of wealth posing an immense threat to peace and orderly development.

The study suggests that new policies, including radical tax reform, need to be adopted to shift the weight of public resources and public spending in favour of the urban and rural poor.

Substantial changes in the educational systems of many countries, recommended in the study, would aim at recuperating early school-leavers and preparing them for employment.

This proposal is based on hard-earned experience in many countries in Africa and Asia which are already changing their educational priorities from benefiting the select number of students who complete their university studies (and often fail to obtain adequate employment afterwards).

Improvements in health care can contribute substantially to increased productivity and to fuller participation in society, the ILO study observes. Many developing countries have modelled their health services on those of the rich countries; they are advised instead to supplement their existing primary level of health care, and to provide for adequate

ing of health workers particularly in rural areas.

Another important recommended policy ingredient is the introduction of labour intensive rural public works. In the cities, construction, public services and manufacture of certain goods such as clothing, furniture and bicycles can use labour intensive methods efficiently.

Housing, water supply and environmental sanitation are cited as areas offering considerable scope for the use of labour intensive techniques, while their provision is critical to public wellbeing.

(1) 789
(2) 315

Battling on the breadline... because they can't get work

22/4/76 PD

By CLIVE EMDON

Labour Correspondent

MORE than 1 000 Coloured artisans in the engineering industry on the Reef are reported to be out of work—many of them for more than two months.

Yesterday 120 men, mostly welders, reported to the Johannesburg offices of the Boilermakers' Society hoping to be told of available jobs.

They described their individual hardships and the crises facing their families because no money is coming in.

Many spoke of the days they have spent scouring the Reef for jobs only to be turned down—or else found that jobs being advertised were for Whites only.

Workers were particularly angry at finding that immigrant Portuguese artisans are being hired in preference to them, put

through crash training courses lasting a few weeks, and taking over jobs in which Coloured artisans have worked for years.

They also resent being undercut and replaced by Africans who are moving into skilled jobs on special exemption permits.

Mr Mohammed Abrams, a union official and welder for 28 years, said: "There are more than 1 000 of our men out of jobs and looking for work. It is a critical situation for their families. Many of them are going to lose their homes in the coming months because they can't pay the rent."

Mr Roelf Nagel, the boilermakers' union organiser for Coloured workers in the Transvaal said employers were exploiting African workers who were moving into artisan jobs at low rates, thus undercutting Coloured and Asian artisans.

He said the union had

15 000 Coloured and Asian artisan members.

Latest figures show that 1 500 Africans are working as artisans under exemptions around the country. Before they were totally prevented from moving into skilled jobs.

Mr Nagel said that while Coloured artisans had made a tremendous impact on the engineering industry in the Transvaal, there were few, if any, training centres for them while there were many for Africans. The Theron Commission was due to make a report on this fact.

Mr David Wicks, a welder formerly earning R90 a week, has been out of a job for two months now.

"The main thing is that our jobs are being taken over by immigrants. We who were born here and pay taxes should not have to suffer. We have nowhere to go," he said.

He resented the importation of Italian artisans

to do jobs that Coloured tradesmen should be trained for.

Some artisans reported that one engineering firm was laying off Coloured skilled workers at the rate of 150 a week, claiming they were being replaced with Portuguese immigrant workers.

Mr K. Buckland an operator from Bosmont with eight children, said he had been out of work for four months.

"I have walked from factory to factory through Benoni, Germiston, Alberton and Elandsfontein. They all say 'sorry, no vacancies'."

What the men fear most is losing their homes or flats because they can't pay the rent. Or not being able to buy food or provide for their children.

"We're not eating meat, we're not eating rice... just bread, and soon that will be gone," one said.

CAPE TIMES 5/5/76

Standard sees mounting unemployment

JOHANNESBURG. — It is clear even though an improvement in South Africa's balance of payments is underway because of a more favourable trade picture it will be some time before the financial benefits accrue through rising gold and foreign exchange reserves, the Standard Bank group says in its May review.

Nonetheless, provided the domestic growth is kept low until the year end, and the gold price plays ball, "the light at the end of the tunnel will soon be visible".

Only under conditions of strongly rising reserve levels will the build-up of domestic liquidity be sound enough to permit a resumption of normal economic growth.

The economy has now reached the stage where the downturn has become self-feeding. Investment targets are being revised downwards or postponed, with implications for the capital and building industries, and also for import growth and the demand for finance.

The new slackness in all sectors, excluding mining and agriculture, has led to a slowing down of the growth in industrial employment to levels below the rate of population increase.

Unemployment should soon reach levels unprecedented in post-war years, with further implications for consumer demand. This should ensure the underlying trend of falling inflation rates reasserts itself after the recent round of administered price increases.

The bank said in a parallel development to the contraction of the economy's production and service sectors, there has been some improvement in the financial sector, with falling money market rates and a rising stock market.

Nonetheless optimism that this represents the beginning of a permanent turnabout preceding the economy's recovery is still

premature. The improvement has only been marginal. It was seasonal and has come about in a way which cannot be sustained unless it is supported by rising net gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Normally a period of

economic slack, with declining imports, will bring about such a rise in net reserves and very limited growth in bank lending to a limp private sector. The banking sector then becomes steadily more liquid and short term interest rates fall.

paid ^{Cape Times} off at ^{22/6/76} Plain

Staff Reporters

THE massive work force employed by the Cape Town City Council to develop Mitchell's Plain has decreased by 3 079 workers since mid-February — of these, 1 994 were paid off by the council.

This was revealed to the Cape Times by the City Engineer, Mr J G Brand.

In a letter replying to questions by the Cape Times, Mr Brand said that movements in staff engaged on the Mitchell's Plain project involved 3 079 workers between February 14 and June 18.

Of these, 218 workers absconded, 674 resigned, 499 were dismissed, 1 994 were paid off and four died. This brought a total of 3 389 workers from the original work force.

In the same period 310 workers were engaged and the net movement of staff was 3 079.

VARIATION

The variation in the number of men employed in the Services and Building Units would depend entirely upon the future departmental construction programme.

Mr Brand told the Cape Times earlier that staff reductions were caused by reduced financial allocations for the year ending March 31, 1977.

The present strength of the Services and Building Units was approximately 1 500 men.

"It is anticipated that this number will probably have to be reduced still further in the coming months."

REDUCTION

The reduction in funds for Mitchell's Plain earlier this year had resulted in a drastic cut back in departmental construction, the letter said.

"Additional authorities have, however, been received from the Department of Community Development which will enable the City to let further contracts, one of which has already been accepted by Council and the National Housing Commission."

It was hoped that the additional contracts would be advertised shortly.

Reduced financial allocations had not affected the proposal to build 5 000 low-cost homes at Mitchell's Plain.

The cut-down in staff should not affect the overall programme for the completion of Mitchell's Plain or the time limit, Mr Brand said in the letter.

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4/7/76 Sun Times

SLUMP

Architects laid off as work dries up

By LEONARD PORT

SLUMP in South Africa's building industry brought the architectural profession to its lowest ebb in many years, with work drying up and large-scale retrenchment. And worse may still be to come.

Many architectural firms have in recent months laid off more than half their qualified staffs. Some are on the brink of closing their offices until the situation improves and work starts coming in.

A Transvaal firm specialising in major Government building projects has been forced to reduce its staff of 65 to 14. A Cape Town company has laid off 19 of its 30 employees.

Worsening

Leading architects said this week that not only was the situation already very serious, but the real crunch would come towards the end of the year, when new architectural graduates would be job-hunting.

A survey by the Institute of South African Architects covering 1975 showed a considerable drop in the value of commissions received by architectural firms, particularly in the Cape and Natal.

The situation has deteriorated rapidly since then, and the institute is to conduct another survey among its members.

Worst hit are large firms handling Government building projects exclusively, and small firms specialising in alteration work.

A leading architect said: "Architects have not had it so bad since Sharpeville."

SLUMP

Lawyers feel the pinch

Sunday Times Reporter
LAWYERS have been hit by a 50 per cent slump in civil cases, set down for trial.

In the past three months about half the cases have been settled, withdrawn, postponed or struck off the roll.

Lawyers blame the increased costs of litigation and the general tightening up of money.

A year ago there was a delay of eight to nine months before a civil trial came before the courts, but there is no backlog now. When a date for trial is applied for, the matter is set down immediately.

One of the "bread and butter" lines of some attorneys — third party

claims — is presently under Government scrutiny.

A commission of inquiry appointed in 1974 has concluded its investigations into aspects of the Compulsory Motor Vehicle Insurance Act. One was whether special tariffs should be fixed for legal and medical costs of the handling of claims and whether claimants were being exploited by their representatives.

The senior claims manager of an insurance company said he thought the attention of the commission was also being directed to "excessive fees" charged by some members of the legal profession handling compensation claims.

SLUMP

Unions warn of threat to jobs

Sunday Times Reporter
TRADE union leaders are worried about South Africa's growing unemployment.

Slack, they say, has developed in many large industries including the vital building and motor industries.

And with authoritative forecasts of a further slowdown in the pace of the economy, they fear the numbers of workless, particularly Blacks, could rise sharply during the next six months.

The director of the Building Industries Federation, Mr J. Grotius, says that hundreds of Black building

workers are being thrown out of jobs.

"And when existing contracts in the public sector run out—contracts entered into before the Budget—we fear that the number of out-of-work White builders could also increase steeply."

The president of the Artisan Staff Association, Mr Jimmy Zurich, said this week: "Things will get worse before they get better."

Mr Zurich said that but for the large military call-up the numbers of unemployed would be far greater.

Trade unionists call for jobless probe

20/7/76

PRETORIA — A crash investigation into the numbers of jobless in South Africa has been recommended by leading white and black trade unionists and by the SA Institute of Race Relations.

Last week a University of Cape Town investigator claimed that unemployment is rising by 22 000 a month, and could reach nearly two million by the end of the year. Most of them are blacks.

The United Party's spokesman on labour in the Senate, Sen A. Scheepers, said yesterday the significant unemployment was already apparent in a number of industries, including the car and manufacturing industries.

In the garment industry more than 500 blacks had been thrown out of work because of the ruthless

application of the physical planning legislation on the Rand.

"In the tense racial atmosphere which now exists we cannot afford large scale unemployment. Idle hands combined with the frustrations of repressive race laws, poor housing and hunger constitute an explosive mixture," Dr Scheepers warned.

She added that if a crash investigation showed massive unemployment then the Government would have to create jobs by initiating or speeding up State projects.

The general-secretary of the Coloured and Asian National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers, Mr R. Altman, said some large employers were not replacing staff when vacancies occurred.

The secretary of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union,

Mrs E. T. Mashanini, said black unemployment on the Rand had become a problem.

The number of jobless was increasing and it was feared the unemployment tempo would increase.

The director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Mr F. van Wyk, supported a crash investigation to determine the extent of the problem.

He said: "Even if unemployment remains static the more than 100 000 new black workers who come on to the labour market every year would constitute a serious problem."

Mr Van Wyk said if necessary the Government should stimulate employment by spending on public works. "South Africa cannot risk massive African unemployment under existing conditions." — DDC.

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JULY 25, 1976

TWO MILLION JOBS

SOUTH AFRICA faces a dangerous Black unemployment level because of the Government's economic policies. This warning has been given by prominent economist Dr Johan Cloete, group economic adviser to Barclays Bank.

It comes at a time of mounting pessimism that a speedy end can be expected to the present economic recession.

Dr Cloete believes the Government's fiscal policy, involving a cut-back in the supply of money and the depressing of the economy, is wrong in terms of the economic and political situation.

He conceded that if the Government persisted, its policy would, in time, succeed in reducing inflation and rectifying the balance of payments deficit.

"But I don't believe that depressing the economy, and the creation of unemployment, is economically or politically the right policy. These are not the right sort of measures. They will lead to serious unemployment among Blacks, and this could be dangerous. Blacks may react well when they are employed, but they may behave differently if they are unemployed," he said.

A University of Cape Town researcher estimates that Black unemployment is now rising at an alarming 22 000 a month and that the total will reach nearly two million by the end of the year.

One in five Africans of working age cannot get a job, according to a survey by the Financial Mail.

Figures released by the Department of

By CAROLINE CLARK

Statistics show the number of Africans absorbed into employment is considerably lower than officially projected.

South Africa is much too complacent about the disturbing situation, says the Financial Mail, which calculates that by April this year the number of jobs created for Africans in mining,

construction and trade had fallen 150 000 short of projections in the Economic Development Programme for 1974-75.

The UCT researcher, Mr Charles Simkins, estimates that assuming there is an economic growth rate of two per cent in 1975-76, the number of unemployed will reach 1 995 000 — one in five — this year.

The worst hit, he said, would be Black unskilled workers.

He disputed the Government's argument that a tough fiscal policy was needed because of the balance of payments problem.

"A substantial part of our imports are on behalf of the public sector, which the Government controls anyway — for example defence."

Dr Cloete believes that a compulsory prices and incomes policy is the answer to South Africa's economic problems.

"If we can stop rises in prices and wages, we can stop the whole inflationary spiral and reduce the balance of payments problem," he said.

QUOTE

The measures . . . among Blacks, and may react well when behave differently if effects of the clamp-down yet. It takes a long time of unemployment

That's the gloomy outlook for year's end...

It will top the two million mark next year and, assuming that an economic upswing starts early in 1977, it will fall fractionally (while still remaining over the two-million mark).

Dr Cloete said the Black unemployment problem would become serious when the Government policy started to bite over the next year.

"The real effects of the clamp-down haven't really even been felt yet," he told me.

The Government's policy, he explained, was aimed at reducing inflation and rectifying the balance of payments problem.

Money was being kept in short supply, causing reduction in demand and cut-backs in production.

In turn, this policy led to unemployment and bankruptcies in business.

Worst hit

"It takes a long time to work, and it might take a lot of unemployment to rectify the

BLESS

By Dr Johan Cloete
Barclays Bank group economic adviser

will lead to serious unemployment this could be dangerous. Blacks they are employed, but they may they are unemployed . . . The real down haven't really even been felt ne to work and it might take a lot to rectify the present situation

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Salt River factory to close down

THE gradual closing down of Lever Bros Sunlight Soap factory at Salt River is putting White, Coloured and African workers on the labour market at a time when jobs are scarce.

But the management who are paying compensation to the workers, based on length of service, are doing their best to help.

They are trying to find other jobs for all the workers and a woman executive said there had been a good response to an appeal in the Chamber of Industries' newsletter.

'Several firms have phoned us up and offered jobs,' she said. 'We have placed about 30 people.'

Africans, however, may have to take less well-paid jobs. It is understood that one African who has been earning R41 a week is taking a job where he will earn R27.

PAY MORE

'We do pay Africans more than many other firms,' admitted the woman executive. 'I am not allowed to say how much but some of them will definitely be faced with a drop in wages when they take other work.'

A spokesman for the firm said: 'It is our policy to pay people what we think they are worth. We do not discriminate on grounds of race and we have Africans in management at some of our factories.'

He emphasised that it was only the process of manufacturing Sunlight Soap in Cape Town that was being closed down.

The soap will now be made only at a larger factory in Durban, as part of a rationalisation process.

'Economics of scale have unfortunately made this necessary,' he explained. 'But there is no need for any of the company's other employees in the Cape to panic. Their jobs are not in danger.'

No date has been fixed for the final closure of the factory but 20 African labourers will finish work there on August 14.

Blacks seek work by the thousand

2/8/76 STAR

Staff Reporters

More than 20 000 Africans were registered as unemployed in Johannesburg by the end of April but the real statistic of Black unemployment in the city is likely to be many thousands higher.

The official figure of Black unemployed — a count of those who register at the local labour bureau — is less than five percent of the total labour force but this does not take into account the many thousands of illegal residents in the area who have come here looking for work.

The most worrying unemployment is among women (7,28 percent) and youths (6,35 percent), according to the West Rand Administration Board.

"NOT ABNORMAL"

The registered unemployment figure for men (2,05 percent) and girls (2,39 percent) is not abnormal, the board said.

The unemployment figures for the second quarter of the year — until today — are likely to have risen over those for the first quarter.

According to several companies in Johannesburg there has been an unprecedented number of Blacks looking for jobs over the past month.

The manager of a retail clothing shop in Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, who did not want his name used, told The Star he was turning away "eight or nine Blacks a day looking for work of any kind."

INCREASE

Two employment agencies working among Johannesburg's Indian community have also reported a 30 percent increase in the number of people looking

Mr A Mohamed, manager of an unemployment agency, said he usually dealt with up to 200 work-seekers a month. He now deals with 260 a month.

He said he had recently telephoned 90 of his clients to get his workseekers employed. But these companies had asked him to help them find jobs for their staff whom they planned to discharge.

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GM Lay off 75 workers

PORT ELIZABETH — The first salaried staff in the motor industry to be laid off as a result of the current market decline have been given notice by General Motors here.

A total of 25 office workers are being released on September 1, while the company also dismissed 50 hourly-paid workers yesterday.

A spokesman said: "Because of the further softening of the market pace we shall, as intimated a few days ago, find it necessary to trim our production force. As an immediate move we shall be releasing approximately 50 hourly-paid workers."

"It is also necessary to realign certain salaried employees which will result in 25 personnel being released with effect from September 1." — SAPA.

Revising the EDP

E.M. 13/8/76

How to create more jobs with less money? Hopefully the next Economic Development Programme will come up with some answers

Correcting the balance of payments and fighting inflation are undoubtedly the proper short-term priorities for SA. But it is clear that, in the longer-term, job creation is the greater challenge.

How can the economy be restructured to absorb rising unemployment and to create enough new jobs for the 300 000 or so workers joining the labour market every year? This ought to be the key topic for discussion when members of the PM's Economic Advisory Council gather in Pretoria next month for a preliminary chat about the 1976-81 six-year Economic Development Programme.

The 1974-79 programme, based largely on historical relationships between savings and national income, capital formation and output, and so on, came to the conclusion that real economic growth of at least 6,4% a year was both possible and necessary to contain African unemployment. Sadly, performance has fallen well short of this. The first year of the programme, 1974, was good enough but the lack of any real growth in 1975 and 1976 means that the economy is currently well below the 6,4% target trend line (see graph).

The new EDP will be for 1976-81. *Chef du plan* Dr Simon Brand and his colleagues in the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister could, of course, leave the target trend line intact. In other words, stick to 6,4% pa with 1973 as a base year and simply extend this line another two years.

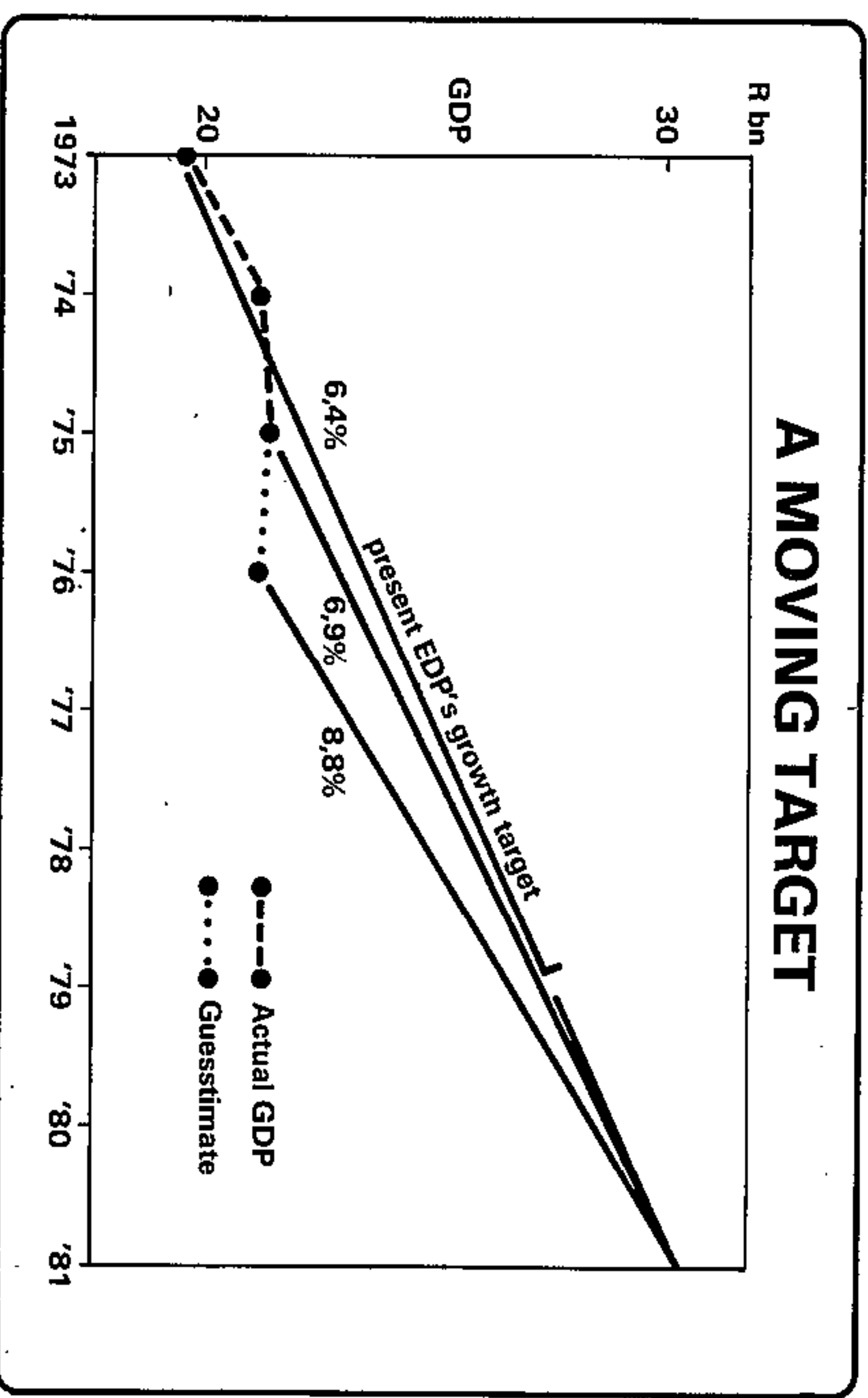
But then the economy would have to grow by something more than 6,4% pa

between now and 1981. That is because both 1975 and 1976 are below trend. Indeed, to hit the 6,4% trend line (base year 1973) by 1981, growth in 1976-1981 (base year 1975) would have to average 6,9%. And if, as seems likely, this year's GDP actually falls by about 2%, growth over 1977-81 (base year 1976) would have to average no less than 8,8%. Which is impossible.

For one thing a massive injection of overseas capital — many thousands of millions of rands — would be necessary to provide the wherewithal to achieve such a phenomenal growth rate. With

Southern Africa in political turmoil, the Republic is likely to have to make do with less, not more, foreign financial support in the years immediately ahead. So there is little doubt that, if EDP is to be even remotely realistic, the 6,4% trend line target will have to be abandoned.

Exactly what the new target ought to be naturally depends on assumptions about the terms of trade, the gold price and net inflow of foreign capital. But with 1975 as a base year, the 1976-81 target will almost certainly have to be less than 5%, possibly as little as 4%, if there is to be any hope of hitting the trend line by



528
336

Township workers laid off after rioting

13/8/76

ARGUS

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The West Rand Bantu Administration Board is to lay off nearly 12 percent of its Black labour force — more than 1 050 workers — as a result of damage to board property in the townships.

The chairman of the board, Mr Manie Mulder, said that a large number of Black jobs had been 'burnt-out' along with the 82 offices, bottle stores

and beerhalls destroyed in the recent disturbances. As a result more than 1 050 Black workers out of a total Black labour force of 9 500 will be laid off, Mr Mulder added. The chairman also hinted at the possibility of more staff being laid-off at a later stage because of excess staff and loss of income. The board has also lost revenue from beer and liquor sales, amounting to at least R3-million a month.

6 000 jobs
in peril:
new plea

Labour Reporter

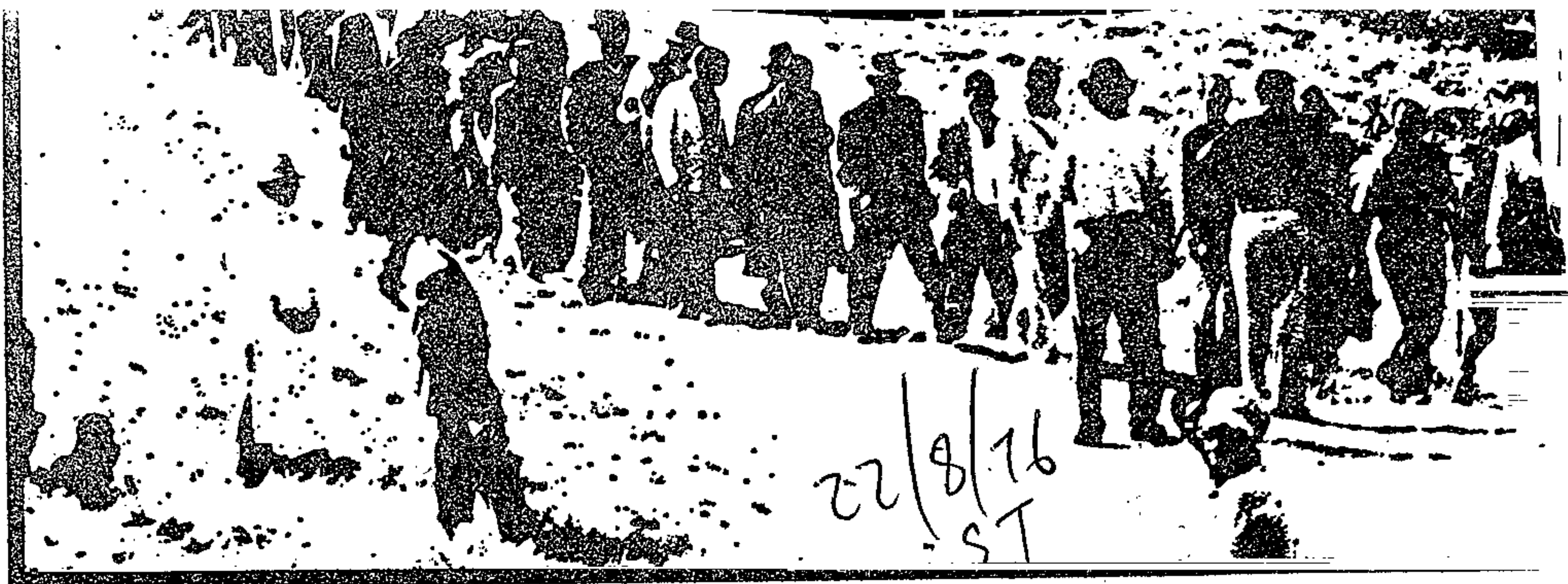
The Government will re-consider the plight of 6 000 Black workers in the Transvaal clothing industry whose jobs are threatened by the implementation of the Environment Planning Act.

This was disclosed in Johannesburg today after a renewed appeal from the industry at a meeting with the Minister of Planning, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, and nine other Government representatives in Pretoria yesterday.

"Our representations will be put before the Cabinet Committee consisting of several Cabinet Ministers," said one of the industry's delegates, Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa.

"We reiterated our view that it would be socially and economically unacceptable for the clothing industry and for South Africa at large to put 6 000 Black women out of work on the Rand," she said.

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**Tribune survey by
DICK USHER**

RISING Black unemployment — two million workers may be out of jobs by the end of the year — is being masked by an intensified policy of "endorsing out" the jobless to rural areas.

Economists, trade unionists and welfare workers claim that Government estimates of the position are hopelessly inadequate and that in the current situation of unrest Government actions are creating further problems.

Official unemployment figures for Africans do not exist, but from a combined review of trade unionists, economists and welfare workers, a doleful picture of the situation emerged this week.

Economist Charles Simkins of the University of Natal has published a paper which calculates a possible total of two million Blacks unemployed by the end of the year.

Before the publication of Mr Simkins' paper which has not been rebutted, official statistics helped disguise the situation. Working from available figures, labour experts arrived at an estimate of about 500 000 jobless.

But this was based mainly on figures from the Government's latest economic development programme, which placed African unemployment at about 366 000 in 1973.

Pattern

According to Mr Simkins, the programme overestimated the number employed in agriculture by about a million. He is now refining his figures for greater accuracy, but is perfectly satisfied with the pattern he has uncovered.

"The pattern is one of high African unemployment at a level other countries would find unacceptable. In South Africa, influx control removes the manifestations of the problem from the principal urban areas to the Bantustans," he says.

In other words contract workers who lose their jobs are being endorsed out of the urban areas as soon as the seven-day search limit is up.

Mrs Solveig Piper, of

the Black Sash Advice Office in Durban, says she has noted an unusual increase in endorsing out as the recession has worsened.

Economists and trade unionists agree with Mr Simkins' conclusions that official pronouncements about unemployment, whether in development programmes or by politicians, take an altogether too sanguine view of the situation.

"In fact they probably don't know what the true position is," said Mr Dudley Horner of the University of Cape Town's Labour Research and Development Unit.

Deprived

Senator Anna Scheepers, United Party spokesman on labour and president of the Garment Workers Union, reflected the trade unionists' concern.

Although unemployment on the Rand is thought to be lower than in Natal, she called the situation frightening. She said in Johannesburg: "I fear it because we can survive only if we have employment for most of the people, especially those in the cities who have been employed previously."

"Unemployment is much more serious when workers who have enjoyed the benefits of a job are deprived of them."

In South Africa's dual economic system — the developed urban sector against the undeveloped rural sector — the unemployment situation has implications beyond dissatisfaction among the urban unemployed, which many observers claim is a major contributing factor in the current unrest.

Again no figures are available, but millions of rands flow every year from workers in urban areas to relatives and dependants in the rural areas, offsetting the meagre returns from subsistence agriculture there.

Loss of this income because of urban unemployment, allied with large numbers of unhappy workers being returned to the homelands, could lead to serious tensions in rural areas.

The birth of the gre

THE ECONOMY is in a decline that started in the Sixties and has become worse this decade.

It has created the present unemployment which affect White workers as well as Black — but not to the same extent — and economists believe it is because of the shape of the economy rather than cyclical variations.

During 1962 to 1971 the balance of payments showed a deficit in seven years out of 10, reaching a high of R1 250 million.

Government concern with poor export performance resulted in the Reynrers Commission to investigate export

promotion — and a move which has had little success. Exports remain almost static when measured against the 1973 base. But the solution of increasing exports has several problems for South Africa, whose major exports are commodities and raw materials.

In these areas it depends on the developed sector of the world economy for its markets, and these have tended to be restricted in previous years because of a general worldwide recession.

South Africa should naturally expand into manufacturing equipment and services to the African continent, a market from which the country is

NO

VACAN

The gloom for two i:

**The
facts
behind
the
R196m
'bulwark'
fund**

THE UNEMPLOYMENT Insurance Fund — the worker's great bulwark against joblessness — stands at about R196 million according to the latest available figures.

But the vast majority of contributors either do not collect benefits when they are due or have to wait weeks for payment.

Under the existing Act, great numbers of workers in agriculture, casual and seasonal workers, foreign Africans, domestic workers, African miners living in compounds, and Africans earning less than R10,50 a week are also excluded.

In 1975 contributions to the fund plus interest totalled R39 million.

Claims against it came to R23 million.

About 146 000 people of all races received benefits but with the total number of unemployed being over a million last year only a tiny percentage of contributors are benefiting.

The fund should be administered for the benefit of contributors, but the Government uses it as a source of cheap capital.

It borrows from it at a relatively low interest — some claim as low as six percent — instead of investing the money to obtain the highest possible interest.

According to a summary of the Act issued by the Department of Labour, it



decline

generally excluded because of apartheid and the fact that the economy is not developed to the point where South Africa can export these products.

Expansion in this sphere requires long-term planning and development before it can have an appreciable effect, but several other policies could be used to reduce Black unemployment:

- Abolishing restrictions on African employment under the Environment Planning Act.
- Abandoning the industrial colour bar which results in African

unemployment alongside unfilled vacancies — 47 000 last year — in jobs reserved for Whites.

- Removing the provision in the Industrial Conciliation Act which effectively allows unions to limit the employment of Blacks.

- Providing more training and education to remove the limits on growth arising from shortage of skills among Black workers.

- Discouraging the replacement of men by machines.

- Encouraging capital-saving productivity, and using the capital released to generate more jobs.

Out of a job ... and still waiting for money that's rightfully his

ny outlook

illion Blacks

SIES



Abednego Ndlanya . . still waiting

ABEDNEGO NDLANYA is out of a job — and waiting to collect unemployment benefits.

Since the first week in June he has reported every Wednesday to Department of Labour offices in Durban's Badger Lane, waited his turn, had his form stamped, and gone away without money.

When he resigned his R161-a-month train marshaller's job at the end of May it was for a better job — which has not materialised.

He was fortunate in a way — the railways are more punctilious about the law than many employers and he was handed his Unemployment Insurance Fund card when he left.

He also incurred a six-week "penalty" — a waiting period he had to endure because he left for a reason other than staff reduction.

This week he made his weekly visit to the Badger Lane office and was still waiting for his benefits.

Even when his benefits do start arriving, his problems will not be over. He is eligible for R15,40 a week, from which he has to support four children in the Transkei and maintain his Lamontville home.

His wife is a student nurse. She earns "hardly enough to buy a packet of sweets."

He is also being pressed for outstanding hire-purchase payments.

He is baffled by official indifference to his plight.

"provides for the insurance of employees, who are contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, against the risk of loss of earnings arising out of unemployment due to the termination of their employment, illness or maternity . . ."

The problem for most workers in the first stages of applying for benefits due to them is that most employers never apply to the Department of Labour for a UIF card.

Mrs Solveig Piper, of the Black Sash Advice Office in Durban, said this week that application for UIF cards is usually done only when a worker is unemployed.

"The law lays down a fine of R200 or one year's imprisonment for employers who contravene the Act. Perhaps they should start applying it," she said.

Influx

The position of Black workers is further complicated by influx control. Contract workers from outside an urban area must return to their homes to register for unemployment benefits, and although they can register using a letter from an employer they have to make numerous trips back to their former jobs in attempts to get the card.

Many people, not wishing to return to a rural area where they might wait months for a new job, remain in urban areas without bothering to register for benefits. Or they go once a week to the local magistrate's office to register, at further expense.

Unless a worker has lost his job because of reduction of staff he is normally liable to a six-week "penalty" — a waiting period before he may collect benefits. But if he finds a job within that six weeks no benefits are paid.

It is also uncertain that a worker will start collecting even once the six-week waiting period is over.

Illness allowances and

maternity benefits are similarly difficult to collect.

Maternity benefits to women contributors are seldom paid to African workers, because they do not know they are entitled to benefits and don't claim. One of the main points of contention is that the Act does not cover domestic servants in private homes.

In effect the fund fails to provide a bulwark against unemployment for the vast majority of its contributors. Instead it functions to maintain a vast pool of reserve labour, obliged to accept any job at all no matter how low the wages.

Black jobless — state plan?

Argus 2/9/76
The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA. — The Government has contingency plans to alleviate one of South Africa's most pressing problems — Black unemployment.

Bantu Administration Board officials are talking about employers finding ways and means of keeping otherwise retrenched workers employed.

A mooted plan is to spread the work — and the pay.

The idea is that this would keep the jobless off the streets and away from agitators.

However, it is recognised that spreading the pay among a highly politically-mobile work force, has potential backlash.

Bantu administration Board officials also speak of the homelands as the last resort — a place to keep the unemployed if things get too hot. The mines, too, officials say, are looking for workers.

RIISING NUMBER

In the West Rand alone there were more than 22 000 unemployed workers registered at the end of June, according to official figures. With rising unemployment the present trend and unregistered workers added, the figure is probably higher.

But as this area includes Soweto, the ban-died rational number of 2-million unemployed Blacks seems high.

The Labour Department and the Department of Bantu Administration continue to exclude national Black employment statistics from their records.

SLOWING DOWN

A top Government economist talks about South Africa's dilemma, as do influential academic economists close to Government.

On the one hand, job-

less Blacks aggravate unrest. But as the strategy of slowing down spending to get the country out of debt continues, unemployment rises and with it political instability which frightens away investment and disrupts production — a slide that would have to be arrested.

To create more jobs, on the other hand, would require a move which would worsen the balance of payments and inflation. Increase the money supply through more Government spending.

Labour: ways to prevent a crisis

The black riots, increasing black unemployment, low productivity levels, inflation and depressed economic conditions have combined to provide the seeds for what could develop into something of a labour crisis. As treatment for some of the causes, steps to increase productivity, for instance via a longer working week, have been suggested. Unfortunately, in South Africa today higher productivity tends to mean more black unemployment – which can mean more labour unrest and thus lower overall productivity. It seems the answer may not be more working hours a week, but rather fewer working hours for each worker, together with more shifts a week at each workplace.

Since the beginning of the Seventies, economic growth in South Africa has declined while prices have risen sharply, particularly those for imports like fuel and capital equipment. The increases in the prices of locally produced goods are, *inter alia*, attributable to steep wage increases... and were also occasioned by increased rail tariffs, steel prices, electricity tariffs and drastic increases in fuel prices. Prices and costs rose steeply in agriculture, mining, manufacturing and construction. The earnings of Black workers increased more rapidly than those of Whites from the early Seventies onwards. "Focus on Key Economic Issues," November 15 to July 1976, published by Mercabank.

In a nutshell, that tells the story of price and wage trends in South Africa in the Seventies. Between the lines, it also suggests something about labour productivity – which fell way behind increases in average real incomes last year, and which has performed indifferently in the Seventies as a whole.

Is there much hope that one of the key objectives of the Anti-inflation Campaign – to help encourage conditions under which primary labour productivity can be improved – will be realised? Not, it seems until fundamental changes in the output/earnings/working hours equation can be achieved. And meanwhile the pursuit of conventional wisdom is trying to increase productivity – for instance, by introducing more working hours a week – seems likely to result only in employers making

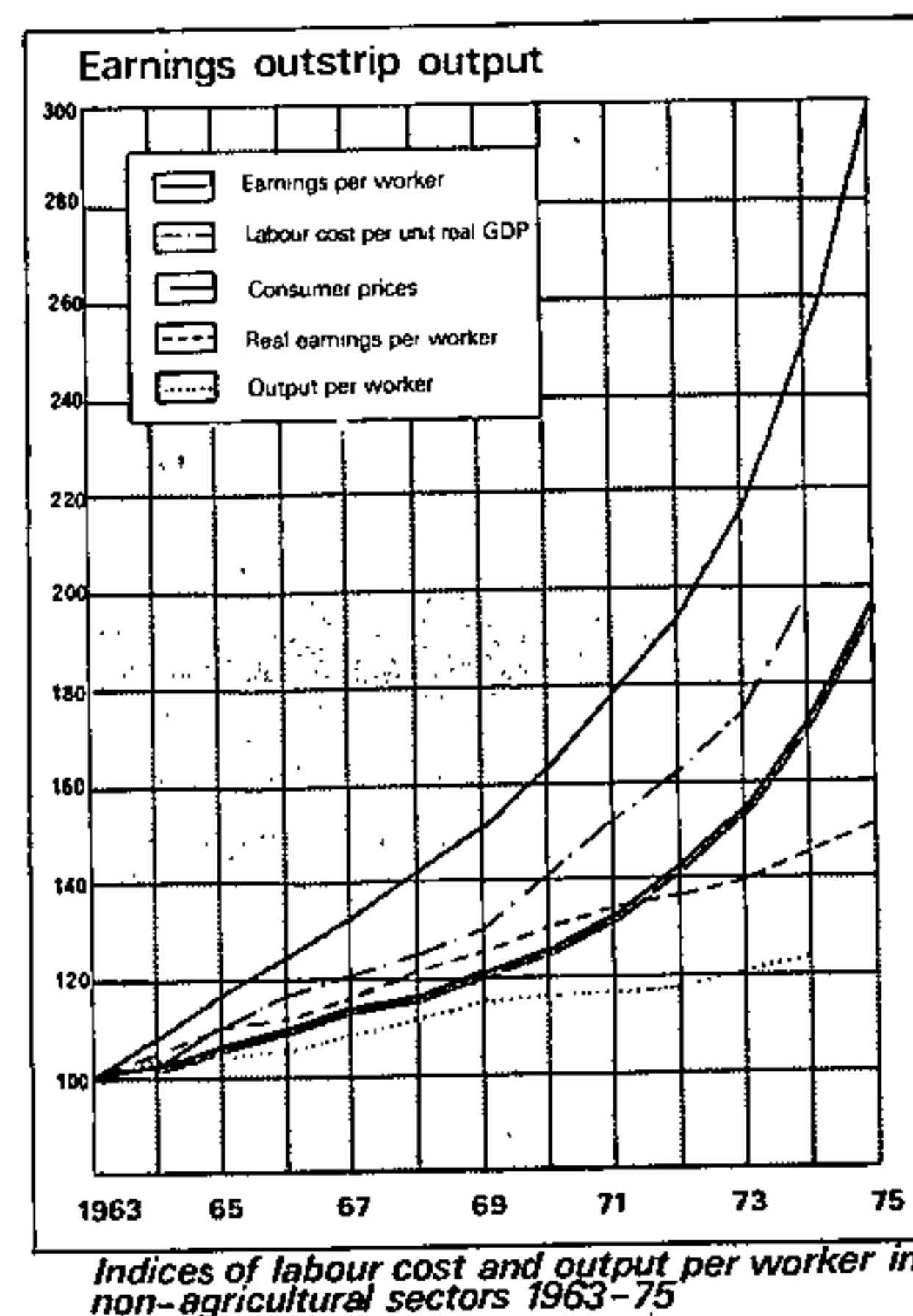
do with fewer employees, notably blacks, and thus swelling the ranks of unemployed non-whites, which are already providing fertile ground for agitators.

Wages of non-whites have risen – and rightly – much faster than those of whites recently, but also faster than labour productivity over 1970-76 as a whole. It would be nice if the country could afford the political luxury of a standstill in all pay increases, particularly those of non-whites, while the productivity balance was restored. Unfortunately, that is clearly out of the question.

Certainly, there is a chance that, longer-term, the large increase in the past five years in the incomes of non-whites will lead to a more than matching increase in their productivity, because their higher cost is likely to induce employers to use them more efficiently, and also because the expanded domestic market represented by their larger pay packets should provide increasing economies of scale in producing the additional things they want to buy.

However, their more efficient use is already being reflected in a contraction in the number employed, relative to those coming on the labour market. While presumably boosting productivity per employee, this augurs ill for prospects of industrial and social peace.

Ultimately, the only way to rechannel groundswell pressures for higher pay towards also supporting higher technical and economic productivity (that is, workers producing more

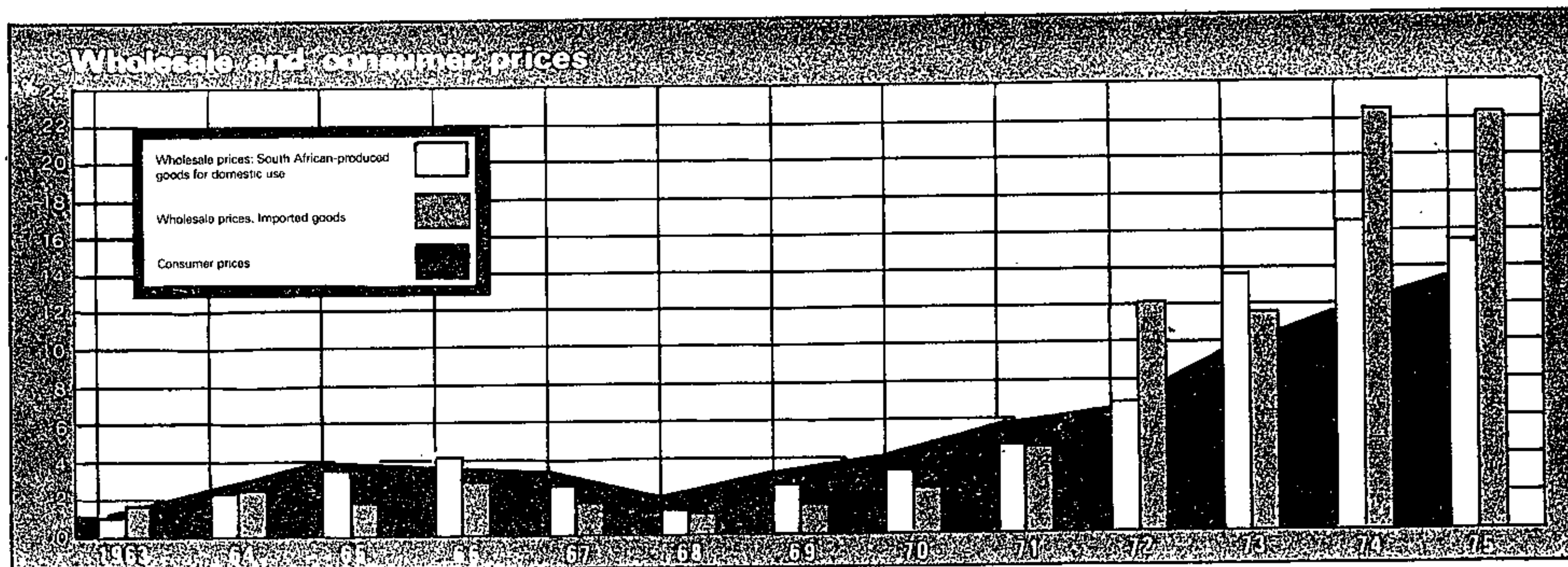


in the same time for the same pay, and not just more output per worker as a result of working longer hours) may be through direct intervention.

Politically as well as on economic grounds, there seems every reason for government to insist that both private and State organisations introduce productivity improvement (i.e. training, education and efficiency) programmes, while continuing to offer the tax concession carrots already operative for approved black training schemes. This is one sort of "creeping socialism" the country needs more of.

Unfortunately, it is a tall order to expect Pretoria to find the right men to administer such a plan efficiently at short notice – and the problem of unemployment remains.

So what's the answer? For a start, it should be clear that increased labour productivity is



proved and a common feeling of identification among the people in the organisation is built up. Thus success is not only measured by tangible results – although these must be there – but by the improvement in attitudes. An organisation begins to function much more as a co-operating organism – something you can measure by attitude and other surveys.

What do you consider your main achievements so far?

The improvement of human relations and productivity and a better sense of common purpose, certainly in the mining industry. Also the introduction of new, improved, forms of training. These have reduced training times and the people concerned are beginning to think for themselves and to use their initiative to exploit the resources they obviously have. This new training approach has been adopted by a number of very large companies with tremendous saving in time and with improved results. People being trained feel they are also being educated and developed.

What is the present state of OD in South Africa?

Quite a lot is being done. But one of the problems is that OD is sometimes seen as another gimmick among the many that management is faced with. In fact, it is not so much a technique as an approach. Many companies are using it, but some are unable to do so properly because they do not have a thorough understanding of the fact that it is an approach, almost a philosophy. People tend to search for techniques alone when they are looking for quick answers, not basic questions. Yet you cannot get quick answers that do not raise basic questions.

Apart from misunderstanding, do you find resistance to your techniques?

Sometimes. It arises chiefly from the fact that people are not acquainted with the process and because it functions mainly on the social side of the organisation. The background of most of

the people we deal with is technical – either engineering, financial or marketing – and working in the social areas requires a different set of skills. So naturally there is resistance. They tend to feel uncertain and a bit insecure. Again it is not as easy to measure results as in purely technical areas.

Is it true that the Institute is particularly interested in black training?

We are very interested in black training, because the blacks represent the great reservoir of labour and talent that must be developed if the South African economy is to continue growing. But not only must the blacks be trained – I think everyone has gone overboard on that one – the whites must be trained as well, because if the one side expands and the other is

Talking at TOP LEVEL

TTP's economics editor, George Barrell, talks to David Scott, Director of the Organisation and Development Institute of Southern Africa.

not able to cope with it, then you simply cause frustration and the whole thing comes to a stop.

When you talk about white training you presumably mean at the level of middle and lower management?

It is quite clear that blacks need more technical skills and these are coming as they find their place in the industrial milieu. In the process the black becomes more of a person and you have to do something at the white supervisory level – immediately above him – because this is where the teaching is done. The trouble is that most supervisors do not see themselves as developers, although we say that each manager or supervisor should be a trainer. In fact we have to use the initiative, enthusiasm and creativity of everyone. There is a need for interdependence.

What specific projects are there to further the aim of improving black training, and in what fields?

Many people have spoken about this – Anton Rupert, Jan Marais and Harry Oppenheimer, to mention three. The problem is how to get the thing in motion. We use techniques to get things moving. Once a start has been made, once people begin to appreciate the reality, then further results can be achieved.

Is it true that the Institute has done much work in Swaziland and, if so, what?

Yes, as well as in many other areas. Many senior black people in Swaziland found our techniques ideal for blacks developing other blacks. This was mainly because we were not focusing on theoretical concepts and

Scott's qualifications

ODISA Director David Scott is a Registered Professional Engineer, South Africa, and a Chartered Engineer of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, UK. He has studied mechanical engineering and management at Heriot-Watt College in Edinburgh and came to South Africa in 1949. Here he tackled civil and mechanical engineering projects until 1960, when he became a general manager of an international company, with responsibility for technical and organisational development. He joined ODISA on its formation in 1969.

academic theory in management, but on real bread-and-butter issues of skill, while showing people how to do their jobs better and letting them experience situations for themselves. An interesting point is that we were able to transcend the language barrier, because we were focusing on doing things as opposed to talking about them.

What scope is there for the practice of OD in government organisations and in the implementation of labour and social policies?

We have worked with a number of semi-government organisations, and in most cases they are like any other, with a slightly different emphasis. The same principles apply, but the approach is a little different. On the question of implementing social policies, rather than basing our work on idealism, we believe the important thing is to focus on the task in hand. After all, the one place where black and white can meet is at work, where they need each other and each other's skills. In working together black and white come to recognise each others' abilities. You can see this in the Government's approach to the idea of works and liaison committees. These provide scope for open discussions and for the whole process of developing mutual confidence.

You feel that social problems will be eased by casting whites as trainers of blacks?

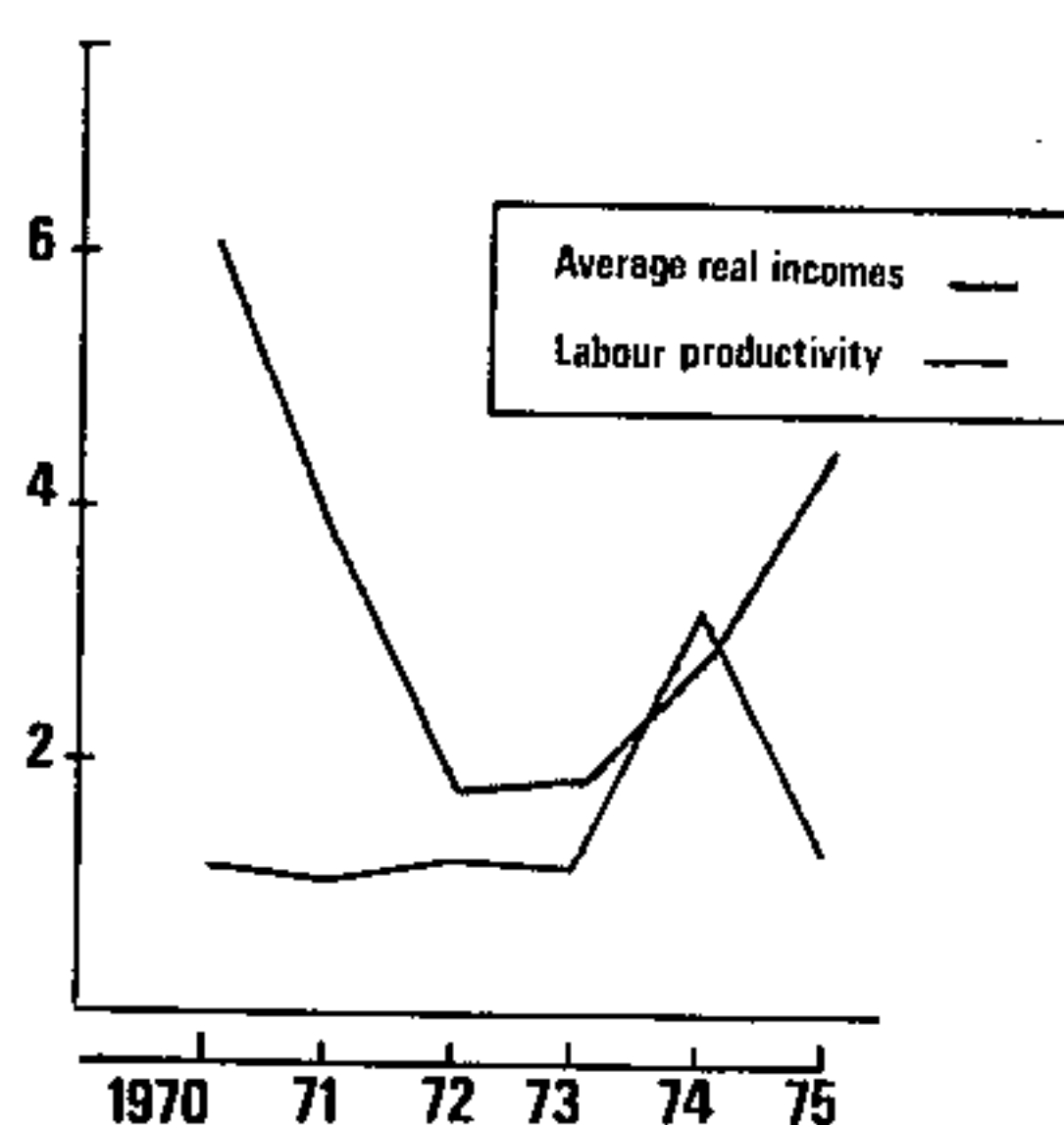
One of the main problems is that in the past two decades the South African economy has expanded so fast. Now the human side must be brought into balance. Since organisations have expanded so fast good managers are now rather thinly spread in many organisations. A common complaint is that there is no one to delegate to. So we have to develop our own middle and lower management. That means middle and lower white managers, who have to recognise their responsibility as educational leaders of the workforce under them. In the same way that a good teacher must have a sound relationship with his pupil, so a good supervisor should have a sound relationship with his subordinates. It is not just a question of a nice, happy, sentimental relationship, but the ability to co-operate to achieve the given tasks and targets. For this you need open discussions, proper communication, agreement on goals. OD is about all of these things.

OD in action

OD's Educational Training Process (ETP) is being used by some Anglo American group gold mines and engineering training centres. The past experience of trainees is harnessed to allow them to learn at their own pace. The trainees are usually more highly motivated and tend to respond more quickly under the ETP training process. One mine estimates that the time taken by a trainee to learn skills has on average been reduced from 3,5 to 2,5 shifts, yielding a saving of about R70 000 a year.

In a project for the Van Leer Southern Africa packaging group at Mobeni, which involved a series of practical educational sessions followed by in-depth discussions, the system produced increased initiative among workers, more interest in their jobs, enhanced technical skills and a greater sense of achievement among supervisors, according to the company.

Productivity's dismal showing



Annual percentage changes in average real wages and salaries and in labour productivity

not in itself the solution that many pretend it is. First priority should rather go to preventing levels of unemployment – like the projected 2 million plus by the end of this year – which could encourage unrest, threaten the social structure and undermine the labour machine as a whole.

If one has to choose, it seems preferable, for the moment, to live with low productivity than with unemployment at 10-20 per cent of the actual and

Non-white workers: jobs before productivity



potential non-white labour force.

This does not mean that efforts to improve productivity should be abandoned. Indeed to secure the future it may still be necessary for government to intervene in forcing the pace of labour efficiency improvement.

Rather than encouraging the longer working week, however, it may be better to strive for a shorter but more efficient one for each worker, but with more shifts at each workplace, so that other resources are more intensively used.

That way, the number of jobs may actually be increased along with worker efficiency and job satisfaction – which is what really counts.

If this means that the country's economic productivity (i.e. the overall cost of its output) must suffer for a while, that is at least a price which need not threaten the foundations of national production. And there is always the chance that the overproduction implied by the greater number of shifts – plus more productivity per employee per shift – will somehow

galvanise companies into exporting more. This, in turn, would help restore, or even improve, the economy's productivity.

Meanwhile, it will be interesting to see how a reduction in inflation due to imports (see TTP last week, page 47) may affect inflation as a whole – and thus productivity. As the graph shows, while the prices of imports rose more slowly than either the consumer or wholesale prices of locally produced goods until 1971, thereafter the position reversed. Also, wholesale prices rose faster than consumer prices.

Although prices of imports may now be rising more slowly than last year, the volume of imports has increased, mainly as a result of greater defence and strategic stockpile purchases, which are likely to increase production in the economy only indirectly and marginally in the short to medium-term.

So a further fall in the productivity of the economy as a whole will not be surprising in the coming 4 to 6 months.

Trade unions agree in principle

The idea of shorter hours a week for each worker but more shifts per workplace is supported "in principle" by a number of trade unions questioned by TO THE POINT. The unions also agree that longer working hours are no answer to the productivity problem – besides being impracticable in most cases – and that unemployment among non-whites is a more frightening prospect at present than levels of labour productivity, which are low for reasons other than the diligence of workers.

Mrs S. Gon, economist and assistant to the General Secretary at the Trade Union Council of SA (TUCSA), explains: "The longer working week may even be counterproductive. With it, the tendency is for people to simply spread their workload over more hours, so that you have more additional costs than output – qualitatively and quantitatively.

"In any case, a shorter working week is very difficult to lengthen once in operation. The worker dissatisfaction you get if you try leads to lower productivity. There is no motivation for non-whites, in particular, to work longer hours for the same monetary reward. And productivity depends on motivation."

Mrs Gon points out that there could be a transport problem with more shifts. "Employers cannot themselves convey workers into black townships, which might be necessary if a shift was to end at, say, 23h30 at night." However, she agrees that this should be seen as a "minor problem" relative to what is at stake – the "basic health of the labour force as a means of production . . ."

As for the increased output that extra shifts would bring when there is already slack production capacity in the economy: "I have always believed in the hungry salesman principle. Only when our factories consistently produce too much for the local market will our companies and their salesmen be sufficiently hungry for business to get out and tie up the ex-

port orders they should have got years ago.

"I realise, of course, that many factories are unlikely to increase their output willingly at the moment. But there must be ways to help make it worth their while. The increased exports, reduced unemployment and higher labour productivity that could result justify the cost of a determined attempt."

Presently on a lecture tour of South Africa, the Director of Israel's Institute of Productivity, Israel Meidan, has noted that higher productivity need not increase redundancy. In Israel, where output per worker has been increased fourfold in 24 years, the solution has been to transfer workers from one job to another.

However, this does not seem an immediately practicable proposition among South Africa's black workers, whose mobility, and range of skills, is restricted.

Meidan points out that one or more of 30 to 40 factors must be considered in seeking to improve the productivity of an enterprise. The factors include: method, organisation, proficiency of labour, substitution of machinery, business strategy, marketing and incentive schemes.

The last word is perhaps due to an employer. Graham Boustred, chairman of Highveld Steel, notes in his latest review of the company's operations that "the rate of change in labour patterns must be accelerated if the country is to realise its full potential. This is not, as is so often stated, a problem of training black workers but rather one of negotiation with the trade unions concerned for the provision of higher skilled occupations for black workers . . ."

Productivity at Highveld has grown from some R8 000 in gross sales per man year in 1970 to R26 000. Expressed in steel tons of output per man year, the respective figures are roughly 90 and 130 tons.

WICE ROUND THE WORLD

every day

and still not satisfied

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...you need our air birds fly the equivalent

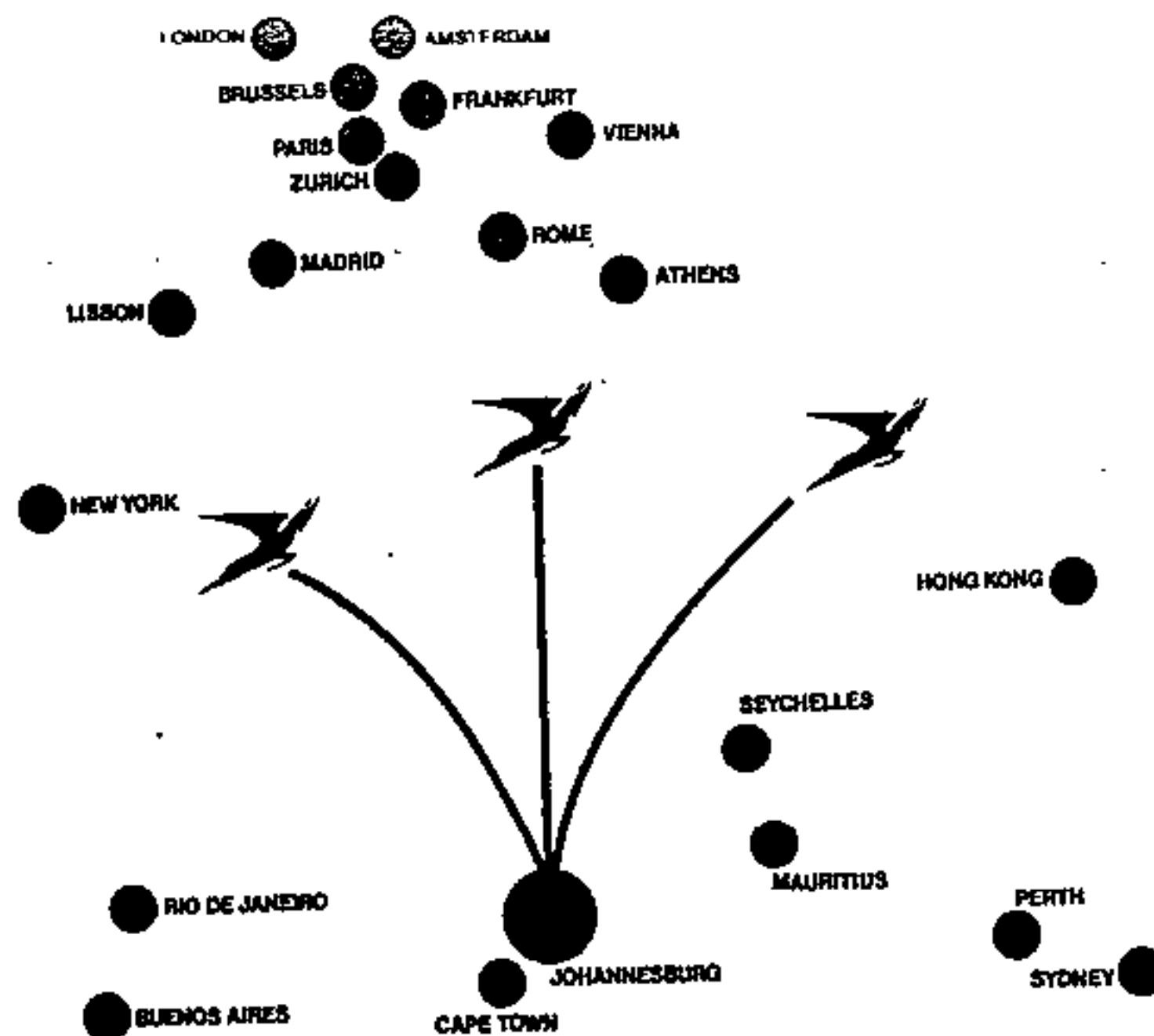
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We've boosted our 747B Jumbos too.
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ARGUS 8/9/76

Ford to lay off staff

PORT ELIZABETH. — Ford Motor Company has decided to lay off all its hourly-paid workers from September 27 to October 1 in an effort to cut back on production, a notice circulated to the company's wage earners here said.

The company has also decided to continue working a four-day week at all its plants in Port Elizabeth until the end of the year.

The notice added that these measures were decided to avoid the need for retrenching staff.

A Ford spokesman said absenteeism last month was 3 percent, the lowest recorded for some time.

LOSING JOBS

Workers in the struggling motor industry appeared to be taking no chances on losing jobs. Another reason for the low absenteeism could be the fact that workers were already earning only four days pay a week instead of five and consequently cannot afford to lose more pay, he said.

Volkswagen repeated that it had no further plans for production cut-backs apart from the four-and-a-half day week the Ultenhage plant was

now working. General Motors so far has retrenched about 250 workers this year, but has not cut production. — Sapa

(Sapa)

'Black jobless 9/9/76 to rise STAR

Labour Reporter

Black unemployment is likely to rise significantly from its present level of eight percent, and Government employees are likely to miss their five percent pay rise in January.

So says Stellenbosch University's Economic Research Bureau.

The rise in Black unemployment "could quite easily become a political issue," warns the bureau.

"Whatever the reasons for the present outbreaks of Black discontent, the situation can conceivably be aggravated by growing Black unemployment."

White workers are also becoming restless because of the economic downturn and the high inflation, raising sensitivity to Black advancement and making it increasingly difficult to contain and postpone a new round of wage demands.

The bureau's gloomiest forecast in many years draws attention to the serious clash of interests between an economy in need of deflation and growing Black unemployment which calls for reflation.

Unemployment 'greater risk than inflation'

Labour Reporter
EAST LONDON —
South Africa may have
to give up its anti-in-
flation drive and seek
renewed economic
growth regardless of
the inflationary conse-

quences, the president
of the multiracial
Trade Union Council
said here today.

Mr E "Lief" van Ton-
der said rising Black un-
employment was the re-
sult of "the longest and

deepest recession we have
experienced since the thir-
ties."

"At the expected
growth rate of only 2½
percent for 1975/76 we
are certainly racing to
disaster," he said in his
presidential address at

Tucsa's annual conference.

With expert estimates
of Black unemployment
varying from 350 000 to 1
million by the end of the
year — and possibly 2
million by next year — "a
higher growth rate, re-
gardless of the conse-
quences, may well have to
become South Africa's
first priority."

"That is on the under-
standing that the Govern-
ment and the nation finds
a solution, and a quick
one, to the burning prob-
lem of our adverse bal-
ance of payments posi-
tion," he said.

South Africa would
have been in an impos-
sible situation — with in-
flation of more than 15
percent — without its
anti-inflation programme
of the past year, he
added.

TRADE UNIONS

Mr van Tonder said
workers could not stand
by disinterested in the
face of the "enormous pol-
itical problems for which
urgent solutions must be
found," many of which
were intertwined with eco-
nomic life.

Mr van Tonder said he
expected new Government
action against Black mem-
bership of Tucsa.

"Once again legal ob-
structions are likely to be
placed in our way," he
said.

He referred to Tucsa's
decision two years ago to
readmit Black unions to
its ranks.

"You may be called
upon to stand by that
decision, regardless of the
consequences," he said.

BELLVILLE TV FACTORY ^{ARGUS} LAYS OFF 395 ^{21/9/76}

A DECISION to lay off 395 assembly workers at the Tedelex TV factory in Bellville was taken several weeks ago because of the depressed state of the market and had nothing to do with the recent two-day strike, managing director Mr Bernie Slome said today.

Mr Slome said he had tried unsuccessfully to obtain jobs for the sacked 395 at another Cape Town TV factory — Fuchs Electronics Pty Ltd.

They had all been paid 'a little extra' when they were laid off yesterday afternoon. It was hoped to re-employ them in April when an upsurge in the TV market was expected.

'We took their names and addresses and promised to give them priority when we recruit staff again,' Mr Slome said. 'And that was not an empty promise.'

ILL FEELING

Agreeing that the timing of the dismissals so soon after the two-day strike could have created the wrong impression, Mr Slome said it had been impossible to delay them any longer.

'We took this decision several weeks ago, but we put it off for as long as possible because we did not want to aggravate any ill feeling during the riots.'

'I visited Cape Town myself a few weeks ago and spoke to the workers and gave them a pretty good idea that something like this was coming and the reasons for it.'

The factory still employed 900 workers, in readiness for any upsurge in sales.

A spokesman at the factory said: 'The jobs of the 900 still here are quite secure. There is no question of laying off any more staff.'

A spokesman for Fuchs Electronics confirmed that Tedelex had approached him and asked if there were any jobs available for the laid-off 395.

OVER-ESTIMATED

'But we have a pretty full staff at the moment and a very low turnover,' he said. 'We cannot take on any more people yet although we may be able to early next year.'

A spokesman for one of the biggest TV dealers in Cape Town said he thought TV manufacturers had started off with too much production capacity.

Although they had been fairly accurate in guessing the size of the total market each had over-estimated his own share.

'They might have been misled by the large orders from dealers in the beginning, some of which were later cancelled when sales proved disappointing,' he said.

Jobless up 32pc since January

By GEORGE KLING

UNEMPLOYMENT in South Africa has increased by 32 percent since the beginning of this year, according to the latest figures, for August, released to the Cape Times yesterday by the Department of Labour. And it is expected to rise further.

In an interview from Pretoria, the Deputy Secretary of Labour, Mr F S P de Villiers, said that the number of unemployed usually dropped at this time of year. Instead it had increased by more than 1 000 to 15 049, compared with 10 336 the previous August, and 11 437 in January.

The entry of school leavers to the labour market would accentuate the unemployment figures from November to January.

Mr De Villiers added that according to official figures only 0.7 percent of the White, Coloured and Asian population was unemployed while overseas figures of more than five percent were common.

Growing alarm

Worsening unemployment is to receive attention today at the Cape National Party congress in Port Elizabeth amid growing alarm by organized industry and top economists that the problem is reaching crisis proportions.

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J C Heunis, said from Port Elizabeth yesterday that he would be discussing the issue in depth at the congress today. For this reason he did not wish to comment.

In an interview from Stellenbosch, the chief economist of the Bureau for Economic Research, Mr W F Kilian, said the rising unemployment rate had to be considered as a prerequisite for the current unrest.

School leavers were finding it particularly difficult to find jobs as employers preferred to fill the few positions available with experienced workers.

This was confirmed by the secretary-general of the South African Woodworkers' Union, Mr A Stanley, who said the demand for apprentices in the building industry had completely disappeared.

Mr Stanley said Government figures did not

Continued on page 2

Rise in jobless

CT 22/9/76
From page 1

tally with union records country's security.

which indicated the position He noted that major riots was becoming critical. He occurred during economic, had recently met the depressions in 1952 and 1960 Minister of Labour, Mr S P and appealed to the Botha, in an attempt to have authorities to begin postponed public works compiling records of African projects brought forward to unemployment and improve provide employment. those for Coloured people so

Mr Killian sympathized that danger signals could be with this view saying the cost seen in advance.

of preventing unemployment Unemployment would at this time had to be worsen before it improved considered as a social because the economy had premium, such as defence, yet to touch bottom and which would have to be social unrest could continue borne for the sake of the because of this.

3 car firms

to shut:

6 000

off work

25/9/76
Weekend Argus
Correspondent

DURBAN. — Production workers at three big motor companies will be off work next week as plants shut down because of the crisis in the motor industry.

About 6 000 workers will be affected by the shut-downs, which company spokesmen blamed on the slow demand for cars.

The companies are Rowen of Durban, manufacturers of motorear parts; Ford of Port Elizabeth; and Motor Assemblies of Durban, producers of Toyota, Renault and Mazda.

General Motors last week closed their Port Elizabeth plant for a week, giving 3 000 workers a week's leave. Volkswagen's production plant at Uitenhage has been put on a four-day week.

SHORT TIME

At least 10 000 workers have been affected by the continuing slowdown in the motor trade, although companies are doing their utmost to minimise the effects on staff.

The firms have all decided to put workers on short time rather than reduce the work force.

However, Motor Assemblies, SA's largest motor plant, has been forced to retrench about 500 workers since January.

A Volkswagen spokesman said the company had started planning in October last year to deal with an expected slump in the motor trade.

Ford has also been on a four-day week.

Chrysler last month slashed prices nationwide on several models to stimulate sales.

The general picture is one of gloom, with production cutbacks by the large producers affecting smaller firms producing components for the industry and all sectors having to take increasingly severe measures to balance production with demand.

August vehicle sales showed a 25 per cent drop on last year, and the gloom is deepened by predictions of petrol sales restrictions and price increases.

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(1) 192
(2) 328

6000 workers hit as 26/9/76 Sun Trib car assemblies cut production

Tribune Reporter

PRODUCTION workers at three large car companies will be off work next week as a result of plant shutdowns due to the crisis in the motor industry.

About 6 000 workers will be affected by the shutdowns, which company spokesmen blame on the slow demand for cars.

The companies affected are:

- Rowen of Durban, manufacturers of car parts.
- Ford of Port Elizabeth.
- Motor Assemblies of Durban, producers of Toyota, Renault and Mazda.

General Motors last week closed their Port Elizabeth plant for a week, giving 3 000 workers a week's leave, while Volkswagen's production plant at Uitenhage has been put on a four-day week.

Altogether at least 10 000 workers have been affected by the continuing slowdown in the motor trade, although companies are doing their utmost to minimise the effects on staff.

They have all taken the decision to ease production by putting workers on short time rather than reduce work forces — a move generally supported by workers.

However, Motor Assemblies, the country's largest motor plant, has been forced to retrench about 500 workers since January.

A Volkswagen spokes-

man said the company started planning last October to deal with an expected slump in the motor trade.

"The situation has turned out to be worse than we anticipated, but we have made no cutbacks in staff," he said.

"We have been reviewing the manpower situation regularly and have not been automatically replacing staff as they leave and we did not replace some workers who failed to return after our annual break in December."

Ford, which is closing its Port Elizabeth plant for a week, has also been on a four-day week to keep production in line with demand.

A Rowen spokesman said virtually all the hourly paid staff — about 650 workers — will be off next week, due to a slowdown in production.

And Chrysler last month slashed prices nationwide on several models in a bid to stimulate sales.

The general picture is one of gloom, with production cutbacks by the large producers affecting smaller component firms. All sectors have taken increasingly severe measures to balance production with demand.

August vehicle sales showed a 25 percent drop on last year, and the gloom is deepened by predictions of petrol sales restrictions and price increases.

700 men forced to stop work

Mercury Reporter

20/9/76 nm

PIETERMARITZBURG — About 700 workers at a large South African cable manufacturing company here will be forced to go into a two-week recess next month due to a drastic fall-off in production.

The works department of Scottish Cables (S.A.) will close on Saturday and workers will receive two weeks of their Christmas bonus to "provide continuity of income."

Administrative and certain other departments will, however, continue to operate.

Mr. David Booth, managing director of the firm, said this year the order book of the electric cable industry had been steadily deteriorating and the situation had reached crisis proportions in the last three

months. He said this was mainly due to deferment of orders by municipalities, slowing down or deferment of certain major industrial projects; a general reduction in the requirements of the mining industry; the present economic climate.

A number of Government, quasi-government and private concerns had decided to purchase their requirements overseas, taking advantage of lower prices resulting from 'dumping' or the acceptance of less

onerous technical standards than those in South Africa, he said.

British specifications were acceptable to international standards, he said.

Scottish Cables have been affected by this situation and for several weeks have, without laying off any employees, been working only a single effective shift, the other shift doing non-productive work.

A decision was taken to close for the two week period rather than the alternative of "major redundancies in the work force," Mr. Booth said.

The Workers' Liaison Committee had welcomed the move and an undertaking has been given that there won't be any other short-time closures this year.

Mr. Booth said that the stability of the firm's labour force had been good and no mass resignations were expected.

① 189
② 328

20/9/76

Trouble seen for Coloured labour in Cape

STAR

Pretoria Bureau
About 18 percent of Coloured men are expected to be unable to get jobs in the Cape Peninsula by 1980, the Institute of Manpower Research of the Human

Sciences Research Council reports.
After an investigation among 929 Coloured men and 28 Peninsula employers, the IMR says that industrial development in the Saldanha Bay area may ease the problem.
But to attract workers to

Saldanha, employers will have to supply adequate housing and higher wages, the report says.

It warns that employers will have to be prepared to pay higher wages than are normally demanded if they want Coloured workers to do shift and week-end work.

On employer-worker attitudes, it reports that a quarter of unskilled Coloured workers interviewed showed "a negative attitude towards work." The more highly qualified the worker, the more positive his attitude.

Labour turnover is highest among unskilled workers. About 17 percent of the unemployed Coloured men interviewed said they had not looked for work, says the report.

(1) 192
(2) 328

VW: Week's shutdown

Cape Times 8/10/76 Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Volkswagen has decided to bring forward another week of its usual three-week shutdown at the end of the year because of the depressed state of the motor industry, according to a company announcement yesterday.

The factory will shut down between October 18 and 21. The next day October 22, a Friday, would in any event not be a working day as Volkswagen is at present on a four-day week.

Early in July the first week of the year-end shut down was taken in advance.

A spokesman for Ford said yesterday that Ford would observe its usual annual shutdown between December 16 and January 7. Until then all four Ford plants in Port Elizabeth were likely to continue on a four-day week.

A General Motors spokesman said the company's manufacturing plant would close for two weeks at the end of the year.

328

BARLOWS LAYS OFF 12 IN TV SLUMP

nm

Financial Editor

13/10/76

TWELVE members of the staff at Barlows Television Co., New Germany, were retrenched yesterday. About nine are White and the remainder non-White workers.

Mr. P. Dupen, the company's general manager, said that the dismissals were a "belt tightening" operation.

Ten of those laid off were members of the administrative staff and two tested TV equipment.

"We have tried to place them in other parts of the group but television sales are not buoyant. The whole group is feeling the pinch."

Mr. Dupen added that retrenchment had been avoided as long as possible by not replacing people who left the company.

Barlows Television employs about 800 workers.

4000 car jobs are scrapped

have been lost as a result of short time.

Worsened

Mr B E Wynter, Secretary of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, told me today that the situation had worsened still more since the survey was carried out a few weeks ago.

Mr Leo Borman, President of NAAMSA, forecast that the motor industry as a whole faced the prospect of running into losses well over R11-million during 1976.

Mr Borman added in a statement that the viability of the industry was now "seriously threatened."

"It is more than likely that employment levels will be reduced even further," he warned.

"The sales slump has no doubt compelled component manufacturers, manufacturers of batteries, tyres and other supplies, as well as dealers, to take similar action."

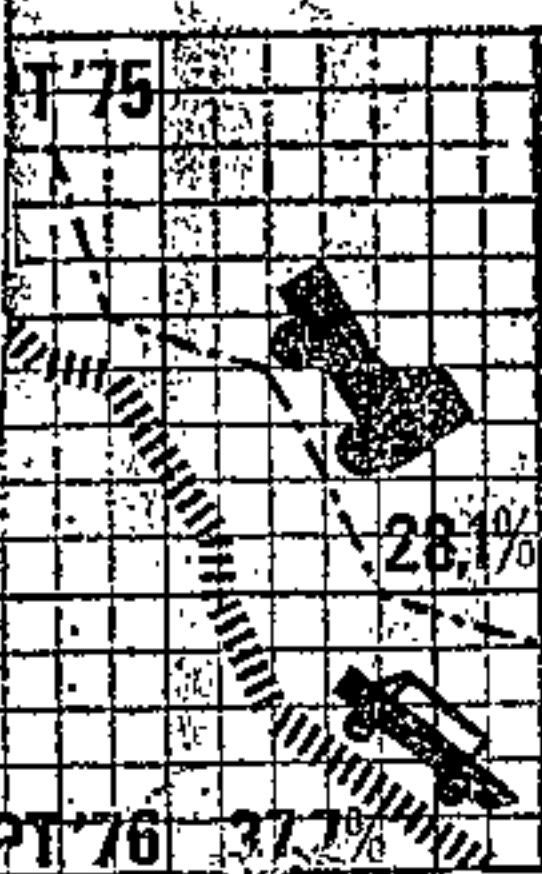
Checks made by The Star show that a number

To Page 3, Col 5

● Motor industry facing losses over R11-million — Page 26.

Michael Chester, Financial Editor

More than 4 000 jobs are being scrapped in the big car assembly plants as the motor industry plunges into even deeper recession because of shrinking sales.



Moreover, thousands more workers have been put on short-time as many of the motor companies cut back to a four-day week to hold down production as demand sags lower.

Estimates on how jobs are being hit came with the release of figures showing that car sales last month dropped 37.7 percent compared with a year ago — the lowest September total since 1968.

The Federated Chamber of Industries reports that a recent survey showed the overall labour force of the motor factories will have fallen to around 37 000 by December against 41 300 last year.

Also, as many as 2 700 000 work hours will

4 000 jobs cut
14/10/76
STAR
From Page 1

of supplier companies have in fact already been forced to cut back to four-day work weeks — including Dunlop, Firestone and Guestro, which supplies all new car wheels.

Aside from trimming down labour forces and operating short time, several of the big car plants have been forced to shut down production lines for a whole week at a time.

Among them are General Motors, Ford and Toyota. Nearly all the main factories — Volkswagen, Leyland, Datsun included — have confirmed cut-backs to short time.

Car sales last month sank to only 13 860 from 22 264 in September 1975.

Women jobs shock

DESPERATE FOR WORK AS FIRMS TRIM STAFFS

Vatiswa Ntshanga

EAST LONDON — The number of unemployed black women in East London is increasing daily.

The many seen in the streets are not shopping they are looking for work.

Some of them are prepared to do any type of menial work to keep the wolf from the door.

There are few jobs available, or as one of them, Miss Fezeka Mlonyeni puts it: "Maybe we left school too early. We are suffering as a result."

Miss Pamela Ngezo, 27, of Mdantsane, NU 2, has not been working for three years. Her last job was as a supervisor in a factory in West Bank. She left East London for Johannesburg in 1972, because "I was almost in rags I could not get work in my home town."

"I could not work in Johannesburg either because of influx control regulations. My sister had to clothe and feed me. Eventually I had to return to East London, where the same



Miss Fezeka Mlonyeni... R3 in fares.



Miss Babalwa Tywala... victim of retrenchment.



Miss Pamela Ngezo... almost in rags.

Mlonyeni, 18, originally from King William's Town came to Mdantsane to look after her sick mother, who was a domestic in the city.

She left school at Std VI, not through her own choice. She blames her lack of education in her not getting work.

"I realised I had to find work to pay my mother's doctor's

bills," she said.

"At the time she was staying with her married daughter. This arrangement was not proper because my sister has a family of her own," Fezeka said.

Her mother has died since. She stays with her married sister.

"Besides supporting his wife who is not working, my father is

children, my brother-in-law has to support me," she said.

Fezeka said it cost her R3,00 a week in buses and taxis to look for work in town. She previously worked at a hotel.

Miss Nomatemba Bauli stays with her pensioned mother in Mdantsane. She worked as a weaver until May this year when they were told there was no more work.

She said it was imperative for her to get work because she was a mother of two. Their father, who is not sup-

porting them, is not in East London.

"We have to depend on my mother's pension for food," she said.

"My brother pays the rent."

There were times they had to go without food.

Nomatemba went as far as Std VIII at school.

Miss Babalwa Tywala, 25, of Mdantsane, is also a victim of retrenchment. An operator for a TV firm they were told there was no more work for them. She had been at her job for less than six months.

"Since I stopped working I have been looking for work," she said.

"At factories or at shops in town there is just no work for us. The number of shoplifters is increasing. A decent girl may find herself in jail for two years for shoplifting," she said.

Attempts to get the statistics of registered unemployed black women in East London proved futile.

Mr H.J. Swanepoel, chief director of the Eastern Cape Bantu Affairs Administration Board could not be contacted in Queenstown for comment.

"We always go on a wild goose chase. We hear that so many people are wanted at a certain factory or firm. "When we get there we stay for the whole day and at the end of the day we are told (Sorry we have no work) and it is the tiresome journey to a dim home where there is no food," she said. They were spending too much on their trips to look for work in town. "We cannot pay rent, or buy ourselves clothing," she said. "Some of us are supported by our parents with pension money. So instead of being a help to our parents we are a burden." Pamela went as far as Form II at school. Miss Fezeka

3281

192.

Car plant ^{STAR}lays off ^{15/10/76}workers

Pretoria Bureau

About 1 000 assembly workers will be laid off for a week from Monday at Pretoria's Chrysler motor plant.

And Datsun-Nissan of Rosslyn, who are already working with 400 fewer workers than three months ago, plans to close for one day every fortnight until the end of the year.

The Chrysler factory has run out of unassembled Japanese parts for the Colt model.

Mr Walter McPherson, managing director of Chrysler, said he did not order enough parts because he anticipated a slump in the market. However, while sales were down all round, the Colt 2000 had continued to sell well.

He said the factory could not operate while one model could not be assembled. Parts were coming in and the plant would re-open on Monday week.

Mr McPherson said he did not have one Colt 2000 in stock but there were orders for 405.

The 927 workers who would be laid off for the five days were mostly Black and would be paid 70 percent of their basic wages.

Mr McPherson said that if all Colt 2000 parts had been in stock falling sales on other models would have forced a slowdown in production in any case.

Job cuts ahead warns survey

16/10/76 nm

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—The country's unemployment problem is almost certainly going to take a turn for the worse over the next couple of months.

This is borne out by a recent survey of the intentions of senior executives in over 950 companies in 25 commercial and industrial groupings in South Africa, carried out by Manpower — a world-wide service group.

The survey reveals a disturbing though not unexpected increase in the number of companies planning to lay off staff during this and the remaining two months of 1976.

For the quarter ahead the number of companies intending to decrease their White staff has increased to 10,6 percent, compared to only 8,5 percent at the start of the third quarter.

In view of the recent unrest and the possibility of further disturbances some concern must be expressed at the relatively larger increase in the number of companies intending to retrench Black staff. This has gone up 11,9 percent compared to 8,5 percent in the previous quarter.

There is naturally still a high proportion of employers who intend maintaining the status quo... in other words they have no intention of either increasing or decreasing their labour force.

The level has gone up to 80,1 percent (78,4 percent) in the case of White employees, against 81 percent (80,4 percent) for Blacks.

It is to be expected that the generation of new job opportunities will reflect a downward trend in the current conditions. This is illustrated by the fact that the number of companies

their labour complement has declined to 8,4 percent (10,4 percent) in the case of Whites and 6 percent (8,8 percent) in the case of Blacks.

The geographical areas that are likely to be worst hit by this planned increased level of unemployment are the Transvaal — the Witwatersrand area in particular — and Natal.

In the case of the Transvaal the proportion of companies planning to cut back on their labour requirements averages 10,9 percent (8,8 percent) for White employees and 13,1 percent (9,1 percent) for Blacks.

In Natal the intentions are more dramatic. White retrenchment can expect to escalate rapidly in the last months of the year, with the proportion of companies planning to take this step climbing to 14,9 percent (1,2 percent). In the case of Black employment the figure is up at 17,6 percent (1,2 percent).

Intentions of companies in the Cape go against the trend, which suggests that economic activity there has not been depressed to the levels being experienced elsewhere.

328

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No plans for ^{STAR} 18/10/76 jobless Blacks

While Black unemployment in South Africa threatens to increase, there are as yet no facilities to retrain workers laid off in one sector for jobs in another.

The secretary for Bantu Education, Mr G J Rousseau, said today there were no Government-sponsored schemes similar to those in Britain, where workers in depressed industries can be retrained.

Estimates of Black unemployment vary widely. A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Administration, said the number of unemployed registered at Bantu Administration Boards in March this year, was 122 444, but this did not reflect jobless people in the homelands.

Last year the number of registered work-seekers was 1 376 000, but there were no figures on the number eventually placed in employment.

Mr Rousseau said Bantu Education's industrial orientation centres catered for school pupils, while most of the students in vocational training centres had just left school.

"There might be room for laid-off workers at training centres run by employers which have been approved by the department, but they would have to find a job in the industry first," he said.

Mr Rousseau said Black workers who had already

held jobs in the urban areas could be a valuable asset to employers.

"They are already orientated to industry, and should have little difficulty in learning another job without the need for induction programmes or literacy training."

So far 230 industrialists have applied for official approval of their training schemes, and 440 approved courses are being run.

828
336.

'Communist plot' behind unrest

STAR

21/10/76

Pretoria Bureau

Up to two million jobless Blacks by the end of 1977 could create a communist breeding ground, the powerful Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut's mouthpiece warns today.

In its journal, Volks-handel, the editor, Mr Danie Greyling, says the present unrest is increasing Black unemployment which is creating a vicious circle of deteriorating services, rising poverty and privation and therefore a greater communist breeding ground.

He says the unrest is not unconnected to a communist plot to create chaos to pave the way for a takeover.

However, quoting a report on the late '60s unrest in the United States, he says the violence was not directed so much against Whites as such but rather against the symbol of White power and prosperity in an attempt to gain recognition and be consulted on Black poverty, misappreciation and lack of control and channels for dialogue and steps to solve problems.

Mr Greyling warns that unless the situation is quickly normalised, the economy will suffer and the implications for the urban Black are serious.

PRIORITY

The authorities must take the lead in consultation and co-operation as the Black unrest and unemployment is a high priority, he says.

The only alternative to increasing Black skills and employment thereof, is greater automation which will lead to greater unemployment.

Unemployed urban Blacks are the responsibility of the Whites, he says.

despite all attempts at de-centralisation, permanent Black urban areas have been created and the number of Blacks in the so-called White areas have doubled since 1946.

Citizenship rights in the homelands will not satisfy the 8-million Blacks in so-called White South Africa. They will have to be given greater rights in their own urban areas.

Mr Greyling warns that a healthy economy and peaceful political co-existence are interdependent.

Slump threat to Black jobs

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Mercury Correspondent 21/10/76

STELLENBOSCH—South Africa is on the brink of serious unemployment and the Government should meet the threat with contingency plans, according to senior researchers at the Bureau for Economic Research of the University of Stellenbosch.

And yesterday the danger of unemployment among Blacks was stressed by the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

The AHI's official journal in its latest issue warns it had been estimated that Black unemployment could increase by the end of 1977 to a staggering 2 000 000, when an economic turning point should be reached and an upswing begin.

The present unrest fanned by strikes and work stoppages increased Black unemployment. The accompanying poverty and privation increased fertile ground for communism, the journal warned.

One of the Stellenbosch researchers, Mr. O. D. J. Stuart, said it might be necessary in spite of inflation to construct a budget for 1977 which would stimulate the economy, reactivate development and raise the de-

mand for labour.

Mr. Stuart views support the demand by leading politicians and trade unions that the Government should be ready to launch labour-intensive schemes should unemployment rise to a critical level.

Senator Anna Scheepers, a U.P. spokesman on labour, said in the present disturbed climate it would be madness to allow significant unemployment to develop among urban Africans.

She stressed that an unemployed, hungry, dissatisfied African worker was an easier prey to agitators than a fully employed one.

Mr. Stuart agreed with authorities in the Reserve Bank and commercial banks that the economy is still on the way down.

"It is unlikely that indications of recovery will appear before the middle of next year at the earliest."

Up goes number of jobless

23/10/76

STAR

CAPE TOWN — Unemployment in South Africa is continuing to climb at the time of the year it normally declined, according to figures released here by the Department of Labour.

The number of jobless in September has increased by 35 percent to 15 421 since the beginning of the year. Men were hardest hit. Unemployment of women was in decline.

The official figures were confined to economically active Whites, Coloured and Asian people.

In the Coloured Persons' Representative Council yesterday Mr Arthur Stanley (Labour) said job reservation was a strong factor among causes of the ailing economy. He accused the Government of overspending on the implementation of an ideological policy which was doomed to failure.

Because job reservation encouraged the White man to take things easy production was lowered, while the Black man was prevented from playing a meaningful part in building the economy up to its maximum.

MOTION

The result was growing unemployment and grinding down more and more Blacks into the ranks of the poverty-stricken masses.

Mr Stanley was speaking in support of a motion introduced by Mr D Curry, deputy leader of the Labour Party, which

at the deterioration in the economy and called on the Government to restore both internal and foreign investments immediately by implementing social, political and economic changes in South Africa.

The motion called further for the introduction of legislation during the next session of Parliament for the removal of all forms of wage and job reservation.

It also asked that the present petrol restrictions be lifted as they would not solve the present crisis. — Sapa.

Cape Times 23/10/76

UNEMPLOYMENT in South Africa is

continuing to climb at a time of the year when it normally declines, according to figures released to the Cape Times by the Department of Labour. The number of jobless in September, released by 35 percent to 15 421 since the beginning of the year following a further 2.5 percent rise since August. Male workers were hardest hit. Female unemployment showed an actual decline. The official figures are confined to

economically active Whites, Coloured people and Asians.

In an interview from Pretoria, the Deputy Secretary for Labour, Mr F S P de Villiers agreed that this restriction made it extremely difficult to reflect an accurate picture of the degree of unemployment in the Republic. It would be highly beneficial if the Department of Bantu Affairs would collate figures of Bantu unemployment, which a recent University of Cape Town study concluded could reach two million by the end of the year.

The official figures show that 0.71 percent of the White, Coloured and Asian labour force are currently jobless while the International Labour Organization considers anything up to two percent to be nil unemployment.

The figures are certain to become worse in December and January when school leavers come on to the labour market. Economists believe the economy has yet to touch bottom. Unemployment in South Africa historically drops in the second half of the year till January when it normally shows a sharp rise.

Time car plant workers tighten their belts

— and hope for better times

Goosen

Eastern Cape car workers, on a four-day week, are thankful that they still have jobs.

Hit by a slump in car sales, car plants have either retrenched staff or are on short time.

The men I spoke to are thankful that they at least have jobs.

Hundreds of men in the car industry working at other component manufacturers, and tyre companies have been paid off and face a bleak, uncertain future.

PROBLEMS

However, those on a four-day week I spoke to are also having their problems. Having to suddenly make do with one fifth less money at the end of the week is proving a hardship, especially to Black workers.

Although the Whites I spoke to are in a similar position, many are old hands in the industry and can read the signs as well as any financier or industrialist.

They have put by for a rainy day and are now reaping the benefits.

About 3 000 of Ford's wage earners are on short time but, to date, no workers have been retrenched.

Reductions have been made by not replacing workers who have left.

One of the results is that the absenteeism rate has improved and many of the workers who are still manning the plants are those with the best and longest service.

TOUGH GOING

Chassis production line group leader Mr Abduragmaan Baboo lives in a new rented house at Salt Lake.

He is married with three children — two of them at school — and has been helping to support

THANKFUL THAT THEY STILL HAVE A JOB



MR Luke Mgubela, quality control inspector — a wife and four children.

his two brothers and a sister.

His pay has dropped from R52 to R39 a week. His house costs R6,35 a week — and the going is tough.

'Well, I can manage to keep the kids at school and give the wife enough to live on.

'But I must go without and the repairs the car needs will just have to wait until things improve.'

What does he do with



MR Ernest Botha, tool and cutter grinder — and four children.

the extra spare time — every Monday — he now has?

'Well the house is new and there is a lot of clearing up to do on the property,' he said.

CAREFUL

'I can just manage if I am careful,' he said.

Body shop repairman, Mr Hendrik Stuurman has been at Ford since 1955. His R30 a week take home is now only R24. But al-



MR Hendrik Stuurman, body shop repairer — a wife and eight children.

though he has eight children, he is managing to keep his home together.

His eldest daughter working in a Johannesburg department store is sending money home to help out.

'I am glad I still have a job. Many men don't have a job anymore. And in any case, if things get too bad I know the firm will help me,' he added.

Tool and cutter grinder Mr Ernest Botha, a Ford



Mr Cecil Bain, single, repair shop welder.

employee for 12 years, said for nearly 1½ years his section in the engine plant had worked overtime. His pay of about R100 a week had risen to about R120 and even R130.

Many of the chaps here saw what was coming. We have been in the business for a long time and can read the signs.

'We put our extra cash in the bank for just something like this. We



MR Abduragmaan Baboo, group leader on a chassis production line — a wife and three children.

are having hard times but at least now we have something to fall back on.'

Mr Botha said the system of working four days a week instead of paying off staff was a great step forward.

'I am using extra time to do some painting and tiling at home. I've got plenty to keep me busy,' he said.

Wolstenholme, Mr. Cecil Bain

30/9/76

W.E

4

PE's short



MR Colget Maneli, charge hand — a wife and seven children.

From Pete

PORT ELIZABETH. —
plant workers, on a
battling, but surviving
home pay — thankful
a job.

You tighten your belt, watch every penny, stay out of debt, do without the luxuries and hope for better times in future, workers at three South African plants here told me this week.

VENUE MR Cecil Bain who is single said working a four-day week for him meant cutting down on his social activities, doing his own car repairs and learning to make do with less money — R50 instead of R70 a week.

Quality control inspector Mr Luke Mbubela said Africans were finding it hard to come out and many were resigned to having a very frugal Christmas this year.

'The men that are really finding it hard are those that have a lot of things on hire purchase. Many of them cannot keep up the payments when times are bad like this,' he added.

140 sacked by car firm

Pretoria Bureau

Chrysler South Africa yesterday sacked a quarter of its salaried staff.

It was one of the biggest shocks in the history of South Africa's motor industry.

At least 140 people got from one to three months' notice, most without warning.

More sackings could follow as reorganisation of staff is not complete, said a Chrysler spokesman.

As part of the reorganisation managers have been made clerks and salesmen.

Falling sales are given as a reason for the massive cutback.

September was the worst month for sales in many years.

30/10/76
But some see a connection with the rumoured Anglo-American takeover of Chrysler South Africa.

Among the sacked are the managing director's secretary, Jackie Swales, and the advertising manager, Harold Dodd.

Marketing director Jim Knight has been transferred overseas.

● Meanwhile in America Sapa-Reuter reports that the Ford Motor Company has announced profits of R692 million for the first nine months of the year.

That figure is five times higher than last year.

It was Ford's second highest profit for the nine month period.

The record of R723 million was made in 1973.

Profits in the first nine months of last year stood at R130 million.

328

W Cape jobless rate will rise — survey

Industrial Reporter

THE Western Cape is in for increasing Coloured unemployment or an exodus of labour over the next several years on the basis of a recent survey by the Institute of Manpower Research in Pretoria.

The survey predicted an 18 percent surplus of Coloured workers in the Western Cape by 1980, unless jobs could be generated by the Saldanha complex in significant numbers.

Major employers, however, doubt both the area's ability to provide the work and the findings of the survey.

No reason

The relieving system manager and Port director of the SAR in the Western Cape, Mr P H de Bruin, said he saw no reason why a massive surplus of Coloured labour should develop, but if it did, Saldanha would not be able to absorb it.

Elaborating on the widely-reported survey in an interview from Pretoria, the assistant director of the Institute, Mr S Terblanche, said it had been based on estimates contained in the national Economic Development Programme. It appeared that the economies of the existing centres in the Cape would lag slightly behind the growth average for the country, and this, coupled with Coloured population growth rate 'which is one of the highest in the world,' would create the surplus unless employment was sought elsewhere.

Unlikely

Mr De Bruin said higher salaries would not be paid by the SAR at Saldanha and

there could be no particular emphasis on housing for workers there. The nature of the industries at Saldanha made it highly unlikely that there would be a big increase in demand for labour.

Largely sharing these views was the deputy director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr J F Roos. Another industrialist believed that it was already necessary for private enterprise to pay higher salaries to people brought into the area — something which was hindering its development.

3287
192

2 000 hit by change to four-day week

PORT ELIZABETH — The vehicle and manufacturing plants of General Motors will join Ford and Volkswagen in working a four-day week from today.

Ford and Volkswagen have been working a shorter working week for some time.

"During November and December we shall be adopting a pattern of part-week working within the vehicle and manufacturing plant areas," Mr Ron Ironside, Director of Personnel said.

"Market conditions must, however, dictate possible changes to this procedure. About 2 000 workers of all race groups are affected."

"No firm decisions have yet been taken about the possible adjustments of salaried staff, but again

these circumstances will be governed by the status of the market."

Since the beginning of the year the company has retrenched more than 350 workers.

The number of unemployed in the Eastern Province last month was the highest since records were first compiled in 1960.

According to statistics released yesterday, 2 516 were unemployed at the end of October, compared with 1 456 unemployed at the same time last year. — SAPA.

(1) 173
(2) 328

PREDICTIONS

	1975	1990
POPULATION:	m	m
Whites.....	4,2	5,6
Coloureds.....	2,4	3,6
Asians.....	0,7	1,0
Blacks.....	17,7	26,8
Total.....	25,0	37,0
WORKERS:		
Whites.....	1,7	2,3
Coloureds.....	0,8	1,3
Asians.....	0,2	0,3
Blacks.....	6,5	10,0
Total.....	9,2	13,9
TOP JOB STRUCTURE:	%	%
Professional/Technical.....	4,8	6,0
Total white-collar.....	16,8	20,1

Parsons' projections show that a critical shortage of men for top jobs — professional, technical, administrative and managerial — will badly hamper expansion. Without these top men less-qualified substitutes will use labour and resources far below efficient levels.

"Even if the GDP grows at only 5% annually there will be 1,8m office jobs for Whites by 1990 and only 1,3m Whites able to fill them. That leaves 500 000 White jobs alone in one occupational group that will have to be filled by other races," he says.

Parsons' private study (he is senior research officer at the Chamber of Mines Human Resources Laboratory) also advocates rapid advancement of non-Whites in every skilled occupation if SA is to even match its industrial potential.

He repeats the warning he gave to Johannesburg's recent SA Institute of Production Engineering seminar: "What we are suffering is not so much a shortage of skills as a shortage of imagination about the use of manpower."

MANPOWER *FIN. MAIL* 5/11/78 Imagination blues

Apathy about our future manpower needs brings a warning of retarded economic growth over the next 15 years. The consequence of lagging behind can only be imagined but, if manpower researcher John Parsons is only vaguely right about the industrial and commercial run-up to 1990, they include inflation, stagnation, labour unrest and just about every other economic blight in the book.

Parsons predicts that within 15 years at least 500 000 White "white-collar" jobs alone will go begging unless other races are trained to fill work gaps vital to national industrial expansion. His estimates for the skilled and semi-skilled occupational categories are just as gloomy as he sees SA closely following the US job structure pattern in which the proportion of people in skilled work increases rapidly with industrialisation.

Yet he remains optimistic — with an annual GDP of 5% and birthrate of 2,8% — that full employment for all population groups can be attained provided there are imaginative (and early) switches in labour and education priorities.

Most provocative of these is to postpone universal primary education so that much more money can be given to tertiary students as, in the short-term, their ability to fill higher professional work gaps will be a deciding factor in the country's economic course.

Another shutdown: 300 will lose jobs

T-9/11/76

By GORDON KLING
Industrial Reporter

MORE THAN 300 textile workers will lose their jobs on Friday in the latest industrial closure to hit the recession-ridden Cape.

The chief executive of South African Nylon Spinners, Mr O R Bowen, yesterday announced that the group is to shut its Bellville-based Pan textured yarns factory at the end of the week. The move, brought on by a combination of imports and adverse business conditions, will put 265 weekly-paid staff, most of them Coloured people, and 50 monthly-paid employees out of work.

Pan was engaged in texturizing nylon and polyester, and dyeing operations.

Pan was formerly Nylon Processors of South Africa, part of the SAGOV group which was taken over by SANS in 1973. Another acquisition, Pan Fabrics, was closed down earlier this year, putting 179 people out of work.

News of another shutdown came from Durban yesterday where Corobrik announced that its Number 5 works at Avoca would close on November 30.

"A workforce of about 250 people is involved," said Mr Dirk Kemp, managing director of Corogroup. "Obviously we have taken this step with the greatest reluctance."

Slump

He said the move had been sparked by the slump in the building industry, compounded by the builders' holidays in December.

Other recent casualties of the recession, in the Cape, include:

- About 2 000 workers laid off at the Mitchell's Plain township.

- 110 people who lost their jobs with the closure of Lever Brothers detergent factory.

- 1 000 employees at the Leyland Blackheath motor factory who face short time and workless days.

The latest shutdowns will add to South Africa's registered unemployment figure, which is continuing to rise at a time of the year when it normally declines. The number of jobless in September, at 15 421, represents a 35 percent rise since the beginning of the year.

No official figures of Black unemployment are kept, but a recent University of Cape Town study estimated that it could rise to two million countrywide by the end of the year.

No lay-offs in Border textile industry yet

10/11/74

EAST LONDON — While more than 300 Cape Town textile workers will lose their jobs at the end of the week, the Border textile industry, the area's biggest employer, has not laid off staff yet.

South African Nylon Spinners have announced the shut-down of their textured yarns factory in Bellville which will put 315 people out of work.

The shut-down has been brought on by a combination of imports and diverse business conditions.

A director of Good Hope textiles, Mr V. Lawson, said although business is not as good as they would like, there was no short time yet and the factory was running at full capacity.

"But the future does not look bright and we are obviously concerned," Mr Lawson said.

Mr K. H. Rohland, of Marine Knitting in East

London, said the knitting side had been affected by imports, but staff had not been laid off at the factory.

"We did shut down over weekends which cut production by about 20 per cent, but we have started weekend work again to produce samples for our new ranges."

Mr Rohland said his company expected bulk orders early next year once inventories had been run down.

Mr S. Frame, of Consolidated Textiles, said the textile industry was suffering much the same as any other industry because of the general position of the South African industry.

"As far as employment is concerned, the situation is very fluid," Mr Frame said

Meanwhile, a massive pay rise for Cape textile workers could boost the price of clothes by more than 10 per cent next year.

The secretary-general of the Garment Workers' Union of the Western Province, Mr L. A. Petersen, disclosed yesterday that the clothing manufacturers had agreed to a two-stage pay rise which would raise workers' salaries in the industry by 18 per cent.

The first rise of five per cent will be included in December pay packets, and a further increase of

10 per cent becomes effective in June.

The secretary of the Industrial Council for the Clothing Industry in the Cape, Mr G. K. Nel, was in Pretoria yesterday to obtain Government approval for the new agreement. — DDR-DDC.

600 000

reported

to be

jobless

STAR

11/11/76

Labour Reporter

A labour economist, who estimates unemployment at a startling 12 percent of the labour force, today called for selective Government wage subsidies to eliminate youth unemployment.

His proposal is in the light of present black pupil unrest.

Employers should be persuaded by all means possible to offer jobs to youngsters in the interest of social order and stability in affected regions, said Professor P J van der Merwe of Pretoria University.

In a survey commissioned by the Federated Chamber of Industries, he put black unemployment in South Africa's urban and white rural areas at about 600 000 at the end of June. He estimated that a further 400 000 blacks were underemployed in the homelands.

Professor van der Merwe warned that urban unemployment posed the greatest danger and should be viewed against the background of existing unrest among the urban black youth.

CAN LEARN

South Africa could learn from countries such as Germany, France and Britain which increasingly resorted to subsidisation of the wages of new entrants into the labour market — the people worst hit by unemployment.

Such a policy also had

reducing wage costs, argues.

Cutbacks in migrant labour, particularly from foreign countries was another way of alleviating urban unemployment and had been applied as well in Europe.

SHORT TERM

This should be seen as a short-term policy and could be justified on the ground that migrants had recourse to alternative livelihoods and would be no worse off than before they became migrants, Professor van der Merwe said.

State is 'to act' on jobless

11/11/76

STAR

Unemployment among white and brown people had risen but it was still low, the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood said today.

Although accurate measures of black unemployment were not available, the best estimates he had seen did not support the alarmist figures given in certain publications.

In a keynote address read for him at the Financial Mail investment conference in Johannesburg, Senator Horwood said the unemployment was nevertheless an aspect which would require continual and close attention. If necessary, the Government would not hesitate to take remedial action compatible with its broad economic strategy.

Senator Horwood is thought to have been referring to reports that black unemployment was approaching a total of 2 million.

He said it was essential for the authorities to maintain a strict fiscal and credit policy in the coming months — at least until the basic balance of payments showed a clear surplus.

But, he added, the Government had no intention of being diverted from its course by those calling for extended controls over prices, wages, profits and imports coupled with increased money creation and measures to stimulate spending.

This would be "popular" but self-defeating and harmful to the economy, Senator Horwood said.

Sigma Motor Corporation will close its plant at Silverton, near Pretoria, for the whole of next week and an extended year-end holiday will last from December 6 to January 14.

610 000 SA jobless—survey

Staff Reporter

OVER 600 000 South Africans, most of them Africans, are presently unemployed, and a labour survey by the Federated Chamber of Industries shows that the figure is growing by more than 10 000 per month.

Unemployment among Whites, Asiatic and Coloured people has risen by almost 75 percent over the past two years, and the total unemployed now number 8,5 percent of the total workforce.

Of the 610 000 unemployed, Africans number 590 000, which represents 12 percent of the total African labour force outside the homelands.

There were 14 000 registered unemployed among other races in July this year, compared to 8 000 in July, 1975. Registered unemployment figures for African workers were unreliable and the estimates had to be obtained by indirect methods, the FCI statement said.

The study was conducted

by Professor P. J. van der Merwe of Pretoria University's Bureau for Economic Politics and Analysis.

Professor Van der Merwe related the increase in the African labour force to the actual increase in employment opportunities for Africans in the different sectors of the economy.

In the 12 months to June this year, the African labour force increased by 204 000 workers, while job opportunities increased by only 85 000.

● The authorities should implement measures aimed at mopping up jobless Africans. Dr Frans Cronje, chairman of the SA Permanent Building Society, said yesterday. — Page 24.

'Stability needs monetary discipline'

The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA. — Monetary discipline — with or without the official assistance of gold — was what the world needed today to promote international financial stability, the State President, Dr N. Diederichs, said last night.

The latest International Monetary Fund Articles of Agreement, leading to a world of floating rates of exchange, would serve only to put off the evil day for those countries which failed to attend to the necessary internal stabilisation, and the time would eventually come for them when the imposition of drastic measures was the only way out.

Dr Diederichs was speaking at the annual banquet of the National Development and Management Foundation, in Johannesburg.

MAGIC FORMULA

He sounded a warning against the new dispensation being regarded as a magic formula which would make all the problems of the past melt into thin air.

Under the system of stable rates of exchange, any country which needed to make domestic adjustments could relieve their painfulness only by raising foreign loans, dipping into its gold and other foreign reserves, or — as an extreme measure — by devaluing its currency.

All that the new system did was to provide countries in this position with a further palliative. Apart from the use of foreign credit, they could now also adjust their rates of exchange more regularly.

Unemployed figure still low—Horwood

11/11/76 Argus

The Argus Bureau

PRETORIA. — While the number of White, Asian and Coloured unemployed had risen, it was still low, the Minister of Finance, Senator O. P. F. Horwood, said here.

And although accurate measures of Black unemployment were not available, the best estimates he had seen lent no support to the alarmist figures quoted in certain publications.

In an address read for him at an investment conference in Johannesburg, Senator Horwood said the unemployment situation was nevertheless an aspect which would require continual and close attention, and if necessary the Government would not hesitate to take remedial action compatible with its broad economic strategy.

FISCAL POLICIES

He said it would be essential for strict fiscal and credit policies to be maintained in the coming months, until at least the basic balance of payments showed a clear surplus.

He was glad to say the measures taken to improve the balance of payments had begun to take effect. The fall had been checked and the level had in fact increased by about R60-million since the end of August.

The pause in the United States economic recovery could well be 'the pause that refreshes,' and although the trend in Europe was less clear, he was optimistic that, pro-

vided the authorities in the economically stronger countries did not apply unduly restrictive policies, the world economy should improve, leading to better exports markets for primary producing countries including South Africa.

GOLD PRICE

He did not rely on a steep gold price rise in the next few months, though on the other hand a significant fall also seemed improbable.

The low rate of imports was likely to decline still further, though defence equipment and oil imports were working in the opposite direction.

On balance, he thought South Africa could look to a significant improvement in its balance of payments on current account next year.

CAPITAL

On capital account, political factors had played a part, but this should not be exaggerated. Senator Horwood said a Sunday paper report that foreign sources of loan finance had dried up for South Africa and that Treasury officials were stumping from bank to bank in Europe and North America was incorrect 'as the newspaper could easily have ascertained.'



Senator O. P. F.
Horwood

Expert fears shortage of jobs will continue

Professor P J van der Merwe, labour economist of the University of Pretoria, is confident about the accuracy of his estimate of about 600 000 black unemployed in urban and white rural areas.

He says the figure, as at the end of June, is a conservative one — "probably the minimum".

But he says it would not exceed 750 000.

Professor van der Merwe bases his confidence on the fact that he derived the estimate from regular "actual employment figures" of the Department of Statistics which can be tested against official population census figures.

"Furthermore, these figures closely follow the cyclical pattern of the economy," he says. "Thus it is very clear that unemployment was insignificant in urban areas except during the recession of 1971/72 and that which started in 1975."

WARNING

Although he attributes the present situation to temporary recession, he is not optimistic about the elimination of unemployment in coming years.

Even in the unlikely event of a rapid economic upswing South Africa will be hard pressed to provide full and productive employment to the large number of blacks entering the labour market in

BACKGROUND TO THE NEWS

Siegfried Hannig, Labour Reporter

years to come," Professor van der Merwe warned.

Employers at all levels should bear this in mind before aggravating the problem with capital intensive investment projects.

"While making allowance for the eventual closure of the wage gap, entrepreneurs should be wary of employing machinery in preference to labour."

SHORT TIME

To slash the existing unemployment figure, particularly in urban areas, Professor van der Merwe suggested the following measures:

① The spreading of work through the reduction of working hours. This would reduce individual earnings but would ensure that more workers could be employed.

This had been applied widely in Europe in combination with state subsidies, which encouraged employers to retain more workers at less pay. In the Netherlands the number of workers on short time rose 10 times faster than the number of unemployed.

② Government wage subsidies designed to encourage employers to take on young, inexperienced staff who tended to have

the worst problems finding work.

Professor van der Merwe referred particularly to black school-leavers.

③ Cuthacks in migrant labour. These helped to alleviate unemployment in Europe and were useful in curbing urban unemployment in South Africa.

Where foreign migrants were concerned this could be a long-term solution, but it was little more than a stopgap measure when it came to migrants from South African homelands or rural areas, Professor van der Merwe said.

④ Emergency relief projects such as public works programmes. These might be directed especially at relieving the housing shortage or improving the environment through the creation of parks and similar projects depending on the requirements of specific communities.

"Some such schemes should already be implemented in the worst hit areas," he said.

⑤ Expansion of training projects to occupy unemployed people by teaching them those skills which were certain to be scarce after economic revival.

⑥ Restructuring of work — in close collabora-

tion with trade unions — to provide jobs where there was a shortage of skilled workers.

"If all these measures were adopted, unemployment would be reduced to acceptable levels even in the present depressed state of the economy," Professor van der Merwe said.

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Jobs now plea renewed

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Shocked by South Africa's snowballing unemployment, leading politicians and trade unionists yesterday made urgent pleas to the Government to launch labour-intensive public works programmes.

A Pretoria University survey revealed yesterday that workless Africans were increasing at a rate of between 9 000 and 10 000 a month, and expert opinion claims this is a conservative estimate.

The United Party's parliamentary spokes-

man on labour, Dr. Gideon Jacobs, MP, said that against the great weight of expert opinion that unemployment was growing, it was unbelievable that the Prime Minister could be so ill-informed as to claim there was no need for concern.

"All the evidence from organised commerce and industry indicates the growth of an extremely serious problem which could lead to widespread

social and political unrest."

The vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr. Steve Scheepers, said there was every indication that unemployment would increase.

"To counter this threat the Government must be ready to launch labour-intensive State projects — mainly infrastructure projects like Black housing (= to absorb workless Blacks."

Jobless: Govt has plans for action

By GORDON KLING

Industrial Reporter

THE GOVERNMENT has contingency plans under consideration to alleviate the alarming rise in unemployment in South Africa which is expected to worsen and could lead to further unrest.

This was confirmed by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, in an interview yesterday from his Pretoria home where he is recuperating from a back ailment. The jobless rate was being carefully watched and remedial action would be taken if necessary, it would have to be within the framework of current strategy.

Elaborating, the Secretary for Finance, Mr Gerald Browne, said any measures would require some increase in the money supply, an inflationary action, but this would be strictly limited and involve minimum foreign content. Labour intensive projects could be found which would not jeopardize the country's balance of payments position.

The Government concern comes in the face of a survey released yesterday by the Federated Chamber of Industries which revealed that there were 9 000 more jobless Blacks than a month ago. The current total was 600 000.

Idle youth

The figures are widely considered to be a conservative estimate.

The man responsible for the study, Professor P J van der Merwe, of the Economic Policy and Analysis Bureau at Pretoria University, said in a telephone interview that the vast majority of the jobless were African youths in urban areas. Experience in

Europe and elsewhere had shown that idle youth were a potential powderkeg.

Professor Van der Merwe pointed out that it was common in Europe for subsidies to be paid to companies on their school leaver employees and summer youth employment programmes had been developed in the United States to prevent the development of major social problems.

Meanwhile, the United Party's spokesman on Labour, Dr Gideon Jacobs, yesterday said all evidence from organized commerce and industry indicated the growth of an extremely serious problem which could lead to widespread political and social unrest. Factories were closing every day and the Government was turning a blind eye to the threat.

The President of the Garment Workers Union of South Africa, Senator Anna Scheepers, agreed that growing unemployment could inflame unrest. Workless, hungry Africans could fall easy prey to agitators.

The absence of official figures on Black unemployment have considerably complicated analysis of the problem, according to leading economists, and estimates of the number of jobless vary considerably.

The Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch believes it could reach 1.5m by the end of the year and a University of Cape Town study put the figure at 2 000 000.

UNEMPLOYMENT: LATEST FIGURES

Another study of the extent of SA unemployment has been issued. A survey by Pretoria University's Prof P J van der Merwe, commissioned by the FCI and released this week by FCI director Hennie Reynders, puts the current rise in African unemployment at 9 000-10 000 each month.

Van der Merwe arrived at his estimate by "relating the increase in the Black labour force to the actual increase of employment opportunities for Blacks". He found that in the year to July 1976 the African labour force increased by 204 000 — 80 000 in urban areas, 47 000 on White farms and 77 000 in the Bantustans (including Transkei), compared with an increase of 85 000 in jobs.

He estimates that at least 550 000 Africans were unemployed in urban areas and on White farms at the end of June — 10,9% of the African labour force.

With an increase of 9 000-10 000

per month, current African unemployment could be in the order of 600 000 (12%) as against 385 000 (8,4%) in June 1974. Van der Merwe argues that the major source of the increase is related to new entrants to the job market rather than redundancies.

These estimates exclude underemployment, however. Van der Merwe says unemployment comprises "all persons able and willing to work and who are actively seeking work but who are not gainfully employed"; underemployment refers to all those who are working shorter hours or whose productivity is low. Van der Merwe argues that the concept of unemployment is not really applicable in the Bantustans, but he estimates that underemployment there could have increased by 400 000 between 1970 and 1976. "In so far as these persons moved to urban and rural White areas the unemployment figure of 550 000 mentioned earlier will be higher."

Sun Trib
14/11/76

**SCHOOL-LEAVERS
FACE TO FACE
WITH WORK CRISIS**

Hunting for a job...

328

14/11/76
STP

The number of school-leavers who are unemployed has risen sharply in the last few months, according to a survey by the Department of Education and Science.

The survey, which was carried out by the Manpower Services Commission, found that the number of unemployed school-leavers had risen from 10,000 in August to 15,000 in October.

The survey also found that the number of unemployed school-leavers who were looking for work had risen from 8,000 in August to 12,000 in October.

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Border school-leavers face job shortage

DD
16/12/46

EAST LONDON — School-leavers on the Border and those returning from their military duties are going to find it hard to find jobs.

A director of a vocational and personnel services firm, Mr P. Durham, said people looking for jobs would be in a market which was about 30 per cent down on the beginning of the year.

"What will happen later this year is difficult to predict, but there is a definite down trend in the employment market which means that school-leavers might find it difficult to get jobs."

Mr Durham said part of the problem was that East London was not a city of great opportunity for young people.

"The training and development opportunities in East London are minimal in comparison with the bigger centres. There are, of course, companies here with excellent development schemes, but

generally people go elsewhere for their training and return to more senior positions in East London."

Mr Durham said whites had too many job opportunities available and the job channeling process at schools was not good.

"The average matriculant is a confused person and many get into careers by accident. Many just don't know what they want to do and take the first fairly interesting sounding job they come across."

The president of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Mr T. S. Peters, urged young people to give serious consideration to going into business for their own account.

"Today, entrepreneurship is wide open and in the case of this city, it is

the wish of all to keep our sons and daughters in East London rather than being enticed away to other centres where, they imagine, the grass is greener."

"This is not so and East London can provide a good living to many new and small enterprises bearing in mind the ever increasing demand for services and commodities."

Mr Peters said his chamber had many interesting inquiries from far and wide which could be of considerable help to those who had a more adventurous character.

Although the business climate was far from rosy at present, Mr Peters urged parents not to be unduly alarmed as better times were not too far away.

The president of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr R. A. Rescei,

said there were far fewer job opportunities than had been the case for a long time.

"Black unemployment is rising fast, but whites too will find it hard to get jobs."

Mr Rescei said too many people were getting academic and clerical training and too few were being trained as artisans and skilled technicians.

A Labour Department spokesman said there were only a few vacancies for whites registered by the department and those who were unemployed were either elderly people or had no qualifications.

"We have had only two inquiries from school-leavers, but normally we get this sort of inquiry in December," he said. — DDR.

Rise in S.A.

unemployed

PRETORIA — Latest figures released by the Department of Labour yesterday reflect the continued downward slide of the economy, showing an increase of about 50 percent in the number of White, Coloured and Asian unemployed between January and October.

The figure in January was 11 437, and at the end of last month, 17 075.

The increase supports the forecasts of economists, the major commercial banks and the S.A. Reserve Bank, that the recession has not yet bottomed out and that the earliest a recovery can be expected is the middle of 1977.

A survey carried out by the University of Pretoria for the Federated Chamber of Industries and released last week indicated more than 600 000 workless —

590 000 of them Africans.

The survey warned that unemployment among Africans in "White" rural and urban areas was escalating at a rate of about 10 000 a month.

Although the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, has shrugged off unemployment as a serious problem, the Secretary for Finance, Mr. Gerald Browne, has admitted that plans to absorb Blacks are under consideration.

It is understood that the Cabinet will be discussing the mounting unemployment and the threat it constitutes to further urban unrest at its weekly meeting in Pretoria today. It is expected that the Cabinet will meet again tomorrow.

Meanwhile, yesterday's Department of Labour figures show that the registered unemployed have increased by nearly 10 000 since October,

1974, when it was 7 798.

The latest figure, a departmental official stressed, represented only 0,78 percent of the economically active White, Coloured and Asian population. This was 0,18 percent up on the September figure.

Internationally, he said, unemployment was not considered significant until it exceeded two percent.

16/11/76 Star Jump in workless whites

Unemployment in the white workforce last month took the biggest single jump in six months and the total out of work is now one and a half times what it was in January.

According to provisional Government figures, 17 075 people were out of work at the end of last month — up from the 15 421 jobless at the end of September.

However, the jobless fi-

gure has not yet broken the psychological one percent of the "economically active" section of the white population. In September, 0,71 percent of the workforce were unemployed.

In January there were 11 437 jobless; by May

this figure had climbed to 13 669, though it receded slightly to 13 595 in June.

But a steadily rising trend has persisted since then: July 13 997, August 15 049 and September 15 421.

Black unemployment is rising at a much faster rate, and, according to Professor P J van der Merwe of Pretoia University, there are 600 000 unemployed Blacks in urban and white rural areas.

(320)

Unemployment rises 50pc since January

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Latest unemployment figures reflect the continued downward slide of the economy.

Released by the Department of Labour in Pretoria yesterday, the figures show an increase of about 50 percent in the number of White, Coloured and Asian unemployed between January and October.

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600 000 jobless

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Threat

It is understood that the Cabinet will be discussing the mounting unemployment and the threat it constitutes to further urban unrest at its weekly meeting in Pretoria today.

Today's meeting will last most of the day, and it is expected the Cabinet will meet again tomorrow.

Meanwhile yesterday's Department of Labour figures show that the registered unemployment has increased by nearly 10 000 since October, 1974, when it was 7 798.

The latest figure, a departmental official stressed, represented only 0.78 percent of the economically active White, Coloured and Asian population. This was 0.18 percent up on the September figure.

Not significant

Internationally, he said, unemployment was not considered significant till it exceeded two percent.

Leading trade unionists, including the president of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, Senator Anna Scheepers, believe the total unemployment figure to be greater than the 600 000 estimate of the Pretoria University.

Senator Scheepers claimed that 120 000 new male African workers entered the labour market every year. If African women were added the total of new workers would be an annual 250 000.

16/11/76

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 Coordinating 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 were 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 and workers' compensation.

138/328/299

18/11/76
**SA 'needs
1 000 new
jobs a day'**

MAJOR changes in the South African economic structure were required if the country was to survive, Professor R R Tusenius, head of the Institute of Entrepreneurship and Management at the University of Stellenbosch, said yesterday.

Addressing the Computer Society of South Africa in Cape Town, he said there were dangers in the official policy of waiting for an export-led recovery of the economy. The economy had three basic problems which were:

- A need to create an average of 1 000 new jobs a day between now and the end of the century if "ghastly" consequences were to be averted.

- The structural gap in the balance of payments had to be closed.

- The economic system here deviated significantly from the free enterprise system.

These problems were not being handled correctly at the present time. There was a misconception that the economy would eventually automatically improve, like the turning of the tide, he said.

Urgent changes that were needed should concentrate on equality of opportunity regardless of race, colour or sex.

Not. where. 19/11/76

Industry warns a unrest and job

JOHANNESBURG—Non-White unemployment is bound to increase, while the attitude of White employers to non-White stay-aways is hardening.

These forecasts are contained in the annual report of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, which also warns that all South Africans must be prepared to accept a lower standard of living if inflation is to be beaten.

The Chamber's economic affairs committee says much greater productivity would follow if over-employment could be overcome — and greater productivity is the key to an improved economy.

"With the rise in Black wages and the effects of the recent Black unrest, manufacturers are inclined to mechanise where possible, and in any event have come to recognise that they can do with less labour without affecting their rates of production.

"This tendency will continue on a national basis, and unemployment, among Blacks especially, will increase regardless of its socio-political consequences."

Political

The Chamber's legal and labour division says non-White unrest and stay-aways since the middle of the year were largely of an anti-establishment and political nature.

There was no doubt, it said, that non-Whites had many genuine grievances, which could have precipitated the present unrest.

"In the meantime, the attitude of employers in general has hardened considerably and workers have, in almost all cases, been warned that if they do not work they cannot expect to be paid." — (Sapa.)

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Black jobless to rise — report

JOHANNESBURG — Black unemployment is bound to keep growing — and at the same time the attitude of white employers to black unrest and stay-aways by workers is hardening.

These gloomy forecasts of increasing confrontations between employers and labour are contained in the annual report of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, which also warns that all South Africans must be prepared to accept a lower standard of living if inflation is to be overcome.

"With the rise in black wages and the effects of the recent black unrest, manufacturers are inclined to mechanise, and in any event have come to recognise they can do with less labour without affecting their rates of production.

"This tendency will continue on a national basis, and unemployment, among blacks especially, will increase regardless of its socio-political consequences."

The chamber says the black unrest and stay-aways since the middle of the year were largely of

an anti-establishment and political nature.

There was no doubt, it said, that blacks had many genuine grievances, any one of which could have precipitated the unrest.

The importance of creating a climate in which industry could develop to the fullest extent was emphasised by the president of the Transvaal Chamber, Mr E. Hausmann.

He said his organisation recommended the recognition of a stable, permanent urban black community in the industrial and metropolitan areas. There was also the need for the development of a black middle class that, by its nature, would not fall to subversive propaganda and agitators while there should be a humane and understanding attitude towards the black man's problems at all levels of contact.

Mr Hausmann said all-important confidence would be restored in South Africa abroad if progress was made in removing a number of restrictive measures from the Statute Book. — SAPA.

F.M. 19/11/76 328

building industry revives. About 100 workers were paid off in July.

- At Hulett's Aluminium in Maritzburg 150 hourly paid workers in the extrusion section have been working a four-day week since October 18.

- At McCarthy Motors Natal 118 employees — 20 Whites, 33 Indians and 65 Africans — have been retrenched.

- Romatex has opted for retrenchment rather than short-time and since mid-year 300 workers, mainly in the carpet and automotive sections, have been laid off.

- Dunlops has well over 1 000 employees working a four-day week. The Durban factory has been on short-time since July, and Ladysmith since September.

- Sarmcol, virtually the only employer at Howick, has 500 men on a four-day week. Comments a company spokesman: "At one time we were only too pleased to get an artisan to Howick but now we can pick and choose from a dozen guys."

- Between 400 and 500 workers have been retrenched at motor assemblies. 2 400 were affected by closure for a week without pay in September. The plant is on a four-day week.

- At Scottish Cables a fortnight's pay was lost when 570 workers were put off and the factory closed down temporarily.

On the reef things are no better. And African unemployment is not restricted to unskilled workers.

The FM this week phoned a number of companies who had recently placed advertisements in the "Top Jobs" column of *The World*. Some reported hundreds of applicants for a single job.

- Automatic Plating advertised for one African despatch clerk. It received 80 applications in writing, and over 400 by telephone. "This is an area which we are just beginning to open up to Blacks", a company spokesman said. "We would certainly recommend the idea to other companies".

- AECI had over 30 applicants for three laboratory jobs.

- The CSIR reported 35 applicants for one assistant technician job; Top Centre Stores over 100 for two salesmen jobs, Vosa Valves 15 for personnel officer, and Chapelat Sweets 40 for the post of merchandiser.

- Firms looking for drivers were also flooded with applications. Truck Africa reported 20 applications for two jobs. SA Breweries advertised for 15 temporary truck drivers and got "about treble that". Putco are advertising for bus drivers and receive "about 100 applications a week". All other firms advertising for drivers described the response as "far in excess" of the number of vacancies.

Applications for manual jobs requiring relatively high skills had much the same response:

- A well-known construction company applied for painters. It received 70 appli-

cations and took on 15 workers.

- A radio spares firm applied for sheet metal workers. It received 30 applications and is still looking because the applicants' skill level was not high enough.

- Michelangelo Knitwear applied for knitters and got over 20 applications. The same firm applied for drivers and received "well over 100" applications.

RETRENCHMENT

A dismal picture 19/11/76

FM MAIL

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It will be an unhappy Christmas for thousands of workers. In Natal, normally one of the country's chief growth areas, retrenchments and short-time working are widely spread.

These are some of the casualty areas:

- Last week James Brown and Harmer paid off 120 artisans and assistants for lack of new shipbuilding orders.

- Acme Timber Industries' sawmill at Kwanambanda is closing next month and 280 workers, mostly Africans, will lose their jobs.

- Haggie Rand's steel wire factory will close in December, putting 370 out of work.

- Corobrik is closing down its number 5 works at the end of the month, putting 250 out of work. The old Baardene plant was closed in August.

- Hulett's Construction is not accepting any new contracts and is being gradually run down to be mothballed until the

(328) 31.

Cape Times, Saturday, November 20, 1976 3

Unemployment will worsen, meeting told

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20/11
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MR G W TEDDER, chairman of the associated members' section of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said yesterday that there was widespread belief in the business community that the present system of political representation in South Africa was inadequate and that some form of new deal must be negotiated.

Speaking at the annual meeting yesterday, he said further lay-offs of workers were inevitable and some businesses would not survive as a result of the side effects of the anti-inflation campaign. Extreme caution had become the watchword among industrialists and very few were contemplating expansion.

"There is every reason to consider that the unemployment position will

worsen with inevitable side effects in social unrest," he said.

The time had come to consider if it might be better to accept a greater degree of inflation in the interests of getting the economy moving and increasing job opportunities.

There was a general misconception that employees were entitled to compensation for most, if not all, of the increase in the cost of living. The main concern of industry should be to make it easy to employ people, not to make it difficult or unduly expensive.

Mr Tedder appealed to the authorities to abandon the current petrol restrictions which were a burden to industry and worked against productivity of the individual.

328.

Elderly Capetonians struggle to find work as costs rise

SENIOR CITIZENS in Cape Town, hard hit by the rising cost of living, are experiencing severe difficulty in obtaining employment.

The head of a firm which runs employment bureaus for the elderly in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town, Mr N W McKay, said in an interview yesterday that it had not been able to place thousands of applicants in positions in Cape Town. More and more senior citizens were applying for jobs while the number of employment opportunities was steadily decreasing.

The reverse was true in Johannesburg, where the firm had a strong demand for

elderly workers. He believed this was because a greater proportion of retired people lived in the Cape and the economy here was more depressed than on the Reef.

It was also difficult to find employment for older people in Durban.

In the past the main motive of applicants was the desire to keep active, but this appeared to have been supplanted by the need for money.

Mr McKay said that large scale military call ups during the Angola confrontation a year ago had created a surge in demand for retired workers, but this had now diminished and the position appeared to be worsening.

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Survey shows Argus 22/11/76 concern at recession

THE current recession is worrying many Cape Town people, according to a snap survey carried out by The Argus.

Of 15 people questioned three had friends who had lost their jobs as a result of the recession and everyone was looking forward to more prosperous times in a few months.

Coloured people seemed more conscious than Whites of a possible threat to their own jobs.

A young electrician from Retreat said several of his friends had lost their jobs and had been unable to find others in Cape Town.

'Some of them have gone to Johannesburg and Bloemfontein and places like that, and some have been lucky there,' he said.

A woman from Manenberg said her boyfriend was on short time with a big car firm, and was finding it hard to make ends meet as a result. 'Some firms just lay people off when work is short,' she said.

A young White civil servant said a friend had lost his job as a supervisor for a building firm. 'He thought he would have to leave Cape Town,' he said. 'But he has managed to get a job as a salesman.'

A woman who does voluntary work for charity said she had begun to feel, for the first time, that she was imposing on people by asking them to help good causes.

'I used to feel I could

approach people very easily but now I feel reluctant to do so,' she said.

'Although people are still pretty wonderful in the way they give to charity, I sometimes have the feeling they cannot really afford it nowadays.'

COMPOSITOR

A young compositor from Port Elizabeth said it had taken him almost two months to find a job in Cape Town. 'I am travelling round taking jobs in different cities so I can get to know the country,' he explained.

'I had a job in Port Elizabeth but, in general, work is hard to find there. I visited a friend in Johannesburg who said he found it hard to get a job and had to take one he was not very happy in.'

An accountant from Camps Bay said he thought the situation would deteriorate during the next six months. 'Wages are definitely not keeping up with the rise in the cost of living, whatever impression official statistics may give,' he said.

FURNITURE

'I notice there is not much money about and business is very difficult these days. The building industry in particular is suffering and that affects others like furniture.'

'The furniture business is not very happy at the moment.'

A housewife from Bantary Bay who said her husband was 'a manager in a business' said: 'We have not heard of any of our friends losing their jobs.'

'But most people are gradually pulling in their horns over most things. They are cutting down on entertaining and eating out.'

A doctor, of homeopathic medicine, from Monte Vista, said he thought many people were feeling uneasy, even though their own jobs might not be affected.

EVERYONE

'A recession affects everyone — the butcher as well as the building firm,' he pointed out.

'If people have less money to spend in the shops, they buy less and then the factories produce less and cannot afford to keep all their workers on.'

He thought the 'greed' of some people in business who were trying to make up for falling sales by increasing the profits on items they did sell was making this situation worse.

'I think the situation will improve,' he said. 'People will recover their confidence and notice things are not so bad after all. The mood will catch on and then the economy will improve.'

'But I think it may be several months before this happens.'

Praying for work at new township

African Affairs
Reporter

23/11/76 nm

PEOPLE are praying for work at Estcourt as several thousand unemployed Africans roam the streets at Wembezi township, while others look for jobs in Ladysmith, 110km away.

Mr. R. Ramseyer, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in the area, said existing businesses could not

absorb the number of people settled by the Government at Wembezi.

He said until the Government made Estcourt a growth point and encouraged the establishment of industries, the unemployment situation would remain unsolved.

He criticised the location of the new Bata

shoe factory at Loskop because it would offer employment to rural Africans while the Wembezi residents went without work.

The worst hit are Africans and Indians. An Estcourt tailor, Mr. Khoosal Dhansookh, a Hindu, is displaying a sign outside his shop calling for Christians, Muslims and Hindus to pray for the unemployed.

Mr. B. T. Dladla, a member of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, said the Republican Government was responsible for the unemployment and its policy of separate development should be abandoned.

He said hundreds of families from black spots were being settled in Wembezi, but Estcourt's work opportunities were seriously limited.

"The Republican Government did not take into consideration that

Estcourt is not a growth point," he said.

Mr. Dladla said the retrenchment of workers from Greylington Hosiery and the Masonite factory had affected many families and he predicted a bleak Christmas for many in the area.

(528)

GRIM 1977 FACES SA JOB SEEKERS

argms 4/12/76
By Mervyn Harris

A BLEAK New Year faces many South African families with thousands of school-leavers competing for the first time for scarce job opportunities and further price hikes expected in a wide range of commodities and services.

A portent of things to come was the big leap in White unemployment last month to 17.075 — up by more than half since the beginning of the year.

The outlook for school leavers is possibly the worst since World War 2. Even university graduates will not find things as easy as in the past.

'We are expecting things to be tougher for this year's graduates,' said a spokesman for the University of Cape Town Careers Advisory Office.

FEWER STAFF

Surveys have shown that employers intend recruiting fewer staff next year and the economy is expected to slow down further after the Christmas shopping spree is over.

One of the big insurance firms is planning to drastically cut back on the recruitment of new staff.

'It is now our policy to try to increase productivity with our existing staff,' said the personnel manager.

'We will carefully examine the position when someone leaves and will only take on a replacement when absolutely necessary,' said an

other manager of a big firm.

The deepening recession has resulted in many firms reorganising their staff structure even at management level.

The crunch has already begun to be felt in executive suites as well as on factory floors and building sites.

Managerial personnel were among the 150 employees retrenched by a trawler and frozen food company in the city this week.

Two members of the management staff were also dismissed from a city engineering firm this week.

workers face axe next year

Teigue Payne

In the new year 10 000 of South Africa's 91 000 textile workers will be laid off, says Mr Bob Ankers, chairman of the Cotton Textile Manufacturers Association and managing director of Berg River Textiles.

He calculates that five people depend on the pay of every textile worker, so 50 000 will be affected by the slump in textile demand.

Berg River Textiles alone will have to dismiss 1 000 out of a work-force of 1 800. Mr Ankers says that already about 600 people visit the factory in Paarl every week looking for work.

The lay-offs could be avoided if the clothing industry supported the textile industry, he said. Textile demand had been relatively steady over the past two years, but in August there had been a dramatic turnabout.

During the past three months, Berg River Textiles alone had built up a

stockpile of 1,5m metres of cloth — against production of 3m metres. It could not go on like that.

He says 90 percent of the stockpile is attributable to cancelled orders from the clothing industry and the rest to the economic recession.

Meanwhile, he says, large quantities of cloth are being imported, even from communist countries.

About R70m of current imports could be satisfied from local sources. He appeals to the clothing industry to support South African textiles if only for patriotic reasons, and hits back at that industry's criticisms of textile manufacturers.

In the current socio-economic conditions, some business decisions would have to be taken on patriotic grounds, he says. Cotton textile manufacturers were primarily motivated by a "deep awareness of the national interest" when they recently bound themselves to take South African farmers' supplies at increased prices.

EXCELLENT

He says the textile industry could supply 80 percent of SA's needs and wants to be sure that this demand will be available, unspoiled by imports. Cloth importers can make spectacular mark-ups because the imports are often unique — but SA is now producing excellent quality cloth.

There is also enough variety: Berg River Textiles alone a medium-sized manufacturer, makes 5 000 products. SA cannot afford excessive variety, he says.

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said at the opening of the Berg River Textiles' new R125 000 training centre in Paarl on Saturday that 50 000 workers would have to be trained for the textile industry every year.

In five years the figure would be 62 000 — yet few of South Africa's 300 textile firms had proper training facilities. The Berg River Textile centre uses programmed instruction based on the Parato Principle — that 20 percent of the job actions are being done 80 percent of the day.

Seifsa

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The downward trend of work in the metal and engineering industries levelled out in October, but only because of seasonal influences, says the latest report on business conditions from the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa).

A further weakening in the flow of deliveries to the building industry and motor vehicle assembly plants was partially offset by restocking in preparation for annual factory shutdowns.

General demand in October was reported as no worse than in the previous month, but in present conditions no substantial recovery of consumer spending is anticipated, says Seifsa.

The four-day working week as an adjustment to the business recession is in general use by the hardest-hit sectors. These include agricultural machinery, automotive parts, the iron foundries and electric cables sectors. It is feared that this method of operation may prove insufficient to counter down turns in many cases, when plants re-open in the new year and seasonal effects are removed.

Local demand for steel in October was well down on previous levels. Exports of rolled steel products continue to increase in tonnage but no longer compensate for the total fall in local consumption.

Moreover, international price trends for steel are currently downward.

Cost trends are disquieting. October cost increases included stainless steel, foundry coke, dolomite and grinding wheels. Impending price increases in the pipeline include aluminium and electric power, on top of the 8,8 percent increase in the steel price. — Sapa.

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10 000 JOBS THREATENED IN TEXTILES

ARGUS
6/12/76

ABOUT 10 000 of South Africa's 91 000 textile workers could be laid off in the new year if the clothing industry does not support the textile industry, Mr E. R. B. Ankers, chairman of the Cotton Textile Manufacturers' Association and managing director of Berg River Textiles, said at the weekend.

Speaking at the opening of the company's new training centre at Paarl, Mr Ankers said that textile demand has been relatively steady in the past two years. But in August

there was a dramatic turn-about in the situation.

Since then Berg River alone had built up a stockpile of 1.5-million metres of cloth against production of 3-million metres. This situation could not continue, he said.

About 90 percent of the stockpile was attributable to cancelled orders from the clothing industry and the rest to the economic recession. Meanwhile, large quantities of cloth were being imported, even from communist countries.

He said the textile industry could supply 80 percent of South Africa's needs and wanted to be assured that this demand would be available, unspoilt by imports.

South Africa was now producing excellent cloth and there was also enough variety, Mr Ankers continued.

If five people depended upon the pay of every one textile worker, 50 000 people would be affected by the lay-offs, said Mr Ankers.

He added that Berg River Textiles alone would have to discharge 1 000 out of a work force of 1 800. About 600 people visited the factory in Paarl every week looking for work.

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RPM 10/12/77
Outlook is bleak for job-hunters

By GILMAN MURRAY

NEW job seekers face a limited choice of careers next year—and matriculants will be the hardest hit, Professor Mic Wiebahn, director of Unisa's Institute of Labour Relations, said yesterday.

Professor Wiebahn said employers tended now to employ older, more stable people.

Employers are using every means possible to limit the number of staff members they need.

"Many people who have been forced to seek alternative employment are being given preference for jobs which were previously available to matriculants and untrained people fresh from schools."

Many men who will be finishing their military

service at the end of the year will also be competing for jobs. They are regarded as more disciplined and less of a risk than matriculants who tend to change their minds.

Matriculants will not be able to pick and choose, as they could in the past.

"When a man is doing a stint on the border, employers do not want to replace him temporarily," Professor Wiebahn said.

There is also a shortage of vacation jobs for students.

Blacks entering the labour market are going to find it even harder.

"Black matriculants who have not already written their exams and who will get their results in March will find their position further weakened."

JOBS

Star 11/12/76

Big dry-up as people hang on to what they've got

School-leavers and people finishing their army training are going to have a hard time finding jobs next year.

It will be hard for black and white and male and female for although in the white sphere there will probably be more jobs available for young women than for young men.

In a survey of opinions and intentions in business this week The Star found:

● The Standard Bank expects to hire between 20 and 30 percent fewer people next year than it did this year.

● Barclays National Bank initially told The Star its requirements would be from 10 to 20 percent lower although it subsequently revised this to from five to 10 percent lower.

Warning

● The secretary general of the South African Woodworkers' Union has warned

there is no demand for apprentices in the building industry.

● White and coloured unemployment, which usually drops in the second half of the year, was almost 15 000 in August compared to a little more than 10 000 the previous August.

● Researchers at Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research and Unisa's Institute of Labour Relations have warned that

school-leavers will find it hard to get jobs.

● Job turnover in many business sectors has dropped dramatically as people hang on to the jobs they already have.

● Employers who would normally be expected to hire school-leavers are able to take on trained people who have been laid-off elsewhere.

● The motor industry now employs about

37 000 workers compared to more than 41 000 in June last year and many plants are working short-time.

"Hoarded"

● Industries which have "hoarded" workers in the hope of an economic upturn were beginning to make surplus labour redundant.

A spokesman for one of South Africa's major banks told The Star that a major reason for the drop in the bank's requirement for new staff was that the turnover of existing staff had dropped.

He felt this reflected well on his bank's effort to increase job satisfaction in its branches although he

KEVIN STOCKS

seriously hit sectors are the motor industry (and its general engineering suppliers) the television industry, the engineering industries, the clothing industry, the furniture industry and the textile industry.

Retailers

Contractions in these sectors do not only hit the employees of the factories concerned. A ripple effect ensures there are fewer job

agreed that a contributory reason might be that people are scared to leave their jobs in the existing economic climate.

An industrialist pointed out that many sectors of the economy had contracted and this contraction reduced job opportunities throughout the economy.

Among the most

opportunities right down the line among the distributors (who move the goods from place to place), the retailers and salesmen and even in the financial institutions that supply finance for the purchase of durable goods.

Conditions in the badly hit construction industry, for instance, means a contracting market for all the building material suppliers.

pliers — the cement factories, the brick makers, timber growers and merchants, suppliers of ready-mixed concrete and of all the thousand and one items that go into building.

The story is not new one — it happens in all economic recessions.

However, it is tough on the school-leaver unable to find his first job.

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13 factories
shut down
in Transvaal

Labour Reporter

Thirteen Transvaal clothing factories employing about 800 workers, went insolvent this year and another, employing about 200, shut down because of the black labour quota.

"It is the highest number of insolvencies during the 22 years I have been in this business," said Mr J H Thomas, Secretary of the Industrial Council for the Transvaal Clothing Industry.

Mr Thomas said seven of the insolvent firms had shut down, two had been taken over by new managements, negotiations for the purchase of three were in progress and one might still find a buyer.

HOLIDAY

The Transvaal Clothing Manufacturers' Association had paid R15 000 to make up holiday pay which workers would have lost as a result of the insolvencies, he said.

The industry faced the threat of many more shut-downs and 6 000 to 10 000 workers could lose their jobs next year unless the Government refrained from enforcing the Environment Planning Act's black labour quota, Mr Thomas added.

Black out

The Star Bureau

PARIS — Shops and offices were plunged into gloom yesterday as electricity and gas workers went on strike for the second day running.

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400 hit by staff cuts in capital

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG—Almost 400 people have been forced out of work here following the closing down of the Haggie Rand wire factory and the retrenchment of staff at the International Harvester company yesterday.

Haggie Rand was placed in "mothballs" in October while current orders were completed. These steps were necessary due to increasing costs in South Africa which made the company's products uncompetitive in the overseas markets.

The firm employs 5 200 people and produces a wide range of wire products in various centres.

A total of 360 non-White and White employees have been affected by the factory's decision not to re-open in January. Production ceased on Thursday last week.

Mr. W. E. Harrison, Haggie Rand's administration manager, said yesterday that 320 employees, including 280 non-Whites and 80 Whites, had been paid off from the Pietermaritzburg factory. However, 20 Whites and 20 non-Whites will be absorbed in other factories of the group.

It is anticipated that the factory will remain closed for some time, but a skeleton staff will continue with the maintenance, accounts and administration and security work.

International Harvester, a local truck manufacturing company, have retrenched 40 employees and have decided to remain closed for an extra week in December.

The staff cuts represent about a tenth of their staff.

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17/12/76

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FACT: Between 600 000 and two million South Africans are workless... and each month it gets worse

UNEMPLOYMENT

When first-class workers are told: 'Sorry, no job for you today'

By LINDA VERGNANI

ESTIMATES of the number of unemployed South Africans range from 10 000 to almost two million. And each month thousands more are losing their jobs.

For most it is just another statistic. But what of the people with no work... and those who deal with them? How do they feel?

Lyndy Mansfield, director of Merit selection, a Durban personnel consultancy for blacks says: "We watch them coming in week after week and we can actually see them deteriorating.

"We know many of these fellows as first class, thoroughly reliable workers. Those references we have checked. It sounds melodramatic but we literally see them deteriorating physically and their morale disintegrating.

"Their clothes start wearing down, specially their shoes. They always come in wearing the same things and as they come back week after week you can see their jackets and trousers getting worn down, their collars fraying."

"There is one super, super chap. A great big lorry driver. He came in here and just started to cry. He was absolutely desperate.

"There is another fellow we feed because he has absolutely nothing.

"When we arrive in the morning there are usually 30, 40, 50 people waiting. They trek in here day after day hoping for a job. When we open the door they horde in to see if we have anything new.

"The Africans are indisputably in the worst position. They are frantic for work and some are really starving. They have nowhere to go. There are so many of them that the community can't really help.

"Indians are in a better position. They have more in the way of community support.

"We have far more jobs for Indians and Coloureds than for Africans — and this causes a great deal of resentment.

Mrs Mansfield said African workers thought the consultancy was prejudiced against them and some got "very upset". In fact the consultancy is asked to fill specific vacancies by firms who usually specify the race the applicant must be.

"We try to encourage firms to consider Africans but many of them want only Coloureds and Indians.

"It is mainly the Africans and the youngsters who get angry. It is just an

anger derived from total frustration. I've seen the most gentle people getting really frustrated and resentful.

"What is really pathetic is when men arrive with babies in a desperate hope that you will be softened by this. Occasionally a whole family arrives. It is a sort of mute bid, as if the man is trying to say: 'Look at all these people I have to feed.'

"They don't understand there just aren't the jobs.

"Some guys come in absolutely plastered. I think because of the plight they are in they spend what little money they have on drink.

"Wives come in pleading with us to get their husbands jobs."

All that Mrs Mansfield can do is to refer them to the consultancy noticeboard where details of the jobs available are pinned up. There are few jobs, dozens of applicants. Each time the lift stops it disgorges a little clot of people who walk in, stare at the notice board, perhaps apply for a job and then leave and wait and hope.

In terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act the consultancy may keep

the details of applicants for only about two weeks, so job seekers have to keep coming back.

Mrs Mansfield says: "Once the school-leavers start arriving the situation will get infinitely worse.

"The hardest thing, and the sick thing, is that these youngsters can't get jobs because they are not experienced.

"You can have a graduate with a first class B.Sc. pass and a firm will still ask for someone with experience in laboratory work or in organic chemistry.

"Firms are loathe to train these youngsters. Keen, bright kids with first-class matrics find they can't get jobs and this leaves a tremendous morasse of disillusioned youngsters.

"Society impresses on them that they must have an education. They get their education, often at great expense, and then are left terribly bitter when they can't get jobs."

"There is an element of panic that is very tangible in this office. It is a horrible feeling.

"We all feel terribly unhappy about the situation. We are getting about half the number of job offers that we got last year. We get 800 to 900 people coming in each week. We can place only about 20."



QUOTE

By LYNDY MANSFIELD, director of a Durban personnel consultancy:

THERE is an element of panic that is very tangible in this office. It is a horrible feeling. We are getting about half the number of job offers that we got last year. We get 800 to 900 people coming in each week. We can place only about 20.

The man who thinks of suicide

JACK McKenzie has memorised the number of Lifeline. "I was feeling so desperate that I phoned them and said I was going to drink a bottle of brandy and drown myself in Durban Bay. I've never been so depressed."

In the listless heat of the day, he sits on the tiny bed in a relative's house, brow furrowed, eyes anxious. Then he shakes his head and sighs: "I don't know if I would have had the guts to drown myself. Sometimes I wish that God would just take me . . ."

It's not that Jack is normally depressed. It's just that he has been without a job for the past four months.

He worked for a major textile firm for 30 years then left last year. He used his entire pension to pay off debts. "I was production foreman in the slipper section with a staff of 40 under me. I earned R400 a month, had a lot of responsibility. I have applied to go back, but unfortunately they have nothing for me. My section was closed down after I left. About 80 percent of those under me were retrenched."

He managed to get a job as a caretaker for nine months before finding himself out of work again. "Now I'm on the dole. I get R20.60 unemployment insurance a week. But it only goes on for 26 weeks. After Christmas it will be finished."

He stays with relatives in Wentworth, paying them half his unemployment insurance as a contribution towards his upkeep. "They haven't asked me for anything. But I must pay my way."

Then, he leans forward and says confidentially: "They just feel sorry for me."

Every morning he goes into town, reads the "situations vacant" column at the newspaper offices ("I can't afford to buy the paper"), visits employment agencies and personnel consultancies.



The man who went to collect his 'dole' . . . in disguise

WHEN Willem du Plessis (61) went to collect his first "dole cheque" last week he wore a safari suit and carried a briefcase — hoping people would mistake him for an official.

"I would rather go in there dressed up so it doesn't look as if I am collecting unemployment insurance. You see, I haven't told anyone about it yet — except the preacher and one other chap at our church."

After 19 years of working for a dairy, Mr du Plessis was "made redundant" in mid-October. "My work was dished out to other men. They told me on October 15 and I left the same day. I could have stayed on for a month but I thought it would be better if I started looking for another job straight away."

A cheerful, rotund little man with a greying moustache, Mr du Plessis was given three months' salary and told he would be put on an early pension.

He doesn't like to admit it, but "yes, I am depressed. It was a real shock. I worked there for a long time and if I was off sick 10 days in those 19 years it was a lot."

"I reckon the firm scores by this. If they had kept me on until I was 65 I would have got a much better pension."

"My big worry is the future. I must get another job. I'll do anything."

QUOTE

By JACK McKENZIE, former factory production foreman:

I WAS feeling so desperate that I phoned them (Lifeline) and said I was going to drink a bottle of brandy and drown myself in Durban Bay. I've never been so depressed. I don't know if I would have the guts to drown myself. Sometimes I wish that God would just take me . . .

QUOTE

By WILLEM DU PLESSIS, unemployed after 19 years with one firm:

THERE are a lot of Africans at the same firm being paid off. I feel really sorry for them. What are they going to do for a living? They've got to pay the same money for food and for clothing that we pay. It's really very hard on them.

He could catch a bus little more than 50 metres from his relative's house but it would cost him 15 cents. So he walks two kilometres to catch an "Indian bus" for only 8 cents.

"I got to go into town. It's no good sitting here. It

won't get me anywhere.

"You know, each one has a certain amount of pride. It would be different if I was an invalid. I could accept charity. But I'm fit, I'm well, there's nothing wrong with me. I just need a job."

How many jobs has he applied for? "Ooh heck. There were so many. I don't know." He sighs. "I've been to a number of interviews and it's always the same story. The moment they find out my age they say 'You're too old.'"

Born in Piet Retief, he only went up to Standard Six and has no special qualifications. For some years he worked as a bus conductor — "but they are all one-man buses now, so I couldn't do that again."

His wife is working but he says they couldn't manage on her salary alone. He has nothing to fall back on.

"I've only a couple of rands saved. Nothing to speak of. The dairy paid me enough to last till February. I don't know what will happen after that."

THE KOWIE Marais Committee has completed its investigations and has found strong evidence in favour of a new broad-based opposition party for South Africa.

The eight-man steering committee met in Kempton Park, Transvaal, yesterday and ratified — with few alterations — the draft report of the constitutional sub-committee, which has been responsible for compiling and evaluating evidence.

The report by the four-man sub-committee says there is enough common ground between existing opposition parties in South Africa for a new, united, opposition to be feasible.

It also recommends that, on the evidence, a new opposition party can be established with a base broad enough to accommodate Progressive-Reform Party adherents on the one hand and dissident, disillusioned Nationalists on the other. This was an essential prerequisite demanded by Sir De Villiers Graaff when he announced his "Save South Africa" campaign.

The committee is aware, however, that if the initiative is to work, personality differences will have to be overcome.

It is now up to the three

GREEN LIGHT FOR A NEW OPPOSITION

opposition party leaders to decide whether or not to throw in their lot with the Marais Committee's recommendations.

The full steering committee will be interviewing the leaders, Sir De Villiers Graaff (United Party), Mr Colin Eglin (PRP) and Mr Theo Gerdener (Democratic Party) either this weekend or early next week. While the committee has examined the possible policies and constitutions for a new party, it will not re-

BY IVOR WILKINS

commend one. This will be left to the three party leaders to decide, if they feel they should go on with the initiative.

But it is understood that the report emphasises that any new party would have to have an unequivocal policy to abolish racial discrimination. It also recommends a massive decentralisation of power.

"In order to establish

whether the idea of a new party was feasible, one had to find out what the differences were, what common ground existed and on what future policy people who oppose the Government would be prepared to join in," Mr Marais, a former Supreme Court judge, said this week.

According to informed sources, the committee's recommendations lean towards existing PRP policy, although this is tempered to some extent by com-

mittees with the policies of the other two parties. Reports that the recommendations include a bill of rights with an entrenched constitution at the insistence of the PRP, have, however, been denied. "This has not even been discussed", the Sunday Times was told.

While the task of the Marais Committee has been essentially completed, Mr Marais has indicated that he and the committee would be willing to assist further in the establishment of a new party.

Although common ground between existing opposition forces in South Africa undoubtedly exists, welding the parties into a single unit would be a formidable task in detail and implementation.

Agreement will have to be reached between fundamentally different ideologies like federation versus geographic federation, full integration versus individual option.

However, a large body of opinion both within the parties and outside believe that opposition forces serious about bringing about change in South Africa must sink these and personal differences to provide South Africa with a viable alternative government.

C.T.
20/12/76.

No jobs to come back to

JOHANNESBURG. — Many builders and construction workers, who start off on their annual vacation this week, will have no jobs to return to next year, swelling the thousands who have been retrenched from this industry following the rapid decline in building investment.

According to estimates made by the Building Industries' Federation about 60 000 skilled and semi-skilled Black workers and 10 000 White, Coloured and Asian artisans have already been laid off.

Large numbers have probably been able to find work in other industries not as hard hit by the recessive conditions. But the number of jobless is expected to increase considerably when the industry comes back to work.

This view is based on the fact that investment activity in the building industry is still very much in the downward phase with no signs of this cycle bottoming out in the near future, according to Dr Johan Grotsius, director of the Building Industries' Federation.

He said in an interview that employment opportunities in the building industry have been declining at a rate of about 9 percent a year. Employer capacity is heavily under-utilized, a fact which is not immediately discernible from building plans and statistics.

2 The Cape Times, Thursday, December 23, 1976

No cheer for City's jobless



Mr Ebrahim Smith, 42,
out of a job for seven
months.

THOUSANDS of workers who were laid off recently face a bleak Christmas holiday as the effects of unemployment begin to hurt.

A spokesman for a construction firm which has a big work force said he did not see the situation improving in the early part of next year.

The feeling among many executives of big firms was that the smaller firms got hit first and this in turn affected the man in the street, who suffered most.

Hundreds of workers were at the Labour Office in Wynberg yesterday to register for the unemployment allowance.

Meanwhile, Mr Ebrahim Smith, 42, of Manenberg, a plasterer interviewed at the Wynberg Labour Office yesterday, said he had been out of work for seven months.

"I really don't know what to do any more. I have seven children and I stay in a council house which has to be paid for every month," he said.

Mr Cornelius G Ford, 56, said that he had been working for 20 years for an electrical company in Koeberg, but he was told to leave because they did not have work for him.

"They just told me that they did not need me any more," he said.



Mr Cornelius Ford: "I
just don't know what
to do now."

UNEMPLOYMENT

Fear behind the cheer

28/12/76 Sunday

Focus

THE Eastern Cape is having one of the most austere festive seasons for decades. Almost 30 000 people, mostly blacks, are out of work or on short time.

And labour experts predict that unemployment, already the highest since official statistics were begun in 1960, is likely to increase next year.

Shopkeepers say a year's Christmas sales were dramatically lower this year, and blame the high unemployment and smaller pay packets of motor industry workers on short time.

The motor and building industries, which employ more than 60 per cent of the workforce in the Port Elizabeth area, have been hit heavily by the economic slump.

If, as forecast, car sales continue to drop in the next few months thousands more motor industry workers are likely to be paid off.

A car plant employee said: "Our wages have already been cut by more than 20 per cent because of the four-day week. Because we realise the week may be shortened even further next year, or we may lose our jobs completely, we are spending as little as possible over Christmas."

The latest official unemployment figures show that more than 11 000 are out of work in the area — and almost 9 000 are Africans.

But Dr Roux van der Merwe, an industrial psychologist at the University of Port Elizabeth, said the true figure was certainly higher — particularly among whites who often do not register as unemployed. Coloureds have been

hardest hit by the four-day week at the three major motor companies. They are the majority of the more than 15 000 workers on short pay.

Of the big three motor companies in the area — Ford, Volkswagen and General Motors — only GM has been able to keep half its staff on full pay. And this is because they are engaged in fields such as diesel locomotive manufacturing, which have not been hit so hard as the car market. Even those who still

have short-time jobs will receive only two weeks' pay during the motor plants' four-week Christmas close-down. This is because they had to take a week's paid leave earlier this year when the car sales slump forced a cut-back in production.

Though motor industry spokesmen are reluctant to discuss the prospect of even further lay-offs or shortened working weeks, the general feeling is that a continued drop in vehicle sales will force this. In the first ten

months of this year, building industry contracts dropped to R6-million — compared with R40-million in the same period of 1975.

As a result, it is estimated, 2 000 blacks have lost their jobs, and white and coloured unemployment has almost doubled.

Many small building contractors in the Eastern Cape have already closed down because there is no work.

Nic van Oudtshoorn

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Jobless figure is highest since 1964

Labour Reporter

Unemployment among white, coloured and Asian workers reached its highest figure last month since February 1964 and is expected to rise more sharply as school leavers enter the labour market.

But the November total of 18 917—1 842 more than in October—is only 0,9 percent of the economically active population of the races concerned, excluding the agricultural

sector and private households.

"Two percent unemployment is generally accepted as full employment in most Western countries but I feel very sorry for any unemployed person," commented the Secretary for Labour, Mr Ben Lindeque. November figure into 7 015 white (0,5 percent), 8 783 coloured (1,7 percent) and 3 119 Indian (1,7 percent) unemployed.

In 1962 registered unemployment exceeded 34 000 at times, Mr Lindeque pointed out.

He admitted that the November figure was unlikely to include school leavers but declined to speculate on how school leavers were likely to affect the unemployment total in the months to come.

Black unemployment was estimated at about 600 000 in urban and white rural areas in the middle of this year, with a further 400 000 blacks underemployed in the homelands.

KOM 29/12/76
Number

of

jobless

looks

ominous

Staff Reporter

UNEMPLOYMENT in South Africa took its biggest jump in decades last month to the highest figure in 10 years and thousands of university graduates and school leavers are poised to come on to the job market.

The latest figures, released yesterday by the Department of Labour in Pretoria, show there were 18 917 unemployed Whites, Coloureds and Asians in November.

The figure in January was 11 437, and at the end of October 17 075.

The Deputy Secretary for Labour, Mr F. S. P. de Villiers, said he did not want to comment on the figures, which reflect the continued downward slide of the economy.

The number of jobless in South Africa has increased every month this year except June. The greatest rise has been in the past five months when official figures normally show a decline.

The official figures do not apply to the Black labour force. A study for the Federated Chamber of Industries has put the Black jobless figure at 600 000. The Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch believes it could reach 1.5-million this year, while a University of Cape Town study put the figure at 2-million.

More will be jobless in next 3 months

(328)

Star 4/1/77

Labour Reporter

Unemployment is taking another turn for the worse, with Johannesburg and the Rand likely to be hardest hit in the next three months. Blacks will suffer much more than whites.

That is the upshot of a survey of about 1 200 companies by Manpower. It makes no provision for the tens of thousands of school leavers now looking for jobs.

Of these companies, 19,3 percent planned to cut back on black labour in the first quarter of this year (11,9 percent last quarter), and 15,6 percent planned to reduce white labour (10,6 percent last quarter).

NATIONWIDE

In Johannesburg a staggering 34 percent of firms questioned planned to reduce their black staff, and 25,2 percent their white staff. The respective percentages for the Witwatersrand region are 24,8 and 22,3.

According to the nationwide survey, 7,6 percent of the 1 200 companies planned to take on black staff and 9,9 percent white staff.

Most firms planning staff increases were in the mining, computer, banking and insurance, retailing and building industries. Those most involved in reductions were in the civil engineering, timber manufacture, foundry and engineering, vehicle retailing and building (construction) industries.

PREDICTIONS

Manpower found that more than 90 percent of the companies surveyed three months before had been correct in their pre-

dictions.

The initially cautious thinning-out process now seemed to change rapidly into "clear decisions to restructure to meet the approaching onslaught of recession."

Indications were that many companies had not acted with the promptness that the situation had demanded since last May but might have left the process of restructuring a little late.

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SA faces million^{5/1/77} jobless

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa will be faced with a million unemployed — 10,6 per cent — by mid-1977 says a Cape Town academic, while in Johannesburg a third of all firms are preparing to lay off black employees.

Prof Wolfgang Thomas of the University of the Western Cape said yesterday his estimates included 800 000 blacks and 100 000 whites, Coloureds and Asians.

He warned there was "very little possibility of radically reducing the rate though there was an upturn in the economy forecast for the second half of 1977."

Prof Thomas said his estimates included the homelands and rural areas.

He said whites were currently experiencing a relatively higher rate of unemployment than in the past, while blacks were at the main brunt of lay offs.

A commercial survey has shown that a third of Johannesburg firms are preparing to lay off black workers this quarter and 25 per cent will reduce white staff. — DDC

Employers to pay more for unemployment

Cape Times 5/11/77

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Higher contributions from employers and workers to the Unemployment Insurance Fund will be made legally compulsory in the first half of the 1977 Parliamentary session.

This has been confirmed to the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce by Mr P Hall, administrative secretary at the Department of Labour.

Mr Hall told the JCC estimates showed that the fund needed to meet its obligations and not sell any of its securities or borrow against them, investments of about R270-million to cover an unemployment level of 4 percent and R360-million to cover 5 percent.

There have been complaints, however, that while the fund stood at about R196-million at the end of last year only about R23-million was paid in claims.

Capital

It has also been argued that the fund is not being used in the best interests of contributors and is seen by Government as cheap source of capital, being able to borrow at about 6 percent, instead of investing money to boost the fund to the benefit of contributors.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, the general secretary of the Trades Union Council, claims many employers are avoiding obligations of the Unemployment Insurance Fund to Black employees.

Mr Hall told the JCC that he expected the legislation to be introduced during March so that it could come into operation on July 1.

This follows a recommendation to the Minister of Labour by the Unemployment Insurance Board.

The average proposed increases to employers and contributors, as far as contributions were concerned,

would amount to 0,024 percent and 0,190 percent respectively.

At present the employer must complete a form containing 14 groups and calculate the amount payable in respect of each group every four or five weeks depending on the number of pay-days in the month concerned, and in the case of monthly paid contributors, according to the number of Saturdays in that month.

The new proposed monthly return will be simplified in such a way that the employer will pay 0,8 percent of the actual amount paid in earnings to contributors during any month irrespective of whether or not the contributors are employed on a monthly or weekly basis.

To assist employers in calculating the contributions payable by contributors it has been decided to furnish every employer who contributes to the fund with an appropriate conversion table wherein the various deductions are set out.

Saving

The paying of contributions under the proposed percentage basis will hopefully eliminate much work and effect a saving in administration for the fund as well as employers.

When the Unemployment Insurance Board's recommendation first became known last year, the 1975 ASSOCOM congress adopted a motion in which it urged the board to reconsider its decision "in the light of the present inflationary conditions."

Mr Hall comments that the proposed amendments, coupled with the advantages connected therewith "should not have adverse effect on the present inflationary situation."

He says that since the motion was adopted in October last year, there had been a marked increase in unemployment, resulting in a

considerable increase in payment of benefits and other expenditure.

To use a portion of the amount standing to the credit of the fund to meet the cost of the proposed increase in benefits would result in a heavy drain on the fund's resources.

It would have to resort to selling or borrowing on its investments.

The stage would eventually be reached where the fund would be unable to meet its commitments, Mr Hall told the JCC.

1m jobless by midyear — professor

Own Correspondent *Cape Times 5/1/77*

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa will be faced with a million unemployed — 10,6 percent — by mid-1977, says a Cape Town academic, while in Johannesburg a third of all firms are preparing to lay off Black employees.

Professor Wolfgang Thomas of the University of the Western Cape said yesterday he estimated present unemployment to have reached 900 000 — including 800 000 Africans and 100 000 Whites, Coloured people and Asians.

He warned there was "very little possibility of radically reducing the rate," that though there was an upturn in the economy forecast for the second half of 1977, international experience had shown that "unemployment lags behind the upswing".

Professor Thomas said his estimates were based on a total working population of 9 400 000 and included the homelands and rural areas. Whites were currently experiencing a relatively higher rate of unemployment than in the past, while Blacks were at the main brunt of lay-offs and retrenchment.

"We will probably have to embark on a structural unemployment programme — as they do in Europe," he said. This involved training and retraining programmes throughout every sector.

A commercial survey by manpower has shown that a third of Johannesburg firms are preparing to lay off Black workers this quarter and 25 percent of firms will reduce White staff.

Unemployed, 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 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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Jobless on increase in S.A.

Industrial Reporter

WHITE, Coloured and Asian unemployment throughout South Africa reached a hefty 17 000 at the end of October last year — 71 percent higher than the figure for the same period in 1975.

The figure for White unemployment in October jumped by 54 percent to 6 300, while Coloured and Asian jobless rocketed 82,7 percent to 10 700.

The largest part of the increase must have come in the second half of the year as the average rise from January to October was only 28 percent for Whites and 34,6 percent for Coloureds and Asians.

This indicates that the economic crunch really hit home in the latter part of the year.

And the signs are that matters will probably get worse during the course of 1977.

Present indications are that many men are going to find they have no jobs when industry reopens after the Christmas shutdown.

In Durban, it is well known that a number of building firms are going to cut back on staff.

Hardest hit are going to be the current crop of school leavers because of the number of experienced older job-seekers in the market place.

25
30

Create jobs, says prof

Labour Reporter

Consideration should be given to using the Unemployment Insurance Fund's assets for job creation and retaining, a labour economist says.

"Instead of paying people for doing nothing we should pay them for some productive activity," says Professor P J van der Merwe of Pretoria University.

"Alternatively the fund's assets could be used to introduce retraining facilities to fill those vacancies that still exist."

Such "positive" utilisation of unemployment in-

surance was a growing trend in other Western countries.

It could also be extended to those people who did not qualify for unemployment benefits, Professor van der Merwe said.

The professor estimated black unemployment in urban and white rural areas at about 600 000 at the end of June.

Today the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner said that fewer than 11 678 people of all races received unemployment benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund in July.

PAYMENTS

The figure of 11 678 was a preliminary figure for the payments in September, he said.

Accurate figures were not available because unemployment payments were made at hundreds of points throughout the country, including magistrates' offices and Bantu Affairs Commissioners' offices which fell under different Government departments.

The result was that many claims for payments were submitted months later.

"We are now trying to speed up the gathering of statistics," the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner said.

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Wages — and a curt note — after 31 years' service

A 74-YEAR-OLD Guguletu woman — forced last year through ill health to drop her job as a domestic — left with only her month's wages and the curt note 'and no more money now' from the Newlands widow she had served for 31 years.

The former domestic is Miss Elizabeth Masiza, a frail woman who suffers from arthritis.

According to Miss Masiza she has not yet received her Government pension. She says she is financially dependent on her daughter Constance, a Sea Point domestic, who has four of her own children to support on her R14-a-week wage.

Since July last year Miss Masiza's attempts to get her employer to give her a pension or a financial reward for her long service have failed.

All she got was a Christmas gift of R5.

ANOTHER VICTIM

This week Miss Masiza turned for help to Miss Maggie Oewies, the head of the Cape Town Domestic Workers' Centre.

Commenting on the old woman's plight, Miss Oewies said she was yet another victim of the 'terrible insecurity' domes-

By
Margaret
McNally

tic workers experience in their jobs.

'Most domestics earn too little to put any money away for their old age. They live from month to month on their wages. When they stop working the money stops coming in and all financial support they get is from the Government's very small old age pension.'

According to Miss Masiza she left her job in June last year when she became ill.

When she asked her employer to pay her a pension, she says she was told to apply for a Government pension 'from Langa.'

Miss Masiza said she retorted: 'I didn't work for

the Government. I worked for you.'

During our interview Miss Masiza untied a knotted handkerchief and pulled out two brown envelopes.

On one was written 'June R40' and on the other was the message—July R40, and no more money now.'

The employer later confirmed that this was all the money she gave her former domestic when she left after 31 years' service.

She also confirmed that Miss Masiza never had a holiday. She said, however, that she had worked only a five-day week and had been given off every Christmas, Easter and public holiday.

LIFE A HOLIDAY

'Elizabeth didn't need a holiday like other servants. Her whole life was a holiday,' the employer said.

'I was kind and just to her. She's not told you all the benefits she's had. She's only told you the things that aren't so good.'

'I'm very tired of her now. She's been useless to me for years and I kept her on.'

The employer said she instructed Miss Masiza to apply for a Government pension because a private pension would stop when she died.

Her whole
working
life was
a holiday

333
324
298

3-million pay into jobless fund

By CLIVE EMDON

Labour Correspondent

THE Commissioner for the Unemployment Insurance Fund, Mr Andre Dreyer, said yesterday about 3-million people are contributing to the fund and that all employees earning above R10,50 a week and below R130 a week should be registered with the fund.

He could not say how many Africans were contributors though industry has confirmed that hundreds of thousands of Africans are.

There are 4 500 000 Africans working in White areas—the vast majority earning over R10,50 a week. In addition about 2-million Whites, Coloureds and Asians are actively employed.

What is evident is that hundreds of thousands more workers and employees should be registered with UIF.

This week the Department of Labour said only 11 678 people were drawing unemployment benefits as at the end of September (the latest figures).

Yesterday the Department of Bantu Administration said 95 000 Africans were reported jobless (registered as work-seekers) as at the end of June last year. Tens of thousands more are believed to have registered since then.

In the engineering industry all 351 000 Africans are registered UIF contributors. This week Seifsa (Steel Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa) estimated between 10 000 and 12 000 African workers had lost their jobs in the past six months.

In the building industry about 80 per cent of the 198 000 Africans and all the 45 000 Coloured workers in the industry are UIF contributors. The industry is estimated to have put off up to 120 000 men in the past year.

In October the Federated Chamber of Industries estimated that 30 000 Blacks were losing their jobs each month.

Mr Dreyer, said yesterday the figure of 11 678 persons who paid unemployment money in September was not necessarily the total number as magistrates and Bantu Affairs commissioners in rural areas were late in sending in details of payments. He could not give an estimate of how many more persons should be included on the dole figures.

WAIT

In the past two days, the Rand Daily Mail has received numerous reports from individuals, unions and employers complaining of the time it takes people to draw unemployment money after registering with the Department of Labour.

Yesterday Mr Dreyer said it should not take longer than 14 days to three weeks for people to get their money. "In some cases there may be delays because of difficulties in assessing applications."

Mr Dreyer confirmed yesterday that an estimated 280 000 Transkei citizens working in South Africa, excluding migrant workers, have been taken off the Fund at the request of the Transkei Government.

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SOUTH AFRICAN

The fathers of of SASO, a bla Steve Biko, Ba and others.

SASO was formed at a students' conference in I Among the two most important were the prohibit authorities of affiliation to NUSAS and the g students themselves, from NUSAS as a body repr As one black student leader wrote, 'It does no black faces in a multi-racial gathering which what the white students believe are the needs The general feeling that was evinced at this o students must unite in order to face the probl first as students, and then as members off the task they saw as the promotion of community aw achievement and pride. Only thus could the var come together on a basis of equal strength. (2) Dr. Ramphela isolated the various phases throu spreading Black Consciousness. Firstly, when SA norm was liberal trusteeship of the black man' as expressed through multi-racial organisation was non-racialism as a goal and method of operation. For SASO to be listened to by the public at large, including blacks, they had to break the strangle-hold on opinion-forming by multi-racial organisations. The SASO leadership thus immediately launched an attack on liberals and liberalism in South Africa. They attacked the very premise of the liberal trusteeship role and urged blacks to think and act for themselves. On the campuses this worked well with the result that within two years of its existence NUSAS became completely irrelevant to black students and was equally dismissed.

Secondly, once SASO had established itself as an opinion-maker among blacks, the next step was to broaden the political base of operation. It therefore consulted with various black organisations like ASSECA and IDAMASA and worked hard towards the creation of several youth organisations all sharing

(1) SAIRR Survey, 1971

(2) Ibid

Jobless 'no ground for colour bar'

Labour Reporter

Unemployment among white, coloured and Indian workers is about four times as high as the number of 18 917 registered by the Department of Labour for November.

This is claimed by a Cape Town economist, Professor Wolfgang Thomas, who adds that the unemployment figure is

probably rising by 20 000 a month.

However, there is no ground for resorting to the "simplistic device" of job reservation to counter what soon might be called a recurrence of the poor white problem.

"The economic and political need to raise black job ceilings does not allow a job reservation strategy," he said this week.

Professor Thomas who is director of the Institute for Social Development at

the University of the Western Cape, emphasised: "It would be ridiculous to protect a few hundred whites in this day and age by keeping thousands of blacks out of more skilled jobs."

Experience in other countries suggested different methods to alleviate the plight of redundant whites such as retraining and early retirement.

He estimated unemployment among white, coloured and Indian workers at "up to 100 000," and among blacks at about 800 000 — a figure which compares well with the 600 000 unemployed and 400 000 under-employed blacks estimated by Professor P J van der Merwe of Pretoria University last year.

Thousands of workers of all races fail to register as unemployed because they do not qualify for benefits Prof Thomas added.

© The Secretary for Labour, Mr Ben Lindeque, commented: "The registered unemployment figure is the only one we can work on. It is the only figure of genuine work seekers available."

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Ignore these workles blacks a

SOUTH AFRICA will ignore the mounting spiral of black unemployment at its peril.

Only urgent action in creating jobs can avoid growing discontent — a fertile breeding ground for communism — and the prospect of increasing crime and unrest.

This was the view of academics and business men interviewed this week about what could soon be a most dangerous problem.

The Government keeps unemployment figures only for whites, coloureds and Indians. At the end of last month, 18 917 were jobless — the highest since February, 1964.

About 600 000 blacks in urban and white rural areas are believed to be out of work. The number is thought to be growing by up to 10 000 a month.

Another 400 000 are under-employed in the homelands.

The latest academic to enter the debate is Professor Wolfgang Thomas, of the University of the Western Cape.

He believes that by July a million South Africans — nearly all black — will be out of work. This represents just under 10 per cent of the total labour force.

Exports

The British and West German figures are half that, while unemployment in America is running at about seven per cent.

Professor Thomas says that with a depressed economy, continuing inflation, massive defence spending and a huge balance of payments deficit, costly remedies are unlikely to find favour with the Government.

One remedy, he suggests, is to build up our export trade.

"In the past, South Africa has generally avoided the intense competition of international markets," he said.

"To compete successfully, industry and agriculture would have to improve productivity and so keep prices low. The quality of our merchandise would have to improve to meet international standards.

Subsidies

"By selling more abroad, we would not only create more jobs but help the balance of payments."

Professor Thomas said employers should stop importing labour. Local workers should be trained to more skill-

QUOTE

THE Government can no longer concentrate on keeping whites in work at the expense of the other race groups.

be squeezed out — just over 7 000 are already out of work.

But, the Government could no longer concentrate on keeping whites in work at the expense of other race groups.

Many would have to accept working alongside or under blacks. Alternatively they would have to qualify for higher posts.

Professor Thomas saw little immediate prospect of reflation the economy and pouring money into building construction and other labour intensive industries. "The funds just aren't available," he said.

Professor P. J. van der Merwe, of the University of Pretoria, a labour economist, said certain industries should be given Government subsidies to take on school-leavers — the people worst hit by unemployment.

He suggested that factories should go on to short-time working so that more people would be in a job for at least part of the time.

Professor P. J. Nieuwenhuizen, chairman of the economics department at the Rand Afrikaans University, believes the Environmental Planning Act should be reviewed.

Unconcern

The Act, by forcing industries to decentralise to restrict black employment in white areas, had prevented the creation of tens of thousands of jobs, he said.

Increasingly there is a feeling that unemployment is part of a vicious circle bound up with the Government's race policies.

Unemployment, on top of last year's riots, will breed discontent and violence.

Violence will deter investors, both local and foreign.

Lack of investment will lead to higher unemployment.

Many feel that the Government's response to the

blacks a your peri

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QUOTE
IF factories went on short-time working more people would be in a job for at least part of the time.
Inevitably, more whites in lower-paid jobs would

IVOR WILKINS
Problem, apart from meaningless platitudes, has been said that unemployment will receive "continual and close attention". It has given an assurance that if necessary remedial action will be taken with its "broad economic strategy". But there has been no sign of positive action.

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The unemployment pay gap

S. Tribune 9/11/77

250 000 who can't cash in on their rights

By ALAN PEAT

LEADING labour authorities have condemned the Department of Labour assertion that the average of about 11 500 claims on the Unemployment Insurance Fund a month is a fair figure.

Rather, they say, with the current level of unemployment, anything up to 250 000 people are eligible for claims under the fund.

Professor Wolfgang Thomas of the University of the Western Cape, who earlier this week estimated unemployment at a million, told TRIBUNE FINANCE that, even with all the factors which preclude eligibility, "one would expect at least quarter of a million out of the total to be able to claim."

Not only the statisticians are concerned about the discrepancy, union leaders, too, are disturbed that so few are registered with the Department for unemployment benefits.

Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers' Union said: "We have complained bitterly in the past that the Government allows to exist such a lack of statistical information on unemployment, particularly of blacks."

"The real picture of the problem

is hidden by this gap in the figures. But, even taking one Government statistic show it up in its true light. They say that 100 000 black males enter the labour market each year, and it is safe to assume that there is an equal amount of women.

That means that there is an influx of 200 000 people into the labour market each year, which makes nonsense of the department's claim that there are only 11 000 people a month who could claim unemployment benefits.

Thomas is even more critical of the official statement of the position.

He said: "You get the feeling that when the inadequate official figures are published anyone who comes out with a higher one is regarded as malicious."

"Another problem is that to police the thing effectively the Department of Labour would have to increase its staff about tenfold, and this would be the same as admitting that they were only registering a small fraction of those eligible."

Arthur Grobbelaar, secretary of Tucca, who has for long been a bitter opponent of those employers

who neglect to register workers, this week also backed those who felt that the UIF was being inadequately used.

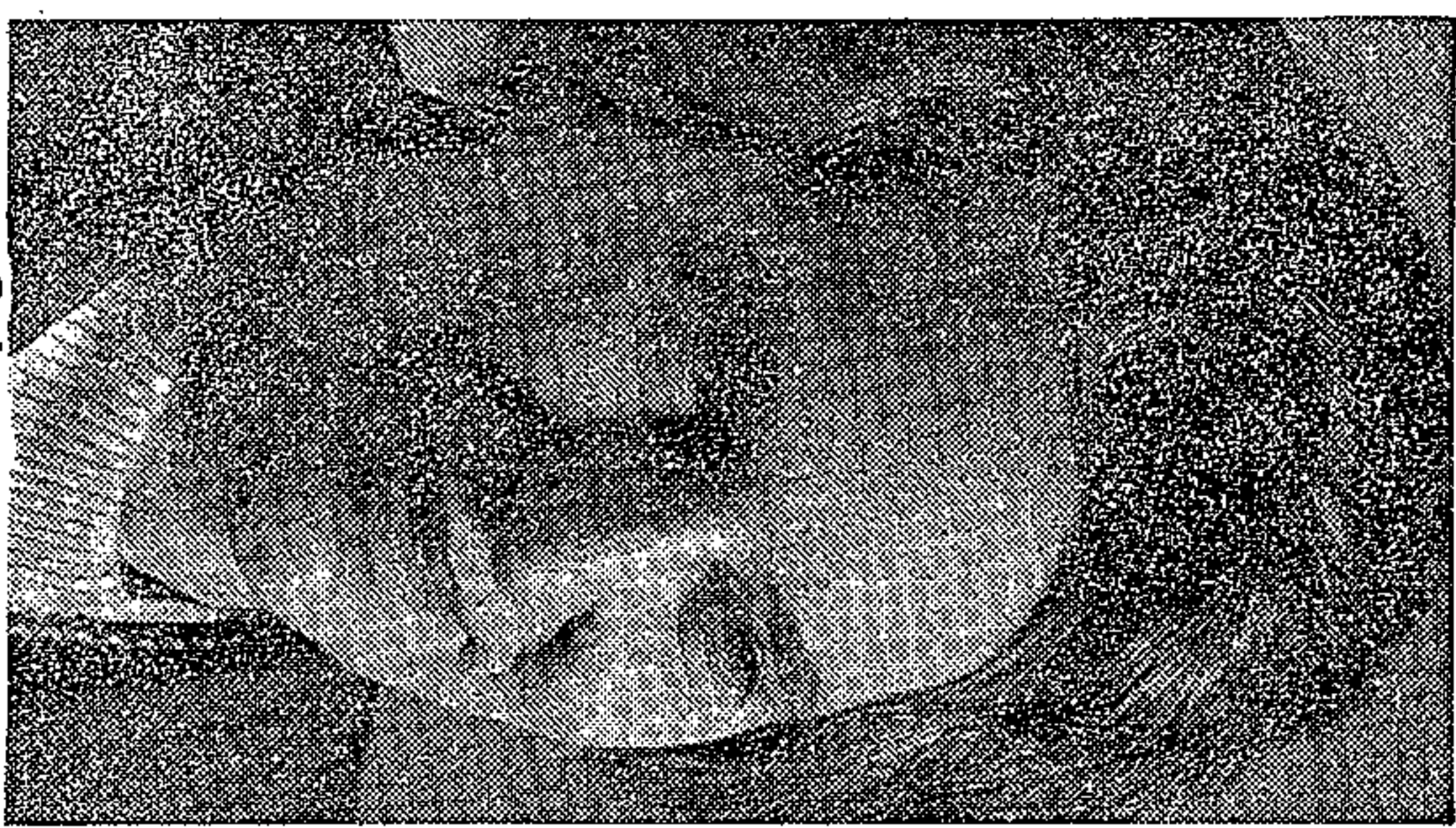
"Taking into account the generally higher black wage levels which bring many more above the eligibility limit of R10.51 a week, I think that between 33 percent and 50 percent of unemployed could claim benefits."

"While I think a lot of the guessimates are on the high side, I would accept 700 000 as being a fair figure for black unemployment."

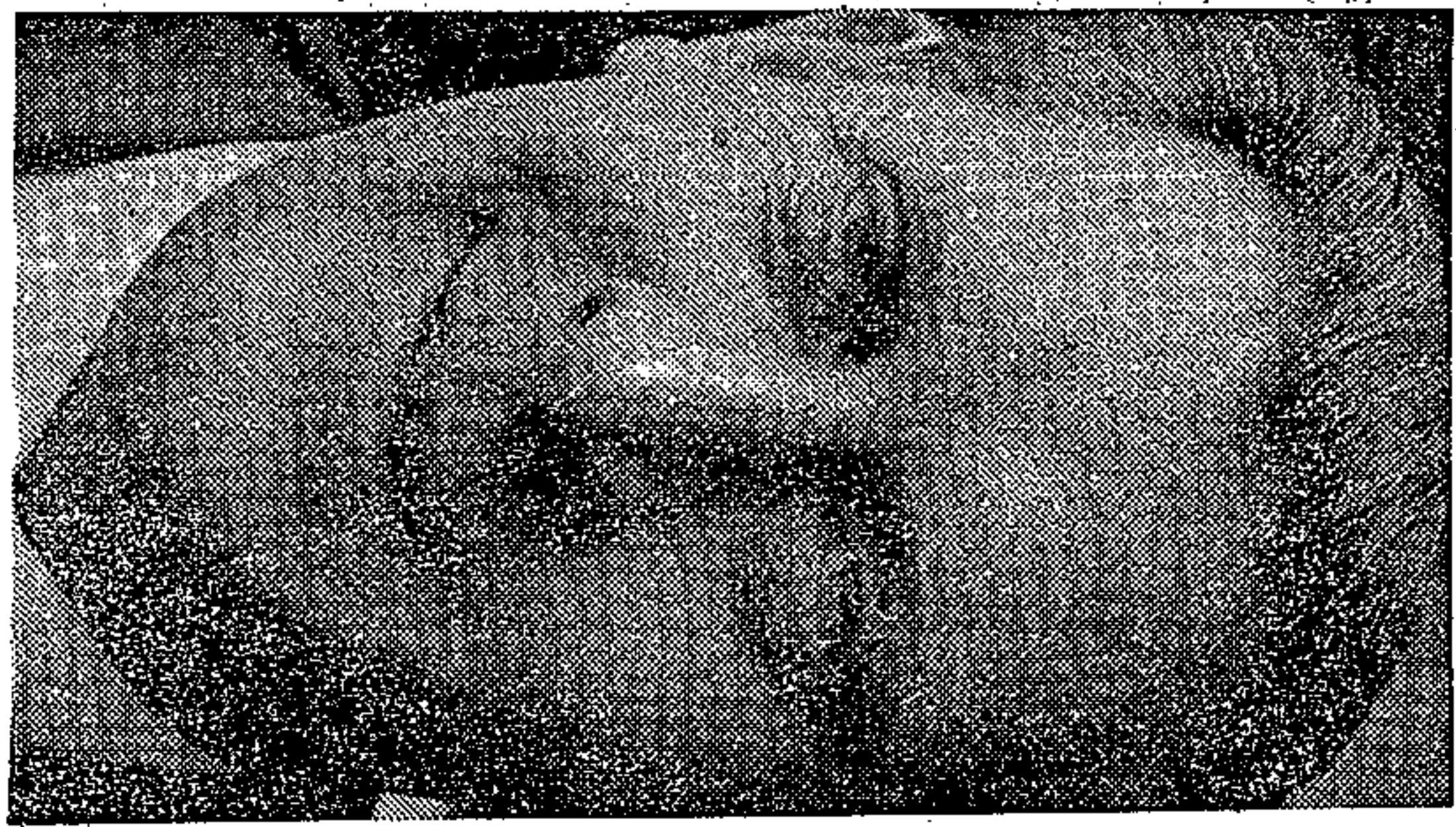
However, all of the fault is not the Government's, although the unions would like to see the Government view the Fund as a means of promoting continuity of income for the poorer unemployed rather than a source of cheap loan finance.

Education of workers to their rights is a vital prerequisite to the proper usage of the Fund, and this lies as much in the unions' and employers' courts as the Government's.

"However," says Scheepers, "it's unfortunate that so few workers have union representation, although unions like ours obviously do their utmost to get the message over."



Scheepers



Grobbelaar

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RECESSION THREATENS BUILDING TRADE JOBS

Property Reporter

In a Mercury survey most firms said they were not taking on matriculants in spite of being inundated by applications, often for non-existent jobs.

A city bank official said he had many more applications this year than in 1975-76. There were, he said, very few jobs for school-leavers.

Most of the city's banks and building societies thought more would be without work this year than last year.

Two employment agencies in Durban said they were turning away matriculants, mainly girls, by the score.

Miss M. C. Strachan of RSVP Employment Bureau said she had 83 school-leavers to place, 60 of them matriculants.

There was no longer any question of job satisfaction — they took what they could get, Miss Strachan said.

Mrs. E. C. Kingston, principal of the Durban Employment Bureau, said the position was worse for boys because they had no commercial skills.

There were fewer opportunities for White school-leavers because other races were being drawn into the labour market.

Mr. G. C. Jackson, the divisional inspector of labour in Durban said he had 45 White school-leavers registered as unemployed, nine of them matriculants and he expected more to register as the year went on.

THE spectre of growing unemployment is hanging over the heads of artisans and unskilled labourers in the building industry who returned to their jobs this week after the Christmas holidays.

The industry has been in a steady decline for the past 18 months and more firms are expected to lay off workers as jobs they are currently engaged in are completed.

Accurate figures of unemployment in the industry are hard to obtain, but the number of workers — skilled and unskilled — registered with the industrial council of the building industry at the close of business last year shows a 20 percent decline over the previous year.

With an average of 40 000 employed in Durban and the surrounding areas, this means that about 8 000 lost their jobs last year.

And unemployment in the industry does not stop at the artisan level. It extends to middle and even senior management in some cases.

NO MORE

Mr. Pieter Rautenbach, director of the Master Builders' Association in Durban, says he has received a number of inquiries from job seekers — including one as senior as a clerk of works.

"This year we were unable to place 10 building management students from the technical college with vacation work. Previously firms were prepared to carry people like these but not any more," he said.

Mr. Ken McLeod, president of the MBA and director of his own building firm, says employers are beginning to pick and choose from growing ranks of the unemployed.

"If you advertise for a bricklayer or a carpenter these days you can expect to find 50 applicants clamouring for the job the following day," he said.

As far as new contracts were concerned he said few builders were pricing for a profit at present. Most were just hoping to keep their doors open until the situation improved.

Although there is little work at the moment, the good news, according to Mr. Rautenbach, is that a number of jobs held up by the Province last year might be going out to tender shortly.

PROSPECTS

But generally the recession has hit job prospects for last year's matriculants, many Durban employers said yesterday.

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Jobs go as firm moves

Labour Reporter

An estimated 150 job seekers crammed the offices of the National Union of Clothing Workers (NUCW) in Johannesburg yesterday as most clothing factories reopened.

Many were from the firm Dick King which informed its workers the day before the Christmas break that the factory had been sold and was moving to Durban.

"We were able to find work for a good percentage of them before closing," said a spokesman for the former owners. He refuted speculation that the factory was sold because of the Environment Planning Act whose restrictions on black labour have forced other firms to close or move from the Rand.

Mrs Lucy Myubelo, general secretary of the NUCW, said she was very sorry about the move because the firm had treated the workers well.

She estimated that only half the 150 unemployed at her office were from Dick King. The others were from other clothing firms which closed down or retrenched workers at the end of last year.

Jobs scandals uncovered

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12/11/77
BP

JOHANNESBURG — Personnel managers and advisers in industry and commerce say that Bantu Administration Board officials send hundreds, if not thousands, of unemployed blacks after jobs that either do not exist or for which they are not qualified.

One adviser to a group of companies, Mr G. Verschoor, says he has proof that the intention behind keeping the jobless moving is a delaying tactic to stall payments by the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

When his company complained to the Bantu Administration Board about being sent a string of unsuitable people they were told: "Don't worry, just fill in their forms as 'unsuitable' and we don't

have to pay them this week."

Others quote numerous examples of firms going through the formality of informing black labour bureaux of jobs they are trying to fill and being sent dozens of unsuitable people.

Many job seekers complain that they had been sent on wild goose chases before.

A personnel manager formerly responsible for 4 500 black construction workers, told me of the dodge some firms use to avoid employing people sent by the labour bureaux when they have someone on hand whom they want to employ but cannot because of regulations.

They do not define the job or the qualifications of the people they need.

They then find them "unsuitable" and, having gone through the formalities, are able to hire their man.

Mr Verschoor says the system works doubly against unemployed blacks. They are given the hope of employment, they spend their own time and money applying for jobs and at the same time are being prevented from getting unemployment money which is their right.

Mr Keith Braatvedt said he wanted a qualified clerk and was sent five people, none of whom were suitable or qualified.

On another occasion he wanted a specialist heavy-duty driver and was sent five drivers, none with the right licence.

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Jobs hoax claimed by companies

By CLIVE EMDON

Labour Correspondent

PERSONNEL MANAGERS and advisers in industry and commerce confirm that Bantu Administration Board officials send hundreds if not thousands of unemployed Africans after jobs that either don't exist or for which they are not qualified.

One adviser to a group of companies, Mr G. J. Verschoor, says he has proof that the intention behind keeping the jobless moving is a delaying tactic to stall payments by the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

When his company complained to the Administration Board about being sent a string of unsuitable people they were told: "Don't worry, just fill in their forms as 'unsuitable' and we don't have to pay them this week."

Others quote numerous examples of firms going through the formality of informing African labour bureaux of jobs they are trying to fill and being sent dozens of totally unsuitable people. Many of the job seekers complained that they had been sent on wild goose chases before.

A personnel manager who was formerly responsible for 4500 African construction workers told me of the dodge some firms use to get around having to employ people sent by

who was formerly responsible for 4500 African construction workers told me of the dodge some firms use to get around having to employ people sent by the labour bureaux when they have someone on hand whom they want to employ, but cannot because of regulations.

"They don't define the job or the qualifications of the person they want. They are then sent men looking for jobs, find them unsuitable and then, having gone through the formalities, are able to hire their man."

"Clearly, hundreds of men are being sent after jobs that don't really exist."

Other personnel men told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday about hundreds of men being sent to fill "a handful of jobs".

Mr Verschoor said: "I asked for a male typist and about 30 men turned up. None could type, except the last man, and we still had to train him."

"On another occasion we wanted a security man. We were sent a string of people. Some were incapacitated, and one man was partially blind. When we complained to the Bantu Administration Board we were told: 'Don't worry, just fill in their

Mr Keith Braatvedt said he wanted a qualified clerk and was sent five people, none of whom were suitable or qualified. On another occasion he wanted a specialist heavy duty driver, and was again sent five drivers, none with the right licence.

"I think they are sending out people to show they have no unemployed, just job seekers finding work. I agree the problem is also the fault of management who don't necessarily specify what qualifications they want. And after all, the labour bureau are not employment agencies."

A Black personnel officer said he had been sent 15 to 20 men at a time whenever he informed the labour bureau of jobs he was trying to fill.

Many firms do not deal with the labour bureau at all except for the formality of informing them of vacancies. They keep lists of job applicants and hire them when they can.

● See Page 1

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CONTRACT ON TWO SHIPS PROMISES

750 JOBS

Mercury Reporter

SOME 750 jobs will be created if Unicorn Shipping awards a multi-million rand contract to local shipbuilding firms.

But local yards apparently fear the contract may be lost to a foreign firm.

The deputy managing director of Unicorn Lines, Mr. Michael Mathews, said they had invited tenders from South African, Brazilian and Japanese yards to build two 8500-ton cargo ships.

The new vessels will be similar to the recently-launched Gamtoos and Gouritz, which were both built by Dorbyl of Durban.

Mr. Mathews said the contract decision would be known in four to six weeks' time.

He said his company had already spent R45 million in local yards. They preferred to build locally but had to consider all factors, including price and delivery dates.

A spokesman for Dorbyl said his company would have to take on another 750 people if they were given the contract.

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Building slumps

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The building industry laid off between 40,000 and 50,000 workers last year and is going through its worst slump in 10 years, Building Industries Moderation President Mr. Leo Fish said yesterday.

It is believed that thousands more workers who were employed illegally by contractors through the year and not registered with industrial councils in the industry have also been laid off.

He said that statistics just received from industrial councils for the in-

dustry in the major centres showed there had been a drop in employment of about 15 percent since last January.

Meanwhile, Natal's ailing building industry is about to be dealt another blow if negotiations between Corabrik and the Price Controller to increase the price of bricks are successful.

The chances are that the Price Controller will agree to pass on to the Natal public an increase of more than 10 percent following an announcement in yesterday's Government Gazette that in the Transvaal and Orange Free State the price of bricks would increase between 11 and 11 percent.

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More out of work

Cape Times 18/1/77

THE federation of Civil Engineering Contractors says that employment in the civil engineering industries fell by 6 percent, or 8 000 workers, between February and October last year from the 135 000 employed in February of 1975.

There was little change in the numbers of technical, administrative and clerical employees, but the number of White construction workers declines by 4 percent from the 8 000 employed in February last year.

However, the number of Black construction workers fell by nearly 7 percent from 120 000 last February to 112 000 last October.

The federation's secretary, Mr K Lagaay, says there is concern about the possibility of further unemployment, in the light of the degree of last year's unemployment and of present conditions and outlook. — Sapa

Building slump: 20 000 laid off

By GORDON KLING
Industrial Reporter

THE CAPE building industry has dropped more than 20 000 men in the past two years and the president of the Cape Master Builders' Association, Mr W J Lea, does not believe that firms now locked in a battle for survival can expect any improvement this decade.

The president of the Building Industries' Federation, Mr Leo Fish, said yesterday in Johannesburg that the slump was the worst in 10 years.

Between 40 000 and 50 000 workers had been laid off throughout the country during the year. Thousands more workers who were not registered with the industrial councils had also been laid off.

The worsening recession poses a serious threat to the industry's multi-million-rand training programme.

Mr Lea said the scheme was just beginning to bear fruit, but at the worst possible time. Hundreds of trained personnel from universities and technical colleges had just graduated and it would not be possible to place many of these in the industry.

More lay-offs

These workers would have to look outside building for jobs and it was unlikely they would ever return.

The situation was expected to deteriorate further with more lay-offs.

School-leavers intending to take up building apprenticeships would also be affected. Builders were having difficulty finding work for apprentices currently under contract and very few new men would be taken on.

"We've been so badly hit that it will take a long time to resurrect the building industry in this country," said Mr Lea.

"There has been a tremendous loss of confidence and I don't see any real improvement till 1980."

Build now

Now was the time for potential home owners to buy a new house because builders were willing to take on projects that offered no profit margin in order to stay in business.

This also applied to sub-contractors, who were now offering "ridiculous" quotes, and merchants who were having to cut prices to dispose of building material.

Unemployment is 'gravest danger'

Cape Times 19/1/77
Industrial Reporter

THE Government believes worsening unemployment is the gravest danger facing South Africa.

Figure put at 12 000 a month

PRETORIA. — South Africa's Black unemployment figure is climbing at a rate of about 12 000 a month, according to the Bureau for Economic Policy and Research at the Pretoria University.

The head of the bureau, Professor P J van der Merwe, who estimated in a survey in November last year that there were 600 000 workless Blacks in White and homeland urban areas, said in an interview yesterday that the total unemployment was mounting towards 700 000.

There was every reason to believe, he said, that since the survey was made the economy had continued to run down and employment opportunities had continued to deteriorate.

Some companies which had maintained staff levels on a hope that the recession would have bottomed out at the end of last year appeared now to be laying off staff.

"Because of this our original assessment that unemployment was accelerating at a rate of 9 000 a month no longer applies. It appears that 12 000 is a more realistic though still conservative figure.

"In Europe they appear to

support a strategy of short time to maintain employment levels. Government works, it is feared, eventually stimulate inflation and are counter-productive," Professor Van der Merwe said.

The president of the SA Confederation of Labour, Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, agreed that unemployment was growing and that drastic measures were needed to halt the increase in the number of workless.

"The Government must now step in and stop this. It has a clear duty to introduce a budget in March which will stimulate employment."

In the present disturbed social climate significant unemployment among Blacks was "just plain dangerous," Mr Nieuwoudt said.

And the vice president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Steve Scheepers, agreed that the Government should move to halt the drift into even deeper recession.

The number of out-of-works was rising at an alarming rate, and every possible economic device should be used to stimulate employment, he said.

Addressing a gathering of industrialists at the opening of a R2 million bottling plant in Cape Town yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Statistics, Mr Punt Janson, said the Government could not remedy the problem on its own.

The current recession could result in a negative growth rate, and it was true that many businesses would have to sustain lower percentage profits. "But the greatest problem is a great unemployment figure."

Unemployment was a significant factor behind the current unrest which was not necessarily over.

Mr Janson appealed to industrialists to embark on new ventures which could provide job opportunities.

Turning to the social front, he said a strong middle class of Blacks and Coloured people was a necessity at this time. Perhaps its creation had been left for too long, but it was never too late to start and this was being done.

● The chief whip of the Coloured Labour Party, Mr Lofty Adams, described the Deputy Minister's comments on unemployment as "a departure from the Government's no panic line", reflecting the need of the Government to take the people into its confidence. "I am glad that they are beginning to do this," he said.

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SOARING JOBLESS DANGEROUS'

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa's non-White unemployment is climbing at a rate of about 12 000 a month, according to the Bureau for Economic Policy and Research at Pretoria University.

The head of the bureau, Professor van der Merwe, who estimated in a survey in

November last year that there were 600 000 workless non-Whites in White and homeland urban areas, said in an interview yesterday that the total unemployment was now mounting towards 700 000.

And the president of

the S.A. Confederation of Labour, Mr. Attie Nieuwoudt, described the rising jobless total as "just plain dangerous" in the present restless climate.

There was every reason to believe he said that since the survey

was made the economy had continued to run down and employment opportunities had continued to deteriorate.

Some companies which had maintained staff levels on the hope that the recession would have bottomed out at the end of the last year, appeared now to be laying off staff.

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"In Europe they appear to support a strategy of short time to maintain employment levels."

Mr. Nieuwoudt agreed that unemployment was growing and that drastic measures were needed to halt the increase in the number of workless.

Black jobless climb to 12 000 a month

PRETORIA — South Africa's black unemployment is climbing at a rate of about 12 000 a month, according to the Bureau for Economic Policy and Research at Pretoria University.

The head of the bureau, Prof Van der Merwe, who estimated in November last year there were 600 000 workless blacks, said yesterday the total unemployment was now mounting towards 700 000.

There was every reason to believe, he said, that since November the economy had continued to run down and employment opportunities had continued to deteriorate.

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be laying off staff.

The president of the South African Confederation of Labour, Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, agreed that unemployment was growing and drastic measures were needed to halt the increase in the number of workless.

"The Government must now step in and stop this. It has a clear duty to introduce a budget in March which will stimulate employment."

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And the vice president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Steve Scheepers, agreed the Government should move to halt the drift into even deeper recession.

"Unemployment is

rising at an alarming rate, and every possible economic device should be used to stimulate employment," he said.

Meanwhile hundreds of Transkeians are jobless in the building industry.

Hundreds of artisans and labourers were told by a unit of the Transkei Development Corporation, Northern Transkei Construction, that they had no work for them this year when they reported for duty.

A spokesman for the construction unit confirmed 300 artisan and labourers were not taken back.

"The men were not taken on because of a lack of new projects," the spokesman said. "We could not take more workers than we required." — DDC-DDR.

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Jobless try for army service

20/1/77

Star
com

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN citizens as well as foreigners who respond to a call by the Minister of Defence to join the "Dad's Army" have been warned they must have the correct motives.

Among those who have reported to recruiting centres have been unemployed men seeking money for border service, according to Lieutenant C. de Kock, who has been liaising between the public and Witwatersrand Command.

Those who thought that by volunteering they would gain automatic ac-

cess to a firearm could also be disappointed, the lieutenant says in the latest issue of Paratus, the official mouthpiece of the South African Defence Force.

The Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, said in Cape Town yesterday: "The appeal for volunteers was made just before the Christmas holidays so under the circumstances the public response has been encouraging, although not overwhelming. Many people have said they plan to offer their services to the military during 1977."

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from
**Dress factory
sacks 36** *2-0/1 199*

BLOEMFONTEIN. — A Free State dress factory has retrenched 36 workers because of the economic recession.

A spokesman for Selbee Manufacturers said yesterday the monthly Coloured workers might be re-employed if there was an upswing in the economy. — Sapa.

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1930, and in 1931 was elected president of the National Student Reliance Association. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society and the Phi Chi Society. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society and the Phi Chi Society. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society and the Phi Chi Society.

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Mr. Johannes Maccio, 68,
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Diephout, Goveyo, has
been remembered since he

"I can get them," said Steve Cicolade, 29, of Marlboro, Somers, a father of two, lost his job as a "discarded" driver with a

Now it is too much for him. I must find work somehow.

"I had to send my wife and her home because we

100-443887-100

lost his two best
with a very bad
four starts ago.

ment wholesalers in February.
The two were applied for
their respective business
licenses and then to look

"There survivors,"
"AT Jonathan "Boy"
ANDREW, 67, a widower
with three children from
COWLEY, formerly 67.

1990

"I'm just trying to get to
 day off from my job. I can't get a
 'Springbrook'."

For work in Detroit, he
agreed to share because
he has no money.
He said that he has kept
his savings all this time.

employed as a patrol attendant at RCAF C. Wood, has been job hunting for more than four months. He had no trouble getting

ing UIF money. He applied on September 20 and received his first payment of R17,50 in one week. He has since received regular payments every fortnight.

Mr. Sabata Mashabane, 140, a father of six from Orlando East, Soweto, formerly employed by a furniture store, does not have any money. He has one child. At present he lives off his brother.

Mr. Richard Tindall, 30, has no money. He has no wife and no children. He knows nothing about his rights to claim unemployment money. He has recently lost his job and is considered as a job-seeker.

Mr. John Mlongwane, 44, of Orlando West, a father of three, has been out of work since July.

Mr Chaiphus Ntombela, 24, of White City, Jabavu, is struggling to get any job to go and look for a job. "I'm struggling to get any job I can,"

Both my wife and I had a lot of work I don't think we have experienced.

He applied for UIF payments in November and last week collected the first for \$13,700. "He supports one child and his mother, 45-year-old," says the worker.

His employer never gave him a UIF card but he is trying to get one to get his unemployment benefits. "I have no luck to survive," he says. "I come to town daily looking for a White man who can give me something to eat."

At least one other kind of worker is struggling to survive.

Mr. Johannes Mbulwa, 21, of Zola, Soweto, formerly employed in a news-
paper, said: "I have had to borrow to keep them, and his mother-in-law had to borrow to keep them," he said.

He lives in Alameda 1 with his wife, who is also unemployed, and their three children.

He has three children, a 12-year-old girl, a 10-year-old boy and a 7-year-old girl. Sometimes I have to go out to work, but I don't get anything on the whole day sitting on the pavement, looking and waiting.

"I am, we're suffering."

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[illegible]

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200 clerks join jobless

Pretoria Bureau

More than 200 articulated clerks cannot find work and the over supply is increasing.

The situation has prompted the Association of Law Societies to investigate legal education.

The January issue of the South African attorney's journal says an ad hoc committee of the association will request law faculties to supply the following figures:

- Students enrolled during the past three years
- The number of graduates during these years.
- The number of entrants expected this year.
- Figures, if available, for graduates barred from entering the profession.

Jobless seminar

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG
CONCERN at the in-
crease in unemployment
of all races in the Pieter-
maritzburg area has
prompted the local Cham-
ber of Commerce to ar-
range a seminar in a bid
to cushion the down-
swing.

The meeting, between
employers and public and
private authorities, is set
for March.

Stagnant economy and rise in jobless

By GERALD REILLY
SOUTH AFRICA'S stagnant economy will remain in the doldrums for the rest of the year.

This is the burden of a survey to be released on February 3 by the Bureau for Economic Research of the University of Stellenbosch.

The bureau head, Mr Attie de Vries, said from Stellenbosch yesterday that according to the data processed there was little if any hope of a dramatic recovery this year.

Unemployment among White and Black workers would continue to rise.

According to Professor P. J. van der Merwe, of the Pretoria Economic Bureau, unemployment is rising at a conservative rate of 12 000 urban Black workers a month.

Mr De Vries said the state of the economy would continue to demand restraint. The survey was unlikely to be a happy document, he added.

Asked whether against a background of the gloomy results of the survey income tax could be expected to rise Mr De Vries said: "The Government will be unwilling to raise income tax. It is not impossible, however, that they will be compelled to raise more money locally to finance expenditure programmes."

If tax was increased, it was likely to be indirect.

He did not think either that the Budget would aim at even a mild stimulation of the economy. The balance of payments was not yet strong enough for this, and inflation was running at a high rate.

Mr De Vries said the mass of information and statistics collected for the bureau's quarterly surveys — from State departments and the private sector — was fed into a computer. The result was as balanced a picture of economic short term prospects as it was possible to attain.

328, 49

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RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, February 1, 1977.

3

Car plants cut back as slump continues

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH. — Eastern Cape motor plants have announced further staff and production cut-backs after the first month of a year of uncertainty for the struggling motor industry.

The only good news for workers in the industry in this area is that Ford, which also decided to cut production further in some sectors, is reinstating the five-day week at its Straundale engine plant.

General Motors will from today sack about 25 to 30 hourly-paid workers and there was also the possibility of "realignment" of staff in March, Mr R. J. Ironside, GM's direc-

tor of personnel, said yesterday.

In addition, GM had also decided to work only seven hours a day during its present four-day week at its assembly plant.

Ford also announced some production changes yesterday, mainly cut-backs. But at its Straundale engine plant the company will from today work a five-day week after having been on a four-day week since August last year.

Ford's production schedule for February for its other plants consists of: —

At the Cortina assembly plant, which has been on a five-day week since the beginning of this year, the

five-day week will continue for only two weeks this week will continue for only two weeks this month. During the rest of February the plant will work a four-day week. Twenty-eight per cent of Ford's wage earners work at this plant.

At the Ford truck plant at Deal Party Estate, only a three-day week will be worked during February, cutting back another day every week. About 6 per cent of Ford's hourly-paid men work at this plant.

Volkswagen officials met in Uitenhage on Sunday to review the plant's production schedule, but decided to continue the present five-day week throughout the factory.

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cars, and all

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both Smuts and

er cheering and

boos. An appeal by the Chairman of the local branch of the S.A.P. for good behaviour proved fruitless. In a short speech Smuts welcomed the Nationalists present and assured them that he would say nothing at Bloemhof which might cause offence; he had come amongst them not so much as a politician but as a leader of the people and had no desire to offend anyone. He wished it to be a festive day. Meanwhile, S.A.P. supporters from neighbouring areas were arriving and, in view of the growing excitement, considered steps to prevent the Nationalists from taking over the bazaar hall in which Smuts was to speak that afternoon. By noon, some 400 Nationalists had gathered together not far from the hall. Choosing a prominent local Nationalist,

East London jobless rate little changed

EAST LONDON — While the unemployment rate among whites, Coloureds and Indians in Port Elizabeth has soared by 678 since the end of last year, the position in East London is little changed from last year.

There have been increases in two groups of unemployed people in East London. There are now 15 juvenile boys and girls in the white group who are drawing unemployment benefits.

A Labour Department spokesman, Mr W. J. de Lange, said his department had been unable to find employment for the 11 boys and four girls.

At the end of last year, there were no unemployed Indians registered with the department. There are now five. Mr De Lange said this could be due to the closing down of a knitting mill in East London.

The December figures of 130 white and 40 Coloured unemployed had not changed, he said.

The unemployment figure for these three race groups is now 3,300 in Port Elizabeth.

There are still about 2,500 blacks registered as unemployed in East London. Most of these are contract workers whose contracts have expired. — DDR

Record profit

NEW YORK — The Bell Telephone System said yesterday it made a profit last year of R3 250 million, believed to be a world record. — SAPA-RNS.

Weather blamed for jobless

NUREMBERG. — The head of the Federal Labour Office, Mr Josef Stingl, attributed the 14.6 per cent rise in West German unemployment last month chiefly to the winter weather with its effect on the building industry.

The numbers out of work in the building industry rose by 70 per cent to 110 700 compared with the December level.

But he said at a Press conference after yesterday's announcement of the 1 248 900 jobless figure for January that general uncertainty over the progress of the economy also affected the labour market. — Reuter.

Fears for jobs after increases

Labour Reporter

Business and labour leaders expect yesterday's sales tax and excise duty increases to give another spur to unemployment.

These increases and others still in the pipeline today prompted a spokesman for organised white labour to call for Government action to cope with the worsening unemployment problem.

Reuter reports that yesterday's increases are expected to raise the consumer price index up to around 12 percent from 10.7 percent in January.

"It is now high time for the State to take action to counter the effects of worsening unemployment," said Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, president of the 200 000 strong Confederation of Labour.

He said the need for emergency relief, such as job creation by means of public works schemes, could not be ignored any longer.

OBJECTED

He objected "most strongly" to the extent of the price shocks announced yesterday.

Price rises expected are:

- Sharp increases in railway rates and fares are expected to be announced in the Railway budget tomorrow, sparking off further price increases on a wide front.
- Further increases in Escom's electricity tariffs are regarded as inevitable later this year.
- Continuing losses by Iscor are strengthening the case for a further steel price increases.
- The sugar industry is expected to ask for a further increase in the price of sugar since refinery costs are still not being covered by the present price.
- The price of coffee and tea will rise by 25 percent and 10 percent respectively at the beginning of next month and

To Page 3, Col 6

Financial Editor

ABOUT 100 workers in Natal will lose their jobs when Rennie's closes its Jacobs factory — and the winding-down begins today.

Rennie's has had to phase out the Natal factory — and another at Epping in the Cape — to rationalise Rennie's Luggage Holdings, a division of the group which has four factories.

This was announced in Durban yesterday by Mr. Guy Radmore, regional

100 lose jobs as factory closes

chairman of Rennie's Consolidated Holdings, who said the economic downturn had forced the decision on the group's board.

The operations of the plants to be closed will be switched to Rennie's other two luggage factories at Elsie's River, Cape, and in Johannesburg.

These will continue to produce the full range of travel bags, cases and sports goods with brand names like Samsonite, Revelation and Antler.

Mr. Radmore said that by doing this Rennie's was reducing production costs and making the operation of manufacturing and distributing luggage products more efficient.

"The Jacobs factory, Datnow's Industries' (Natal), covers more than 4 000 sq m. It is to be let. The warehouse will be retained as the Natal depot and distributing centre. This will enable local orders to be met quickly. The ma-

chinery at Jacobs will be moved to Johannesburg.

"There are 130 workers at Datnow's of whom six are White and the remainder non-White. Some of these will be kept on to run the depot. Fifteen jobs are available in Johannesburg but the rest of our people at Jacobs will have to be retrenched."

Datnow's has been in operation for 11 years.

"This has been an efficient factory and the workers have shown great loyalty. We intend to compensate them using a formula which takes their length of service into account," Mr. Radmore said.

"We will also try to find them new jobs in spite of the fact that many concerns are cutting back."

Mr. Radmore said anyone with employment to offer should contact Mr. Gavin Laing, manager of Datnow's, at 473841.

"These workers are highly skilled in operating sewing machines and cutting plastic and fibre material."

Giving reasons for the setback to his factory, Mr. Laing said travel took a knock last year. People were reducing their expenses.

"In October, 1976, we had large stocks at a time of the year when the factory is usually clear. We still have goods now which it is difficult to move."

Firm to pay off 100 workers

Industrial Reporter

Cape Times 9/2/77

THE giant Rennies shipping, industrial and travel group will close its Epping, Cape Town, luggage factory — and discard about 100 employees.

About 80 workers will lose their jobs after the closure of the group's luggage manufacturing plant at Jacobs in Natal.

The regional chairman of Rennies in Natal, Mr Guy Radmore, yesterday told the Cape Times the plants were being "run down" because of the economic slump and its effects on the travel industry. Large stocks of luggage had built up which would

be difficult to move.

The closures would take place during the next month.

Operations would be largely switched to the group's Johannesburg factory. It was not intended to substantially increase production at the other factory at Elsie's River, because 73 percent of sales were conducted on the Reef.

Mr Radmore said the company was "very sad" to see experienced, loyal staff paid off, but the move was an economic necessity. Similar actions could be expected from other companies.

4/27/77 LBN
Jobless soon

CAPE TOWN. — The Ren-
nies shipping, industrial
and travel group will shut
down two of its four lug-
gage factories, in Jacobs-
Natal, and Cape Town next
month. About 180 will lose
their jobs. A spokesman
said the closures were an
economic necessity.

SA unemployment has doubled *Cape Times*

Cape Times

11/2/77

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Unemployment is rising at an unprecedented rate for all races — Africans are losing jobs at the rate of at least 12 000 a month while for all other races unemployment has doubled in the past year.

Current estimates of unemployment range from one million to over two million.

The latest analysis of the Government's economic development programme shows that in the two years from 1973 to 1975 the economy failed to provide a predicted 1,3 million jobs in all sectors.

Yesterday Federated Chambers of Industries economist Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke said at least 12 000 Africans were losing their jobs each month.

African unemployment in White urban and rural areas stood at an estimated 528 000 in December — giving an unemployment rate of 10,9 percent. Unemployment in the homelands was 396 000, nearly 20 percent.

Coloured and Asian unemployment rose in one year by 110,6 percent to 10 928 in December while that of Whites rose by 76,9 percent to 6 572.

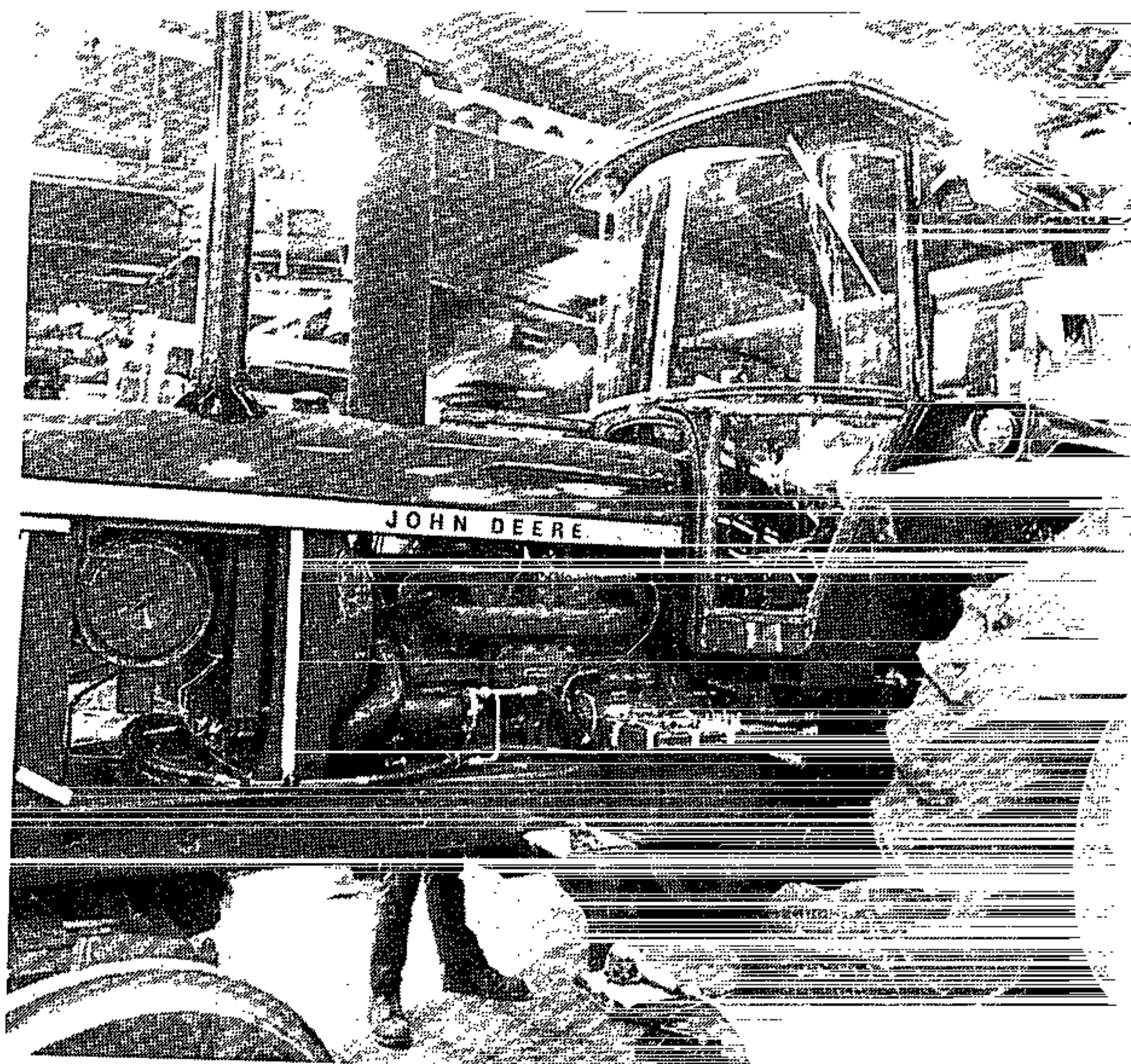
More capital and less labour are being used today to produce the same volume of goods and services. In a country facing an acute shortage of funds and an over-abundance of manpower that doesn't make much sense

Men or machines?

FIN. MAIL

11/2/77

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John Deere monster tractor . . . puts 20 labourers out of work

That Black unemployment is reaching alarming proportions is widely recognised. What is not generally realised is that large scale unemployment is here to stay; it will still be a major problem even in the next upswing.

The reason is the steady and disconcerting switch to labour-saving methods. In advanced countries, where labour is usually scarce and expensive such a trend is appropriate. In SA, with its growing shortage of capital and swiftly rising population, it is not. The inevitable consequence — as the next Economic Development Programme will clearly show — is to worsen unemployment.

The trend towards mechanisation is increasingly apparent:

- **Mining** has long been relatively labour-intensive. But in mid-1974 the gold-mining industry announced a R150m ten year programme, 60% of which is concerned with research into new techniques of mechanisation: more mechanised ways of removing blasted ore are being developed as well as ways of entirely eliminating explosives. Mechanical rock-breaking techniques may be introduced in the long-term.

The reason for the programme is largely the rising cost of labour, especially Black labour. Over five years African mine wages jumped fivefold, from 14% of working costs in 1970 to 25% in 1975. The equivalent for White labour fell from 31% to 24%. Total labour costs, however, rose from 45% to 49%.

Says Miklos Salamon, the Chamber of Mines' research adviser: "On the face of it, one could expect (mechanised ore removal) to more or less double productivity." Salamon hopes that advances in mechanisation will make possible a 3%

annual increase in labour productivity.

Clearly, if productivity were to double, the labour force could then eventually be halved although Salamon is certain that production will not remain static. In fact, he believes, "it is possible that production will rise to such an extent that an increase in numbers employed may occur".

That sounds over-optimistic.

- **For close** on 100 years labour-intensive methods, using lead type, have been the backbone of newspaper typesetting and composing. Not for much longer. Leading the field in SA, SAAN is introducing a new electronic editing system. According to John Joslin, group development manager, "conservative estimates in the US show a labour-saving of 50%. A more optimistic figure might be 75%."

The capital cost of SAAN's equipment is almost R900 000. With journeymen in Johannesburg composing rooms earning R570 a month, total savings from the switchover could be R3m in eight years. Indeed, journeymen's wages would have to fall below R250 a month to make electronic editing uncompetitive.

In addition the cost of capital is effectively reduced through tax concessions: an investment allowance permits 30% of the purchase price of capital equipment to be deducted from taxable income. Without such a concession, the advantages of mechanisation would be considerably reduced.

If tax concessions effectively reduce the cost of capital, artificial restraints effectively raise the cost of labour. The industrial colour bar prevents African workers from performing many skilled

jobs.

No *immediate* flood of additional skilled workers would result if this restriction were removed. However, in the longer term, with training programmes introduced, skilled wages would almost certainly fall or at least rise more slowly — although Leycester Walton, SAAN's MD, maintains that even without job reservation wages in the newspaper industry might not fall sufficiently to justify the retention of labour-intensive techniques.

African labour has also been made artificially scarce. Its use in some industrial centres is constrained by the Planning Act and there are restrictions on labour mobility.

- **Agriculture**, too, is rapidly being mechanised. Massive, high horsepower tractors, for instance, are increasingly being used. Fred Gilchrist, MD of John Deere, notes that in 1971 sales of tractors larger than 60 kW captured only 3% of the market. By 1976 their share had risen to 8%.

In the Bothaville wheat-farming area sales of monster 200 kW tractors have increased tenfold since 1974, according to Gert Venter, John Deere dealer in the area.

"They become economic on farms larger than 2 000 ha, usually replacing 20 smaller tractors," he says. "While a farmer *can* reduce his labour force by up to 75%, savings in capital expenditure alone would justify the acquisition of the tractor."

Monster tractors are not an isolated example of mechanisation. In 1948

labour was 68% of total farming costs. By 1973 the proportion had slipped to only 29%.

Research and development (R&D) in agriculture, moreover, is geared towards discovering and introducing more efficient, and more capital-intensive, techniques. Spearheading the R&D effort, with an annual R18m research allocation, is the Department of Agricultural Technical Services.

Dirk Immelman, chief director, explains his outlook: "We go by what is achieved in the rest of the world. We keep pace with all the major agricultural regions — the US, Canada, Europe, Australia and New Zealand."

Outstanding results have been achieved in increasing food production. As one striking example, wheat output trebled in just 15 years.

But R&D has unfortunately not been addressed to the specific problems of SA. Successful research has invariably been labour-saving, replacing men with capital.

"It is the nature of progress for it to be so," says Immelman. Moreover, underlying the research effort is an implicit assumption that, as Immelman puts it, "labour on farms will become scarcer and scarcer".

Certainly, some farm labour has left White-owned farms for the Bantustans. Those who leave hope to obtain higher earnings in industrial employment as migrant workers. To a large extent this

hope has been futile, and many simply join the ranks of the rural unemployed.

Compared with the US, labour is certainly not scarce on SA farms. In fact it is super-abundant. So the obsession with ultra-mechanised US farming techniques appears misplaced. Rather, the need is to develop efficient labour-intensive techniques.

Immelman, however, does not believe that efficient, employment-creating techniques can be developed. "The effort would be futile," he says.

He may be right. But the attempt should be made. Enough R&D into mechanisation in agriculture is already being done elsewhere.

What is happening?

In any event, it is now clear that increased mechanisation — and not just in farming — is causing unemployment. If this trend is to be reversed it will first be necessary to be quite sure why it is happening.

A number of reasons suggest themselves.

The first is that machines very often are simply more efficient. Not all techniques introduced in industrialised countries are appropriate in SA; they might simply utilise more capital and less labour. However, some processes are "super-efficient" — they save capital as well as labour, even if the labour-saving is proportionately greater.

If SA is to use its resources efficiently, these techniques must be introduced. Not using them will simply slow down the growth rate.

But technical progress alone does not explain structural unemployment; "super-efficient" techniques are possibly the exception rather than the rule. So one has to look elsewhere for an explanation. Wages are obviously a key consideration. For political and moral reasons higher wages are preferred to low. But if an enterprise is to pay higher wages, labour productivity must improve; in other words, less labour must be used to produce a given amount of output.

Thus unless production rises with productivity, joblessness increases.

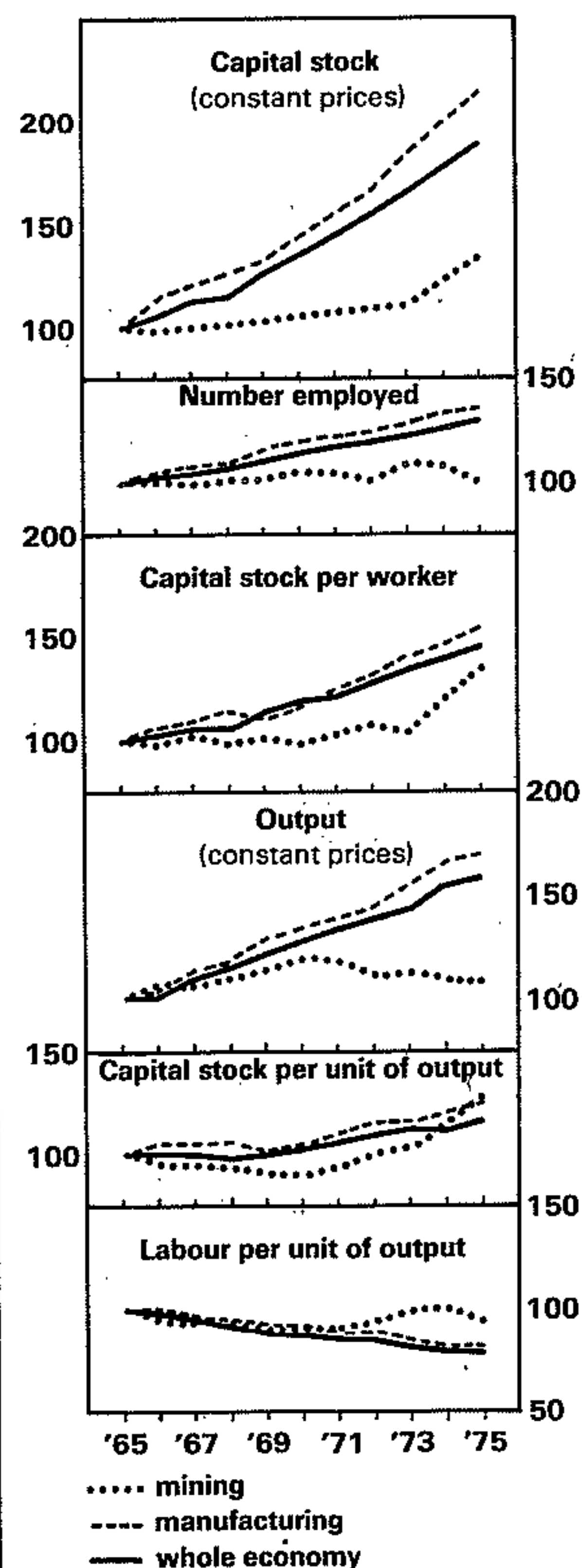
But of course it is not as simple as that either. Labour costs are relative — they must be measured against the cost of capital. And here one can see how government policy encourages mechanisation and unemployment.

Official policy encourages mechanisation at the expense of employing labour. Tax concessions effectively reduce the cost of introducing machinery; lower electricity rates are charged to industry and mining than the private consumer; and agricultural and industrial users are exempt from a tax on diesel fuel.

Furthermore, farmers can obtain low interest loans from the Land Bank for the purchase of agricultural equipment.

DISTURBING TRENDS

Indices 1965 = 100



Typesetting with lead type at SAAN . . . the end of a 100-year tradition

Government also attempts to keep capital costs low through measures such as the Limitation and Disclosure of Finance Charges Act, tax-free saving schemes, deposit rate control, and so on. In a very real sense, all these steps encourage mechanisation and discourage the development of more efficient labour-intensive techniques, thereby increasing unemployment.

Now that unemployment and capital shortage are the chief threats facing the economy, policy will need to be completely re-thought.

Hopefully, the next Economic Development Programme, due to be released shortly, will come up with some suggestions.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deltige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat na 'n kompara-* tief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162-168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands”, in *Diets studies*, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotopmerkings

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die mees opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank- en vormstelsel, en van die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fynere besonderhede van die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van

Jobless rate is rising

JOHANNESBURG — Unemployment is rising at an unprecedented rate for all races.

Blacks are losing jobs at the rate of at least 12 000 a month while for all other races unemployment has doubled in the past year.

Current estimates of unemployment range from over a million to over two million.

The latest analysis of the Government's economic programme shows that in the two years from 1973 to 1975 the economy failed to provide a predicted 1.3 million jobs in all sectors.

A Federated Chamber of Industries economist, Mr. A. Hammond-Tooke, said yesterday at least 12 000 blacks were losing their jobs each month. The unemployment situation could be aggravated by school children joining the labour market because of the troubles in the schools. — DDC.

blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsienings van een of ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskrywingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talie vreemdeinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste posging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. de Winkler, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees”). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultureel taal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

12000 a month join jobless

By CLIVE EMDON
Labour Correspondent

UNEMPLOYMENT is rising at an unprecedented rate among all races. Africans are losing jobs at the rate of at least 12 000 a month.

The jobless rate has doubled in a year for all other races.

Estimates of the number of South Africans out of work range from just over one million to more than two million. Accurate statistics are not available.

The latest analysis of the Government's Economic Development Programme shows that from 1973 to 1975 the economy failed to provide a predicted 1.3-million jobs in all sectors.

Yesterday the Federated Chamber of Industries economist Mr Arthur Hammond-Tooke, said at least 12 000 Africans were losing their jobs each month. The situation could be made worse by children joining the labour market because of the troubles in township schools.

These are the facts about unemployment in South Africa:

- An estimated 203 000 people join the labour market each year.

- African unemployment in White urban and rural areas stood at an estimated 528 000 in December — giving an unemployment rate of 10.9 per cent.

- African unemployment in the homelands stood at 396 000, or nearly 20 per cent.

- In December the rate of African unemployment was 9 000 to 12 000 a month, according to Professor P. J. van der Merwe of the University of Pretoria. The FCI backs his research and says the current rate is at least 12 000 a month.

- Coloured and Asian unemployment rose in one year by 110.6 per cent to 10 928 in December. The number of jobless Whites rose by 76.9 per cent to 6 572.

- Despite the very low unemployment among Whites, Coloureds and Asians — 0.33 per cent — latest reports show that in January the rate will increase, with new unemployment among Coloured workers in the Eastern and Western Cape.

- Thousands of all races are being sacked, mainly Black unskilled or semi-skilled workers. This bears out the finding by a survey company last month that at least 20 per cent of companies, together employing 750 000 workers, intended retrenching staff in the first quarter of this year.

- Reports in the cities are that there are tens of thousands out of work who are not registered as unemployed.

There is a marked contrast between what the academics, economists and even Government advisers say about the unemployment situation and the statistics kept by the Department of Bantu Administration.

Administration Boards in three main industrial areas show relatively low unemployment among registered African workers.

The West Rand Board shows that in June last year 23 333 people were registered work-seekers while 527 658 were employed in the area — a 4.42 per cent unemployment rate.

The East Rand Board showed an unemployment rate of 2 per cent for December and the Cape Peninsula a 1.37 per cent rate. Durban figures showed African employment had increased by 25.5 per cent over 12 months.

● See Pages 3, 18

Jobless rate is up again



By CLIVE EMDON

NEW FIGURES released yesterday show that African unemployment will be running at the rate of 15 000 jobless a month by the end of February. The estimate made by Professor P. J. van der Merwe of the University of Pretoria.

And a new estimate of the number of Coloured people without work was given as 50 000 to 60 000, well above the official figure of 11 000 for the end of January.

Other facts to emerge yesterday on the unemployment situation were:

- About 12 000 African workers were laid off in the civil engineering industry last year, 10 per cent of the total work-force in the industry. Africans make up 85 per cent of the work-force.

- The Master Builders' Association estimated the building industry had lost 50 000 to 60 000 workers of all skills over the past two years, 20 to 25 per cent of its work-force. In Cape Town it was said 20 000 of these were Coloured workers.

- The motor car industry laid off 6 000 workers last year — it employed 35 140 people in December, while in December 1975 it was employing 41 107.

- The chairman of the Johannesburg City Council's management committee, Mr J. F. Oberholzer, estimated that there were at least 30 000 jobless in the Johannesburg area and warned the Government that rising unemployment was a threat to peace and order on the Witwatersrand.

Prof P. J. van der Merwe, of the University of Pretoria, said his revised estimate of unemployment among Africans at a rate of 15 000 a month was based on his December study of African unemployment which put the rate at between 9 000 and 12 000 jobs a month.

These refer to Africans working in White industrial and farming areas and does not include the unemployed in the homelands, estimated at 396 000.

He estimates that the current number of unemployed is above the 1-million mark.

Top experts call for brains trust to beat unemployment

By DEREK TAYLOR and ERICA RUDDEN

SOUTH AFRICA urgently needs an emergency plan to counter "explosive" unemployment — including a "Recession Brains Trust" to create jobs and increase skilled manpower for better times.

Dr M D Marais, doyen of industrialist economists and

a former member of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, and Professor P J van der Merwe of Pretoria University, a leading labour economist, both called for urgent action yesterday to combat unemployment.

Prof Van der Merwe said: "Unemployment, discontent and expectations not being

met are all fertile grounds for agitation. The present unemployment situation is playing into the hands of those who want the whole South African system changed — by radical, even revolutionary, means."

Dr Marais and Prof Van der Merwe this week gave the Express their "battleplans".

Dr Marais: South Africa needs a "recession brains trust".

The action committee of top executives should work with the Government on a four-point plan:

- Originate labour-intensive projects of real value — "not digging ditches and filling them as in the 1930s Depression".

- Expand and accelerate on-the-job training for higher skills — "there's massive unemployment yet we still can't find urgently needed skills".

- Slash and juggle priorities on the R20 000-million list of State projects — "go slow on capital-intensive expenditure and favour manual projects".

- Divert the biggest possible proportion of the vast Unemployment Insurance Fund to creating more employment — "to give the worker more for his money than paying him for lack of work".

Prof Van der Merwe: He supported Dr Marais' plan, but added some far-reaching proposals based on his research into overseas methods of fighting unemployment.

- Create special youth employment programmes, starting in the Black community. "If we do not meet the rising expectations of our better-educated youngsters we will be heading for trouble."

- Scrap "discrimination unemployment" or "work reservation" to provide scope for all races to fill the labour shortages.

- Give Blacks greater mobility without the risk of losing their residence rights.

Findings

Wording van die Afrikaanse taalwerke van die woordeskat, klank-gewys word. Talle van die fyn-struktuur kon uit die aard van haar uit die verskynsels wat wel skaars nie eensklaps ontstaan het ar was nodig om die Afrikaanse hie ontwikkelingsproses het baie gebied van die woordeskat, die en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ons dat nie die een of ander faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans die Afrikaanse taal die produk re. Besonder belangrik was die Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig Afrikaans voortsettings van die n 'n dialek wat in Nederland self if verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier ep sprekers isoleer en vir die ntwoordelik hou. Ons kan by. lise immigrante die Afrikaanse ver hulle die vereenvoudiging

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taal-gegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daar-om was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

die teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed, aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het die gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling 'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vygyn van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei Maleis-Portugees. In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, strukture verandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

apstad gevind is. Kort linge in die herkoms en oorsat en aanleiding geoor die ontstaan van 882 was die eerste poskaans. Hoewel hy vasd.w.s. sy Germaanse logiesly an essential hy nie bewys nie. Kort

Employers snap up desperate casuals

By ZWELAKHE SISULU
and MONTSHIWA
MOROKE

PIECE work for White employers who want casual labour without the bother of registration is keeping unemployed Blacks from eviction and starvation.

This emerged from interviews with jobless Blacks in Johannesburg in the past week.

Mentold how they come into the city an hour or two before the labour offices open in Albert Street in the morning. They wait on the pavement in the hope that they will be first in the queue when employers arrive seeking a truckload of men for demolition, removal or gardening jobs.

Pay varies from R2 to R4 a day, but workers cannot afford to be choosy about either the jobs or the pay. As the queues lengthen employers can take their pick.

Mr Asaph Morara, 51, a R26-a-week worker in a chemical factory until he was laid off at the beginning of the year, has managed to find casual



jobs at R3 a time.

He waits at a secluded point where he can see a prospective employer approaching from a distance. Then, when the man beckons, he rushes to the vehicle.

Mr Morara's married daughter buys him a weekly ticket on which to travel to the city job hunting. He gives his earnings to his wife and never has breakfast or lunch because of the hardship at home. He has seven children.

A Soweto man who did not want to be named and who has been unemployed for more than four months, admitted that he now brews and sells beer in his house.

"I have to find money somehow, to feed the family and for the children to go to school," he said. "There is no point in being a moralist. Life

must go on. Rather than turn to crime, I decided this was the lesser evil."

Mr Andries Mothwami, who gave his age as "more than 60", comes from Sibasa and worked as a messenger for 20 years for a Johannesburg company which, he says, went bankrupt. He earned R14 a week and was not registered.

"I am sharing a bed with a friend at Merafe Hostel. I lost mine because I could not pay for it. I depend on piece jobs but they are hard to find. Yesterday I sold my wrist watch to get money for train tickets."

1.2m now jobless

NUREMBERG

Unemployment in West Germany rose in January to 1 248 900, 5.5 per cent of the working population, from 1 089 900 in December last year.

The Federal Labour Office announced yesterday the number of workers on short time had also increased, from 213 000 to 268 000. — SAPA-RNS.

Fund 'cannot cope' with emergencies

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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.

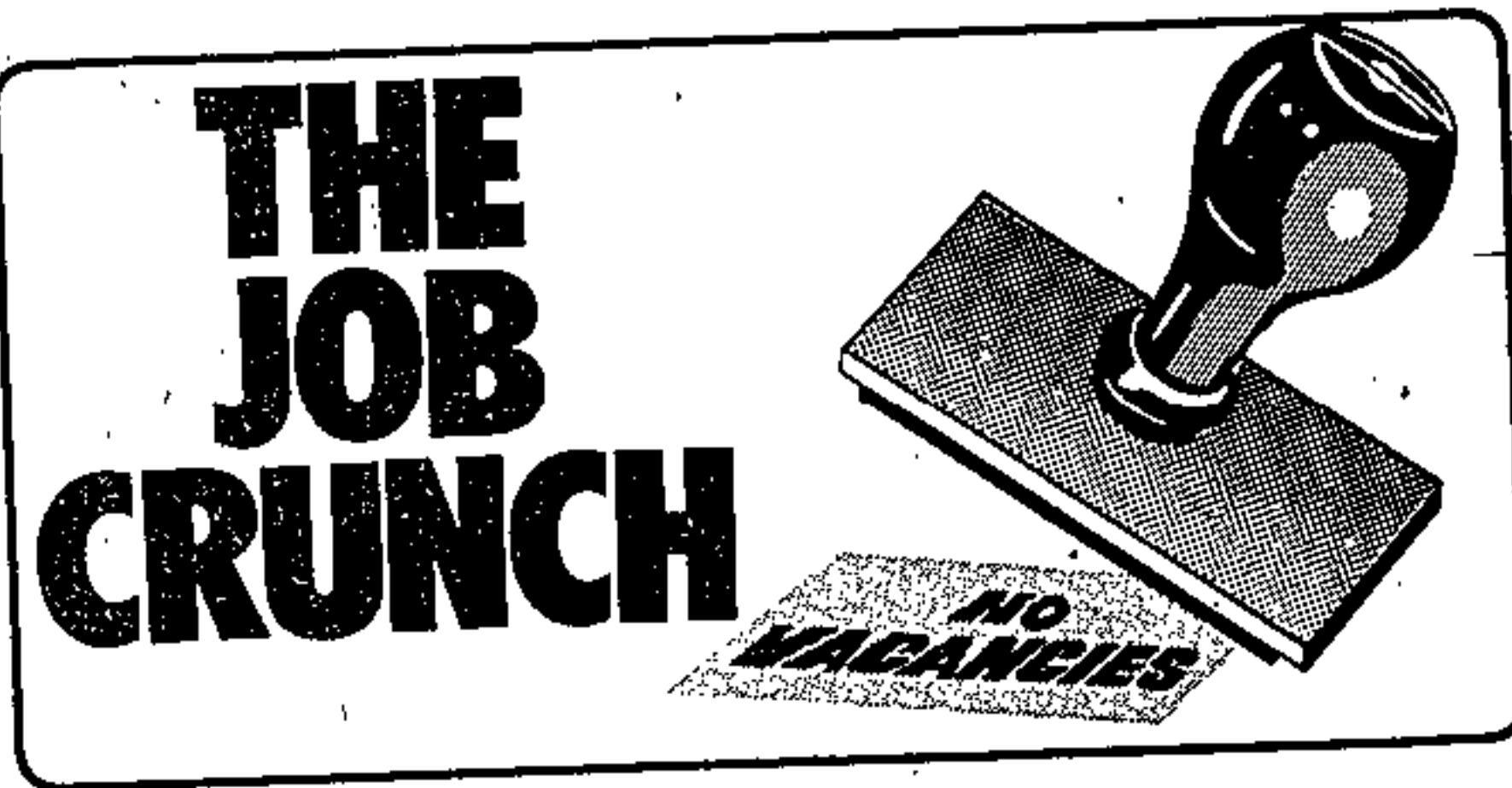
The Government was told that the R208-million in the Unemployment Insurance Fund would be "peanuts", if large-scale unemployment developed.

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,

the sugar industry's wages f paid on the mines (see graph the sugar industry and the lo correlation. In the traditional recruit through the Sugar Ind organisation competes directly by SILO members inevitably d areas. It is therefore pertinent reflected in the last two column

In the past, the demand for labour labour market with other employ afield. Thus by 1960 large num Rhodesia, Botswana, Swaziland total black labour force. Concer willing to work on the mines and supplies of labour from external compete in the South African black gold price from R25,8 per ounce i the marginal mines to bear substak and the intensified recruiting effort traditional recruiting area for bot competition in this area had been sufficient to satisfy both industries. Now a new situation had developed where demand had increased to take up much of the surplus. Moreover two other unrelated facts stimulated sugar industry action concerning wages. The first was the rapidly escalating world market price of sugar which resulted in a surplus of money accruing to the industry over and above the costs incurred and the returns allowed by Government to millers and growers. This surplus was invested in a Price Stabilisation Fund.



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

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Economist warns on black unemployed

PRETORIA — A leading economist has called for a new look at South Africa's one million blacks who are jobless. He says the figure is increasing at between 9 000 and 12 000 a month.

Prof P. J. van der Merwe of the Department of Economics at Pretoria University, also criticises the attitude of many white employers in an article in the latest issue of *Finance and Trade Review*, a Volkskas publication.

"Private business has perhaps for too long kept its distance from local manpower planning and the somewhat outmoded belief that action in these fields is the duty of the Government alone."

He said co-operation with the Government had generally been poor, particularly over compliance with laws and regulations on black labour.

He cites the non-registration of workers, non-notification of

resignations and dismissals, illegal employment in the construction industry in particular, illegal housing and the non-payment of prescribed fees.

"These failures on the part of employers have in many instances resulted in the arrest, conviction and even imprisonment of illegal workers and residents, and have thereby done more than is perhaps generally realised to harm race relations within and even outside local labour market areas."

The idea of subsidies to encourage the employment of young unemployed blacks in urban areas would seem to merit close attention, he says, as would the payment of sub-

sidies to encourage the short term of part-time employment of young black scholars and students.

The occupational mobility of black workers, he says, is inhibited by work reservation determinations, traditional attitudes and lack of training, and these factors contribute to unemployment, particularly among urban blacks.

The economic arguments are overwhelmingly in favour of the repeal of all statutory work reservation determinations, and in some quarters it even received strong support on political grounds, he says.

The answers to the country's black unemploy-

ment problems will require significant changes in many present concepts and policies, a considerable expansion of existing programmes and a restructuring of manpower institutions.

"A great deal of time has already been lost, and we should not waste any of what is left to assure every individual who is willing to work of the right to earn a living."

"At the moment there are too many individuals, particularly blacks, for whom this right is not real, and if the South African system of free enterprise cannot or will not find ways to help them, they may well decide that the system is not worth having." — SAPA.

Crime warnin, more lose jobs

By ZWELAKHE SISULU
and CLIVE EMDON

A SENIOR police officer has warned his superiors in Pretoria that crime in Soweto — especially armed robbery — could rise because of increasing Black unemployment.

The chief of the Soweto CID, Colonel J. P. "Tony" Visser, said yesterday he had sent a note to this effect to his superiors.

"Though Soweto is still under control, we expect an increase in armed robberies because of the unemployment," he said. But he added that many arrests had been made, which might forestall the expected rise in crime.



It was natural that people who lacked the means of livelihood would turn to crime, he said, but the police would keep them in check.

Social workers have warned that delinquency and bad debts are also accompanying rising unemployment in the Johannesburg area.

Credit managers of car and clothing firms have reported rising bad debts as a result of unemployment.

One car dealer, Mr P. Hutton, said: "Many of our customers have disappeared, while some cannot pay their debts because they are out of jobs. We will be more selective about credit in future."

He said his company had a large Black clientele, and, generally, Blacks were better payers than Whites.

A spokesman for a large retail furniture group which caters mainly for Blacks, reported "no problems so far."

Six African trade unions meanwhile, have reported soaring unemployment on the Witwatersrand — from 10 to 32 per cent — with more than 2 000 skilled and semi-skilled jobless out of 12 000 members.

However, the large National Union of Clothing Workers, which has 18 000 members in the Johannesburg area, mainly women, reports a low 1.66 per cent unemployment — 300 jobless. But the application of the Physical Planning Act may force 5 000 to 9 000 out of the industry this year.

Yesterday Mr Henry Chipaya, administrative director of the Urban Training and Service organi-

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... to eight Johannesburg-based African unions reported on the unemployment among six of them: Building — 500 unemployed (32 per cent); Engineering — 500 (21.7 per cent).

More jobs a must. State is told

Labour Reporter

The Transvaal Chamber of Industries, representing the hub of South African industry, has called on the Government for special measures to combat unemployment.

And Professor P J van der Merwe, labour economist of Pretoria University, today stressed the need for urgent action.

He said almost a year had elapsed since he first called for "strategies to meet all contingencies" regarding unemployment.

Mr J E Holloway, president of the TCI called for selective steps to create more jobs.

CRIME, UNREST

"The chamber is strongly of the opinion that the Minister of Labour should use his powers under the Unemployment Insurance Act, on advice from the Unemployment Insurance Board, to provide schemes to keep contributors in employment," he said.

This should be done to prevent black unemployment leading to a higher rate of crime and unrest.

The chamber was against the general reflection of the economy and an increase in Government spending because it could aggravate inflation.

HOUSING

"Nevertheless, it considers that selective steps can be taken which would create additional employment without aggravating the present balance of payments problem," he

said.

The accumulated unemployment insurance funds should not be used for this purpose as they might be depleted if the recession deepened further and lasted for an unexpectedly lengthy period.

Mr Holloway said the provision of housing in black townships was a pressing necessity for which funds should be made available.

Professor van der Merwe said the priority should be to minimise personal hardship.

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Govt urged to keep Blacks in employment



THE Transvaal Chamber of Industries yesterday urged the Government to introduce schemes to keep Blacks in employment, and at the same time called for increased funds to be made available for Black housing.

A statement issued by the chamber's president, Mr J. E. Holloway, said the increasing rate of unemployment among all races, especially Blacks, was worrying.

"While it is against the general reflation of the economy and an increase in Government spending at this particular time, because this can only aggravate the high rate of inflation," the chamber said.

Nevertheless, selective steps can be taken which would create additional employment without aggravating the present balance of payments problem," the statement said.

Black unemployment could lead to a high rate of crime and unrest. "To avoid this, the chamber is strongly of the opinion that the Minister of Labour should use his power."

ers under the Unemployment Insurance Act, on advice from the Unemployment Insurance Board, to provide schemes to keep contributors in employment.

"The accumulated unemployment insurance funds should not be used for this purpose, however, as these funds may rapidly become depleted if the present economic recession deepens further, and lasts for an unexpectedly lengthy period," Mr Holloway said.

"For instance, the provision of Black housing in the townships is a pressing necessity, and funds should be made available for this purpose."

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal“, Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

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ontstaan van Afrikaans

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste posging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic“ is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom“. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. de Winkler, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesselning het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het, hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesselning het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesselning s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesselning moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slave wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees“). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slave wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesselning 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultureel taal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesselning moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taale te word.

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38 000 lost jobs in one month

By GERALD REILLY

MORE than 38 000 people lost their jobs in November in six sectors of the economy, according to the latest labour statistics.

Figures published in Pretoria by the Department of Statistics show that in September last year 2742 076 workers of all races were employed in

mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity the railways and the Post Office.

In November the number decreased by 38 291 to 2 703 785.

The mining industry employed 573 264 Africans at the end of November compared to 594 471 in September.

The construction industry's African employees decreased by 5 900 to 317 000 in the same period.

According to Professor P. J. van der Merwe of the Economic Bureau at the University of Pretoria, African workless are increasing at a rate in excess of 15 000 a month.

The Department of Statistics figures show the number of railway workers increased from 262 906 to 263 345 between September and November.

The number of Africans employed by the railways also increased from 125 684 to 127 302.

- hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.
- J. A. VERHAGE, „Daglike en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal“, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.
- J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding as wat na 'n kompara-tief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans“, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.
- J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhistoriese studee*, pp. 162-168.
- J. L. PAUWELS, „De verhouding van verbogen verbale vormen in het Neder-lands“, in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105-110.

op die gebied van die woordeskat, die uktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ideer, sien ons dat nie die een of ander isfieke faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk e faktore. Besonder belangrik was die -euse Nederlands, soos uit die oorsig " van Afrikaans voortsettings van die ensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self geaan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die word van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorie oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalin-vloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte ge-

wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic“ is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom“. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesselning het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het; hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed, aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moonlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesselning het dié gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Her Afrikaanssch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesselning 'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesselning moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-euse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amp-tenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees“). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesselning 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuur-verandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesselning moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesselning destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taal-gegevens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

WHAT can be done about rising unemployment? Before the question can be answered three important remedies must be applied to policies which control the use and abuse of manpower in this industrial state, what mechanism is doing to jobs, and whether there should be a redistribution of land to Blacks.

It is clear that whatever economic planning goes into the modern industrial state and decentralised growth points, many millions — the bulk of the population — live in the rural underdeveloped areas and are not

being brought into the economy.

It has also become clear this decade, that this vast pool of reserve unemployed and underemployed people "out there" continues to grow. And that when unemployment occurs in the industrial economy first hit are the "contract" workers from rural areas and the many thousands who are waiting to move to industry.

These are the millions who have to be fed, clothed and put to work to ensure development in areas affecting all communities. "Influx control" re-

What to do about the jobless

moves the problem of high unemployment to the homelands and political controls keeps the problem at bay.

Economists currently stress the need for a permanently settled urban labour force and reduction of the migratory labour system. Again, the issue of what is to be done with millions in the so-called subsistence economy is not mooted and it becomes a homeland problem.

The Tomlinson Commission of the 1950s showed that existing land in the then bantustans could only hold a specific population without becoming denuded and useless for agriculture. Those population figures have more than doubled and no answers have been found for real development.

So the question of redistribution of land to Blacks becomes an issue again — a highly contentious political subject, but one which has provided answers in other underdeveloped countries. For only when there is more land can a rural population, kept at bay by the industrial state, become productive.

In the rural context labour intensive works such as roads and dams are short-term answers for providing jobs.

With more land, co-operative farming and agricultural industries, rural populations can be made economically active. In the industrial context

the problems of unemployment are equally great, especially with all economic life geared to a racist ethos. The larger issues relate to unfreezing manpower and allowing Blacks to move into skills, with crash training programmes.

This would involve political policy changes such as abandoning the industrial colour bar and job reservation, freeing industry and commerce of Government restraints and of the White trade union

The unfreezing of political constraints such as the Environmental Planning Act which curbs the number of Africans who may be employed by industries in the cities, would

also ease the balance of payments, for most capital-intensive development relies on imported machinery. Even in labour-intensive industries in the cities, the emphasis has been towards developing mechanised processes which do away with more and more jobs. This is evident in the building and construction industries, and checks on this process would show the effects on labour.

South Africa's skills crisis

this belies the nature of enrolment.

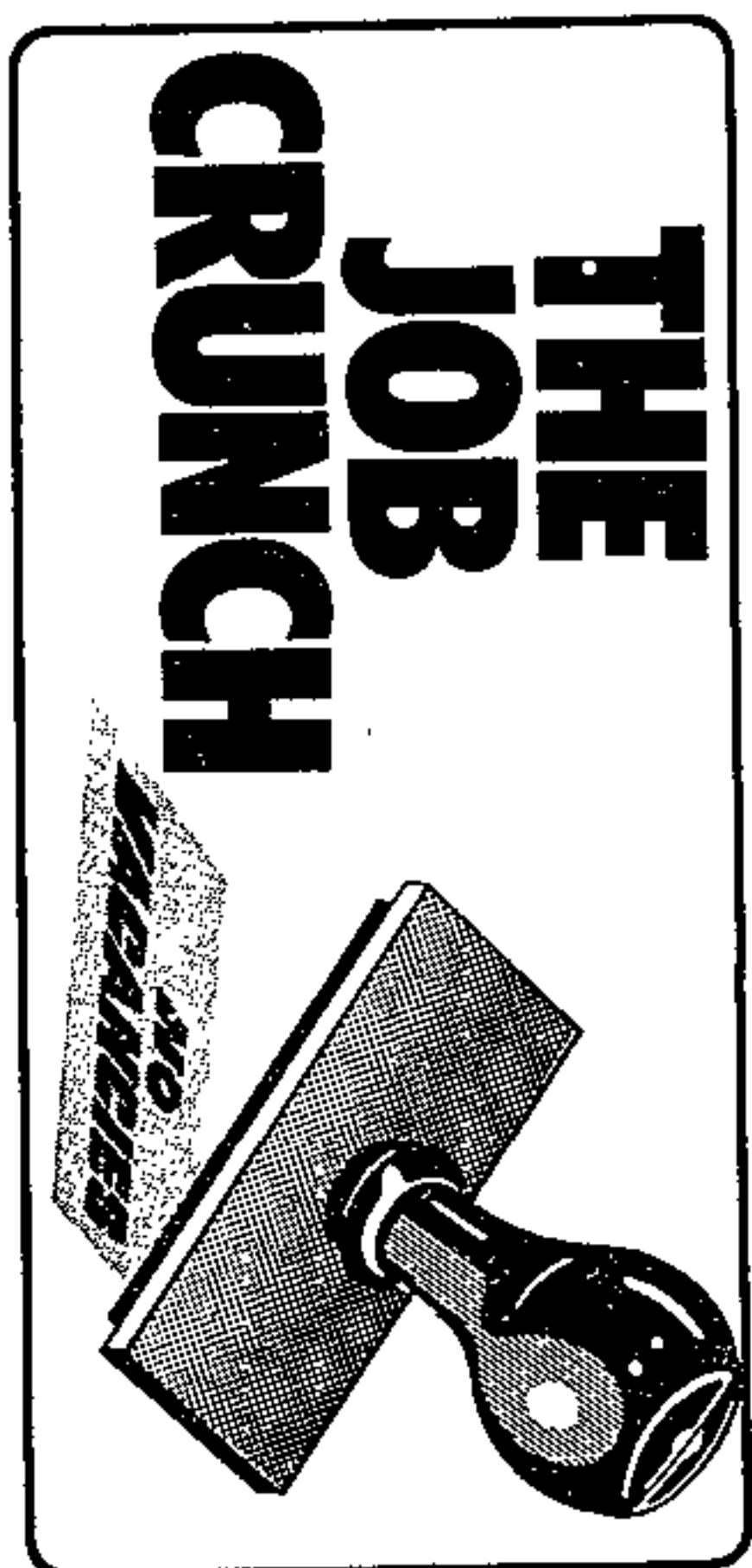
More than half of Black pupils leave school before they reach Standard Two and only about one-third progress beyond it. Last year, about 8,5 per cent of Black pupils were in secondary schools, according to the Department of Bantu Education, compared with 35,5 per cent for Whites.

Parsons points to low expenditure on education as one reason for the poor educational profile.

(The Government last year released figures giving the following per capita expenditure on school pupils of the various race groups: Whites R605, Coloureds R125, Asians R171 and Africans R39,50.)

Parsons says it is clear that educational resources should be concentrated at upper secondary and university and college levels.

In the medium term it appears that not enough people are being educated to satisfy the demand for skilled workers and that conventional educational processes will be inadequate, because of the time



In the long term, it appears that the educational output, especially of Blacks, will improve substantially, and that after 1990 South Africa may well start to overcome the skills shortage in the higher level.

More important than education itself, however, is the requirement that occupations formerly occupied by Whites will be opened to Blacks.

Parsons says most of the barriers to advancement exist because of custom and tradition, rather than reservation affects 2,5 per cent of jobs in the country, enormous scope exists for the upward advancement if Blacks without inheritance in the law.

He warns that without substantial changes in attitudes about people's ability to occupy higher level jobs, most of the money spent on Black education will be wasted — "not to mention the crippling effect on the economy." In addition, unemployment of educated people would lead to frustration.

Parsons says a further barrier to the effective development and use of manpower is "unstable" labour — the migratory labour system which breaks the continuity of employment of a worker and makes high level training costly, and accumulation of experience difficult to achieve.

In the short term measures must be devised to ensure migrant workers return to their previous jobs and in the long term to have more permanent settled workers near their place of work.

Mr Parsons suggests certain strategies for change:

- In the **SHORT TERM** (up to five years) these are:
 - To challenge assumptions about who may fill certain jobs, thus opening up far more skilled jobs to educated Blacks.
 - To use the temporary measure of job fragmentation in order to reduce the training time for Blacks.
 - To establish rapid training programmes for

adult workers. The creation of artisan-aid posts in the mining industry is a good example.

- To draw more women, especially married women, into the labour force with part-time jobs (coupled with tax reforms).
- To launch adult education classes, such as literacy training, because the pay-off is much quicker than waiting for school children to grow up.
- Take steps to stabilise migrant labour such as streamlining re-entry to a man's previous job and, through a system of return bonuses, assisting him in the accumulation of skills.
- Establish panels of experts for each major factor of production (

technology, finance and natural resources) attached to the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council to advise and help coordinate Government policy in these areas.

- In the **MEDIUM TERM** (5-20 years)
 - Improve formal education and training of Blacks especially at upper secondary school and higher education levels to meet the expected skills shortage, assuming that Blacks will be accepted into a wide range of higher level jobs.
 - Move steadily towards a more permanently settled urban Black labour force instead of employing migratory labour.

In the **LONG TERM** (beyond 20 years):

- To initiate an integrated programme of socio-economic development aimed at reducing population growth which would permit resources to be used in developing the skills quality of the population, rather than catering for the quantity. Even if population growth were reduced immediately, which is unlikely, the benefits would not be felt until

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His projections are based on similar projections in the United States and Britain and take account of the jobs that will be filled by Whites.

He quotes Dr C. H. Wyndam (1975) who used a different method and assumptions, as showing that 3.8-million skilled and semi-skilled workers will be required in 1980, and that even if every White worker was employed in a skilled or semi-skilled job, a shortfall of two million would still remain to be filled by Blacks.

Parsons says the inescapable conclusion is that demand for skilled workers cannot be met by South Africa's White population in spite of immigration, and that Blacks will be needed to play a much larger part in skilled jobs in future.

How are Blacks being equipped to move into the professions, technical and skilled jobs?

From the 1970 census, Parsons shows that Whites held 90.9 per cent of all Standard 10 passes and 95.5 per cent of all degrees in South Africa. If the annual output of university graduates is used as an index of skill potential, South Africa's output of 44 per 100 000 population is relatively poor, compared with other industrialised countries such as Japan, with 369 and even Argentina with 78.

In 1970 there were 104 511 Whites with degrees, 1 096 Coloureds, 2 392 Asians and 1 411 Africans.

The proportion of Whites in tertiary education in South Africa is similar to that for developed countries, but the proportion of Blacks compares unfavourably with even underdeveloped countries.

The number of Blacks at school as a proportion of the total population compares well with most countries but, says Parsons,

12/2/77

Released convicts join the jobless

Labour Reporter

INCREASING numbers of former criminals are joining the ranks of the unemployed, raising further the threat of "crimes of desperation" by the jobless, most of whom are not drawing unemployment benefits.

"Unemployment is hampering the rehabilitation of former criminals," says Mr Shimane Kumalo, chairman of the Johannesburg branch of the Black Social Workers' Association.

"It used to take two to three weeks to find work for ex-offenders — an essential requirement for their rehabilitation. Now it takes two to three months."

Last month alone the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders in Johannesburg dealt with 230 ex-offenders, he said.

SURVEY

On average more than 80 percent of them needed work.

Mr Kumalo said there was a definite link between unemployment and crime, even where non-offenders were concerned.

"How much more likely is it for the unemployed ex-offender to fall back on crime as a livelihood?" he asked.

Politics

Job crisis a 'security threat'

By GERALD REILLY
SOUTH AFRICA could face no greater threat to its internal security than massive unemployment and if the economy continued to slide this was what lay ahead, the United Party's spokesman on la-

bour, Dr Gideon Jacobs, MP, said yesterday.

Dr Jacobs said he intended making an urgent appeal in Parliament for a Government relief programme before the problem got out of control.

This programme should include labour intensive

work on infrastructure projects like African and Coloured housing, and food and other social relief for the townships.

The distressed economic conditions in South Africa did not permit the Government to stimulate the economy with tax conces-

sions and easier credit. Economists held out little hope of a business upswing, and the fact had to be faced that unemployment was likely to increase.

It was necessary, therefore, before the country was overtaken by a flood of workless Africans and Coloureds, and eventually Whites that relief measures be planned immediately, Dr Jacobs said.

The grim prospect was that the country might have to wait until the first half of 1978 for a start in the recovery process.

By then, with unemployment rising at a rate of at least 15 000 a month — and this rate would quicken — South Africa would have a frightening problem on its hands.

Plan to reduce jobless

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

The Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, indicated today that he might take steps to cut "certain types of unemployment" in black urban areas.

Informed speculation after a speech by the Minister, read by the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr G de Kock, in Johannesburg today was that he was referring to the possibility of spending more money on housing for blacks.

It was pointed out that the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research was recently unusually positive in predicting an increase in such spending.

This would create more jobs while simultaneously cutting into the serious housing shortage.

The Minister made it clear that the Government intended to maintain — "and, if necessary, intensify" — its conservative financial policies in spite of the deepening recession.

But he gave three important hints bearing on concessions that might be expected in his Budget speech on March 30:

① "We are conscious of

the need to overhaul and improve some of our monetary and fiscal policy instruments," suggesting several adaptations in existing Government measures.

② "Nor do we rule out the possibility of taking steps to assist certain sectors of our economy which are experiencing particularly serious problems." This is taken as a hint that steps will be taken to aid the property and building industries.

③ "Consideration is also being given to proposals to reduce certain types of unemployment, for example in black townships." This possibly points to help for labour-intensive industries.

The Minister was speaking at a conference sponsored by the Financial Executives' Institute on managing the financial problems of 1977.

Senator Horwood summarised the Government's financial policy for the coming year as remaining "tight and restrictive," saying "soft options are out."

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307-323.

A. VERHAGE, „Die her¹⁰⁹kens van die verbinding as wat na 'n kompara-
tief en sy verbreding na Afrikaans", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*,
ig. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. Oeffstelle*, pp. 162-168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands”, in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105–110.

9.5 Slotopmerkingen

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die mees opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klanken en vormstelsel, en van die sinsbou¹ gewys word. Talle van die fynere besonderhede van die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van die saak nie ter sprake kom nie; ²waar uit die verskynsels wat wel bespreek is, blyk al duidelik dat Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het nie. 'n Tydperk van minstens 200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur te laat ontwikkel. In dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie faktore tot die veranderinge op die gebied van die woordeskat, die fonologiese en morfologiese struktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ons ons bronne versigtig bestudeer, sien ons dat nie die een of ander taal in die besonder of een spesifieke faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans verantwoordelik was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke” van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialektvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teëgewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gegee-

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wens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste ponering tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic” is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom”. Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse *Hugen-*

CAPE TOWN — Worsening unemployment in South Africa took one of the biggest monthly leaps on record in January — and one industry spokesman has described the crisis as the worst since the Great Depression of the 1930's.

The number of registered jobless has now almost doubled in a year.

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Grobbelaar, has called for urgent Government action.

Latest figures released

ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hessing, 1885 wys Hugo Schuchard van 'n Kreoolse tale, op twee Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel vloed; aan die ander kant wys kennis van Indo-Portugees liseringsfaktore in Afrikaan. het dié gedagtes in 1897 en werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1895) uiteengesit het. In teenstelling die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik moes daar binne die etnologiese botsing van tale aan tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlanders en die taal van die Gebroke Portugees gepraat is (Portugees"). In 1658 en daar Portugees gepraat het, Kaap skielike kommunikasieprobleme verandering van Nederlands eenvoudigde taal met 'n reduplikaantal in 'n bepaalde konstaantstaande taal binne 'n konstante verandering en vereenvoudiging. Hesseling moet egter seker kreoliserings in Afrikaans onthou dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

yesterday by the Department of Labour here show the number of white, Coloured and Indian job seekers rose to 21 836 last month, up by 4 300 from December, and by 91 per cent since January last year.

Mr Grobbelaar said black unemployment was increasing at an even greater rate.

Of particular concern was the lack of job opportunities for black school leavers.

"Something has to be done to find them work," he said. — DDC.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taal-
gegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese
gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daar-
om was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese
gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

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Business Mail

No soft way out, says Horwood Recession and jobless problem to worsen

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n of geërfde verskynsel te make.

Financial Reporter
THE problems of economic recession and rising unemployment are likely to get worse before South Africa can again "spend for prosperity", according to Senator Horwood, the Minister of Finance.

"Despite the recessionary tendencies in the domestic economy there can be no question for the time being of adopting fiscal and monetary policies designed to stimulate activity," he said yesterday.

Senator Horwood's views were presented in a speech read in Johannesburg by Dr Gerhard de Kock, senior Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, to the "corporate money" conference sponsored by the Financial Executives Institute.

He said that although net inflow of foreign capital appeared to have improved in the fourth quarter of 1976 this was "partly the result of R160-million obtained from the International Monetary Fund."

But there had also been other areas of improvement.

It would be prudent, however, to "anticipate only a relatively small net inflow of foreign capital in 1977".

The Government's financial policy for 1977 would remain tight and restrictive.

"Soft options are out. In due course we hope to get to a position where we can once again stimulate private fixed investment by means of expansionary monetary and fiscal policies. But we are not there yet."

"Any premature attempt on our part to encourage spending and growth would be bound to be self-defeating, and would have

extremely harmful consequences for South Africa. Until we have attained our objectives, we shall therefore persist with our present conservative approach.

"The ultimate purpose of this approach is to lay a sound foundation for future economic growth. South Africa has all the basic prerequisites for rapid economic development, including rich natural resources, an adequate supply of labour, managerial talent of a high order, a sophisticated financial system and a well developed infrastructure.

"These assets, together with the resolute manner in which we are now tackling our short-term economic problems, augur well for the country's economic growth over the medium and long term."

After outlining the general domestic and international background to the present situation, Senator Horwood said the monetary authorities saw no alternative but to maintain and, if necessary intensify, their conservative fiscal and monetary policies.

"It remains our policy to retain tight control over the rate of increase of domestic credit extension to both the public and the private sector, over the rate of increase of money and near-money and over total spending.

"In doing so we are aiming not only at curbing inflation and improving the current account of our balance of payments still further, but at reducing the outflow of short term capital and attracting more long term capital.

"In the past our reputation for

financial discipline and sound money has been of great assistance to us in obtaining not only foreign capital for the rapid deployment of our rich natural resources, but also bridging finance in times of temporary balance of payment deficits. We are determined that this favourable reputation shall not be tarnished."

It was evident that South Africa was not dealing with the usual case of excess demand — an overheated economy.

"On the contrary, in the domestic economy our problems are those of recession, slow growth and rising unemployment. And in the short-term these problems may be exacerbated by some of our present policy measures.

"It is understandable, therefore, that the private sector should seek other less painful ways out of our dilemma. I see the problem, and am particularly concerned over the decline in real fixed private investment, which in many ways is the economic and political key to South Africa's future welfare.

"If South Africa had been a closed economy, we could perhaps at this stage have applied a deliberate anti-cyclical policy by relaxing our monetary restraints and stimulating total expenditure.

"We could have considered a policy of 'spending for prosperity'. But it is clear from the facts I have presented that, as an open economy in a world struggling with serious economic problems, we cannot afford to do anything of the kind," said Senator Horwood.

nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

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gely. Hesselung moes egter erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreoliserings in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesselung destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taal-gegewens beskik nie; hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

Jobless — Govt admits it just doesn't know

Sun Exp 20/2/77

THE Government "just doesn't know where it stands" over the spreading unemployment crisis — described by some as the worst since the great depression of the thirties.

This is the candid admission of the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha.

In an interview with the Express yesterday Mr Botha said: "On the one hand I am perturbed about unemployment.

"On the other people tend to give the impression that it's bigger than it is.

"Figures differ by as much as 800 000. We just don't know where we stand."

Mr Botha's statement follows the disclosure that the number of registered jobless has almost doubled in a year and people like the Trade Union Council leader, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, are calling for urgent Government action.

Among Blacks, who are not registered, unemployment is rising at the rate of at least 12 000 a month.

The Minister said he could not tell the Express what action the Government proposed to take.

"The matter is being discussed by various departments," he said. "It would be premature for me to give you an indication.

"In the meantime we're keeping a watch on developments. I had a meeting of my department yesterday to get an assessment of the situation."

Mr Botha said it was his view that many employment opportunities for Blacks were not being exploited.

"There are thousands of jobs in the mines and I believe that there are many vacancies in the Department of Forestry, for example.

"What we are trying to do is to channel the overflow from certain sectors to others where there are jobs."

According to the Minister

BY HUGH
MURRAY
Political
Correspondent

the problem is getting "high priority".

But he could not be sure whether things would get better.

"We hope the situation will improve. But it is tied up with the general economic situation here and all over the world; therefore we just can't say."

In the meantime, Mr Botha said, it was imperative that a Government survey of unemployment be conducted.

"In Europe they can get correct figures. But we just don't have control, especially when it comes to people from the homelands."

Mr Botha said he did not know whether unemployment figures published included contract labour going back to the homelands, or Blacks on holiday for long periods.

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Warning over black jobless

JOHANNESBURG — The
grave unemployment
problem facing the
country cannot be solved
by white businessmen
alone, the president of the
National African
Federated Chamber of
Commerce, Mr. S. Mot-
suenyane, said at a
businessmen's banquet in
Johannesburg.

Mr. Motuenyane warn-
ed that until black
businessmen can play
their proper part in the
development of the
economy of the country
there would continue ex-
isting unemployment
problems carried by the
minority of the people of
South Africa.

"The black man's
economic advancement is
certainly too heavy a
responsibility for the
white man to carry it
alone."

Mr. Motuenyane said
restrictions and half-
measures were no longer
appropriate means of try-
ing to solve the crucial
problems facing the
country.

He said: "The Govern-
ment must act to remove
the causes of poverty,
bitterness and sufferings
among the urban blacks."

Mr. Motuenyane said
the Nafec executive com-
mittee had met with the
Minister of Bantu Ad-
ministration, Mr. Botha
recently.

"We emphasised strong-
ly the need for black peo-
ple in the urban areas to
be allowed to own proper-
ty on a free hold basis so
as to be able to raise
capital for the develop-
ment and the business
enterprises in the normal
way," he said. — DDC.

JOHANNESBURG — The
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MIGRANT LABOUR, S.A.

FIN. MAIL
UNEMPLOYMENT
EAC's dilemma

25/2/77

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Undoubtedly two of today's more daunting social problems are unemployment and inadequate housing. Both have reached alarming proportions; both are growing rapidly worse. Why not kill two birds with one stone by embarking upon countrywide, labour-intensive low-cost housing projects? This will be a key issue during this week's get-together of the PM's Economic Advisory Council.

Those in favour (and there are many) claim there would be little or no added strain on the BoP, hence it would be un-

products, from food and drink to machinery and petrol, some of which have a high import content. And with local products still further income would be created which again would lead to more spending and more imports.

So the process continues until a substantial fraction of the R100m has leaked out of the country through the BoP. This SA cannot afford.

The only way fully to protect the BoP would be simultaneously to cut back on spending in other directions. The Exchequer would have to spend less on roads, education, railways, or some other item, or it could raise taxes to reduce household spending.

But then jobs would be extinguished in other sectors of the economy, and on balance the number of unemployed could remain unaffected. You would have more houses, but not more jobs.

You might even end up with fewer jobs.

Labour

about

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(migration)

exchange could probably be counter-balanced by importing one less war plane a year, which would in no way cause a reduction in domestic demand for labour ... unless it is believed that political stability, which is necessary for economic advance, depends more on war planes than on houses.

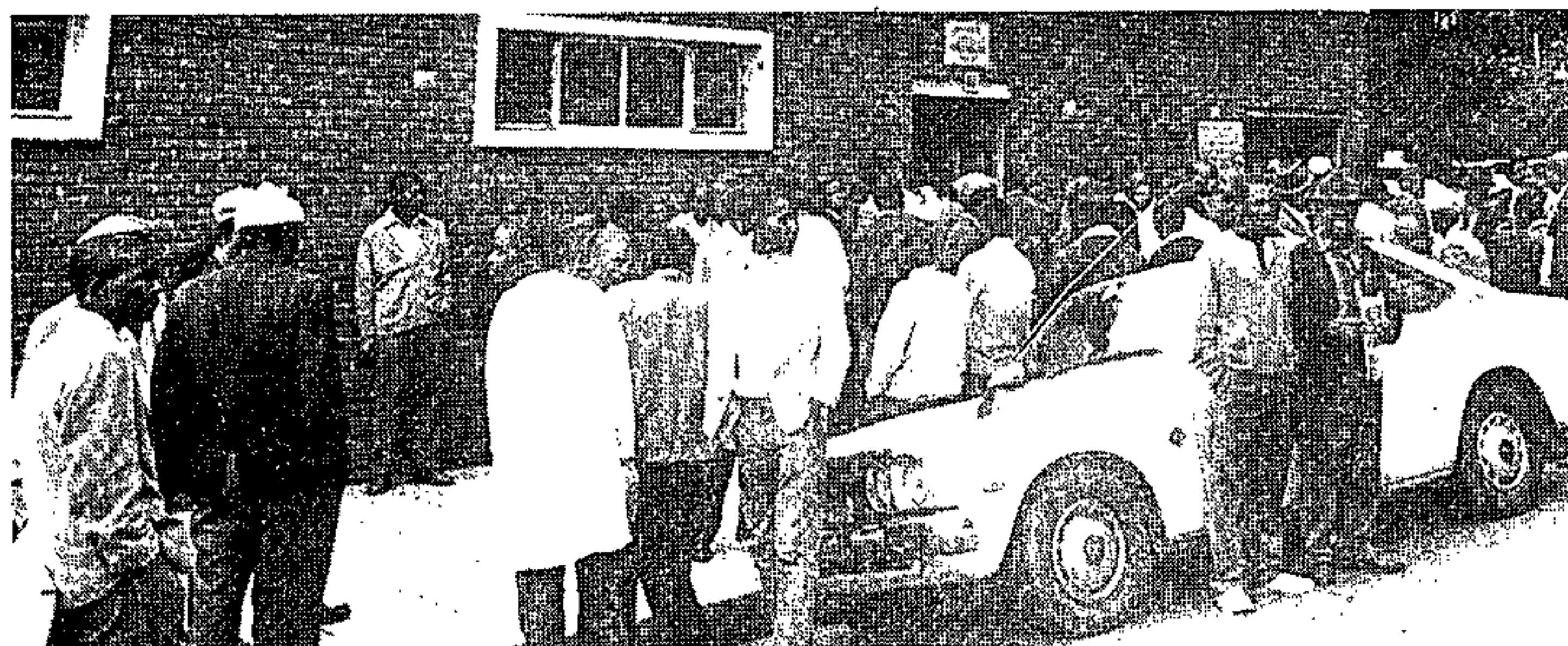
Of course, some might argue that with a chronic BoP problem, resources should be channelled into neither housing nor defence, both of which are unproductive. Rather they should be channelled away from both and into export oriented productive investments, preferably in the private sector. Offer greater tax incentives to mining companies, for example. This would help the BoP, though it would not necessarily result in more jobs.

In the end it comes down to a question of priorities. More of one thing means less of another. To believe you can have more houses and more jobs without having less of something else is wishful thinking.

Minimum living standards

accidents here.

urbances here.



The queue of workless lengthens . . . but what to do?

necessary to divert spending from other things; in any case mostly unemployed resources would be used. And it would be in order to finance such a project with additional bank credit.

Sounds an attractive idea. Every R1m invested in low-cost housing creates not only 200-400 additional homes but also 250 man-years of work. Invest an additional R100m pa and your housing stock rises by an additional 20 000-40 000 a year and you have also created 25 000 new jobs. Hey Presto!

Unfortunately it is not so simple. While it is true that the direct effect on the BoP would be minimal what about the indirect effects? As the R100m is spent, so it becomes wages and profits in the hands of builders and their raw material suppliers. They in turn would mostly be spent — on a whole range of

For in terms of a tangible return, housing is not a particularly productive investment. It might help to create a more contented labour force and establish political stability, which would be good for economic growth in the long run. But the return is not nearly as immediate or tangible as it is with an investment in, say, railways, roads, or power plants.

In fact, the only way for a housing project to have a neutral effect on the BoP, yet create jobs, is for it to be flanked by a reduction in spending on other, import-intensive items, the loss of which would not greatly reduce domestic demand for labour. Imported military equipment is probably the only realistic example.

Assume R100m a year invested in extra housing results in an extra R25m a year of imports. The loss of foreign

He has plan to rescue jobless

Labour-intensive "special projects" were the only solution to the unemployment problem, the Johannesburg Afrikaanse Sakekamer heard last night.

Mr P L J van Rensburg, the chairman, said there were between 500 000 and a million unemployed workers in South Africa. The labour force was growing by between 200 000 and 250 000 a year.

The "special projects"—he said the proposed supplying of power to Soweto was an example—should be labour intensive and offer employment to tradesmen in hard-hit industries like construction.

Referring to "creeping socialism" he said the

Government was inclined to interfere in certain "dark areas."

But he defended Government interference in strategic concerns like Iscor and Sasol.

In other areas, he said, "the man interested only in making a profit is tied down by laws and regulations . . . trapped by red tape."

It called for an equal sharing of the tax burden by all races. "We must accept sharing of the tax burden by all races. We must accept that the old concept of a double economy—one for whites, one for blacks—no longer has the right to exist."

assist those ded, however, that the Union's Executive Committee "could not just utilize monies which are in trust for other purposes".

I learned from a reliable source that about five percent of the savings stamps bought annually by building workers are unclaimed and that this amounted to between R100 000 and R150 000.

It is being held by the Industrial Council for the Building Industry and the secretary of the Council, Mr Z B Cillier said in a telephone interview that there was a "substantial amount of money" in unclaimed stamps being held by the Council.

Asked if the Council would consider utilizing this money for a distress fund for building workers in view of the fact that it was their money, Mr Cillier said he had no comment to make.

He added that, according to the Industrial Council agreement, such money was deposited into the Council's general fund after six months.

Union rule

Workers were also upset about the fact that even if they decide to resign from the Union now, to get their pension funds to assist them in their need, they can't get the money.

This is a Union rule which stipulates that a worker can only get his pension after he has been out of the Union for two years.

From interviews with several workers, it appears as if many are contemplating resigning from the Union and taking other jobs and one is seeking legal advice about the clause which prevents him from getting his pension for two years.

Many have already used up their unemployment funds (R40 a fortnight over six months) and are facing eviction from rented homes and loss of houses because of their inability to pay their bonds. Some building workers, especially the unskilled workers, are in a number have taken their children out of school and seek any kind of work to help feed the family. In wake of all this, and as more and more workers in the industry are put off, dissatisfaction and criticism of the workers' Union and the Industrial Council for the industry is spreading.

No fund

claimed this week that it was "a disgrace" that it did not have "a fund to assist workers in distress in these". They claimed that Union officials were trying to raise our Union fees, but that they had no money to do so. "because we think we are paying enough in subscriptions". Most workers, whom I spoke to this week said, "We would never have rejected any attempt by the Union to get us to pay a weekly fee toward a distress fund which could be used in a situation like the one in which we find ourselves now." Another said that the Union was trying to find a way to assist workers who are in dire straits with loans. He ad-

BY HOWARD LAWRENCE 27/2/77
Following retrenchments which left 20 000 Cape build
workers jobless, comes another shock — neither their trade union
the Industrial Council for their industry can help them financially

SHOCKING WAY FOR
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RECESSION CAN OFTEN RESULT IN SUICIDAL BACKLASH

WIDESPREAD unemployment could cause social and political side effects ruinous to the nation.

These range from personal self-destructive tendencies, to the drain on an already weakened economy of supporting large numbers of unemployed, to the political consequences of action by the out of work masses.

Senior police officers have already warned of an increase in the crime rate, while experts in some fields note an increase in suicide attempts and others warn that dire political consequences could follow.

"In recent months there have been a number of suicides and attempted suicides in which the economic situation has been a factor," said Mr Sam Bloomberg of the Suicide Prevention Centre in Johannesburg.

"One can predict there will be an infection unless the authorities do something to reverse the trend or provide facilities for people who are prepared to work.

"We are having more suicide attempts now than at any time in the 17 years I have been involved in this kind of work. I estimate that there are about 200 suicide attempts each weekend throughout the country — double what it was five years ago — and it will get worse.

"Mass unemployment is something that can affect the whole community and create a general air of gloom.

"What I find disturbing right now is that more young people and old people are attempting suicide, which used to be confined mainly to the middle-aged," he added.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the Institute for Applied Social Research forecast an increase in the crime rate and other social problems.

"Unemployment is a tremendous blow, especially for young people after finishing school and university to find there is no employment," he said.

"They perceive their training wasted and as having pursued an alienating activity for 10 years or more. You feel misused by the system and the blow on the morale is very great.

"The presence of many unemployed people creates an anxiety among people preparing themselves for employment which has two effects.

"It suppresses an interest in extra-curricular activities and at the same time it can spark literally revolutionary discontent among people who perceive themselves as helpless" and

this was conducive to riots.

"These disturbances among young people have been partly the result of this anxiety."

The professor went on: "There is no doubt that unemployment does lead to a high crime rate among young people.

"Young people without a good self image, if the system does not give them rewards in the form of a job, easily turn to crime.

"But older people who lose their jobs after a long period of employment are too well socialised to turn to crime immediately. The mature worker's self-concept is of himself as a non-criminal, and he may well turn to suicide before crime," Professor Schlemmer added.

In addition to the social consequences of unemployment, there are major political factors.

The homelands are extremely dependent on money from outside; money being sent in by migrant workers in the developed sector of the economy. An economic slow-down, with thousands of migrant workers out of jobs, will seriously affect their economies.

Because there is no system for keeping track of how many people are unemployed, what their status in the urban areas is, and other factors, no one can predict accurately how badly the recession will affect the homelands.

But political commentators have long warned that a recession could induce far more severe political strains and possibilities of disturbances in the homelands than in the urban areas.

Dr Jill Nattrass, an economist at the University of Natal, estimated that in 1970 about R25 million went into KwaZulu from remittances by migrant workers.

"That was about 41 percent of the gross domestic product of KwaZulu and has probably doubled by now," she said. "At that time it totalled more than 140 percent of agricultural output of the area."

"Without accurate unemployment statistics it is impossible to calculate how acutely the recession is affecting the homeland areas.

"But, if the influx control system is working, migrant workers who lose their jobs should be repatriated to the homelands — the poorest sectors of South Africa — so, not only do they lose their income, but they have extra mouths to feed on reduced earnings.

"The more accurately the system works the more it affects the poor."

Black job situation

'not yet serious'
RJM 28/2/77

BLACK unemployment on the West Rand was not serious yet but could become so, the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Manie Mulder, said at the weekend.

Commenting on recent Press reports about "alleged large-scale unemployment" among Blacks in his board's area, Mr Mulder said: "Unemployment has not yet assumed serious proportions."

However, economic conditions and mechanisation could bring unemployment on such a scale that skilled workers may be compelled to consider accepting other work.

At the end of last year, there were 7 574 registered unemployed out of 348 885 registered Black male workers in the Johannesburg area. This meant 2.17 per cent of the labour force was unemployed. — Sapa.

Cape Times
Fewer SA jobs?

28/2/77
Own Correspondent.

LONDON. — Unemployment problems in South Africa will increase if the latest forecast of the independent National Institute of Economic and Social Research proves to be correct.

In an appraisal of the world the British based institute expects that there will be a three percent decline in South Africa's real growth rate this year.

Unemployment rising

PORT ELIZABETH — Unemployment in the Eastern Cape is still increasing. Last month it reached 3 375 — 77 above January's record 3 298.

This figure excludes, however, the number of blacks out of work which a few weeks ago was nearly 9 800 according to information supplied by the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board.

The total of 3 375 for white and Coloured job seekers was, although only 77 higher than at the end of January, further proof of continuing unemployment in the Eastern Cape, a spokesman for the Department of Labour in Port Elizabeth said yesterday. December - January

totals were always higher than usual because of seasonal factors such as factory shutdowns and people being slow to register for work after the Christmas holidays, he said.

"A truer comparison would perhaps be with November 1976's total which at 2 869 was considerably lower than the February figure."

"But, because of the time that has lapsed since November a fairer assessment would be to say that unemployment is increasing at a steady if not alarming rate.

"One should also bear in mind that the latest General Motors retrenchment has not yet affected our totals," the spokesman added. — DDC

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DAY MARCH 3 1977

W Cape jobless *Argus 3/3/77* more than double

CONSIDERABLY more than double the number of people registered as unemployed in the Western Cape in February last year were registered as such this February.

Department of Labour figures show that 151 percent more people registered this February. These figures do not include Africans.

Last month 5 524 Whites, Coloureds and Asians were registered as unemployed, 579 more than in January and 1 445 more than in December.

These figures show a 16.2 percent average rise a month.

However, Mr. G. D. van den Berg, Divisional Inspector of Labour in the Cape, said January and February were traditionally bad months for unemployment.

The group hardest hit by retrenchment are Coloured men aged 19 to 65. Last month 2 577 were unemployed — almost half the total unemployment figure.

This compares with 2 217 in January and 1 960 in December.

Coloured women in the same age group were also badly affected, with 1 253 out of work. Previous figures were 1 129 in January and 968 in December.

Among Whites, women are hardest hit. In the 19 to 65 age groups 540 were unemployed, compared with 357 men.

Jobless builders need help — union

Cape Times 4/3/77

Staff Reporter

CAPE TIMES

4/3/77

MR R G SIMMONS, general secretary of the Building Workers' Union, which represents about 9 000 building workers throughout the Western Cape, yesterday appealed for an extension of unemployment benefits for laid-off workers.

Mr Simmons's appeal follows massive cutbacks in building projects throughout the country and a statement earlier this year by the president of the Building Industries Federation, Mr Leo Fish, that the slump was the worst in 10 years. It has been reported that in the past two years the Cape building industry alone has dropped more than 20 000 men.

Mr Simmons said that his union had been approached by many people who were obviously desperately in need. The 26-week term during which they could claim

unemployment benefits from the Department of Labour had expired, and they were desperately in need of employment and a means to support their families.

But, faced with hundreds of unemployed men and only one or two employers a week who approached the union, usually for a single worker at a time and for a short period only, there was little the union could do to help, Mr Simmons said.

The union's constitution made no allowance for funds to help members in distress.

Mr Simmons said he had no definite unemployment figures

but could gauge the drop in employment from figures released by the Industrial Council in the Cape, which found that between November 1, 1976, and January 31, 1977, stamp sales amongst the various categories of building workers dropped by 20 to 39 percent, compared to the same period for 1975/76.

The stamps were bought by employers from the industrial council and sold weekly to employees towards their holiday fund.

Mr Simmons appealed for an extension of unemployment benefits to building workers. The Unemployment Insurance Act should be amended, he said, to extend these benefits.

Meanwhile, Mr B G Lindeque, Secretary of the Department of Labour, commenting on Mr Simmons's appeal, said yesterday that individuals could apply locally to the Department of Labour for an extension of their unemployment benefits after the 26-week term had expired.

CONSTRUCTION ^{FIN.} Come September ^{MAIL} 4/3/77

Warnings that one in five building tradesmen will soon be out of work fail to reveal the real damage done by the recession to the construction industry. It faces its worst year in a decade.

As confidence crumbles, an artisan exodus is gathering pace while ancillary industries (plant hire, ceramics and the like) are feeling a slump from which some might not recover.

Pundits who predicted up-turns by New Year, March or June now face statistics showing that this year's rock-bottom business will be followed by something not much better in 1978.

"We are now talking about things starting to pick up for us in September next year," says Richard Beech, general secretary of the 14 500-member Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers.

Kees Lagaay, SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors' director, says more companies are expected to experience difficulties during the next few months as the industry reaches the stage of there being just not enough work to go round. Says Lagaay: "A handful of firms are getting big orders but there's very little left for the rest."

How little can be seen in contract figures (accounting for about 50% of construction work) being monitored at his office — November: R66m (R45m to one company); December: R44m (R21m); January: R49m (R24m); and February: R37m (12m).

Basie Pretorius, director of the 735-member Witwatersrand Master Builders' & Allied Trades Association, is still optimistic but admits: "The situation is serious."

Beech notes: "We expect unemployment (in his union) at 20% by the end of the year. In some regions that figure will be reached in June." Alarming though that sounds, some areas, according to Beech, are well on the way to the dismal target.

"Cape Town has 10% out of work and getting worse all the time," he says. "Durban is 10%; by June it will be 15%; and at the end of this year 20%."



Beech . . . looking at a dismal target

Beech describes the Transvaal as "a problem" with its present 9% jobless hitting 20% by June. (The Industrial Council for the Building Industry puts the number of jobless on the Witwatersrand at only 107 — or 1%.) Brighter spots are Port Elizabeth — 7% "but expected to come down" — and Bloemfontein and Grahamstown with virtually no building unemployment.

Beech's "conservative figures" would reveal catastrophic unemployment rates if labour wastage (running annually at 6%-8%) and paid-off men taking up other work were included. Says Beech: "Building is one of those trades where a man sees the red light and leaves to drive a bus."

Last year an estimated 40 000 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled men were laid off out of the 300 000 labour force. About 8 000 of these were artisans.

A similar or higher loss this year is likely to knock the bottom out of the industry which, when recovery does eventually come, will find a lot of new work teams on its hands.

CAPE TIMES 7/3/77

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Workless builders want new extension

Staff Reporter

UNEMPLOYED building workers want an automatic extension of unemployment benefits, according to Mr R G Simmons, secretary of the Building Workers' Unions.

Under the present system, he said, workers could wait till too late before their applications for extended benefits were considered.

Mr Simmons was elaborating on his appeal last week for an extension of these benefits and commenting on a statement by Mr B G Lindeque, secretary of the Department of Labour, that individual workers could apply to the department for extended benefits if they were still out of work once the normal 26-week pay-out period had expired.

Mr Simmons said there should be an automatic extension of these benefits to prevent unemployed workers from having to go through all the "machinery" of applying. A worker could wait up to three months before his application was considered and for many this could be too late.

"We want an extension of benefits so workers can be as-

sisted immediately."

Mr Simmons was also adamant that, in spite of the unemployment situation in the building industry, his union — which represents about 9 000 building workers in the Western Cape — could not agree to workers accepting jobs at reduced pay.

While the State had the power to suspend wage agreements and to lower rates of pay, the union could not agree to lowered salary rates unless the Government agreed to curb cost-of-living increases.

Mr Simmons said he was beginning to wonder why the building industry, in particular, had been so hard-hit. It seemed to have been made the "Cinderella" of the economy, he said.

Councillors will attend meeting

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Ward 14 and Ward 15 Ratepayers' Association takes place at the Claremont Civic Centre tomorrow at 8pm.

Three of the four City Councillors for the wards (Mr R M Friedlander, Mrs Eulalie Stott and Mrs Joan Kantey) will be present.

140 City printing workers laid off

Cape Times Staff Reporter 7/3/77

MORE than 140 printing workers in Cape Town alone have been laid off work in what the General Secretary of the SA Typographical Union described last week as the worst slump the industry has experienced in a generation.

The retrenchment of printers is the latest development in South Africa's spiralling unemployment rate. In February this year, according to Department of Labour statistics, unemployment among Coloured, Asian and White workers alone, had risen by 91 percent from January, 1976.

Mr E van Tonder, General Secretary of the SA Typographical Union, which represents more than 21 000 printing workers throughout the country, described the slump in the printing industry as the worst in about a generation.

Cape printers were the worst-hit, he said, and he expected the position throughout the country to worsen over the year to come.

He said that at a meeting of the union last month, unemployment was a predominant feature of discussion and members formulated proposals which they plan to lay before their employers at

the next meeting of their industrial council this month.

Mr Van Tonder would not disclose what these proposals were but said that the union intended taking "positive steps" at this meeting to see what additional assistance could be given unemployed members.

The benefits they were entitled to draw from the Government's unemployment insurance fund and from their own industrial council's fund were "not sufficient", he said.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Cape Town office of the SATU reported last week that 143 unemployed printing workers were registered at their office at present owing to staff reductions at printing firms. These figures did not include the newspaper cutbacks which they expected to follow soon.

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Printers hit by recession

RDM

7/3/77

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.—More than 140 printing workers have been laid off in Cape Town alone in what a union leader describes as the worst slump the industry has known in a generation.

The retrenchments are the latest in South Africa's spiralling unemployment rate. Official figures show that unemployment among Coloureds, Asians and Whites has risen by 91 per cent in a year.

Mr E. van Tonder, secretary of the SA Typographical Union, which represents more than 21 000 printing workers throughout the country, said the

Cape was worst-hit by the recession in the industry. He expected the position throughout the country to worsen during the year.

The 143 unemployed all worked for commercial printers. The figure does not include newspaper cut-backs, which the union expects soon.

Meanwhile, the building materials firm, Corobrick, has announced that it will lay off 350 African and Coloured workers at its plants in Durban and Maritzburg at the end of the month.

This will bring the total laid off in the last three months to 600.

You are playing with fire, employers told

Staff Reporter

A P.M.A. for the Govern- ment to actively help the unemployed was made yesterday by Mr. Attie Nieuwoudt, president of the Confederation of La- bour and of the South Af- rican Association of Muni- cipal Employees (S.A.A.M.E.).

Speaking at the S.A.A.- M.E. conference in Germis- son, Mr. Nieuwoudt said the unemployment posi- tion was the worst since the Second World War.

was "very grave".

There was a tendency to discharge employees be- cause of inflation and that could not be allowed. He warned employers who filled traditionally - White posts with "cheap Black labour" that they were "playing with fire".

Mr. Nieuwoudt said peo- ple who criticised conser- vative trade unionism were "playing into the hands of forces which are doing everything to undermine every institution of West-

ern civilisation".

The trade union move- ment had tremendous po- tential power and if it fell into the wrong hands a country could be brought to its knees, he said.

There were definite left- ist elements in South Af- rica who would not hesi- tate to profit from the so- cial, political and econo- mic problems.

Inflation held many dan- gers. It created a favour- able climate for commun- ism and leftist trade union-

ism.

Inflation had contribut- ed to the downfall of many governments and South Af- rica dare not ignore it.

Mr. Nieuwoudt said he was against the creation of Black trade unions "at this stage" but Blacks had to be given the opportunity to "join in significant con- versation".

He asked what had been done to ensure the smooth functioning of the systems of works and Huisson com- mittees.

"We dare not fliddle

while Soweto burns," Mr. Nieuwoudt said.

The free enterprise sys- tem was not always sym- pathetic towards the em- ployee especially when in-flation was "riding high".

It was the duty of trade unions to ensure that workers did not lose trust in the free enterprise sys-tem.

Salary adjustments were unavoidable and it was the duty of trade unions to stand by their members in their "hour of need", Mr. Nieuwoudt said.

92. South African Institute of Race Relations, Monograph no. 2, Farm Labour in the Orange Free State, 1939, p 14.
93. See, in particular, P. Rich "The Allocation of Labour and the Evolution of Apartheid Ideology", University of the Witwatersrand, 1976, mineo; M. Morris "The Development of Capitalism in South African Agriculture", February 1976, mimeo.

FIN. MAIL 11/3/77
UNEMPLOYMENT - 2

Maritzburg's despair

Maritzburg's Chamber of Industries reckons its members are employing 90% fewer workers than a year ago. Registered unemployment, which includes Africans, has doubled to 800.

Egon Goedeke, chief director of the Drakensburg Bantu Affairs Administration Board (Drakbaab), estimates there

are about 27 000 employable Blacks in the Maritzburg area, and notes with alarm that fewer than 9 000 are employed in the town's factories.

Recent events haven't helped. This week Scottish Cables went on a four-day week, Corobrik announced it is to retrench 160 workers from April 1, and Eddels has laid off unknown numbers and announced a disastrous set of half-year results. Haggie Rand closed down at year-end with a loss of 370 jobs.

The current recession is obviously the prime cause but government's decision in 1970 to withdraw the town's preferential border area status is also to blame. Local Chamber of Industries president Brian Kurz describes the move as "premature and irresponsible", arguing that it has caused a higher level of unemployment in Maritzburg than in other Natal centres.

A deputation to Pretoria towards the end of last year, asking for restoration of border area status, was offered tea and sympathy. It was told that even if government did change its mind there was no money available to finance concessions.

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92. South African Institute of Farm Labour in the Orange Fr

93. See, in particular, P. Rich the Evolution of Apartheid J Witwatersrand, 1976, mimeo; Capitalism in South African

8. rushing to any stopping car, appealing for jobs. Rebuffed, they return and wait for the next passer by. Finally, most return home, unsure, they tell the FM, whether they will have the train fare to return next day.

Work seekers interviewed outside the Wraib Albert Street office this week said that they have little money left over for food. What they have goes to their children. A big fear now is robbery.

The unemployment situation appears to have had a serious effect on township life. Numerous instances have been reported of men walking into houses in groups and demanding money from residents if they are employed. The men stress that they are not "tsotsis" but "unemployed family men". They threaten to burn houses down if their money isn't given.

Crime is definitely on the increase and there is an unofficial curfew by 7 pm on Fridays. Cars are increasingly being stripped by criminals and sold. One man, arrested for theft, asked his friends to tell his family he was "only trying to earn a living".

The Johannesburg Black Sash office also reports some stark trends. The Sash has been receiving letters from women in the Bantustans asking for food, because husbands on the Reef are unable to send money home. Retrenched contract workers are seeking for help in being sent home despite the fact that they will lose their UIF benefits - because they fear arrest as "idle or undesirable elements".

There is also an upturn in requests to trace unclaimed moneys on behalf of dead relatives and money held by prison authorities on imprisonment.

Jobless is also affecting businesses in Soweto. A taxi driver tells the FM that business has been falling off from the beginning of this year: "People prefer to use their money to eat rather than waste it looking fruitlessly for jobs." One line of trade which has benefited, however, is bookmaking. Betting has risen sharply in recent months, a bookmaker tells the FM.

The situation is worse than critical already. With 800 Soweto pupils writing matric exams at the moment, how much worse will it be in a few months time?

FIXI MAIL 11/3/77
UNEMPLOYMENT - 1
Ripping the fabric

In a statement released this week, West Rand Bantu Affairs Administration Board (Wraib) chairman Manie Mulder says unemployment in Soweto is not yet an acute problem. He should try telling that to the unemployed.

Mulder says that "many work seekers can still afford to be fastidious in regard to the jobs offered to them" because they don't accept certain types of work namely "night watchmen, heavy manual labourers, municipal and railway workers, domestic and gardeners".

Mrs Mulder, from outside his own Wraib office? There, each morning, a stream of people at Antelope Park

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Plea to lift curbs on black jobless

THE SENATE — Blacks in urban areas were afraid to claim unemployment benefits for fear of being endorsed out, Sen Monty Crook (UP) said yesterday.

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

"Blacks are more adversely affected by unemployment," he said. "They should be allowed to receive their benefit payments from the Department of Labour rather than from the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards."

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

Mr Botha said that as far

as he knew, no black had been endorsed out when applying for unemployment benefits.

"The problem is that it is extremely difficult to get hold of blacks to instruct them on how to claim unemployment benefits," he said.

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

Mr Botha said care should be taken not to encourage South Africans to adopt the philosophy of the welfare State.

"South Africa is a vigorous young country where there is work for everybody who wants to work. Let us rather encourage everybody to work to the best of his ability." — SAPA.

Millions need dole plan, says Sash chief

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EDM
17/3/77

By CLIVE EMDON
Labour Correspondent

A STATE dole was needed for the millions of workers excluded from the Unemployment Insurance Act, the president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, said yesterday.

In an address on the Unemployment Insurance Act at the national conference of the Black Sash in Johannesburg, she said South Africa's social security system was totally inadequate and needed overhauling.

A non-contributory dole to cover all workers specifically excluded from the current unemployment insurance scheme was urgently needed, she said.

"It is iniquitous that the most poorly paid workers, Africans who earn less than R10,50 a week—like farm and domestic workers and some Black miners—should not have even a minimum assured maintenance when they are unemployed."

While it may be administratively impossible and too costly to include them in the scope of the present fund, a State dole was possible and imperative.

Referring to the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, Mrs Duncan said it appeared the fund was operated as a business where "the accumulation of assets has priority over the provis-

ion of social security to people in need.

"Over and over again through our advice offices we get the impression that officials and jobless people are adversaries and that the struggle to obtain benefits becomes a war of wits and attrition.

"They are made to feel guilty and that they are recipients of charity rather than beneficiaries of a scheme to which they have contributed and in which they are active participants."

Mrs Duncan said it was unjust and inflammatory that people were being denied their legitimate claims to benefits when they were in dire need.

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69 000 ^{ROM 18/3/7}
lose jobs
in three
months

By GERALD REILLY

SOUTH AFRICA'S snow-balling unemployment is dramatically reflected in the latest employment figures released yesterday for the six major work categories — mining, construction, manufacturing, electricity and the Railways and Post Office.

According to the Department of Statistics, between October and December last year the total employed in the six categories decreased by nearly 69 000 — 62 631 of them Africans.

Mine workers were the hardest hit, with 47 462 losing their jobs. About 9 500 manufacturing workers, 9 300 construction workers and 1 571 railmen were sacked or not replaced. Post Office employment figures dropped by 638 and electricity figures by 300.

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, said the actual number of workless was moving up towards 700 000, and the pace may be quickening. Only about 20 000 of these qualified for unemployment insurance benefits, he said.

Unemployment soars by 60pc in Durban

Mercury Reporter

N.M. 18/3/77.

UNEMPLOYMENT among Whites, Indians and Coloureds in the Durban area has increased by 60 percent in the last 12 months according to Department of Labour statistics.

Divisional Labour Inspector for Natal, Mr. R. P. Barnes said although there were no figures for Africans, applications to the unemployment insurance fund had increased considerably.

them from the administrative and clerical class.

Over 800 Coloureds and 1486 Whites are jobless.

The number of skilled White building and engineering workers who registered for unemployment benefits has doubled.

The secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in Durban, Mr. A. Britz said it was impossible to estimate how many people were out of work because many did not register.

He said, however, when one large firm advertised for skilled workers recently hundreds of applications were received.

He hoped Sasol 2 would absorb engineering workers when it opened in June.

There are 2800 Indians unemployed, the bulk of

The joblessness juggle

The government is preparing to release the Economic Development Programme (EDP) for 1975-1981. Will the planners come to grips with SA's rising unemployment problem?

Or will we be treated to yet another exercise in statistical juggling?

According to some, the EDP for 1974-1979 concealed the extent of African unemployment by inflating the numbers employed in agriculture. Even so, the planners were still left with an estimate of 366 000 Africans as unemployed in 1973. (Others have since estimated that the figure was double that at the time.)

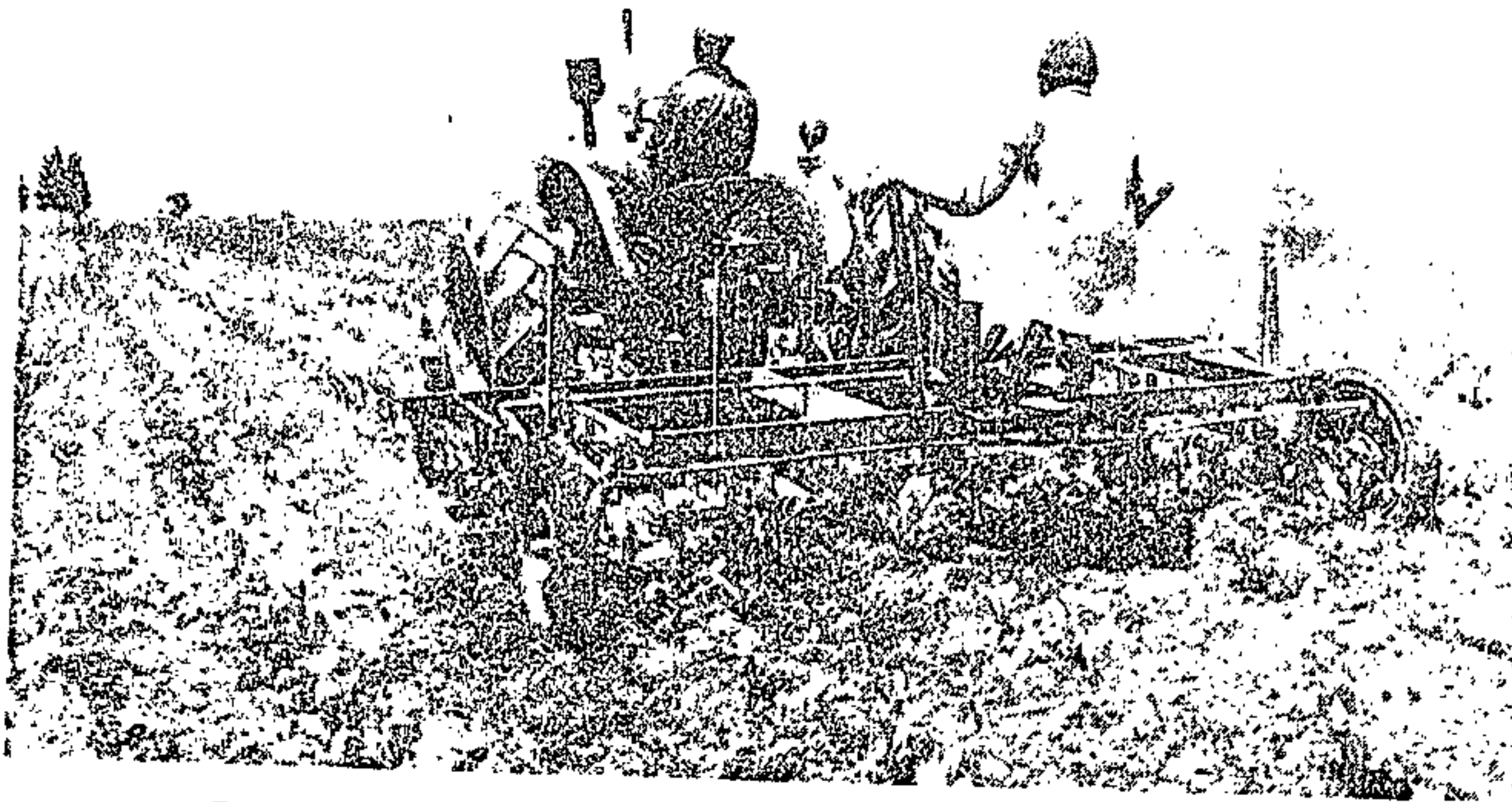
This time the juggling will require ra-

juggle the figures.

Following criticism of their last agricultural employment exercise, they're unlikely to pad these numbers even further. What they might do, as an alternative, is decide to raise the projected rate of increase in African agricultural labour demand from 1.4% to around 2%.

A sure bet is that the annual increase in the total economically active African population (the supply of African labour) will be "assumed down" from the last EDP's projection - 2.95% per annum. Patently it can't go as low as 2.5% (the figures for Whites) so a figure in the region of 2.7% is not unlikely.

Finally, we can expect the EDP's



Real workers in agriculture . . . but how many phantoms?

ther more ingenuity. The last EDP said that even a growth rate of as much as 6.1% a year in 1974-79 would not prevent African unemployment from reaching 450 000 by 1979. But economic growth hasn't come anywhere near that, nor will it in the next few years.

Assuming, firstly, that the 1973 figure of 366 000 is correct, and then scaling down the projected increases in employment to take account of the slower rate of economic growth, unemployment figures look much more than the EDP foresaw: by the end of 1976 it will be an alarming 600 000. Since the 1973 figure probably underestimated the extent of joblessness, however, the position is even worse.

Assuming growth rates of 1% for 1977, and 4% for 1978 and '79 the EDP's own assumptions would imply more than 1m unemployed by 1979.

For the new EDP, the planners should of course face the reality of large scale unemployment, and suggest appropriate remedies. They may, however, prefer to

figures to assume less mechanised production techniques. At the moment the planners assume that each 1% of growth increases labour demand by about 0.48%. The new EDP, on the basis of assuming more labour-intensive techniques, could push labour demand up to about 0.55%. This would be marvellous if the trend towards mechanisation could actually be reversed. But how?

The planners can juggle with their statistics to their hearts' content. But they certainly won't fool the unemployed.

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HEALTH

FIN MAIL 18/3/77
BUILDING COSTS (328)
Labour slips back

The annual report of the Durban Master Builders and Allied Trades Association released last week shows that, for the first time, material costs have outstripped labour costs in the building of a house. November 1976 figures put the components at: materials 54%; skilled and unskilled labour 22%; and equipment 2%.

A table of average annual increase in the wholesale prices of building materials shows steel reinforcement and metal products — including items such as geysers, stoves, baths, taps, nails, window and door frames — went up by an average 22% a year between 1969 and 1975.

Stock bricks were up 25% and face bricks 18%. Timber was up 15%, cement 14%, glass 11%, sand 10%, and paint a modest 6%.

Material cost of a house:

	%
Steel reinforcement and metal products.....	29,7
Timber.....	13,3
Stock bricks.....	10,8
Face bricks.....	7,9
Cement.....	7,8
Non-metallic mineral products.....	6,7
Non-metal roof coverings.....	4,2
Petro-chemical products.....	4,1
Electrical contracting materials.....	4,1
Sand.....	3,2
Glass.....	2,6
Crushed stone.....	1,9
Paints.....	1,9
Ceramic and encaustic wall and floor tiles and finishes.....	1,7
Petroleum products and coal.....	0,3

The report notes that "the number of craftsmen and non-craftsmen employed in the Association's area of jurisdiction at the end of 1976 was 25 146 (33 520), a

Financial Mail March 18 1977

Our farms lie on a plateau in a mountain range about 100 miles north-east of Cape Town and 18 miles to the town. We form part of a small fruit growing area surrounded by grain and sheep farmers in the valley below. When we came here 16 years ago the labourers were accustomed to working from sunrise to sunset including Saturdays and it used to take us most of the day getting round to them all for their customary six tots of wine per day; this amounted to two and a half bottles per day; weekends frequently were spent in drunken brawls as wine was brewed from freely available kaffircorn and yeast. Such

FRUIT FARM IN THE NORTHERN BOLAND
 MAINTAINING A STABLE LABOUR FORCE ON A

At the outset the labourers' cottages were a thing from a few to 15 in three small rooms. cottages for each married couple, the number family. Water has been laid on to each house. It is the ESCOM points are near at hand. babies are dropped with the grandmothers but all youngsters that this is not tolerated. in this field.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

We felt this situation intolerable and that that an awareness of money could be built up were unaware of the denominations of money, Also it was undignified for them to be under from the poor productivity. We told them a substantial reduction of 24%." the MBA director, Pieter Rautenbach, who tells the FM that by the end of January the reduction had widened to around 33%. Moreover, the position is deteriorating and "many more retrenchments of skilled and unskilled labour are expected during 1977."

Turning the tide

FIN MAIL
18/3/77

328

Rising Black unemployment is creating problems for Pretoria's political planners. Are they preparing a 'new deal' for urban Africans?

Many people scoffed at the late Blaas Coetsee when he promised to reverse the flow of Africans to the cities by 1978. But if government does not succeed, it certainly will not be for want of trying.

Firstly, there is the tightening up in the implementation of the Environment (formerly Physical) Planning Act, with stepped up prosecutions of employers who have taken on more African workers in metropolitan areas than they are allowed (*FM* December 17 1976).

Secondly, there appears now to be a concerted attempt by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development (BAD) to tighten up the pass laws. As the *FM* reported last week, a new Bantu Laws Amendment Bill will provide heavier penalties for pass offenders. Not only that: prosecutions under the pass laws also appear to have been stepped up.

Thirdly, the pass system is being

applied to Transkeians in the common area (*FM* last week), and some are finding they have suddenly become "temporary residents" in places where they were born or have lived all their lives.

Fourthly, there is the campaign against squatters in the Cape Peninsula, an attempt, it seems, to reduce the number of Africans in that area and send them to the Bantustans, irrespective, apparently, of how long they may have been living in the Peninsula. Coupled with the campaign against squatters is what seems an attempt to impose influx control on Coloureds by tightening up the conditions under which employers may sign them on.

In January, in a single week, 689 Africans were arrested in the western Cape for alleged pass offences. Now Black Sash president Sheena Duncan has produced figures to show that there has been

a sharp increase in pass prosecutions at the Fordsburg Bantu Commissioner's Court in Johannesburg.

Addressing the Sash's national conference in Johannesburg this week, Duncan quoted figures from Hansard to show that the average daily number of cases heard at the court last year was 129, as against 95 in 1975. There was a 50% increase in prosecutions at the court — from just over 20 000 in 1975 to just over 30 000 last year.

What is particularly interesting about these figures is the fact that of those prosecuted in 1975, 98% were convicted, whereas of those prosecuted in 1976, only 39% were convicted. The fact that there were fewer convictions last year is obviously to be welcomed. But the question which arises is: why were nearly 20 000 people, found later to be innocent, arrested in the first place, with disruption to their own lives and to their employers?

Duncan suggests an answer: the pass laws "can be used for the political control of the whole Black population and give the police force the ability to arrest people for pass law offences when there is no other charge which can possibly be brought against them".

A few years ago the then Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Punt Janson, promised that he would "humanise" the pass laws. At the time, the *FM* expressed scepticism as to whether this could be done, even with the best will in the world. Police statistics, however, have in the last two or three years shown an encouraging decline in the number of Africans prosecuted for the various offences under the pass and influx control laws.

If the pattern which has now emerged at the Fordsburg court is anything to go by, it looks as if the earlier trend is likely to be reversed.

When BophuthaTswana follows the Transkei into independence later this year, it is a safe bet that Tswana-speaking Africans in the common area will, like the Xhosas in those areas, also be stripped of their South African citizenship and made citizens only of their nominal "homeland".

Like the Transkeians, they too are likely to find that as far as residence in "White" South Africa is concerned, independence has resulted in their pass or



Sash's Duncan . . . fears of a new crackdown

reference books being exchanged for passports. But, as the *FM* pointed out last week, they will still be subject to pass and influx control laws, with their qualifications to be in "prescribed" areas now being endorsed in their passports instead of in their reference books.

As Pretoria pursues its grand design of balkanising the country, with other Bantustans also becoming independent, all Africans who live and work in what

will then be a nominally "all-white" Republic — except of course for Coloureds and Indians — will also be foreigners. And, if the fate of the Transkeians is anything to go by, many of those others will also find that they have lost even the minimal security of Section 10 qualifications under the Urban Areas Act and been given instead permits of "temporary residence" to be in the land of their birth.

This boils down to even greater insecurity for them, more work for the courts, more work for the police, and more inconvenience for employers. It is likely to set at nought the attempts which some employers are making to stabilise their work-forces and invest in industrial training for Africans.

More red tape, more arrests, more prosecutions, and tougher penalties for those convicted: is this the start of government's "new deal" for urban Africans? An even greater determination than hitherto to reduce the numbers of Africans in the metropolitan areas to the minimum required to labour in the white man's homes, offices, shops, factories, and mines?

Is this the "answer" to rising black unemployment? — Simply export the unemployed to some or other Bantustan, and then stop the press from telling anyone about it?

It's a worrying thought.

20/ Sources: (a) Department of Statistics: Quarterly Bulletin

December 1975.

(b) Department of Statistics. Statistical News Release, 2 December 1975.

(The census report on single ages had not yet been released when this was being written. The data could be further investigated by using single ages between 7 and 15 for more accurate results).

328

25 PERCENT OF BLACK WORKERS IN TROUBLE?

By CHRISTOPHER MORRIS and ALAN PEAT

THE BLACK jobs position may be worse than generally feared. Not only is there high unemployment in South Africa, but the number of people under-employed — and receiving a less than adequate income — could be as high as 25 percent of the total work force.

This was the message spelt out at the University of Natal workshop on unemployment this week in Pietermaritzburg.

Professor Jan Sadie, of the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research, said indications are that as many as 25 percent of the work force could be under-employed. In this category he includes those unemployed, those whose labour

is being inefficiently used and those not working a "full week".

Sadie said that while the under-employment situation improved in the Sixties, "the tide of population growth during the Seventies has so far been too strong for it to cope with."

Manpower growth has risen from 2.2 percent in the 1951-1960 period to 3.1 percent between 1970 and 1975.

"Against this background, it can be said that the economy has to run at an accelerating speed just to remain in the same spot."

Employment has been inhibited by rising wages, and has led to a higher rate of under-employment. Professor J. L. van der Merwe said that with unemployment rates among

urban blacks soaring at unprecedented rates, now was the time to alleviate it. His estimates were that the black unemployment rate had rocketed from 1 000 a month in the first quarter of 1976 to 14 000 a month in the last quarter.

To tackle the problem, he suggests some possible remedies.

- Curtailment of influx of immigrant workers.

- Organised lay-off and engagement priorities to alleviate hardships.

- An increase in worksharing. Contrasting South Africa with Europe, Professor van der Merwe pointed out that short-time working in Germany

rose in one year of the recession from 225 000 to a million, while in the Netherlands short-time working rose at 10 times the rate of unemployment.

- Combined short-time work with extra house building.

- Wage subsidies to encourage the offtake of marginal employees, thus saving on unemployment insurance payments.

- Programmes of youth training to satisfy the aspirations of younger job-seekers. Such youth programmes are looked on in America as a form of anti-riot insurance.

Commenting on the curtailment of migrants, he stresses that this should not be accepted as meaning

that the dismissal of migrants is industry's prime priority.

"Rather it should be taken in conjunction with the lay-off priorities."

"Workers whose tenure has been longer, or whose quality of work is higher, should be retained in preference to others despite their migrant status."

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- Laying off contract workers from the traditional agricultural sector in the homelands.

- Laying off of married females whose husbands are in paid employment.

29/1/77
J.C.

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SUN. TRIB.
20/3/77

Band of hope for jobless

By DICK USHER

WORKERS who lost their jobs in the recession-hit shoe and leather industries are planning to form their own co-operative business.

According to Mr D. R. Singh, chairman of the local branch of the National Union of Leather Workers, 475 workers lost their jobs when the Shoe Corporation closed earlier this year.

There have been other redundancies, and although jobs have been found for some of these people, there are at least 500 unemployed in the Durban area alone.

Many are older workers with 20 to 25 years experience in the industry who are finding it difficult to find work.

With hopes for the economic climate definitely gloomy, the workers decided to attempt a shoe-it-yourself venture with them providing the capital and skills to set up their

own factory. Shares in the project will be available at R1 each, giving even the poorest workers a chance of becoming shareholders in the factory. Employed leather workers will be encouraged to support the venture also by becoming sleeping partners.

A committee of 10 has been formed to draw up details for the co-operative, operating from the Durban branch offices of the National Union of Leatherworkers.

Mr V. Rengen, a former employee of Shoe Corporation, is handling affairs during the formative period.

The workers hope that through friends on the Industrial Council connected with the leather industry they will be able to get inexpensive machinery to get the scheme underway.

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and yours in me.

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57.3	55.6	71.4	70.7	55.6	82.9	80.2	77.7	18.8	% growth in the
It is not necessary here to describe in detail the various kinds of growth activities which I have in mind. Suffice it to mention that a large variety									
of experiential	workshops	have been	and	can be	designed	to meet	the	different	needs of various individuals and groups. For example:-

Individual Human Potential, Awareness of Personal Responsibility, Alternative
The percentage of farmers who give land to their workers and

3000 jobs in jeopardy?

When containerisation gets going later this year...

By Finance Reporter ALAN PEAT

THERE are fears that more than 3 000 Durban dock workers could eventually become redundant when containerisation reaches its full potential during 1978.

The main areas of employment in the docks are the four regularly active stevedoring companies, the Railways, the harbour carriers and the warehousing industry, with employees in the four sectors totalling over 10 000 active workers.

According to a South African National Stevedoring Council survey, the expected national fall-off in the stevedoring labour force due to containerisation is likely to reach over 30 percent. There are about 3 000 private stevedore workers in Durban.

Says national chairman Ken Ross: "We expect to be able to absorb some of the work force in other sectors of our business (for example the private container depots), and we will make every effort to absorb as much as possible."

One stevedoring executive felt that the problem might be more extensive.

"We have to accept that it is logical to assume that the redundancy depends on the amount of cargo which is eventually containerised. The current Railways estimate is that eventually 70 percent of it will be, although I think that might be a bit high.

"If it is true that this containerised cargo will need a low labour content then I should imagine not

much less than 70 percent of the labour force should become redundant."

While stevedores are hedging their bets on the impact of containerisation until they see the results actually transpire, the Durban Harbour Carriers are not so reticent.

Tom Mezher, the Carriers' Association chairman, said: "With the start of containerisation on July 1, I expect some 20 percent of our members' workforces to become redundant, rising to 40 percent by mid-1978.

"That's 800 men in our association alone, of whom 200 Indian drivers will be totally redundant as the Railways does not employ Indian drivers."

The Railways, the biggest employer with more

than 5 000 employees in dockside jobs, does not expect major redundancies as such.

According to port director Ben Lombard, many of his staff will be redeployed in the growing export activities of the docks, particularly in the rapidly increasing labour-intensive bulk traffic.

"However," he said, "I expect that with containerisation I won't need to fill all the posts that become vacant. I can't put a figure on the total labour I'll save."

With natural wastage of dockside employment estimated at about 20 percent, this could mean that in the first year of containerisation about 1 000 vacant jobs will not be refilled.

The warehouse sector is one of the few which reports that it will be only marginally affected. "In fact, we may be able to increase our staff," said one warehouseman.

"I foresee that the unloading of clients' containers may be a growing part of our business and this, along with the increase in export cargoes, may allow us to take on extra men."

One person who disagrees with those who fear massive unemployment points out that the effect of containerisation was dependent on its acceptability to the end users, and he felt that resistance to containerisation might see a large shortfall in the expected 130 000 annual usage of deep sea containers.

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SUNDAY TRIBUNE

MARCH 20, 1977

AND PROPERTY

When containerisation gets going later this year...

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25 PERCENT OF BLACK WORKERS IN TROUBLE?

328

22/3/77

By CHRISTOPHER MORRIS and ALAN PEAT

THE BLACK jobs position may be worse than generally feared. Not only is there high unemployment in South Africa, but the number of people under-employed — and receiving a less than adequate income — could be as high as 25 percent of the total work force.

This was the message spelt out at the University of Natal workshop on unemployment this week in Pietermaritzburg.

Professor Jan Sadie, of the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research, said indications are that as many as 25 percent of the work force could be under-employed. In this category he includes those unemployed, those whose labour

is being inefficiently used and those not working a "full week".

Sadie said that while the under-employment situation improved in the Sixties, "the tide of population growth during the Seventies has so far been too strong for it to cope with."

Manpower growth has risen from 2.2 percent in the 1951-1960 period to 3.1 percent between 1970 and 1975.

"Against this background, it can be said that the economy has to run at an accelerating speed just to remain in the same spot."

Employment has been inhibited by rising wages, and has led to a higher rate of under-employment.

Professor J. L. van der Merwe said that with unemployment rates among

urban blacks soaring at unprecedented rates, now was the time to alleviate it. His estimates were that the black unemployment rate had rocketed from 1 000 a month in the first quarter of 1976 to 14 000 a month in the last quarter.

To tackle the problem, he suggests some possible remedies.

- Curtailment of influx of immigrant workers.
- Organised lay-off and engagement priorities to alleviate hardships.

- An increase in worksharing.

Contrasting South Africa with Europe, Professor van der Merwe pointed out that short-time working in Germany

rose in one year of the recession from 225 000 to a million, while in the Netherlands short-time working rose at 10 times the rate of unemployment.

- Combined short-time work with extra house building.

- Wage subsidies to encourage the offtake of marginal employees, thus saving on unemployment insurance payments.

- Programmes of youth training to satisfy the aspirations of younger job-seekers. Such youth programmes are looked on in America as a form of anti-riot insurance.

Commenting on the curtailment of migrants, he stresses that this should not be accepted as meaning

that the dismissal of migrants is industry's prime priority.

"Rather, it should be taken in conjunction with the lay-off priorities."

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- Laying off contract workers from neighbouring territories.
- Laying off contract workers from the traditional agricultural sector in the homelands.

- Laying off of married females whose husbands are in paid employment.

More than 1,3 million workless at end of 1976

By CLIVE EMDON
Labour Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Top experts on unemployment have estimated there were between 1 300 000 and 1 500 000 jobless in December last year.

Giving figures at a workshop on unemployment and labour reallocation addressed by 10 economists at the University of Natal in Maritzburg, Professor P. J. van der Merwe of the University of Pretoria estimated unemployment in December of 1 300 000 including 1 060 000 Africans (not 1 600 000 as was incorrectly reported in the "Mail" on Saturday) 130 000 Col-

oureds and 112 300 Whites.

Dr Lieb Loots, a Researcher from Cambridge University employed by the office of the economic adviser to the Prime Minister, estimated African unemployment at 1 100 000 (15,8 per cent) in White areas in 1975.

Another well-known economist, Prof J. L. Sadie of the University of Stellenbosch, using different methods, estimated African unemployment at anywhere between 170 000 and 338 000 (between 4 and 8 per cent). But also estimated that more than 1 000 000 male workers (25 per cent) were underemployed.

What emerged at the seminar was a series of different approaches to finding unemployment figures.

Main areas of difference related to base estimates of how large the economically-active African rural population is and how many Africans are in subsistence farming.

Prof Van der Merwe's estimates were 222 000 unemployed Africans in urban areas, 401 000 in White farming areas and 437 000 in the homelands.

In the last quarter of last year unemployment in urban areas was increasing at the rate of 14 000 a month.

He said recently this figure had jumped this year to 15 000 a month.

Prof Van der Merwe estimated that 130 000 Coloureds were unemployed last September while the official figure of registered unemployed was 6 800.

He also estimated unemployment of Whites at 112 300 in September.

Mr Loots estimated that in 1970 there was a labour surplus of African workers in the White areas of 534 000.

By 1975 this had risen to 1 100 000.

He said labour surplus was a high estimate of real unemployment.

RDM 21/3/77

'Blacks should get more land'

Labour Correspondent

MARITZBURG. — Allocating more agricultural land to Blacks would be a most important step to reduce unemployment, Professor Trevor Bell of the University of Natal said in Maritzburg at the weekend.

He said a substantial reduction in unemployment depended mainly on increased allocation of resources to Black agriculture in the form of credit facilities, agriculture extension services, transport facilities and most importantly, extra land.

Addressing a national workshop on unemployment and labour reallocation, he said the possibilities of increasing employment in African agriculture had been neglected. This was partly due to the belief that there would be no growth in employment in the reserves.

Far-reaching improvements in the Government's handling of African labour were needed, Professor P. J. van der Merwe of the University of Pretoria told the workshop.

He said improving the employment services for workers would allow for a more efficient allocation of labour resources.

He proposed:

- Modernisation of the employment service for all workers.
- That a separate agency be established to run all employment services.
- The Unemployment Insurance Fund administration be separated from employment services.
- Influx control administration be separated from the employment service.
- An outreach programme to bring "discouraged and unwilling workseekers" on to labour market.

Late classification

SPILKIN

Samuel, passed away Sunday 20th. Deeply mourned by his wife Charlotte, children Michael, Monica and Freddy, and grandchildren. Funeral today 1 pm West Park Cemetery. Prayers 6:15 pm 405 Santa Margherita, Killarney.

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101

Jobless jump ^{23/3/77}

CAPE TOWN — Unemployment in South Africa has bounded ahead in the last two months by more than it did for all of last year and, a leading trade unionist, Sen Anna Scheepers, says the deepening economic crisis is now worse than during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Figures released yesterday by the Department of Labour show that the number of registered white, Coloured and Asian

jobless jumped by 17 per cent last month to 25 516. Unemployment in the first two months of this year has risen by 7 980, compared with a maximum increase of 7 480 in 1976.

The number of workseekers has rocketed by more than 110 per cent in the past 12 months.

The PRP spokesman on labour, Dr Alex Boraine, said the figures were only the tip of an iceberg because they excluded blacks. He said unemployment was the most serious problem facing South Africa today. — DDC.

ARM 25/8/77

Pretoria Chamber's warning on jobless

By GERALD REILLY
THE PRESIDENT of the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce, Mr D. W. Rolt, warned last night that a further escalation in unemployment, particularly Black unemployment, would create overall instability.

Mr Rolt told the AGM of the chamber "the most worrying" factors confronting the private sector were:

- The strong need for revived growth in the economy;
- The high inflation rate;
- Political developments, not only in South but in Southern Africa.

Referring to the coming Budget, Mr Rolt said a further increase in taxation must be avoided. The tax burden was already too great on too few people.

Attention should be given to increased employment in urban housing programmes, and to measures aimed at eliminating unrest and dissatisfaction

among Blacks, particularly where this was caused by economic restrictions.

Mr Rolt stressed the inflow of foreign capital had slowed markedly at a time when there was little prospect of the country being able to generate enough money.

Emphasising the heavy dependence of SA on foreign capital he said the business community had experienced a traumatic year in 1976, and there were still tough economic problems to be faced.

There was a great deal the Government could do in adjusting policies which would accommodate rising economic, social and political expectations of Blacks.

The immediate future would be difficult and rough for many businessmen. Things were likely to get worse faster, and better slower.

Referring to Pretoria's Black transport problem, Mr Rolt said this was a friction point which could become explosive.

The lengthy travelling time between home and work was the main cause of worker dissatisfaction.

"There is a real danger of boycott of Black transport, with all its implications," he warned.

Mr Rolt, called on both the business world and the Government to act urgently in an effort to improve the investment climate in South Africa to attract overseas capital, reports Sapa.

He said South Africa did not want its affairs or its management of them to be influenced or dictated by outsiders.

"This does not mean that we should be insensitive to the changing world realities as we find them today.

"For instance, when we take account of certain developments overseas, the views and policies of certain countries, we do so to the extent that it is in our own interests, and for no other reason.

"It is essential to keep South Africa attractive to the foreign investor and to offer a long term prospect of stability."

South Africa, he said, was suffering from the failure of performance and not the failure of potential.

"We must be looking for new keys to unlock this potential. We should be pursuing policies which are right for South Africa and not merely to placate overseas opinion."

On calls for "change" being

voiced, Mr Rolt said he preferred the term adjustment.

"South Africa's domestic and foreign policies are not static, and there is a great deal of evidence that the Government is responsive to changing conditions, and often makes in practice a pragmatic rather than a strictly ideological response to pressures from within and without."

Mr Rolt also called for greater three-way communications among manufacturers, distributors and consumers.

Retailers were often unjustly accused of profiteering and being the villains of society.

(328)

① 201
② 328

Curb on migrant black labour

By GORDON KLING
Industrial Reporter

AN ALARMING rise in black unemployment in the Cape has prompted the authorities to impose curbs on the employment of migrant workers.

Figures given to the Cape Times yesterday by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board in the Cape show that about nine percent of blacks permanently residing in the area are jobless and unemployment among blacks has been rising by more than one percent a week.

BAAB's chief director in Cape Town, Mr A McLachlan, said yesterday that curbs on migrant workers were necessary "because I can't let the unemployment rate of the permanent residents continue to rise".

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W A Cruywagen, confirmed that he had told his department recently to "watch the position carefully" with a view to finding employment for local workers before importing contract labourers.

There was also the question of housing: "We should not create a greater problem than already exists."

BAAB figures show that 29 355 black workers qualify for permanent residence in the Cape, and 2 515 of them are unemployed. There are 33 155 migrant workers in the area.

In the four working days from Friday to Wednesday, the number of resident black jobless has risen by 271. The chairman of the board, Brigadier J H van der Westhuizen, said yesterday that no blanket instruction had been issued to clamp down on migrant labour altogether.

"We obviously want to protect our own people first," he said.

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skilled labour is freely available and grade one operators who have always been scarce have actually been laid off because of a shortage of work.

In his view the printers of publications dependent on advertising — newspapers for instance — and promotional material are being hardest hit.

This view is supported by John Robinson, chairman of Robinson and Company (Pty), proprietors of *The Natal Mercury* which announced last weekend that 50 staff members were being retrenched. Robinson noted that "during the first two months of the year advertising revenue was down 17%", and the outlook is poor. "Unhappily there is no

ing the downturn in smaller orders. Strangely enough it seems to be the largest customer companies which are being hardest hit."

1977
25/3/77

PRINTING

Bedevilled times

FIN MAIL

25/3/77

Life is hardly a wayzgoose (printer's holiday) for the printing industry.

Comments "Lief" van Tonder, general secretary of the SA Typographical Union: "Things are worse than for the past 25 years. We were extremely fortunate during 1976, but 1977 started off rather badly. The position changes from day to day but a few weeks ago we had more than 50 journeymen out of work, which is very unusual."

Van Tonder says unemployment in Johannesburg is slightly above average, but the Cape has been very badly hit. "I can only think that they were over-machined in the past and are now paying for it."

Dirkie Uys, secretary of the Cape Chamber of Printing, feels that printing's troubles are only part of the general Cape recession. "We are being hammered here by Railway rates. We are isolated from the main market and the Cape market is not big enough for Cape industry. Compared to some industries, unemployment in the printing industry is negligible and some of the unemployed are unemployable."

Ivan Knock, vice president of the Federation of Master Printers, confirms that "for the first time since the war"



The printing industry . . . a hand to mouth existence

sign of an improvement in advertising during March, which is usually a time when advertising is buoyant."

The *Mercury* has quietly shelved its free monthly *Preview*, which was marginally profitable and depended completely on advertising. It is also investigating the possibilities of a joint printing operation with the *Daily News* and *Sunday Tribune*.

On the other hand, Bill Vorster, general manager of *The Natal Witness* in Pietermaritzburg notices "little change" in the company's general printing business and says cautiously that the newspaper "has not experienced a serious drop in advertising as yet".

Les Woods, president of the Natal Chamber of Printing, estimates that on the packaging side, "which is an exact reflection of secondary industry", there is a 15%-20% loss of volume compared with a year ago. "Up until the end of last year packaging held its own with printing because it was required for goods ordered in advance but now it is reflect-

More clarity

25/3/77

Estimates of the extent of joblessness in SA are coming in so fast and furious that they leave most bemused. A workshop last week organised by the development studies research group in the economics department at the Pietermaritzburg campus of Natal University did succeed, however, in narrowing the range of realistic estimates.

Professor P J van der Merwe of Pretoria University has refined some of his earlier calculations. He now reckons that total unemployment reached 1.3m in 1976, more than 1m being Africans.

His figure for unemployed Africans in urban areas as at December last year was 222 000; in "White" rural areas 401 000; and in Bantustans 623 000.

Van der Merwe's figures fall well

within the range of estimates put forward by Lieb Loots, a researcher in the Office of the Prime Minister's Economic Adviser. Loots points out that with no reliable empirical data available, researchers must resort to statistical extrapolation.

Depending on the assumptions made, and thus the figures used, Loots says, unemployment estimates for 1976 can vary from a "low" figure of 1m (10.2% of the labour force) to a "high" of 1.85m (a rate of no less than 18.6%).

Loots also makes clear why one cannot accept the 1970 population census figures for unemployment. Instructions to census enumerators included the following rather startling methodological obfuscations:

- A male who described himself as unemployed, and living in a rural area, had to be classified as employed in agriculture;
- A man who indicated the occupation and industry of his last job, but was unemployed, had to be classified as employed in that industry;
- All the females (from 16 years old) in rural areas and unemployed, had to be classified as farm workers, unless the wife of the household head; and
- A woman who gave her occupation as domestic servant and who was unemployed, had to be classified as employed as a domestic servant.

Even more distressing than the extent of current unemployment is the realisation that the problem won't go away with the next economic upswing.

RS BUT NOT INCLUDED IN DISTINCT
5, 1972 (estimated)



More than a million like them

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Even more distressing than the extent of current unemployment is the realisation that the problem won't go away with the next economic upswing.

Unemployment in 1974, the height of the last economic upturn, provided a crude measure of the extent of structural unemployment. Van der Merwe put the 1974 joblessness figure at 850 000 of the labour force. Loots reckons somewhere between 635 000 and 1,100 000.

Since the economy was operating near full capacity at the time, none of the unemployment can be dismissed as cyclical or the result of economic recession.

To a very large extent joblessness is a structural phenomenon — ie unrelated to fluctuation in the business cycle — and can be eliminated only by radical structural changes in the economy.

excluded because

data was not

owned farms walk or

: homeland, nearby.

children are permitted

African school in

is. In 1975 no

1' schools. ^{21/}

My final cautionary note is that there are legitimate objections to the choice of the 5-14 age group as the potential farm school population.

Children in the rural areas often start school at a later age than they do in urban areas and it is 'conventional wisdom' that black children enrol

^{21/} Calculated from internal statistics maintained by the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

Act on jobless, Council told

Mercury Reporter
THE CHAIRMAN of
Protea Holdings, Mr.
Fred Beard, said yester-
day the Durban City
Council should do some-

thing about the city's
escalating unemploy-
ment.

Earlier this week, the
Council rejected by 25
votes to three an

attempt by Councillor
Cornelius Koekemder to
have the situation
debated.

Mr. Beard said the
Council might have to
establish soup kitchens
soon in African areas to
cope with the problems
of hungry people.

The number of unem-
ployed Africans seemed
to be a great secret and
he could not understand
why. It was obvious the
figure was growing
because of daily re-
trenchments.

Mr. Beard, who has
more than 200 companies
under his control, said
his workers had told him
of numerous unemployed
in the townships in the
Durban area.

Danger

He said Soweto riots
would look like a Sunday
school picnic compared
to what could happen if
the situation continued.

He called on the Coun-
cil to organise commerce
and industry to donate
funds for soup kitchens
to be set up in urban
African areas as far as
Pietermaritzburg. He
said it was time
everyone stopped passing
the buck.

A spokesman for the
Department of Labour
said applications to the
Unemployment Insur-
ance Fund had increased
considerably in the last
year.

Mr. S. Bourquin, chief
director of the Port
Natal Bantu Administra-
tion Board, said he had
not received any reports
from the Labour Bureau
about mass Black unem-
ployment.

ert, 180cm tall, age 16, in Standard Nine. Pretty

recognise you? Like this:

e a general description of yourself by which your

(No's 1 and 2). What do you know about yourself?

Johari Window look like? Look at the left side

e and by thinking hard about yourself.

analysis of the loose bits of information you

yourself by asking others and you can gain insight

ht hand side, but you can find out more about

Johari Window. You don't know what is on the

you know about yourself is on the left side of

No. 4	The things you do not know about yourself which are unknown to others	What you know about yourself which is unknown to others
	The things you do not know about yourself which are known to others	The things you know about yourself which are known to others

THE JOHARI WINDOW

Window". Here it is:

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R.D.M. 28/3/77

Black jobless survey planned

Political Correspondent
THE ASSEMBLY. — A survey on African unemployment is to be conducted by the Department of Statistics in September, after years of pressure from opposition politicians.

Dr Schalk van der Merwe, the Minister of Statistics, revealed the survey plan in Parliament yesterday in reply to a question by the Progressive Re-

form Party's Mr Gordon Waddell.

Dr Van der Merwe said the Department of Bantu Administration and Development compiled monthly statistics on the number of African work seekers registered at labour bureaux.

"The Department of Statistics is to conduct a sample survey during September to determine the

nature and extent of unemployment among the Bantu," he said.

Mr Waddell said the move was better than nothing.

"The present massive unemployment among Whites, Coloureds and Africans, with all it implies for us, is a matter of grave concern and urgency," said Mr Waddell.

"The fact that the Go-

vernment, unlike in other countries, has refused over the years to establish and publish figures for unemployment among Africans, simply lays bare its refusal to face the realities of its policies.

"The Government's attitude appears to be that as long as it avoids knowledge of the extent of the problem, it can avoid having to deal with it."

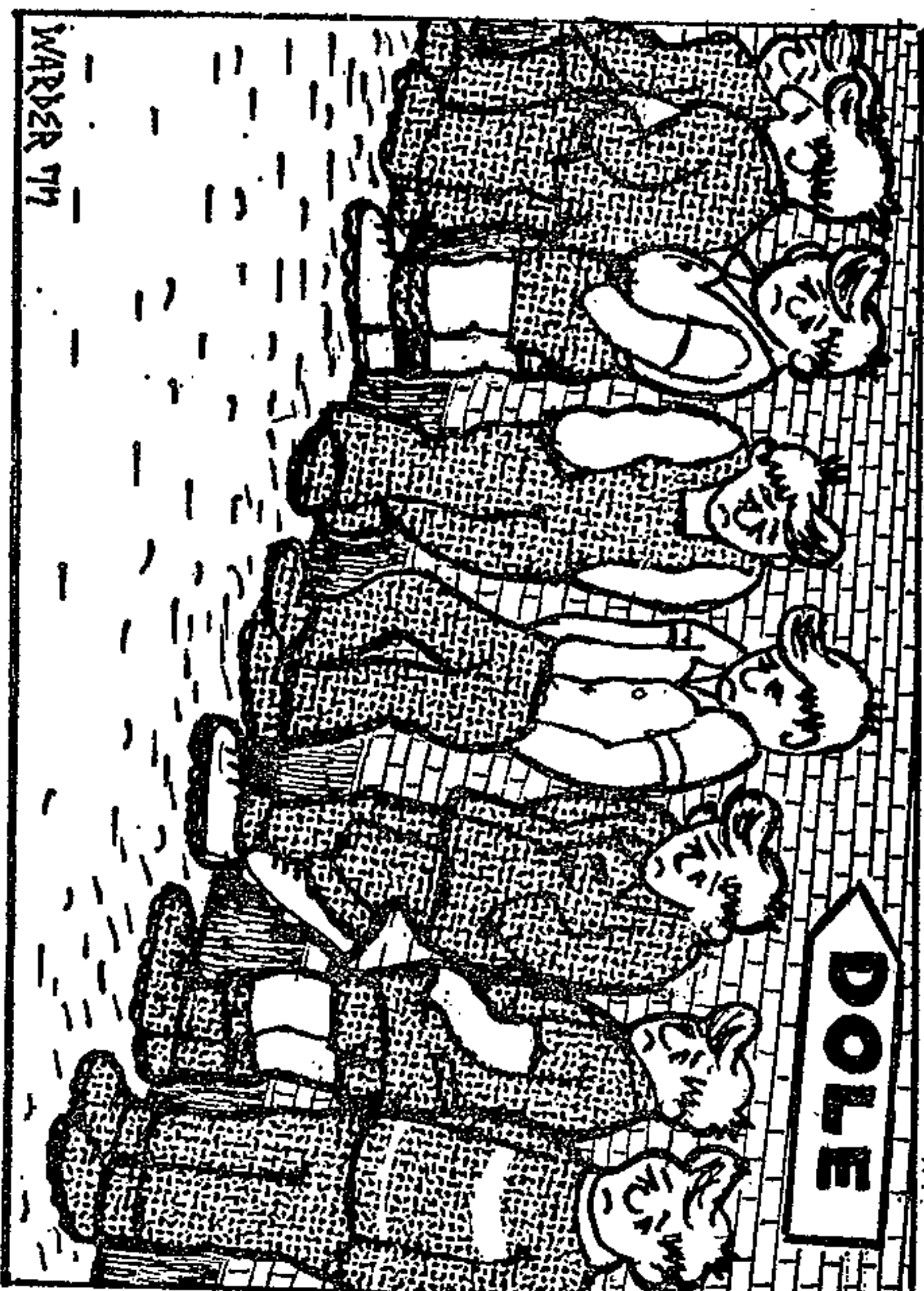
When it

comes

to

seeking

to find a job



No work . . . "things are tight all round."

What's it like to have to turn to the Department of Labour for help? To find out, The Star retrenched reporter TERRY BARON for the day and this is what he found. . . .

Pretoria "Book of Life so I was busking a lot, as the music people would say."
Previous experience
All kinds of jobs. I've hummed around a bit in my time, swung a pick, caught the odd fish for a living.
Clerical work?
How would clerical work suit you?
I could do it, I suppose. I've done it before. Wouldn't take me long to pick it up again.
Job qualifications?
None, really. Just experience. I learn fast.
So finally we narrow it down to three jobs. Manager of a security business at a firm, cocktail barman in Braamfontein or supervising gangs of black workers . . . watching men cover manholes, is how it was described.

The first problem facing a job-seeker is classification, and it can be difficult — both for you and for the man interviewing you — if you're trying to play out a role.

My papers are all in

relative and my mind is still on the subject of Matthew Swart (see second story).

For a man who has failed Std 8 his only debts are, a vacuum cleaner and a television set. He stays away from drink. Why, I ask, can't he get a job. "You tell him to come and see me," says the Department of

Labour official. "I'll see what I can do to help him."

So back I go to Matthew Swart's small, but trim and tidy flat where I tell him that perhaps something positive will happen after all.

When you're trapped in a web of bureaucracy anything can happen and I find

it might mean him having to move to another town but Matthew Swart has been desperate for five weeks now and he'd probably work on Tierra del Fuego if it meant getting a job.

So his last words as I leave are: "Thanks, hey. You never know . . . maybe I'll be able to find you some time."

Textile crisis puts thousands out of work

By CLIVE EMDON
Labour Correspondent

TEN THOUSAND textile workers have been dismissed or put on short time — and the situation is worsening rapidly.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of African Explosives and Chemicals Industries in his annual review of the company. On January 1 AECI took total ownership of SA Nylon Spinners.

He said large sections of the industry were now working at 50 per cent of capacity — or less.

The textile industry suffered from an excessive level of imports, much of which was dumped at low prices. This caused wide fluctuations in demand in the local industry, he said.

With the balance of payments deficit and rising unemployment he said it was difficult to understand the authorities' delay in taking action to limit imports and effect realistic tariff levels to balance local production and imports.

Mr Oppenheimer said AECI profits before taxation in 1976 were R59 100 000 — an increase of R6 200 000 over 1975. This was an 11,7 per cent gain.

Dealing with the employment practices and manpower needs of the AECI group, the group's directors said:

- Total reliance on Whites for future manpower needs was not practical and greater efforts were being made to train Blacks.

- AECI was moving towards paying the "rate-for-the-job". It paid "well in excess" of the poverty datum line.

- The company aims to provide similar employment practices for all race groups within the framework of current legislation. But the development of new employment opportunities for Blacks had been slowed by the economic recession.

- To reduce the need for journeymen to do semi-skilled work, the company had negotiated a Black aides scheme with the trade unions.

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Overall jobless relief unclear

Labour Reporter

The Budget holds out prospects for considerable relief to the unemployed where this is most needed, though its overall impact on unemployment is still unclear.

Much will depend on the extent to which additional import levies promote local production.

"At this stage it is virtually impossible to determine the Budget's effect on economic growth and, hence, unemployment," said Dr G Jan Hupkes, an economist.

Professor P J van der Merwe, Pretoria labour economist, was "not optimistic" but welcome "commendable efforts which

will give relief to those worst affected by unemployment."

More unemployment?

EAST LONDON — If anything, Mr Horwood's budget yesterday was deflationary and will lead to yet more unemployment except, possibly, in the building trade.

This sector of the business community will benefit by the additional allocation of some R43 million to the Department of Community Development for the building of housing.

He is obviously determined — and rightly so — to push South Africans as hard as possible into buying South African. Thus his 15 per cent import duty across the board.

Companies will still be hit by the increase in company duty (as opposed to company tax), and the

hoped for relief for motor manufacturers in the form of easier hire purchase terms was not forthcoming.

With imports costing more through the new duty, this sector of industry is likely to be even further ground into a state of near bankruptcy, with the resultant increase in unemployment.

With his snap introduction a few weeks ago of increases in customs and excise tax and sales tax, there was little left for him to use to punish the individual. Nevertheless, most will be thankful for small mercies when they had expected to pay a higher savings levy at least, and more for their petrol.

Although not an admirer of Mr Horwood, I must give him full credit for trimming his Cabinet colleague's requirements by R200 million. What a pity it was not ten times that amount, then the country could be in a much happier position.

His proposal that sales tax will be replaced by a universal sales tax, or turnover tax, applied at point of final sale, is something long overdue.

Another good point is that co-operatives will also now have to pay income tax. This has long been an anomaly in the fiscal system that needed adjusting and was the major cause of considerable "un-

fair" trading.

As usual it is the poor, the aged, the young and the disabled who get too little too late. In view of the high increases almost daily in the cost of living, the pittance to pensioners, homes and foster parents is far too small, and by the time it is paid for the first time, in October, it will have been further eroded.

But all in all, it is not a harsh budget. It is not a good one as far as the current drastic unemployment situation is concerned, but be thankful for small mercies — it could have been much harsher.

— BUSINESS EDITOR

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Oppenheimer's *Cape Times 2/4/77* appeal rejected — and feud rages

By GORDON KLING

RISING unemployment and falling profits have scuttled attempts to end a bitter feud between South Africa's clothing manufacturers and textile producers, and thousands of jobs depend on the outcome.

The first shot in the new battle, which appears to signal the failure of the specially-created Textile and Clothing Advisory Committee to resolve the dispute, was fired yesterday by the National Clothing Federation of South Africa.

The Federation president, Mr Denis Solomon, said yesterday that a recent appeal by one of the country's most prominent businessmen, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, in his capacity as chairman of AECl, for greater protection for the local textile industry from imports, was based on erroneous assumptions and was unjustified.

But a spokesman for South African Nylon Spinners (SANS), owned by AECl, says the Cape Town based yarn operation has been forced to lay off about 3 000 workers in the past nine months, and was operating far below capacity.

The clothing manufacturers said they required imported fabrics to offer variety and maintain sales at reasonable prices, but the SANS spokesman said that if the manufacturers would accept less imports, thousands more workers could be employed by his group and by weaving and knitting factories.

The company's newly-completed, multi-million rand polyester polymer plant in Bellville was only running at 30 percent of capacity. The polyester yarn operation was only 50 percent occupied, and nylon yarn 65 percent.

Mr Solomon maintained that unemployment was due to the general downturn in the economy which was also affecting the clothing makers.

Dumped at low prices

He said a claim by Mr Oppenheimer that much of the imported fabric is dumped at low prices was incorrect.

Mr Oppenheimer is currently overseas, but a spokesman for AECl said in Johannesburg yesterday that the group had facts which showed that dumping did exist. "We know that the value of the imported fabrics is not equal to the value of the polymer in them," said the spokesman.

Mr Solomon said: "The interest which Mr Oppenheimer has in the textile industry is in the production of synthetic fibres and it can be asked why, if the industry is in such a bad way, Mr Philip Frame, the only textile industrialist not financed to a greater or lesser extent by Government funds through the Industrial Development Corporation, has decided to invest in the production of synthetic fibres himself and to give an undertaking not to retrench staff."

Rag trade faces jobs axe

DEIN TRIB
3/14/77

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SIX THOUSAND Transvaal garment workers will lose their jobs on July 1 if the Government presses ahead with amendments to the Environment Planning Act.

The repercussions could be even more widespread. Unionists and employers claim the amendments could kill the Transvaal industry, which employs about 22 000.

The amendments, which had their second reading in Parliament this week, have been designed to close loopholes in the Environment Planning Act.

These were exposed by two test cases against firms last year who employed more black workers

than the Act allowed them.

"It's a very good time to do this when you have so many unemployed already," said Mr W. Aron, director of several large clothing factories in the Transvaal.

The day after the second reading of the Bill, employers and unionists held an emergency meeting in Johannesburg.

They instructed Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers' Union, again to urge the Minister of Planning to abandon the measures.

"But the Government is obviously determined to go ahead," said Senator Scheepers.

Refuge

"The Minister takes refuge by saying he doesn't have the power to scrap the Bill because the decision was taken by the Cabinet.

QUOTAS RE-THINK

WILL THROW

6 000 OUT OF WORK

By DICK USHER

"We have made endless representations against the application of the Act, not only for the sake of the industry but for the country as a whole," she said.

The Act lays down quotas of black to white employees in the industry, based on levels in January 18, 1968.

Ratio

Employers may not have a ratio of black to white exceeding 2,5 to 1 for existing factories, and 2 to 1 for new factories.

The loopholes in the quotas were exposed last year.

One test prosecution was thrown out because the Act contained no definition of Bantu, and the other because the prosecuted company had destroyed its records and it was therefore impossible

to prove it had exceeded its quota.

The amendments define Bantu and also place the onus of proof on the employer where employment figures are in dispute.

"Employers are required legally to keep their records for only five years and without them the courts will have to accept figures supplied by the Department of Bantu Administration," said Senator Scheepers.

"It leaves the door open for all kinds of arbitrary decisions."

The Government claims the Act aims to induce the industry to decentralise into border areas. But sources in the industry, which has a high proportion of small factories, claim it is uneconomical for smaller firms to decentralise and that those who can afford it have done so already.

Sackings

But the enforced sackings could do more than put another 6 000 workers on the streets.

There has been a long, slow drift out of the industry by whites, Indians and Coloureds. Black women are filling the vacuum.

Employers fear they will be unable to replace the employees they will be forced to fire and production will be severely affected.

They will be forced either to pay higher wages to draw Indians and Coloureds back into the industry, making them uncompetitive with the rest of the country, or they will be forced out of business.

Unemployed 'cannot be choosey'

Staff Reporter

THE unemployed can no longer afford to be "choosey" about jobs. That is the message of the Department of Labour whose statistics, released yesterday, show that there were 6 224 unemployed white, coloured and Asian people in the Peninsula area alone last month — nearly double the figure for the same time last year.

Yesterday, the press were invited to the Department of Labour's Cape Town unemployment office to witness the reaction of the unemployed to an offer of 100 jobs for unskilled work.

The offer came from Ilco Homes, the construction company working on the coloured housing scheme at Mitchell's Plain, who notified the department last week that they required 100 men to do unskilled work at 77 cents an hour (R34,65 a week for a 45-hour week).

The invitation to the press came from Mr B G Lindeque, secretary of the Department of Labour, and Mr G D van den Berg, Divisional Inspector of Labour.

Shortly after 8am yesterday Mr Van den Berg announced the firm's offer of employment in the department's unemployment office.

By 10.45am, 63 people had volunteered for the job, and 55 of the volunteers were on the truck which Ilco Homes sent to the department's office to collect the recruits.

(According to Mr F Marais, the department's administrative officer, eight men "disappeared" between the recruitment office and the truck outside.)

And by 3pm, according to Mr Van den Berg, only 50 of the original 63 volunteers had stuck it out as far as Mitchell's Plain for final negotiations with the construction company.

"The unemployed must motivate themselves and not be too choosey at these times when everybody says there is hunger and unemployment," Mr Van den Berg said during the course of the recruitment process, which he said had not been "staged" for the press.

He said reactions such as that of one unemployed man at the office who flung down his unemployment card at the offer of the 100 jobs and said he wanted "any work" but not one of those jobs, were quite common.

Meanwhile, according to statistics released by Mr Van den Berg, there were 1 354 white people and 4 870 coloured and Asiatic people out of work in the Cape Peninsula and its immediately surrounding Boland areas last month.

In February, he said, there were 1 257 whites and 4 267 coloureds and Asians out of work in the area and in March last year, 651 whites and 2 454 coloureds and Asians — nearly half the number for March this year.

Rapid rise in jobless, says Vorster

UNEMPLOYMENT among Blacks was increasing rapidly, but this was in line with other population groups, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said in Pretoria yesterday in a statement on the February meeting of the Economic Advisory Council.

Mr Vorster said labour was, however, still short in some areas and industries because of job preferences among Blacks, insufficient information, and restrictions on the mobility of labour.

The council had devoted an in-depth discussion to the extent of unemployment, particularly among Blacks, for whom reliable statistics were not yet available.

"In the course of this discussion it was stressed that, for policy purposes, it was important not to take note of overall unemployment statistics only, but to distinguish between regions, sectors, occupational groups and age groups," Mr Vorster said.

The council also noted the estimates of the extent of unemployment among Blacks, which were based on a comparison of official employment opportunity statistics with projections of the economically active Black population.

"As it appeared from the discussions that estimates of this kind particularly because of their sensitivity to projections of the economically active population, were subject to a large margin of error, the council did not want to identify itself with any particular estimate without certain qualifications."

There was general agree-

ment that the available figures on Black jobseekers signed on at labour bureaux in White areas were largely an underestimation of the actual number of unemployed Blacks.

The Department of Statistics was planning a nationwide survey to gain a reliable figure for Black unemployment.

Careful consideration had been given to proposals for selective stimulation of the economy.

"Increased spending on low-cost housing for non-Whites received special attention in this regard, since this kind of spending has a low import content, is comparatively labour intensive, and would at the same time contribute towards reducing the existing backlog in this type of housing."

"Although the council underscored the high priority that housing schemes of this kind should enjoy, it could not but conclude that under the prevailing conditions there was no room for further increasing the already high expenditure on such programmes beyond the limits set by the appropriate restrictive fiscal policy, be it by means of direct bank credit or through additional issues from the exchequer," the statement said.

The statement said goods were still being imported when similar products were made in South Africa, and called on the public to buy local products if the quality and price were similar.

This idea included capital goods and the use of commercial services — including Government

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Blacks urged to plan families

STAR 5/4/77

Labour Reporter

A financial expert today called for family planning as the answer to black unemployment and the key to improved black living conditions.

"I would place family planning at the top of all priorities in this area," said Dr Robert van S Smit, managing director of Santam International Limited.

He told the Mid-term Business Outlook Conference of the National Development and Management Foundation in Johannesburg that no degree of economic stimulation would be adequate to ensure full employment for blacks.

The real cause of black unemployment was the high rate of population growth.

It might well be found that this extraordinarily high rate was also the main obstacle to better education, better housing,

and higher living standards.

Referring to the wage gap, Dr Smit said the top priority was "to have the maximum number of people employed at liveable wages rather than have many fewer employed at high wages."

It was neither socially nor economically sensible to create an additional kind of gap — one between black employed and those unemployed.

Instead more employment should be promoted by labour intensive methods wherever feasible.

Vorster: probe jobless

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, admitted yesterday black unemployment was rising rapidly, but said there were still labour shortages in some industries.

In a statement on the February meeting of the Economic Advisory Council, he said reasons for the shortages were because of job preferences among blacks, insufficient information and restrictions on the mobility of labour. He said these should be investigated.

The statement said the council devoted an in-depth discussion to the extent of unemployment, particularly among blacks, for whom reliable statistics were not available on a continuous basis.

"In the course of this discussion, it was emphasised that for policy purposes, it was important not to take note of overall unemployment statistics only, but to distinguish between regions, sectors, occupational groups and age groups.

The council also noted the estimates of the extent of unemployment among blacks, which were based on a comparison of official employment opportunity statistics with projections of the economically active black population.

"As it appeared from

policy.

Mr Vorster said because of the burden which direct taxes and loan levies were placing on companies and individuals, the policy should be implemented by cutbacks in Government expenditure. — SAPA.

More key men

328.

Political Reporter

MORE White executives in the R12 000-a-year bracket are out of work while Black and Brown unemployment may have reached 1 000 000.

Mr. Gerry Whyte, president of the Institute of Personnel Management, said in an interview yesterday there had been a large increase in applications for executive jobs.

"Where 10 to 15 people applied for a R12 000-plus job four months ago, we now

have 15 to 25 applicants.

"Unfortunately, the quality of the applicants has not gone up. Where we had two or three worthwhile contenders before, we still get only two or three."

He believed there had been an increase

in executive unemployment, but not a significant one.

"Companies are tending to look very, very closely before replacing an executive and are getting rid of poor performers.

"But please, if you're going to write that, kindly add that not all executives who are retrenched fall into this category. Some good executives have to be retrenched purely from the financial point of view on a last-in, first-out basis."

Mr. Whyte said on Black and Brown unemployment: "I suggest it would not be unreasonable to say this figure is now 1 000 000. It is certainly at least 750 000."

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they employ 15 per cent of all this, less than one labourer in areas close to major conurbation cent in the other areas.

Low ratios of casual to permanent in the Eastern Free State and Zululand. Both are also areas in which farmers have complained of labour shortages.

It would seem, therefore, that the predominant determinant of the nature of employment is nowadays as strongly, or more strongly influenced by the availability of casual labour than by the type of farming. Indeed the type of farming is often influenced by the availability of labourers.

The location of the country's tobacco, ground nut and cotton industries are cases in point. Cotton can be a highly profitable crop but the quality and, therefore, the profitability of a hand-picked crop is far higher than that of a machine-picked one. The labour demanded by a hand-picked crop, is however, highly seasonal. There is a very low labour requirement for most of the year, followed by a huge demand in the short picking season. The fact that major producing areas, along the Orange River in the far

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Warning on job problem

PRETORIA — Rising unemployment, particularly among blacks, was developing into an extremely dangerous situation, Barclays Bank's chief economist, Dr Johan Cloete, warned in Pretoria yesterday.

Dr Cloete said the budget had not been planned to halt snowballing unemployment. In fact it would aggravate the problem.

The continuing high inflation rate was eroding the total purchasing power, which led to decreased demand for goods and services, idle industrial capacity and greater unemployment.

Dr Cloete said the high rate of growth of the black population and the rising numbers coming onto the labour market every year demanded a growth rate of about 6,4 per cent a year.

Unless there was dramatic change and the economy picked up pace there was every possibility that 1977 would be a negative growth year. — DDC.

FIN MAIL 8/4/77
UNEMPLOYMENT
The foreign connection

(14)

As the magnitude of unemployment becomes apparent, there are increasingly vocal calls to close SA's borders to migrant workers from neighbouring countries.

In the latest issue of *The Mineworker*, Mineworkers' Union general secretary Arrie Paulus sketches the argument: "Many of these countries are not friends of our country, but their people earn their bread here, and by so doing take the bread from the mouths of SA's black workers. If all black workers from neighbouring countries are repatriated, there will be more than enough work for the black jobless in this country."

There are 290 000 foreign migrant men employed in SA, according to Natal

Financial Mail April 8 1977

University lecturer Duncan Clarke — 150 000 less than the 440 000 employed in 1970. The decline is largely the result of the decision by the mining industry to employ fewer foreign, and more domestic, workers.

With an estimated 1.4m un- or under-employed in SA, closing the borders would obviously reduce domestic joblessness (though only marginally). But it would be a disaster for neighbouring countries, already hard-hit by the substantial decline in SA labour demand.

Clarke estimates tentatively that the labour surplus (those who cannot find work domestically) in six neighbouring countries grew (he doesn't estimate the actual level) by 971 000 between 1969 and 1976.

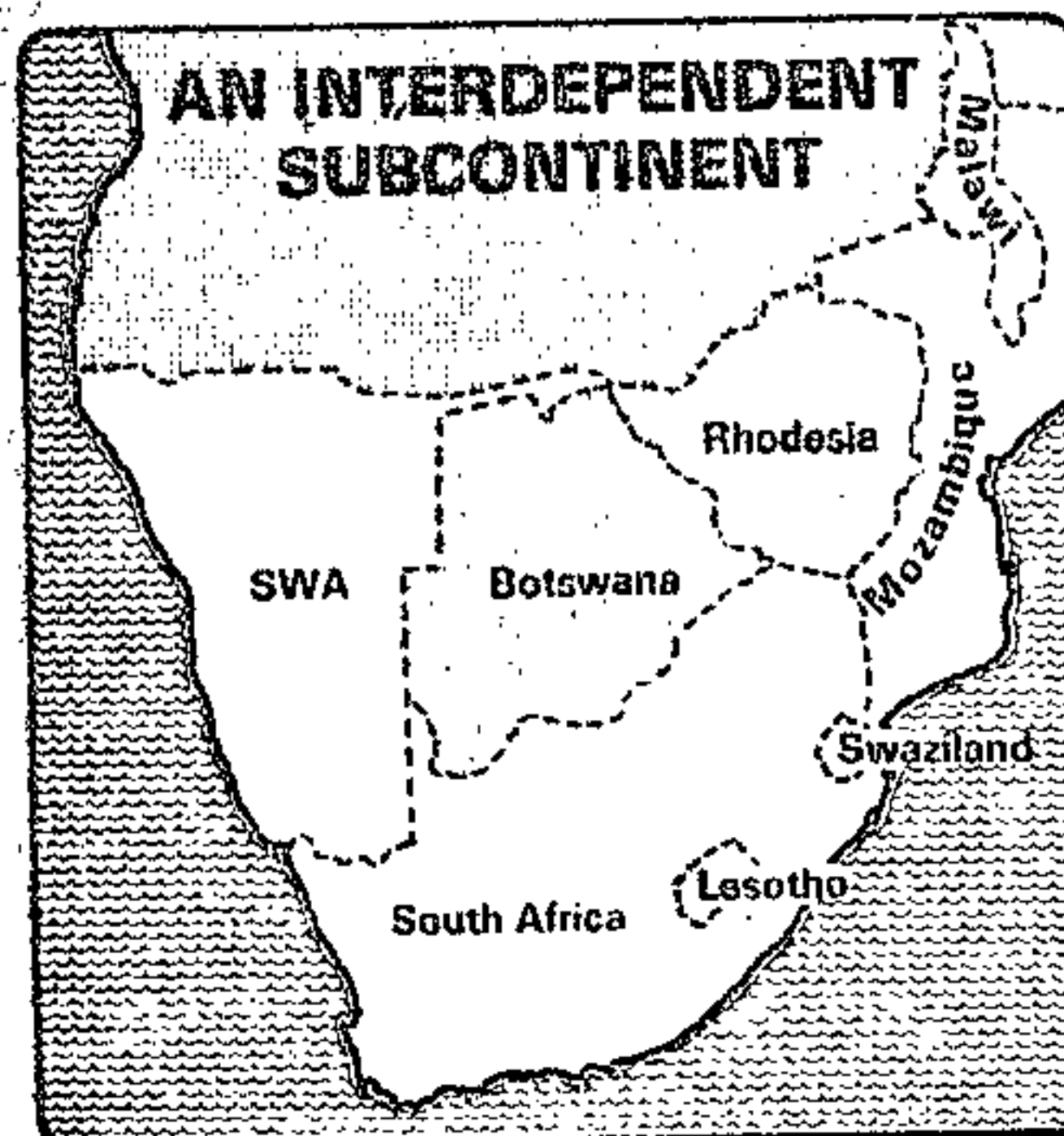
and Botswana are 7 000 and 4 000 respectively.

"Even without the fact of an absolute foreign labour displacement from SA since 1972, supplier countries would not have been able fully to absorb all prospective new entrants," Clarke told the recent development studies group conference at Natal's Maritzburg campus.

Says University of Pretoria's Piet van der Merwe: "Phasing out foreign workers certainly isn't the complete answer ... but it might be helpful as a mild palliative." While Van der Merwe accepts that existing economic ties with Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland should remain undisturbed, he suggests that contracts with Rhodesian and Mozambican workers should not be renewed.

He points out that cutting back on migrant labour was one of the first steps taken by Germany, France and Switzerland when they were faced with recession. However, Van der Merwe recognises that political pressures are especially sensitive in Southern Africa, and warns that "sending foreign workers home can only be an interim measure. We must look at the long-term too".

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FARM SCHOOLS FOR 'COLOURED'

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Much of what has been
 schools for 'coloured'

16/ Rapport, 25 August

17/ Daily Dispatch, 5

The detailed breakdown is as follows:

• In Rhodesia where, according to Clarke, "structural deterioration in regard to unemployment has been evident for two decades at least," 175 000 entrants to the labour market could not find work. "Indeed, since early 1976 there have been absolute falls in African employment recorded."

• The figure for Lesotho is 12 000 additional surplus workers. "Lesotho is perhaps in the worst predicament," he argues. Its second National Development Plan assumes that labour exports to SA will rise by 25 000 between 1975 and 1980.

• In Mozambique, Clarke estimates that a massive 493 000 have not found domestic employment since 1969. "Conditions there have not been assisted, it would seem, by the rapid dis-employment of Mozambican workers from SA mines since early 1976". (In that year there was a drop from 105 000 to approximately 60 000).

• The Malawian labour surplus increase numbers 280 000, none of whom have had access to SA mines since Banda declared Malawi out of bounds to mine recruiters in 1975.

• The tentative figures for Swaziland

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The size of the job: South Africa 1977-2000



The fate of being arrested on the threshold of growth, or being doomed to a premature death, awaits any society which lacks an internal capacity for innovation and initiative; and we may infer both from the evidence of Africa's history and from what we know today of African philosophies that at crucial points in the development of Africa the crippling limitations of mental rigidity took their toll.

— Arnold Toynbee in *A Study of History*.

Right now, some 1 900 "net" babies are added to SA's population every single day. "Net" means births less deaths. In one year SA's population increases by as much as Canada's does in five years. By 1990, the net increase will be about 3 000. At the turn of the century, almost 4 000.

Unless one of three things happens. Either living standards among blacks increase dramatically and so induce the rigorous, across-the-board adoption of effective birth control methods. Or other methods are used to encourage birth control. Or, as one computer model projects,

a decline in the resource-base from the mid-Eighties retards capital investment growth to the extent that essential services are reduced, the material standard of living declines and the associated decline of the quality of life causes the death rate to increase sharply. Based on the last prognostications, authors Forsyth, Thorby and Hunt (writing in the November 1976 *SA Journal of Science*) project a total population of only 38m by 2002, with a black component of only 57%. All other projections put total population by 2000 at around 50m, with the total black component at about 92%.



Van Wyk, Sadie, Riekert: Sacrifices will have to be made and creative new approaches are called for. But few seem to understand it's a new ballgame

(African 74%).

The first is unlikely, though we must try for it. But even if we succeed there'd still be a time lag of some 15 years. The second, combined with the first, our only long-term survival chance. The third is a terrible possibility.

Every year 210 000 new work seekers enter the labour market. By 1980, a mere two-and-a-half years away, it will be 237 000, steadily increasing thereafter to reach 360 000 by the year 2000. Since most of these new work seekers have already been born, the only "unless" in this calculation is a catastrophe. This means that about 8.5m new jobs have to be created over the next 23 years, or *1 500 new jobs each working day*.

At the height of our economic growth — 6.5% in the Sixties — and when real wages were substantially lower, new job creation ran at about 900 a working day. Real economic growth between now and 2000 is unlikely to average more than 4%.

To reduce unemployment to 2.5%, the minimum consistent with a labour turnover of 30% and an average job search of one month (and assuming a long-term drop in the growth rate of labour supply from the present 2.7% to 2.5% a year) requires an annual increase in work opportunities of about 2.6% each year for the next 25 years. Since labour productivity (output per worker) is expected to increase by only 2.3% pa, real term economic growth will have to average 4.8%.

Besides unemployment (perhaps as high as 1m) we have widespread *under-employment*. Bureau for Economic Research director Prof Jan Sadie says it could be as high as 20%. If he is right, up to one fifth of the economically active population could still be laid off in a squeeze for higher productivity.

Depending on the technology involved, a new job costs between R1 000 and R10 000. The lower figure is for established industrial centres, the higher one for most decentralised areas. David Dewar of UCT's Department for Urban and Regional Planning cites an investment of R900m (R300m and R600m respectively from the public and private sectors) for the creation of 135 000 decentralised jobs over a 15-year period to 1974.

Consultant Andrew Spier has calculated a cost of R545 bn at 1977 prices to create 8.5m-plus jobs. He took into account education and pre-service training, recruitment, selection, placement and induction, remuneration including overheads, and investment in fixed assets. Spread over the next 25 years, the amount represents 47% of the cumulative GDP over the same period — assumed to grow at an average rate of 5%.



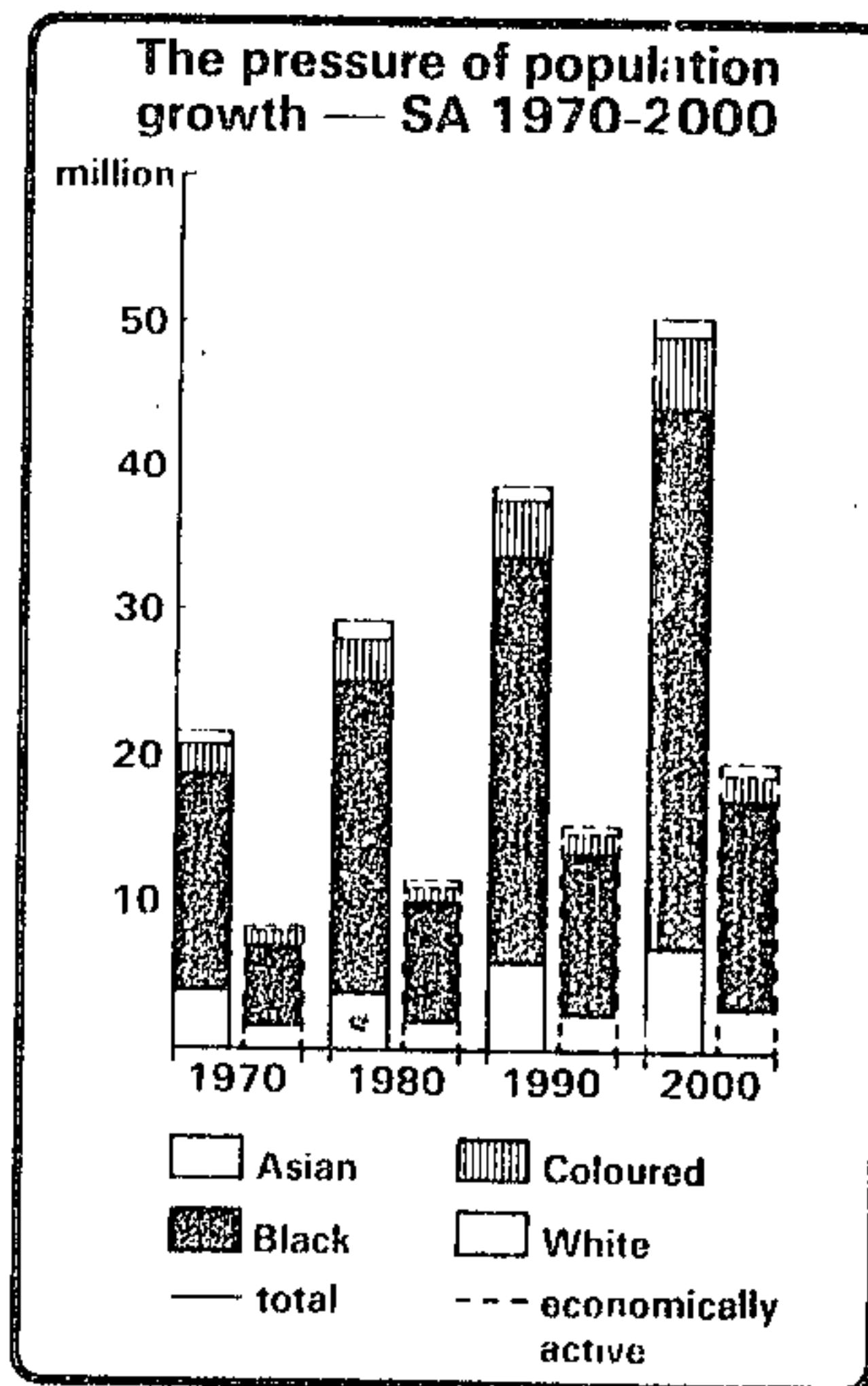
Will they get jobs?

SPECIAL REPORT: SA 2000

Presently, 4m black children are at school, a 400% increase since 1956. Since 1974, an average of four new schools for blacks were opened *every single working day*. If we wish to maintain enrolment percentage at present levels during the next 20 years, population growth means all facilities will have to be increased by 50%. Present enrolment levels, however, are meaningless as a yardstick for education needs, since few black children proceed beyond Std. 3, most leave after Std. 2.

The most pessimistic projections put the skills deficit at over 2m by 1980, the most optimistic at around 500 000. The lower figure assumes there has been rather more training of blacks over the past five years than is generally realised. That, however, doesn't diminish the crux of the educational problem. Nobody disputes that by 1980 there will be at least 300 000 vacancies in the professional, technical, managerial and administrative categories. In these *no* upsurge of black training has taken place.

To fill this high skills gap would need a five-fold increase in the black university population immediately. Even if we had the facilities, there aren't anywhere near that number of matriculants. Only 80 000 blacks (Africans, coloureds and Asians) out of a total economically active population of 6.5m had matric in 1975; less than 60 000 had vocational diplomas



and less than 6 000 university degrees.

Clearly SA hasn't a moment to lose on the education front. In the meantime (1980-85), the economically *inactive* university trained reservoir among white

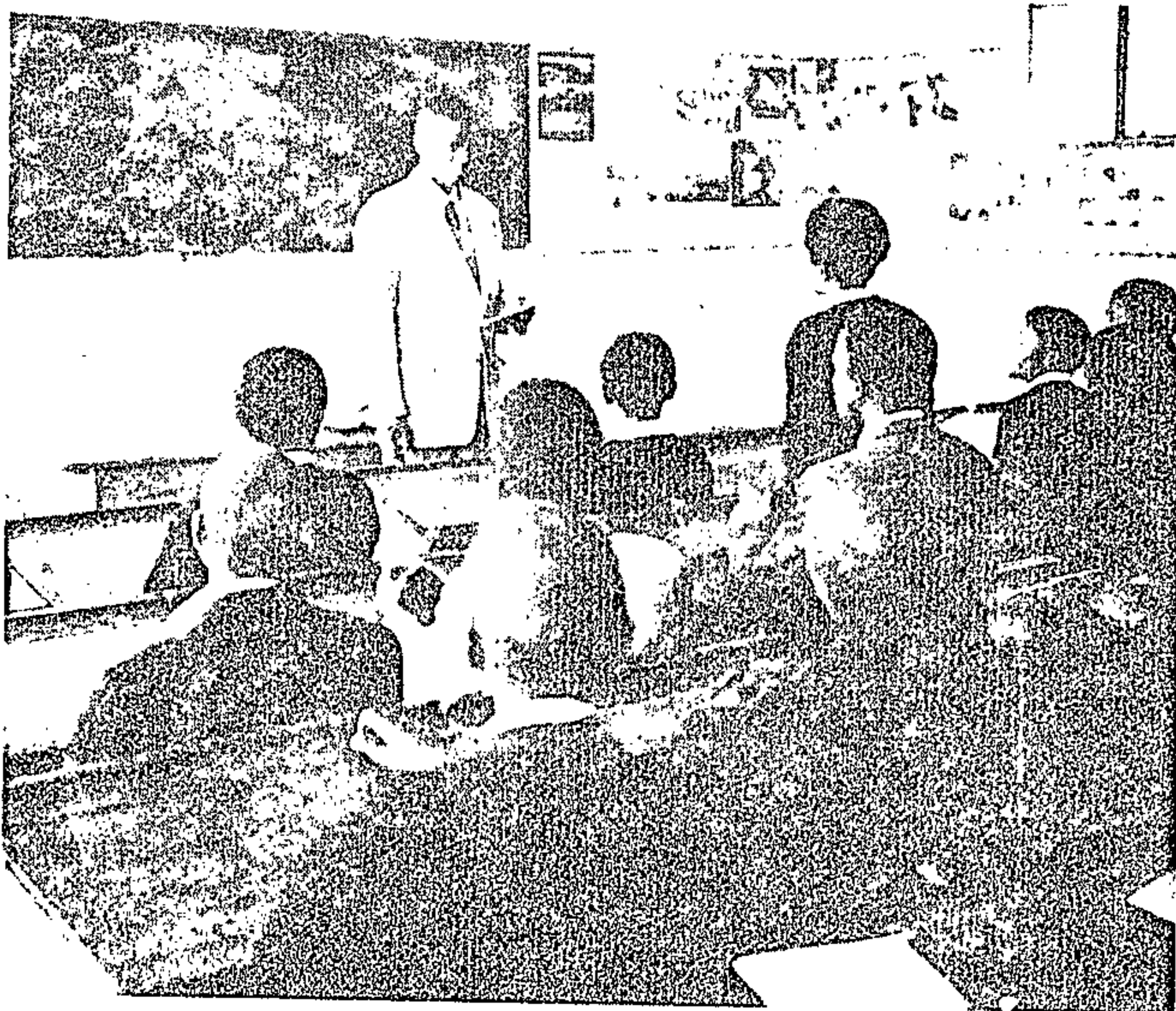
women may have to be drafted into the economy.

An example of the shortage of technical skills is to be found in the food industry. During the past 10 years only 61 food technologists qualified; the current dropout/failure rate for food scientists at universities is almost 50%, and colleges almost 90%. Enrolment rates are dropping too. There are 2 000 food production companies in SA. An industry spokesman calls the situation "grim".

Why the backlog? Basically because SA has pegged its education budgets developed country ratios (around 4% GNP up to 1970) when it should have realised long ago that the 11% *developing* country ratio is the one required. The private sector, represented since 1963 by the PM's Economic Advisory Council, as much to blame as government for having failed to drive this point home.

Since 1970 annual education budgets have increased steadily, by as much as 35% in any one year. The dilemma at this stage, as Nedsual chairman Dr Frans Cronje points out, is that increase beyond that would probably go to waste "since we haven't got the manpower to spend it effectively at a faster rate."

For primary schools, the educational burden in developing countries, relative to the productive age group 20-64, is 111% greater than in developed countries. It is 64% greater in the secondary



A devastating skills deficit of at least 500 000 already in the early Eighties. A massive education programme must be a top priority, says General Mining's de Villiers

① 189
② 328

STAR
14/4/77

(16/5)

No jobs, no pay, claim workers

Labour Reporter

More than 30 former workers of the East Rand engineering firm Memo Industries (Pty) Ltd were unemployed today.

And many of them claimed they had not been paid.

About 14 of the firm's employees kept on to finish a specific task were unable to work today because the factory in Elandsfontein was padlocked.

Workers claimed the rent had not been paid by the firm.

One of the workers, Mr W D le Roux, said he was working yesterday when he was tapped on the shoulder and told to report for the news that "we were out of a job and getting no pay."

DISAPPEARANCE

Other workers said the firm's manager-foreman, Mr Bill Delpont, told them that the owner had "just disappeared" and that no money was available to pay them. He told them to leave.

Later, they said, Mr Delpont's brother Jack, who supplied a lot of work to the firm told them the owner's wife had told him in a telephone conversation that the owner was in Port Elizabeth on business and would return on Friday.

About 15 workers were at the Industrial Council for the Steel and Engineering Industry in Johannesburg today to make statements.

UNEMPLOYMENT *FIN MAIL 15/4/77*
EAC's red herrings? *328*

What plans do the mandarins on the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council (EAC) have to fight growing unemployment?

At its recent meeting, the EAC noted that "there are still labour shortages in



Farm workers . . . threading their way through the pass maze?

certain regions, industries and types of work". It recommended that "as a matter of urgency, every possible way of making such vacancies accessible to the unemployed should be investigated".

Where do these shortages exist? "Farming was identified most clearly as an activity where there might still be regional shortages" the EAC's Simon Brand tells the *FM*.

While migrants from the Bantustans

appear unwilling to accept work from white farmers, the EAC seems more concerned with pass restrictions on labour movement which might prevent unemployed people living in "white" areas from moving to farms needing labour. "One can't really expect large numbers of people, even if unemployed, to move from cities to farms", says Brand. "The only possible movement would be from 'white' rural areas with labour surpluses to 'white' rural areas with labour scarcities."

Pass laws make it difficult for Africans to change jobs if it involves moving between areas under the jurisdiction of different Bantu Affairs Administration Boards. If the system ran more smoothly, the EAC seems to hope, these shortages would quickly be filled.

But do regional farm labour shortages in fact exist? "Usually when there is a shortage the SAAU gets to hear of it", says director Chris Cillie. "We haven't been notified of difficulties finding labour in any district in SA for many months now."

If the SAAU is wrong, and farmers in some areas are short of labour, this may well be the result of low wages and intolerable working conditions rather than pass restrictions.

The other villain apparently singled out by the EAC is Section 3 of the Environment Planning Act. By setting a quota on the number of Africans who may be employed in certain metropolitan industries, the Act prevents industrialists from employing all the labour they need.

Department of Planning Deputy Secretary Piet Prins does not contest this. "The whole purpose of the Act is to limit black-intensive industries in the cities" he says. However, he argues that relaxing the implementation of the Act would "hardly make a dent on the overall unemployment problem. We will continue to implement the Act according to existing policies."

So the EAC seems to be chasing after red herrings. Massive labour shortages which could soak up the unemployed, apparently don't exist — even in agriculture, if the SAAU has judged the situation correctly.

Nonetheless both pass laws and the Environment Planning Act have hastened mechanization, exacerbating structural unemployment. While the EAC has not hit upon any short-term solution, perhaps its investigations will lead it to recognize these consequences of apartheid.

● The *FM* has received permission from the Minister of Justice to quote unemployment estimates presented by Charles

workshop on unemployment held by the development studies research group of the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.

Sinkovs, a researcher in the development studies research group, estimated unemployment in SA to be approximately 1.6m. Following further research, Sinkovs has now revised his figure for unemployment at a lower, but still high, figure of 1.460 000 (14.6%).

His estimates point even more clearly to the fact that unemployment is a chronic phenomenon. Sinkovs estimates that as early as 1960 over 1m people (16.8% of the labour force) were jobless. At the peak of SA's economic cycle in 1974, 1.3m people (13.9% of the labour force) were without work.

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'Mail' readers help men sacked after long service

RDM 15/4/77



MR ROBERT SEKLANE
... 30 years' service



Mrs Daisy Olifant, right, and Mrs Irene Masumpa ... claims were paid out within seven days of the "Mail" report.



MR PIET MAKHUBU
... sent R95

By **CLIVE EMDON**
Labour Correspondent

WHEN two old men were booted out of their jobs after 30 years and 20 years service without so much as thank you, three Rand Daily Mail readers responded with cheques totalling R90.

One reader from Hillbrow said he was disgusted with the employers of the two men — Greens Fresh Meat Supply of Bergvlei.

A Cyrildene reader said she was horrified at the callousness of managing director Mr Solly Katz for

retrenching such faithful workers as Mr Robert Seklane, 65, and Mr John Morekhure, 73, without compensation or a pension.

A West Reef Jewish man said he was ashamed the employer was a Jew.

"That a Jew could treat employees in such an inhuman way is dreadful. He should know better."

He appealed to the public to help the two old men, neither of whom has a job, or savings. Mr Seklane has four schoolgoing sons.

Cheques totalling R95 were also paid to Mr Piet Makhubu on behalf of three Rand Daily Mail

readers. Mr Makhubu had worked for 25 years for MacPhail's coalyards, Johannesburg, before being paid off without pension, severance pay or long-service bonus.

He is supporting seven of his 10 children — an invalid child and six children at school in KwaZulu.

The Department of Labour responded promptly to a Rand Daily Mail report of two women who claimed to have tried for 15 to 18 months to get their husbands' death benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

They were paid out

within seven days and their claims of rudeness by an official prompted a departmental inquiry.

Mrs Daisy Olifant, 39, was paid R259 by the fund and Mrs Irene Masumpa received R172.

Mrs Masumpa had alleged that when she first applied for the benefits a White official had asked her: "What sort of a baboon was your husband?"

A senior official of the Department of Labour said this week that a departmental inquiry into her claim had been conducted. He refused to disclose its findings.

When Mr Solly Katz, managing director of Green's Meat Supply was again approached this week to confirm or deny the circumstances in which the two elderly workers were retrenched from his firm, he again said he did not talk to the Press.

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STAR 18/4/77

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Workers advised to see councils

Labour Reporter

Unemployed building workers have been invited to report to their industrial council if employers refuse to sign forms to certify that the men have approached them for work.

They said they had to get 10 employers to sign every week to qualify for unemployment pay.

One man complained about having benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund deducted from the unemployment pay owed to him by the industrial council.

Another said he had been refused unemployment pay because he had been ill for two weeks and had sought work for another 11 weeks before reporting to the council.

The secretary of the Industrial Council for the Transvaal Building Industry, Mr D B Ehlers, said: "We don't insist on 10 signatures, we only want proof that the men are looking for work."

He advised the unemployed not to go in groups to obtain signatures. If they went individually and were turned away, they should raise the matter with the council, he said.

The rules of the council's unemployment fund prescribed that benefits payable by the Unemployment Insurance Fund had to be deducted.

INCENTIVE

If that was not done, some men might get more money while out of work than they would get in employment, removing the incentive to find work.

Another rule was that unemployed workers had to show proof of 12 weeks' contributions to the council's funds during the three months prior to unemployment to qualify for unemployment pay.

The council had made it clear that the onus was on the worker to report himself unemployed as soon as he lost his job. Notices to that effect had been issued with last year's holiday pay cheques, Mr Ehlers said.

850 lose jobs

JOHANNESBURG — Some 43 clothing factories in the Transvaal and Western Cape have put 3 500 workers on short-time while 600 workers have been laid-off in Cape factories in the past two months.

Though retrenchment figures have not been released for the Transvaal, it is known 250 workers lost their jobs due to the insolvency and closure of three firms this year.

These facts were disclosed yesterday by Mr Simon Jocom, chairman of the Cape Clothing Manufacturers' Associa-

tion and by Mr J. Thomas, general secretary of the Industrial Council for the Clothing Industry in the Transvaal.

Numbers of factories were either working a 3-day week or 4-day week, while others were shutting down for a week at a time.

The industry in the Western Cape has 273 factories employing 47 000 workers, and in the Transvaal, 350 factories employing 22 000 workers.

The Transvaal industry has a "flat-pay fund" of over R1m to aid workers on short-time at 60 per cent of weekly wages not exceeding R15 a week — DC.

20/4/77

DAILY DSP
20/4/77

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NATAL MURRAY 21/4/77

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Professor's warning on Black work crisis mark

25/4/77 NATAL MERURY (328)

PRETORIA — South Africa's unemployed and under-employed African workers now exceed a million and their numbers are still growing, according to Professor P. J. van der Merve, of Pretoria University's Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis.

He said the economic indicators pointed to a possible flattening out of the recession from the beginning of the third quarter of the year.

However, he expected a negative growth rate this year of about minus one percent.

He warned that unemployment must not be allowed to go too far because of the grave socio-political risks involved.

The Department of Labour claims registered unemployment among Whites, Coloureds and Asians has risen by 55 percent to 27 135 between January and March.

Meanwhile, the South African Institute of Race Relations has called on commerce and industry to pressure the Government into relieving the severe hardships expected in urban Black townships this winter.

The director of the institute, Mr. Fred van Wyk, said yesterday that the Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Federated Chamber of Industries and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut would be asked to support an appeal to restore the R42-million cut from food subsidies in the Budget.

Labour faces a winter of discontent

25/4/77
RDM

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By CLIVE EMDON
Labour Correspondent

A SURVEY of employment prospects for April, May and June covering 1 200 companies shows that 175 intend laying off Whites and 204 will lay off Blacks.

The worst hit sectors will be civil engineering, building, timber and vehicle manufacture and sales.

Most lay-offs are expected in Johannesburg, the Vaal Triangle, the Cape Peninsula and Western Cape and Natal.

Over 90 per cent of the firms surveyed last quarter were correct in their predictions.

The survey was conducted by Manpower among 1 200 firms employing 750 000 workers.

The survey says industry and commerce are not doing much to absorb White school leavers.

There was a marked drop in the number of firms intending to increase

White staff (6,1 per cent from 9,9) and slightly less for Blacks (6,1 from 7,6).

Last quarter 28 per cent of banking and insurance companies intended increasing their White staff. The percentage has now dropped to 12,5.

In building it dropped from 22,9 to nil; in coal mining from 66,6 to 25 per cent.

The number of firms prepared to take on new Black labour in some sectors has increased — foundries, steel mills and mechanical engineering from 10 to 17 per cent, coal mining from 11 to 25 per cent.

A Pretoria Staff Reporter writes: There are now more than 1 000 000 unemployed and under-employed Africans and the number is growing, says Professor P. J. van der Merwe, of Pretoria University's Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis.

He said the recession may flatten out in the

third quarter of the year. But he expects a one per cent negative growth rate this year.

Prof Van der Merwe warned that unemployment must not be allowed to go too far because of grave socio-political risks.

Speaking to the Free State regional congress of Chambers of Commerce last week the Assocom executive director, Mr Raymond Parsons, said rising unemployment was likely to affect middle management, school leavers, women and Blacks.

He also expected the inflation rate to jump significantly in the next two months.

Meanwhile the government risks serious labour unrest among public sector workers unless it agrees to pay rises.

The president of the Artisan Staff Association, Mr Jimmy Zurich, said yesterday he did not know how much longer he could hold back his 22 000 members.

Last week the Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth branches of the ASA passed a vote of no confidence in the Minister of Transport Mr Louwrens Muller.

Mr Zurich said: "We will lodge wage demands for increases of at least 20 per cent with the Minister of Transport in June — and if the answer is negative, there's going to be trouble."

After the annual congress of the Posts and Telegraphs' Association in Maritzburg this week the general secretary, Mr L. J. van der Linde, said the need for financial relief was desperate.

He added: "We have decided to be patriotic and instead of demanding 25 per cent, we will cut this to 18."

Industry bid to end recession

24/4/77

Michael Chester, Financial Editor

The powerful Federated Chamber of Industries is applying strong pressure on the Government to launch a sweeping new policy initiative to try to pull out of the recession and cure the critical unemployment problem.

The aim of the programme, as spelled out by the FCI executive council in Cape Town today: "More jobs and more wealth — for everyone".

A cornerstone of the proposals, now formally submitted to the Government, is action to sweep away colour-bar, job restrictions and allow black workers better negotiating rights.

Moves are also urged to start a bigger building programme — centred on housing and social projects — with emphasis on labour rather than automation to create more black jobs.

The FCI puts the number of black job hunters at 600,000 — growing at more than 12,000 a month.

And it has warned the Government that it is the inadequate industrialisation of the black and brown labour pool that is knocking the competitiveness of South African companies on home and overseas markets.

Development of a stable workforce — with an end to all bottlenecks holding back good labour relations — is now vital to both economic muscle and political stability.

● Steering buyers to local sources — Page 27.