UNEMPLOYMENT

1977

JAN - NOV.

Inside Mail

SHEENA DUNCAN, national president of the Black Sash, looks at the plight of the jobless.

The great unemployment fiasco

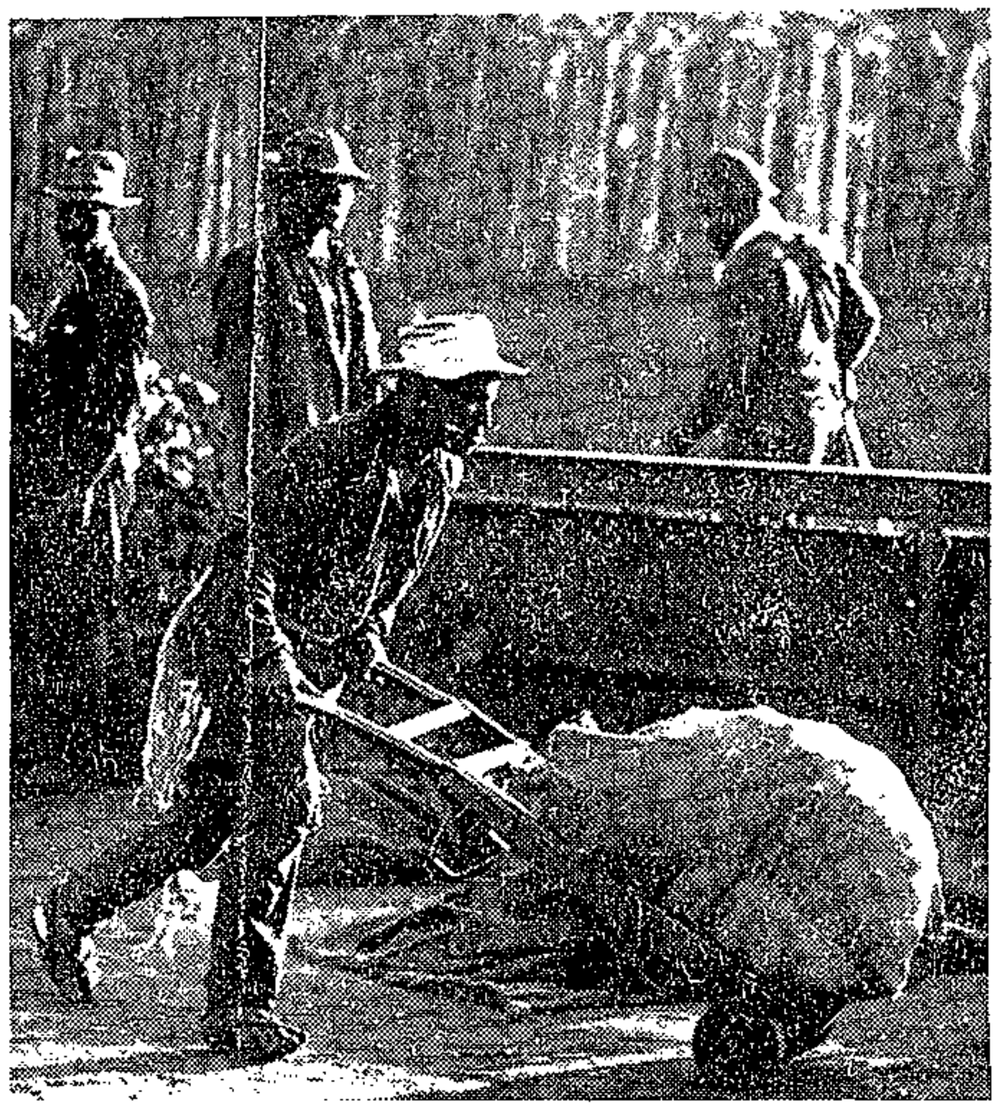
WHY are so few people drawing unemployment money?

At least part of the answer to this question lies in the way the Unemployment Insurance Fund is administered at the local level. The Black Sash Advice offices in Johannesburg and in Durban have received numerous complaints from people who have not been able to draw benefits or who are not satisfied with the amount of money paid out to them.

Many have expressed great anger that, in spite of the fact that compulsory deductions are made from their wage packets, they experience delay, frustration and refusal when they claim benefits. Some believe that they have been prevented by deliberate obstruction on the part of officials as well as by sheer bureaucratic inefficiency.

The Act itself is far from satisfactory as an attempt to provide social security. It excludes farm and domestic workers, Africans employed on gold and coal mines if they are fed and housed by the employer, all foreign workers who are on contracts in South Africa, all Africans employed in rural areas unless they work in a factory, as well as all Africans who earn less than R10,50 per week.

In the urban areas all African men must, in terms of the Labour Act, register as workseekers at the Labour Bureau within three days of becoming unemployed. Those workers who come from the home-[illegible] after the



With unemployment estimated at 900 000 and rising all the time, any job is worth keeping. Once unemployed, a man may find it difficult even to be allowed to fill in an application form for benefits.

ed work contracts and remained unemployed, that in the previous 12 months only 16 applications for benefits had been processed.

Some of the difficulties experienced by rural people [illegible] due to their own ignorance of their right to receive benefits and to the fact that employers do not always take the trouble to explain to workers what the Fund is for and how to

opportunity to fill in the application form unless they have a clearance from the Labour Bureau (the "Springbok") certifying that the bureau is unable to place them in employment. The bureau frequently refuses to give this clearance. Many people complain that they are sent to fill vacancy after vacancy which is already filled but each time they go back to the Labour Bu[illegible] they are given

worker is not to receive benefits for a period of six weeks *after he has lodged the claim.*

It has been our experience that many people who lose jobs through their own misconduct, for example by staying away during a boycott, are not even allowed to make the application until after six weeks. This means that they cannot hope to receive benefits until they have been unemployed for 12 weeks.

Difficulties are also caused by the negligence of some employers who do not obey the law and fail to register their workers as contributors. When such workers are discharged they have no record card and cannot be paid benefits until they have applied to the department in Pretoria for the card.

The following case records illustrate some of the reasons why more unemployed people are not assisted by the fund.

Mr H. J. M., of Sebokeng, lost his job because his firm was retrenching on September 19, 1976. He applied for benefits immediately and again on October 22. On the first occasion he was told that benefits were for White and Coloured people and African women only and that he could only claim when he dies. On the second occasion when he went with an affidavit stating the circumstances he was told there was nothing that could be done for him. On November 10 he was still waiting for a reply to his appeal to the Divisional Inspector of Labour and had still not been able to find work.

Mr M. J. M. worked for one employer for 36 years and was discharged when the company replaced African staff with Coloured and Asian workers. He had not received any payments after two months without work.

Mr M. J. T. was discharged from his job on August 11, 1975. Mr N. B. N. was discharged on September 5 because he refused to move with his firm to the East Rand Administration Area in case he lost his Section 10 rights in Johannesburg. By October 2, neither of them had received any payment. In both cases the reason was that the Labour Officer had refused to issue the Springbok. When he was asked for his reasons he said: "These boys always forge the form" ie the form signed by the employer that the vacancy no longer exists). He refused to say how long he intended going on sending them to fill non-existent vacancies because he said time was irrelevant. It was pointed out to him that time is not irrelevant to a man who has been unemployed for six weeks and who has a wife and children to support.

Only when he was told that these two men would be advised to seek legal assistance was any cooperation forthcoming and even then, although they were paid out, they were treated with great rudeness. Members of the Black community have little redress against this type of treatment because there is always the danger that they will be threatened with action in terms of Section 29 of the Urban Areas Act by which they can be declared "idle and undesirable," the onus of proof resting upon them to show that they are not wilfully idle.

Mrs M. M. became pregnant. She was told she could not claim any benefits until after the baby was born. She had a doctor's certificate saying she suffered from a serious heart condition. Her husband was refused the necessary forms authorising him to collect payments on her behalf. She gave up trying after standing in the queue for hours on several occasions. She stated many women there were in tears of sheer frustration and anxiety. Many were desperate because they had no source of income between the dates on which they left their jobs until the baby was born and feared they would be physically unable to travel into the city in the weeks immediately after the birth.

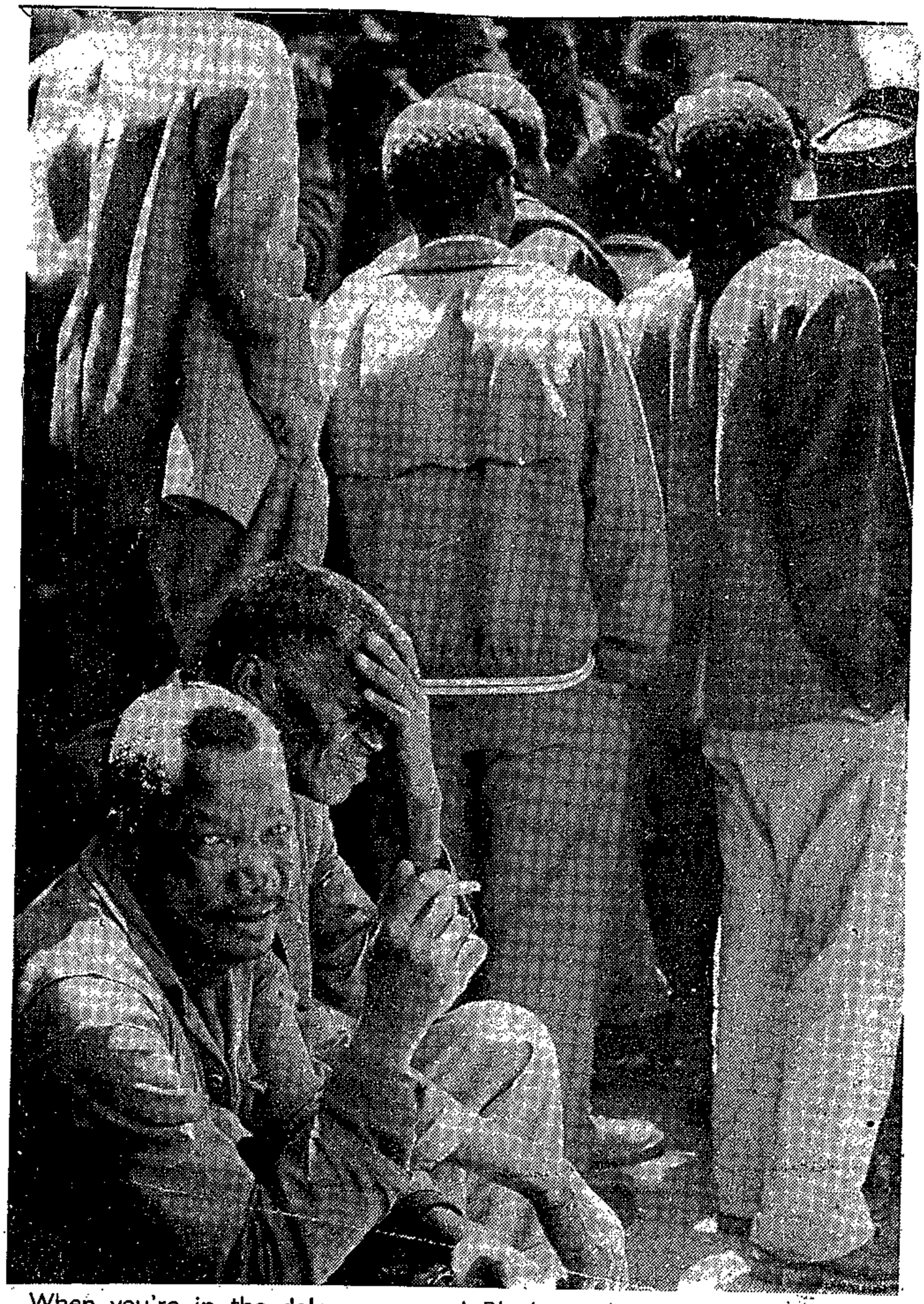
The six week penalty was imposed on Mr T. L. M. because "you lost your employment through your own default." His default was that he had dared to ask his employer for a pay slip showing deductions which were being made from his wage packet. He had been in the same job for 15 years.

Mr S. J. N., Mr H. M. and Mr M. D. X. all complained that the amounts paid to them at fortnightly intervals varied. Mr N. received R13,30 for his first payment but the next fortnight was paid only R[illegible]. (He had been unemployed since March and was first paid out on November [illegible] after applying early in August).

Mr M. applied on [illegible] tember 22. Payments be[illegible] in October. He recei[illegible] two fortnightly amou[illegible] of R30,80 then, to his s[illegible] prise, the amount drop[illegible] to R22 returning to R30[illegible] after a further two wee[illegible]

Mr X. lost his job [illegible] May 11. His employer d[illegible] not issue him with the co[illegible]tributor's record card [illegible] he was told to wait unti[illegible] the card was issued fro[illegible] Pretoria. His applicatio[illegible] for benefits was accepte[illegible] on July 30 but he only re[illegible]ceived the first payment on September 17 when he was given R12,50.

It seems that there are a great many questions which need to be asked about the administration and operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act and about the policy and attitude of the Department of Labour towards unemployed workers.



When you're in the dole queue and Black, you're not only jobless, but helpless. You have to get past not only bureaucracy, but deliberate obstruction, say some of the workseekers.

Tribal Labour Bureau within one month of becoming unemployed. This registration must be done before an application for Unemployment Insurance benefits will be accepted.

Benefits will not be paid out to migrant workers in the towns where they have been employed. They must apply in their home areas but such men complain frequently that they are not able to claim at home. They say that the Tribal Labour Officers say they "have no forms" or that they "know nothing about any money". Last year a student researcher was told at a Labour Bureau in Lebowa, where several thousand men were registered as workseekers each month but were not offer-

claim benefits, but, even those who do know, have no means of insisting on their rights and no way of obtaining assistance to do so.

In towns the difficulties are of a different nature but equally serious. The Department of Labour's Summary of the Main Provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act states: "The period of unemployment is not deemed to have commenced until application for benefits on form UIF 123 has been made and benefits cannot normally be paid for any period prior to the date of application."

This is crucial. People are often prevented from making the application because they are refused the

another form for yet another vacancy which does not exist and are again refused the "Springbok".

Thus they cannot even get to the first step of making application for benefits. Mr I. N. D. was incensed because the bureau sent him to fill the vacancy he had just created by being discharged from his job. When he remonstrated he was told to go away and not to argue.

No benefits are payable for the first week of unemployment. If a contributor has voluntarily left his employment without just cause or has left his employment through his own misconduct the claims officer may impose a penalty and decide that the

328

Despair as their children starve

By VICKI ROSENTHAL

HUNDREDS of African women are queuing outside the Wrab offices in Johannesburg each day, desperate for work because they have to feed starving children and pay the rent single-handed.

Of 50 women I spoke to at random yesterday from queues of unemployed at the Wrab offices in Polly Street and at the National Union of Clothing Workers, only two were receiving regular financial help from their husbands.

The rest had been deserted — most supporting three, four or five children. Some are also responsible for parents too old to work.

Children have started to avenge in Soweto dustbins.

"They've taken over from dogs," a woman said with a shrug.

In Polly Street I was besieged by women desperate for work.

"Have you got a girl, ma'am?"

"Who does your washing, ma'am? I'm a factory worker, but I'll do anything, just give me a job."

"Take my address, ma'am, maybe you know of somebody who can give me work."

In two seconds a crowd of 30 was pressing close. If I'd been able to offer work, I might have been mobbed. There was little anger or resentment, just despair.

Their biggest fear is eviction from their homes in Soweto. Most owe one or two months' rent.

Mr N. Malan, assistant housing director for WRAB, told me rent defaulters were given an extension if they had a "valid excuse," but unemployment was not normally considered a good reason.

"At the moment we have no problem with non-payments. But if people cannot pay we will not give an indefinite extension. We will give one or two months. That is all I have to say."



The same tragic wait for unemployed men in Johannesburg.

Feeding their children is the number two worry of women out of work.

They are living on dry porridge and bread. Salt and tea are luxuries, spinach an occasional treat. Meat is something of the past. Eggs and milk are a rarity.

What makes the situation critical for many is that they don't have the money to look for work. The determined are forced to sleep overnight in the city, crouched in toilets or curled on the cold concrete of half-complete buildings.

A weekly return train ticket from Soweto to Johannesburg costs just under R1. A one-way taxi ride to the station in Soweto costs 20c. A taxi is a necessity, not an indulgence. The alternative is a half-hour or one hour walk. For people who rise at 4.30 am start the day on an empty stomach and face long hours of queuing, that walk is out of the question.

Most have little idea why they're out of work.

They give answers like:

"The factory closed down because the Whites are going back to where they came from. They're leaving because of June."

"There are too few jobs and too many of us."

"The factory moved. I don't know why."

"Its a result of 'Power'."

"Nobody bought clothes because of the Christmas boycott. Now we're paying."

Hansard 3 Qs cols 167-170

7/2/77

328

Registrations in inspectorate areas

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

(1) How many White, Coloured and Asian persons, respectively, were registered as unemployed in 1976 in each inspectorate area as at (a) 31 March, (b) 30 June, (c) 30 September and (d) 31 December;

(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) 31 March 1976 Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics	(b) 30 June 1976 Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
Johannesburg	1 466	550	83	1 444	686	113
Cape Town	538	1 816	3	579	2 634	10
Durban	1 152	606	1 843	1 170	587	2 047
Pretoria	741	68	18	687	91	16
Port Elizabeth	778	1 390	7	750	1 246	7
Bloemfontein	207	50	—	258	45	—
East London	276	164	2	309	178	4
Kimberley	118	384	—	152	473	—
George	80	70	—	77	32	—
Windhoek	—	16	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5 356	5 114	1 956	5 426	5 972	2 197

Inspectorate	(c) 30 September 1976 Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics	(d) 31 December 1976 Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
Johannesburg	1 768	866	134	1 878	1 193	136
Cape Town	689	2 698	14	843	3 278	18
Durban	1 315	782	2 390	1 414	856	2 919
Pretoria	696	108	26	780	166	35
Port Elizabeth	752	1 537	15	815	1 788	17
Bloemfontein	311	47	—	330	49	—
East London	320	201	10	272	147	5
Kimberley	159	492	—	163	251	—
George	63	28	—	77	70	—
Windhoek	3	9	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6 076	6 768	2 589	6 572	7 798	3 130

(2) Occupational Categories	31 March 1976 Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics	30 June 1976 Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
Professional and semi-professional	126	6	28	143	13	23
Administrative and clerical	2 442	427	482	2 488	489	546
Commerce	710	187	158	753	218	174
Skilled trades	344	711	285	327	1 231	328
Services	270	325	56	238	323	79
Transport	135	294	145	103	334	133
Operatives and semi-skilled workers	403	1 517	503	489	1 808	589
Unskilled workers	682	1 639	294	700	1 550	323
Other categories	244	8	5	185	6	2
TOTAL	5 356	5 114	1 956	5 426	5 972	2 197

Occupational Categories	30 September 1976 Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics	31 December 1976 Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
Professional and semi-professional	138	10	16	150	13	9
Administrative and clercial	2 661	522	587	2 855	616	664
Commerce	752	293	218	827	275	217
Skilled trades	415	1 352	420	630	1 529	426
Services	230	319	114	236	228	106
Transport	136	369	175	99	400	179
Operatives and semi-skilled workers	549	2 299	734	732	3 450	1 205
Unskilled workers	960	1 597	315	758	1 287	323
Other categories	235	7	10	285	—	1
TOTAL	6 076	6 768	2 589	6 572	7 798	3 130

What losing a job is doing to a Coloured family

BOB HITCHCOCK

VICTOR, 22, is a jobless Coloured artisan. He is angry and riddled with insecurity, bitterness, despair.

He sees no future under apartheid for himself, his wife Gwen and their three children — one of three years and twins of eight months.

I met Victor, a welder of Newclare, in the basement of Vulcan House, a central Johannesburg office building taken over by a bevy of labour organisations about five years ago.

In that basement are the cramped offices of the Coloured section of the 24 000-strong Boilermakers, Iron and Steel Workers and Welders Society.

About 700 of a total Coloured membership of 7 000 are without jobs today.

Comments a White employee of the Boilermakers' society's head office in the same building: "Most of the society's Coloured unemployed are unskilled or semi-skilled drifters. Coloured artisans can still be placed."

Victor and his unemployed mates who sweat it out each day in that basement, hoping desperately that a job will come their way, have other views on the situation.

"Unemployment", Victor says, "can happen to any Coloured worker at any time. When it strikes, it not only hits you but all those dependent on you.

"In my case it's my wife, the three kids and my 65-year-old mother — and she is crippled with arthritis."

Being Coloured and unemployed, Victor says, is like being buried alive. It stifles you, paralyses you. The pressures make your head throb and every knock on the door sets your nerves on edge.

Is it the men to repossess your HP furniture? (Victor and Gwen are three months in arrears.) Or is it one of the other creditors who has got fed up with waiting? Or worst of all, is it an official to evict the family from the council flat?

Victor, Gwen, their three children and Victor's mother, live in a two-bedroom flat.

When he's working, Victor earns R76 a week as a welder. He has four years' experience in the trade.

But even when he's working, life is a struggle.

Here are some of the family's basic expenses and deductions from a monthly income of R304:

Food R70; rent R16,50; income tax R15,28; union fees R4; pension fund R14,40; HP payments on furniture R60; Unemployment Insurance Fund 56 cents. Total: R180,74.

In addition there are daily bus fares, lunch snacks, electricity and water, clothing, toilet articles, cleaning materials, shoe repairs, medicines, and so on.

Close on five months ago, Victor was working on a job in Cleveland when the boss told him and some of his workmates that they were redundant, because work was slack.

Says Victor: "My only income since then has been the odd R8 a day for driving a vegetable truck for a friend."

(Provided Victor has worked the required number of shifts, he should be eligible to draw approximately R20 a week from the Unemployment Insurance Fund. He was evasive about his reasons for not officially registering as unemployed.)

Sometimes the family is short of food. Occasionally, relatives help pay the rent, electricity, or provide food.

Victor: "It's a terrible feeling to leave home in the morning for the city with the only few cents in the home. Yet if I don't come in I'll never get a job."

Even being in the city looking for work can be traumatic if you're a Coloured.

Victor: "The police make us feel guilty. They stop us and ask what we're doing walking the streets.

"It's happened to many of us on the way from these offices (Frederick and Eloff streets) to Labour House in Bree Street. It makes you angry. All we're doing is trying to find a job."

The Coloured unemployed crowding around me as I interview Victor are angry men. Shouts one: "You think that would happen to a White work-seeker?"

Others claim that on most weekdays up to 150 jobless Coloured workers, women among them, jam the corridor and offices of the Boilermakers' society's basement.

"Some are sent to 'the Labour' in search of jobs or to sign on for unemployment money," explains a welder with six children who has been jobless for five months.

Snaps a middle-aged job-seeker: "What's the use of R14 a fortnight? That's bus fare money. We want jobs, not peanuts."

The Coloured and Asian section of Labour House, I am told, is sometimes so packed that latecomers are forced to stand while awaiting their turn in the job queue. Some claim to have waited over four hours before being told either that there are no jobs vacant, or that they are not eligible for unemployment money.

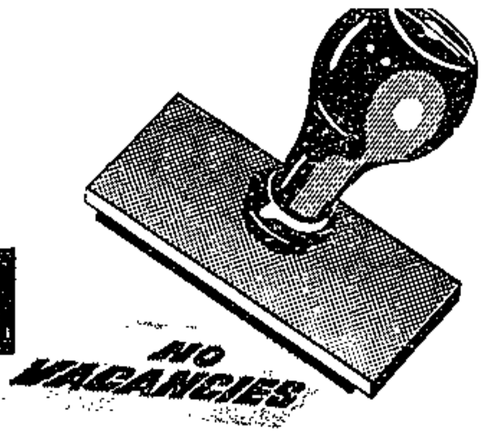
Several of the Coloured unemployed complain of the unsympathetic attitude of Labour House officials. "We're treated like animals," says one.

"Sometimes," says a jobless welder, "the police are called, even when there isn't any trouble."

The most hurtful aspect of being unemployed is put to me by Victor.

"As the weeks roll by and you're still out of work even your closest relatives begin to doubt you. Why you going to town again, they ask? And you know they are beginning to doubt that you are really looking hard for a job."

THE JOB CRUNCH



Life for Blacks and Coloureds is hard enough at the best of times. But when they join the ranks of the unemployed, their problems multiply as they try to find money for rent to stave off eviction, money for food and clothing and children's schooling, money for fares to take them job-hunting . . .



Above: Two were lucky and got the job. Below: The crowd of hopefuls who had surrounded the White man's kombi in search of piece-work.



How the Black jobless live

15/2/77

MONTSHIWA MOROKE

MR RICHARD ZWANE 49, of Orlando West, Soweto, a father of seven, has been out of work since October.

He was a machinist in a chemical firm, and had to leave his job when the acids being used affected his health, he says.

Mr Zwane said that since leaving his job he has managed to get a few R3-a-day jobs to feed his family. The jobs range from cleaning firms' premises after removals to loading trucks, where there is a need for more hands.

Laundry

"I give my wife the money I earn and together with the money she earns as laundry washer in the suburbs, we manage to buy food, school uniforms and books for the children", he said.

The money also pays the rent for their three-roomed R11.50-a-month house. Five of the children are at school.

"I travel by train to town daily if I can manage the 20 cents for my return ticket and I have to be there at about 5.30 am, or at least 6.00 am", he said.

There, he waits at a street corner for a truck to come round with an employer looking for hands. He jumps on the truck with others and only learns at the work place what the job is all about. He does not choose jobs.

Mr Zwane says he has neither breakfast nor lunch. He lives on one meal a day, and that is when he gets home in the evening. The family lives on porridge, or meat at times, if they can afford it.

The family finds life a burden, a perpetual struggle. "It is really tough," he says.

★

MR LUCAS SATHEKGE, 45, of Meadowlands, Soweto, a father of six, has been out of work since November. His wife is sickly and unemployed.

He was a R26-a-week messenger. He says he was "laid off". Since November he has managed to get piece-jobs of R3 to R4 a day, mainly packing and off-loading at department stores.

He gives part of the money to his wife and keeps some for his tobacco and 20c a day for a return train ticket.

Mr Sathekge and family have no house of their own. They live with his uncle, who also has a wife and child. They occupy one room and rent for the house is R13,20 a month.

Corner

"I have to be in town daily at 6 am and wait at a corner, away from the labour office, because around there, there are too many people looking for jobs too," he said.

He waits on the lookout for an employer wanting casual workers. As soon as a van stops nearby he rushes to be first on the job.

His family lives on porridge. Meat is a luxury, he says.

★

MR LINCOLN MOLEFE, 53, a father of two, is still waiting to get a house in Soweto. In the meantime he shares a room with his wife, in Oaklands, Johannesburg.

He has been out of work since June, because of layoffs. He was a petrol attendant at R25 a week. His wife earns R46 a month as a domestic worker.

Survive

Mr Molefe has managed to survive on piece-jobs as a gardener in the suburbs. But these have been mainly on weekends, because during the week he hangs around the Albert Street labour bureau, hoping to find a job. The weekend jobs pay him about R5 or more.

With his wife's money he maintains his children, who stay with relatives. The main problem is buying books for the children and keeping them at school.

He says it has been a big problem finding a job at the labour bureau. Garages are not taking on any more people. Besides, even if there is a job, officials check the reference book to see if one has held that kind of job before.

He has been sent to numerous places for employment, only to find that the jobs are no longer available and had been filled some time ago.

situation — even placing workers on short time."

Big increases in the present army of black unemployed, he said, would be "disastrous."

Pressure

It is still too early to get detailed figures on price increases likely to follow the rail tariff hike because of the hidden spiralling effect of shifts in transport costs.

Mr David Coetzee, of the South African Agricultural Union, said the new rates would directly cost farmers an additional R61 million a year.

This would bring strong pressure for increases in the prices of eggs, maize, milk and all seed products. A seed-price rise would in turn affect the price of cooking oil and "Bantu" beer, which is made of grain sorghum.

As sorghum and maize were used extensively in cattle, pig and poultry feed, any price increase would add to the direct impact of increased rail tariffs on the cost of meat production. Meat prices would definitely go up.

Chairman of the Grocery Manufacturers' Association, Mr Barry Upfold, said there would definitely be general increases in the prices of groceries.

"As signatories of the anti-inflation manifesto we have been absorbing increases over the past 18 months. Now we have these shocks and can't absorb them. The rail increases alone will cost the where thousands of people are unemployed — where are they to get the money to survive? The increases will hit them specially hard because they have to use public transport to get into town to look for jobs."

How many people are unemployed? There are no official figures but conservative estimates say there are a million.

Dr Stephan Smit, chairman of the Chamber of Industries' Central Economic Affairs Committee, forecasts further retrenchment following the increases and the further austerity measures anticipated in the main budget to come.

This view was echoed by other economists and business leaders such as Mr Doug Kitterman, managing director of Ford South Africa, who said: "I forecast last year a price increase in vehicles of 15 percent this year. Already we've had two factors likely to substantiate that forecast. The increase will mean a drop in demand and further lay-offs."

The smaller manufacturers could well close down altogether, in the course of the year.

The executive director of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, Mr Ray Parsons, also predicted more lay-offs. Many employers would be unable to retain workers in the face of rapidly rising costs and consumer resistance, he said. "In many sectors of the economy there is now a stark choice between higher wages or more employment."

But he said it was unlikely that wage demands would succeed on a large scale. "Things will get worse before they get better."

How long will it be before things do get better?

Optimist

One relative optimist was Nedbank economist Mr Merton Dagut. "We are in a very severe economic downturn," he said. "The effect on the lower income brackets is absolutely ghastly. But we are almost at the end of an adjustment phase, and if we can stand it a few months more there could be a recovery by the end of the year."

Black reaction was a key factor. More riots could undo the effect of the austerity programme.

Stellenbosch's Mr Kilian felt it would be a year before we see the end of austerity and blames the rise in rail tariffs for the delay.

"The Railways' action is not in line with Government policy and it is a pity they can act in this way. It's definitely inflationary. It comes at a time when everything was set for an upturn.

"My guess is that, whereas the inflation rate would have been below 10 percent by the end of the year, it will now probably be maintained above it.

"You can't start reflation if you have an inflation rate about 10 percent. It makes recovery by the end of the year very improbable."

Dr Johan Cloete, Barclay's Bank economist agreed with this, adding: "We have opted for a deliberate deflationary programme to beat inflation. In time you hope to force prices down, but the poor man takes the brunt of it — the man who becomes unemployed.

"The trouble with a recession policy is you don't know where it will stop, how long it will take, or what damage it will do to the economy in the course."

An unknown factor was how long the worker and the poor man would suffer in silence.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar said workers were becoming angry to the point of irresponsibility.

Militancy

"We have the potential for outright industrial conflict which it would be foolish to ignore. There is a growing militancy among the workers. They feel they have borne the burden of the Government's anti-inflation campaign by holding down wages while prices rise.

"When the campaign closes at the end of this month they are going to try to recoup their losses but their ability to do so will be hampered by rising unemployment and declining profits."

There was a feeling of helplessness and lack of confidence. "In this state people tend to be irresponsible and I detect this very definitely among the workers."

But Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, felt that as the austerity measures came after a period of creeping austerity they were less likely to trigger "disturbances."

Disservice

"We are doing ourselves a tremendous disservice, continuing to live in the dark about what happens to the poor and unemployed at a time like this.

How big, for instance was the group driven to the point of absolute despair? They were significant both in human terms and in terms of a peaceful future.

"Another group that needs to be considered seriously is school leavers. The older people's expectations have been gradually whittled away. Their orientation is more likely to be anxiety than frustration or aggression.

"But the youth group has not been so conditioned. It is the most inflammatory, has some organisation and group identification and is the most politicised."

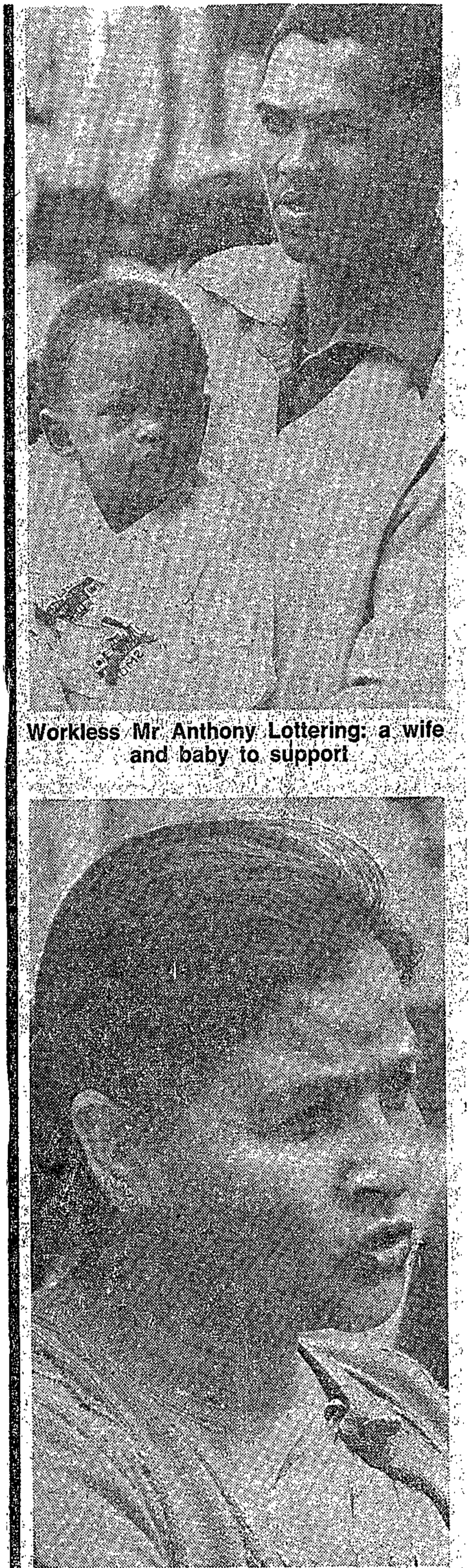
ASSESSMENT OF PERCENTAGE OF INCOME SPENT BY ALL RACE GROUPS IN SOME COMPARABLE SPENDING CATEGORIES DURING 1975

	White	Black	Indian	Coloured
FOOD	15,3	34,9	33,7	34,9
DRINK	1,4	2,7	1,0	1,6
TOBACCO	1,0	1,2	1,5	1,9
HOUSING/FUEL/LIGHTS	16,0	10,1	14,5	12,7
LAUNDRY	11,0	3,0	2,2	2,1
HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT	5,6	6,7	6,1	5,7
CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES	5,0	12,3	10,6	11,8
PERSONAL CARE	2,1	3,7	3,4	2,1
TRANSPORT	11,8	7,5	11,8	11,3
RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT	6,5	0,8	1,9	1,3

13/3/77

2

13/3/77



Workless Mr Anthony Lottering: a wife and baby to support

Mrs Mommy Naicker: her family "barely

Tribune special report by
TONY SWIFT
DICK USHER
PENNY SWIFT
TERRY McELLIGOTT
KERRY BERRINGTON

13/3/77

3

THE GOVERNMENT'S two thrusts of the austerity knife this week — 25 percent sales tax increases and up to 20 percent rail tax rises — will bite most keenly into the stomachs of the country's poor.

This was the major concern of economists and trade unionists asked to outline what the increases meant for the man in the street.

They forecast:

- Rising prices.
- Further unemployment of thousands — many whites but mainly blacks.
- More businesses going under.
- A push by white workers for increased wages.
- Increased suffering for the vast majority of blacks.
- A delay in the country's economic recovery.
- An increased danger of unrest.

Against speculation on how the increases will affect the price of cars and consumer durables, and against the jargon of economic explanations, the appeals of people like Mr Bernard Cele, chairman of the Clermont Ratepayers' Association, stand in stark relief.

Many African children have already died of starvation, more will die as a result of the latest measures, he said.

"In the townships many of the children are fatherless and their unwed mothers have lost their jobs in the factories. They are in a desperate position. They and their children are hungry all the time," he said.

Mr Wells Ntuli, a Durban industrial consultant, pleaded with employers not to resort to dismissing more black workers.

"Employers should consider every other possible means of tackling the industry millions. Normally we'd try to absorb some of the impact of sales tax, but it's impossible now."

Food increases hit the poor hardest as it accounts for the largest percentage of their income. Blacks spend about 35 percent of their income on food.

The direct impact of the rail hikes will also hit Blacks harder than any other group.

"It's these people who live furthest from their places of employment and have little or no choice of alternative transport," said Mr Wilsley Kilian, chief economist of the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research. "In times of unemployment they share so the rail increase will hit the net income of the community.

"It's a great pity and a mistake that the rates for third-class travel were also increased. It's an increase in a very sensitive area."

As from April 1 commuters between KwaMashu and Durban and Soweto and Johannesburg will have to pay between 80 cents and R1,10 more each month to get to work.

Survival

Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa said: "Transport cost increases have always been a dangerous flashpoint, and at this time when so many people are struggling we're getting into a very dangerous situation."

Miss Sarah Chitja, assistant secretary of the 21 000-strong National Union of Clothing Workers, warned that the increases would be a severe blow to all workers:

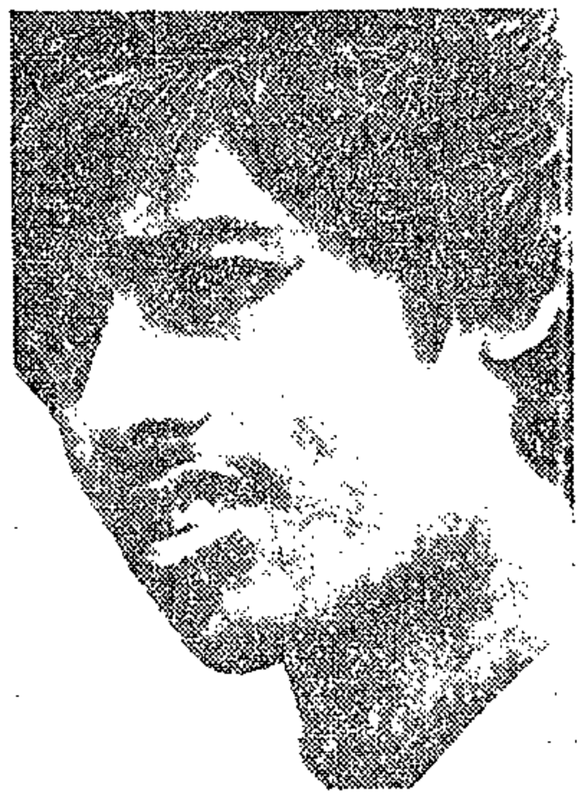
"Their wages don't allow them to save, so where are they to get the money to pay for these increases?



Mrs Maureen Mhlongo: searching in vain for work



Charles Raymond: "What's the use of worrying?"



Tony Naicker: hunting for a job for a year



Miss Andrea Dales: dreading furthe shocks are on the way

After the budget shocks, there's one question on everyone's lips...



5 13/3/77



anything about this week's budgets but I fear it will make the search for work even more difficult."

The survey produced a depressing overall picture of unemployment, hunger and desperation. Not one person had a cheerful word to say.

Mrs Maureen Mhlongo of KwaMashu said she must supplement her husband's wages to stay above the starvation line. She was looking for work.

"We have five children who are living with their grandparents in Newcastle and we can only afford to send R40 a month for their keep. I had a job as a domestic servant until my madam moved two months ago. Since then I've found it impossible to find another job."

Whites with steady jobs were also deeply concerned about the latest financial blows.

Miss Andrea Dales said: "I dread to think what other shocks are in store for us in the main budget later this month. And if I'm hard-hit, the situation must be a thousand times worse for blacks and pensioners."

Miss Dales sells electrical equipment and has to use her own car. The news of yet further hikes in petrol prices has particularly startled her.

Mr Charles Raymond, a 19-year-old engineering apprentice from Umdloti Beach, has adopted the attitude: "What's the use of worrying?"

"I don't read about the continuous price shocks any more because it only makes me depressed. I earn what used to be a reasonable amount for a single person — R300 a month — but by the time I've paid rent and other monthly commitments I have only about R40 left. Buying clothes has become a luxury."

6 13/3/77

JUST HOW MUCH MORE CAN WE TAKE?

7 · 93/5/77

EIGHT out of ten blacks chosen at random in a snap survey in central Durban this week were out of work and were desperately hunting for jobs.

Coloured painter Mr Anthony Lottering, of Wentworth was made redundant this week — the week of budget shocks — and has a wife and baby to support.

He said the latest increases had made him feel shell-shocked. Since being laid off he has hunted the city for another job but everywhere the answer is: "Sorry, we're not taking anybody on at present."

He was earning R80 a week but his company replaced him with an African painter on much lower wages. His wife Rosemary is also job-hunting but has met with the same response as her husband.

Mr Lottering said: "We've got to have some income, so my wife is forced to look for a job although she has an 18-month-old child to look after. If she finds work, I'll have to take over the care of the baby."

He said he would qualify for an unemployment grant of R60 after six weeks out of work. Then he would receive R40 a month — "and we can't possibly survive on that."

Seventeen-year-old ..T o n y Naicker of Chatsworth, said he had been job-hunting for over a year with no success. His 15-year-old brother, who is at school, is also looking for a full-time job to help the family make ends meet.

Tony's mother, Mrs Mommy Naicker, said the family was barely surviving.



Her husband was workless because of ill-health and received a monthly R50 in unemployment pay. Fortunately one of her five children had a job and contributed all her earnings to the family income.

She said: "I don't know

328

The Prime Minister: Black unemployment is South Africa's gravest problem.
The Minister of Finance: It does not seem excessive.
The WRAB chairman: It has not yet assumed serious proportions.
A Pretoria professor: Every month another 15 000 Blacks lose their obs.

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS CREATES CONFUSION

SOUTH AFRICA is rapidly approaching a major crisis as Black unemployment increases.

It seems that everyone except the Government has recognised this for some time. Now at last the Government may be waking up too.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W A Cruywagen, last week gave the first hint of Government-run service centres, similar to privately run labour bureau.

by Z B MOLEFE



He told Parliament that the Government was looking into the possibility of establishing a "new dispensation" for the urban Black workseekers.

Maybe, on the other hand, this has been prompted by Mr P S "Fanie" Botha, Minister of Labour, when recently he made the candid admission that the Government "just doesn't know where it stands" over the spreading unemployment — described by some labour experts as the worst since the Great Depression of the 30's.

The matter becomes more interesting when one considers what the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, said in the House of Assembly recently about the Black unemployment facing the country.

"Official figures of unemployment among Blacks are not available.

"The most scientific estimate of which I know shows an increase between the middle of 1975 and the middle of 1976 of 38 000 in Black urban unemployment and 62 000 in Black unemployment in the rural areas outside the homelands which, in the circumstances, does not seem excessive," said Senator Horwood.

Then there was the chairman of the West Rand Administration Board, Mr Manie Mulder, commenting on Press reports about Black unemployemnt in his Board's area.

"Black unemployment has not yet assumed serious proportions," said Mr Mulder.

At the end of last year, he added there were 7 574 registered unemployed out of 348 885 registered Black male workers in Johannesburg.

Signs of looming mass Black unemployment began to appear on the horizon as early as July last year.

A financial magazine, in a survey, revealed that Black unemployment was rising by a staggering 22 000 a month.

Gravest

At the same time the Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, went on record as saying that this was South Africa's gravest problem. Meantime Mr

3

13/3/77



The man who is about to give up hope, is 49-year-old Mr Frank Mosina. He has to depend on an elderly mother to support him and his seven children.

A man without a job —and without hope

By Aggrey Klaaste

FRIGHTENING figures showing the escalating rate in unemployment do not tell the individual stories of suffering among Black men without jobs.

For being without a job means more than just being without money. It means breaking the pass laws, an offence that now carries the maximum fine of R100.

Three years ago, Mr Boetikies Madisha lost his job at a clothing factory. Today he is not only without a job, but has been given 72 hours to be out of Johannesburg. Mr Madisha says he was born in Sophiatown. His family moved to Dube in 1957 and he qualifies to be a resident of this area.

"After losing my job, I knew I was going to be in trouble. I looked for a job, and always drew a blank at the pass office.

"Eventually, I managed to take on casual jobs, hoping that things would improve. This year, they have become worse. I have no more hope and I am afraid," he said.

He says he is afraid for his family, and afraid because he can be arrested for being in Johannesburg. He has never been to the Unemployment Insurance Fund to collect his money.

"I know I have a lot of money there, for I have worked for more than 15 years in Johannesburg. But I did not know how to go about it, and in any case, I always hoped I would get another job," he said.

Today, Mr Madisha has to depend on his elderly mother, who has a job as a tea "girl" in town, and his younger sisters.

He says he can stand the hunger, but detests the begging from his sisters and his mother. He cannot face asking for favours from people either.

"The funny thing is, at the pass office they asked me nicely where I stayed and where I was born when I went to fix my papers.

I thought everything was all right until I checked the paper at home and found I had been endorsed out. I am now without a job, and have to hide from the police for fear of arrest. I am also afraid to go back to the pass office. How am I ever going to be able to work again?" he asked.

bour experts estimated that one in five Blacks of working age could not find jobs.

Early this year, in a survey of the employment situation it was revealed that about 600 000 Blacks — around 12 per cent of the economically active Black population — were already unemployed.

Then last month came a sombre, frightening picture painted by Professor P J van der Merwe of the University of Pretoria. He released figures showing that Black unemployment will be increasing at the rate of 15 000 jobless a month.

Prof Van Der Merwe said his figures were based on his December study of Black unemployment which put the rate at between 9 000 and 12 000 a month. He also estimated that the total of Black unemployment is above the one million mark.

13/3/77

B

Hansard 9 col 720 25/3/77

328

Unemployment among Bantu

*13. Mr. G. H. WADDELL asked the Minister of Statistics:

Whether his Department compiles statistics of unemployment among Bantu; if not, why not.

†The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

No. The Department of Bantu Administration and Development compiles monthly statistics on the number of Bantu work seekers registered at Labour Bureaux. The Department of Statistics is to conduct a sample survey during September 1977 to determine the nature and extent of unemployment among the Bantu.

24. Which of the

1. If supply
price wi
2. If supply
price wi
3. If demand
will ris
4. If supply
will fal
5. None of t

ect ?

s constant, equilibrium

ns constant, equilibrium

ases, equilibrium price

ases more, equilibrium price

25. If you were a
of barley, wh

nted to raise the price
s would you take ?

1. Take barley from government storage and sell it on the open market.
2. Encourage farmers to use more fertiliser on their barley-growing land.
3. Try to lower the price of rye (a substitute).
4. Try to lower average family income.
5. Encourage farmers to grow less barley.

26. If the economy is fully employed, an upward shift in the demand schedule for corn alone

1. Cannot alter the output of corn.
2. Will lead to a gradual fall in the price of corn.
3. Will lead to an increase in the amount of corn supplied with consequent reductions in the supply of some other commodities.
4. Will lead to inflation with no alteration in the output of any commodities.
5. Will lead to none of the above.

27. "The price of wheat rose sharply (a) because the dry spell reduced the yield per acre and (b) because millers sought to stockpile wheat to protect themselves from future price increases that would occur if the drought were to continue". This quotation says that the price rise was due to

1. A shift in the demand curve and a movement along the supply curve .
2. A shift in the supply curve and a movement along the demand c curve.
3. Shifts in both the demand and supply curves.
4. Movements along both curves.
5. None of the above.

28. "Price adjustments serve to keep the quantities supplied and demanded equal. If at the initial price there is excess demand, the price will rise. The price increase has two effects : it tends to shift the demand curve down because people are willing to buy a smaller quantity at a higher price, and it tends to shift the supply curve up because producers find it profitable to produce a greater output at a higher price. The price will adjust until there is no excess demand".

91 000 lose jobs ... worse to come

RDM 3/5/77

By CLIVE EMDON
Labour Correspondent

THE number of jobless of all races increased by at least 91 000 in the first three months of this year and the situation is deteriorating, says economist, Professor P. J. van der Merwe of the University of Pretoria.

He said industry and commerce should use the recession as a breathing space to train or retrain workers in skills where shortages existed.

The State should provide training incentives.

Rather than take away jobs, workers should be kept on at reduced pay, and put into training.

The new jobless include at least 45 000 urban Africans, an estimated 10 000 Whites and 4 000 Coloureds and Asians.

Also in the first three months of the year 20 000 Africans in the homelands and 12 000 on White farms either lost their jobs or became underemployed, began working at jobs with reduced hours or below their skills levels.

Prof Van der Merwe estimated that total national unemployment by last month was just under 1 400 000.

Prof Van der Merwe said firms should train and retrain workers to catch up with the skills backlog.

"It is the ideal opportunity, particularly as increased military activity will draw off more skilled workers from the economy."

328

STAR
4/5/77

More out of work

Pretoria Bureau

There were 27 135 registered unemployed people in South Africa in March this year compared with 25 516 in February according to figures published by the Department of Labour.

In March last year 12 410 people were unemployed.

The figures do not include unemployed black workers.

A Department of Labour spokesman said unemployment had increased in all areas of the country except East London and Kimberley.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

AFRICA SEMINAR (CENTRE FOR AFRICAN STUDIES)

Speaker: Paul Rich, (UCT and Warwick)

Topic: 'Class and ethnic cleavages in post-colonial African Societies: towards an historical model'.

Paper for discussion on Tuesday, 7 June, 1977.

NOTE: First draft and not to be quoted without author's

328

Factories axed 136 000

Michael Chester, Financial Editor

South African factories slashed their labour forces by more than 136 000 workers over the past 12 months — a cutback of one in every 10 jobs.

This is disclosed by a new business survey made by the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University.

The 10 percent cutback means that total employment in the manufacturing industries has toppled from over 1 367 000 to 1 230 000.

More than 22 percent of production capacity is now standing idle.

Aside from the axe on jobs — by close-downs and redundancies and non-replacement of labour — employers have had to cut working hours by an average of 7 percent because of the economic slowdown.

In the wholesale trade, as many as 35 percent of employers report cuts in labour compared with a year ago. Retailers have cut back too.

In the manufacturing sector, from March to December last year, the axe dropped proportionately less severely on black jobs — 59 700 or 7,9 percent.

White jobs were cut by 27 900 or 9,3 percent, coloured jobs by 19 700 or 8,7 percent, and Indian jobs by 11 400 or 13,5 percent.

● Professor Sadie attacks wage and price rises — Page 23.

328.

STAR 6/5/77

24 940 jobless

Star 6/5/77

THE SENATE—The Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, said in the Senate yesterday that 24 940 whites, coloured people and Indians—one percent of the work force—were unemployed in March 1977, as against 11 409 last year.

"There can be no doubt whatever that unemployment among blacks has increased in recent months," he said.

Turning to inflation, he said that there had been progress last year, but the consumer price index had risen again over the first three months of 1977.—Sapa.

Jobless highest since 30s slump

8/5/77 Star

Sun Times 8/5/77

Sunday Times Reporter

WHITE, coloured and Indian unemployment has increased by 120 per cent since March last year. And, say economists, it is likely that African jobless has risen even more.

Estimates of unemployed are as high as 1,5-million, which would give South Africa its highest rate of unemployment since the slump in the 1930s.

No official figures are available for African unemployed.

But taking the figure of 1,5-million quoted by economists, academics and trade unionists, South Africa would have an unemployment rate of 15 per cent, one of the Western world's highest.

South Africa's serious work shortage was highlighted this week.



SENATOR HORWOOD
He gave the figures

Much more

The Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, said in Parliament that white, coloured and Indian jobless had risen from 11 409 to 24 940 in the past 12 months, which was an increase of nearly 120 per cent.

Professor P. van der Merwe, University of Pretoria economist, said the number of jobless had increased by 91 000 in the first three months of this year.

He estimated total national unemployment to have reached close on 1,4-million by last month.

And he added that there was every reason to believe that if white, coloured and Indian unemployment had increased by 120 per cent, African jobless would have risen even more.

Professor J. Sadie, of the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research, estimated that 136 000 people lost their jobs in the past 12 months.

That, he said, was a cutback of one in every 10 jobs.

He added that if under-employed people were included a million could

Unemployment rates for Britain and America are about five and seven per cent.

These countries do not have South Africa's large rural and under-developed population which, says Prof Van der Merwe, absorbs substantial numbers of jobless people.

Workers in the building and shipbuilding industries and textiles have been most seriously hit by the slump.

Mines

Carol Cooper, South African Institute of Race Relations' labour researcher, says one effect of the work shortage is that more South African blacks are prepared to work in the mines.

But in March, the Department of Statistics said that miners were the hardest hit by job cutbacks and 47 462 had lost their jobs between October and December last year.

The Federated Chamber of Industries has warned that official figures significantly understate the true employment situation.

The disillusionment and frustration of work seekers were underlined the week before the Rand Show opened in Johannesburg.

Queues of up to 300 peo- ... outside the

gates in the hope of finding temporary work.

A study by Professor Sadie says the economy will begin to recover in 1978 and will grow at an average of three per cent a year.

Inflation this year, it adds, will be slightly higher than last year's 11,1 per cent.

Seriously hit

Mrs Sue Gordon, organiser for the Domestic Workers' Education Project in Johannesburg, said that the number of domestic workers coming to the Parktown bureau looking for jobs had increased by 50 per cent in the last month.

Relief projects needed, say labour leaders

328

9/5/77

STAFF REPORTER

LABOUR leaders said yesterday they were deeply anxious about the sinking economy and snowballing unemployment.

They fear more than two million people will be unemployed by the end of the year — the highest proportion since the depression in the 1930s.

They called on the Government to launch urgent labour-intensive relief projects to absorb the rising number of unemployed Blacks.

This follows a report issued last week by the Bureau of Economic Research of the University of Stellenbosch which warned that the economic recession will continue for the rest of the year, causing increased unemployment.

Yesterday Professor J. L. Sadie, head of the bureau, estimated that unemployment will rise by 50 per cent between now and the end of the year.

The labour leaders fear that a combination of unemployment and spiralling prices of essential foods and services will explode into urban unrest and violence.

The president of the SA Confederation of Labour, Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, said the rate of unemployment from the beginning of July would increase.

It was vital the authorities moved quickly to start labour-intensive relief programmes, he said.

This was particularly necessary for Black workers. Large numbers of workless Blacks, he said, represented a security risk which should be avoided at all costs.

Mr Nieuwoudt feared that many companies whose financial year ends on June 30 would shrink programmes and lay off workers at an increased rate.

About 20 000 members of unions affiliated to the confederation were now out of work. This could double by the end of the year, he said.

The chairman of the Federal Consultative Council of Railway Staff Associations, Mr Brian Currie, agreed that the threat of greater unemployment had to be faced.

State ... projects to siphon-off idle workers, particularly Blacks, were the practical solution, he said.

South Africa could not afford to ignore the security risk posed by increased numbers of unemployed Blacks, Mr Currie stressed.

328

'Vital to satisfy blacks'

11/5/77 Star

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's future stability would largely depend on the extent to which the needs and aspirations of its black population could be met, Mr W S Pretorius, general manager of Sanlam, said in Cape Town today.

Mr Pretorius told delegates to the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut's annual congress that because South Africa was a prized target of international communism, a satisfield labour force was of cardinal importance.

The total labour force numbered about 10-million, of which 7,2-million were black workers. Each year, 300 000 people were added to the labour market, and 200 000 of these were blacks.

"The fact is that job opportunities have not kept pace with the growth of the labour force in recent years," said Mr Pretorius.

As a result, an estimated 600 000 black workers in white areas, and a further 400 000 in the homelands; were unemployed or underemployed.

Seen against this background, it was disturbing to note that there was a trend in South African businesses to become more capital intensive and less labour intensive.

328

Unemployment is a greater danger than terror — union

Staff Reporter

DURBAN. — Unemployment was a greater danger to South Africa than terrorists on the border, Mr Jimmy Zurich, president of the Railways Artisan Staff Association, told the annual congress in Durban yesterday.

Large numbers of workless Blacks were a fertile ground for communism, and he warned that the Government should make finding a solution to unemployment its number one priority.

Rising prices and unemployment threatened to disturb labour peace, and the situation would probably get worse before better.

Mr Zurich said the public and trade union movement were now so bewildered that there was hardly any reaction to price rises. Unions were incapable of constructive action because they did not speak with unified authority.

Last November there were an estimated 600 000 Africans workless, and the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research had forecast that this would rise to between a million and 1½-million by the end of 1977.

Funds had to be found to launch non-inflationary projects to provide jobs, Mr Zurich said.

At present there was a critical shortage of sub-economic housing for Whites — and a greater shortage for other races. The Government should initiate housing programmes. They would provide jobs for builders and related industries, he said.

The drop in living standards was causing widespread unrest among Railway workers, said Mr Zurich, and the time for wage increases was overdue.

The Minister of Transport had admitted that Railway workers needed increases, but there had been no provision in the Budget.

Create jobs or face unrest, Govt told

328

RDM 12/8/87

By GERALD REILLY

LEADING trade unionists told the Government yesterday to relieve the snowballing unemployment problem or face the threat of internal unrest.

They were supporting the president of the Artisan Staff Association, Mr Jimmy Zurich, who warned this week that unemployment was a far greater danger to South Africa than terrorists on the country's borders.

The general secretary of the motor industry's Combined Workers' Union, Mr R. C. Webb, agreed with Mr Zurich.

Mr Webb, who is also senior vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, heads a union of 12 000 Coloured and Asian workers.

He said the rising tide of unemployment aggravated the growing political and social problems among Blacks.

"It is a threat to security, there is no doubt about this. And the worse it gets, the greater the threat will become."

In addition to the many other frustrations facing the bulk of the country's labour force, the deprivation this entailed for Black families would inflame the discontent, he said.

The general secretary of the National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers, Mr Ray Altman, said from Cape Town that if unemployment went unrelieved for much longer it could result in "problems of internal security".

He agreed with Mr Zurich that a pile-up of workless Blacks could represent a greater threat than terrorists.

"Through Tucsa we have advised the Government mildly to reflate the economy, and provide labour-intensive projects to lessen the number of unemployed.

"So far, however, there has been no reaction," Mr Altman said.

328

Jobless figures unsure

13/5/77 Star

Pretoria Bureau

There was no reliable way of estimating the number of unemployed in South Africa, a spokesman for the Department of Information said today.

Although some estimates put the total figure for unemployed throughout the country at more than 1-million, it was difficult to confirm, he said, because no comprehensive labour survey had been made by the Government.

Statistics issued by the Department of Labour did not take into account the number of Africans unemployed.

A spokesman for the department said the latest figure available indicated there were 27 135 registered unemployed whites, Asiatics and coloured people in South Africa.

Of the total 10 353 were white, 4 284 Asiatic, and 12 498 coloured, he said.

INCREASE

The number of registered unemployed had increased by 5 272 since the beginning of the year, the spokesman said.

Between January and March 1 720 more white people had lost their jobs, he said, bringing the figure for white unemployed from 8 633 in January to 10 353 in March.

Estimates for the number of black unemployed had proved unreliable, the spokesman said.

To get a better idea of how many blacks were unemployed, the department was planning a survey of more than 15 000 black families later this year, he said.

Fin. Mail 13/5/77

MEN BEFORE MACHINES

328

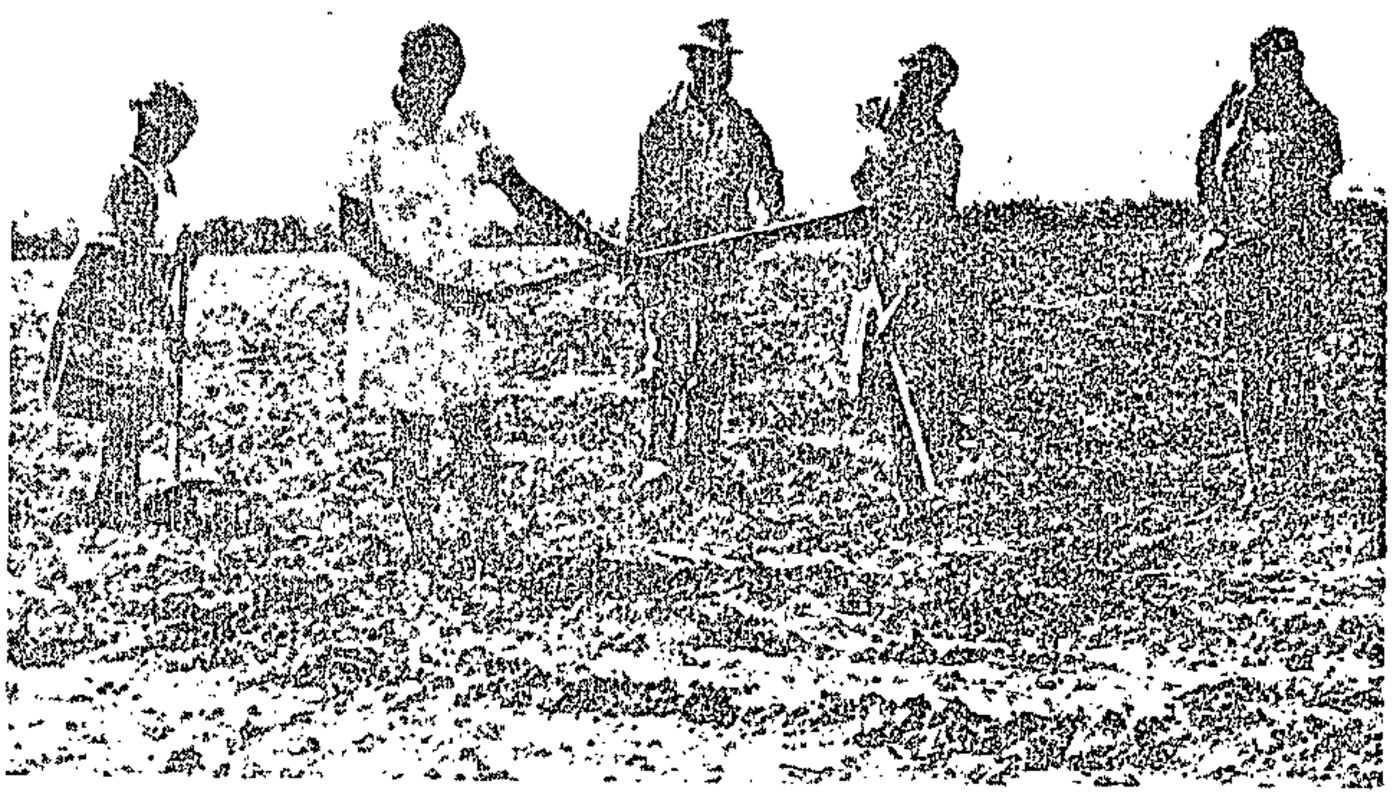
The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut has added its powerful voice to those calling for official encouragement of labour intensive industries.

Sanlam GM Willem Pretorius warned its congress this week that despite the economy's slower growth since 1970, the degree of capital intensity has increased. The result is a serious unemployment problem which is not merely cyclical, but also has a structural element. Noting the long term nature of the problem and the fact that SA will have to make do with less foreign capital in the forseeable future, the authorities are requested to take steps to promote labour intensive industries.

Among Pretorius' suggestions:

- Fewer prefabricated houses should be built for blacks. The emphasis should be on conventional construction methods;
- Labour cost increases should be moderated. Workers should be constantly reminded of the need to temper standard of living expectations, and government should continue its clamp on public service salaries; and
- Interest rate control ought to be lifted so as to enable rates to reflect realistically the shortage of capital. "If interest rates were allowed to find their own levels, big capital investments would become less attractive and more labour-intensive techniques would benefit";
- The Environment Planning Act should be applied more flexibly to avoid the replacement of labour by machines in urban areas. Moreover, decentralisation incentives should be designed to promote a high proportion of black labour in relation to other factors of production;
- The criteria for investment allowances ought to include the number of employees, and not simply be based on the size of the capital investment. Likewise, the Industrial Development Corporation should give preference to labour-intensive projects; and
- Homeland development should concentrate on industries with low levels of technology, especially farming.

Get the people back to work!



Job-creation . . . a long row to hoe

FM MAIL 13/5/77 328



Retrenched . . . caught between rising prices and rising unemployment

RETRENCHMENTS

Where the axe falls

When company managements decide to retrench, how do they go about it?

Many of those to whom the *FM* put this question said they used the "last in/first out" system, especially in low-skill grades. At General Motors, length of service has been the first yardstick in assessing which daily paid workers have to go. But, as personnel manager Ronnie Kirwin notes, factors like a man's absenteeism, punctuality and reprimand records could mean that long service does not guarantee a job.

Roberts Construction also uses the "Lifo" method. "A man who has been with us for 10 years must be some good," observes personnel director Maurice van Biene.

On the other hand, Matt Leach, MD of Renwick International management consultants reckons: "My experience is that companies are taking this opportunity to evaluate their material -- and people are dispensable, irrespective of service. I don't think sympathy is playing much of a role." He says that some firms "retrenching" staff are hiring too.

Barlow Rand's group personnel manager, Reinald Hofmeyr, notes that poor performers and those approaching retirement are laid off before the Lifo principle is taken into account. A few senior employees with long service have been retired prematurely on full pension.

Seifsa director Errol Drummond strikes an ominous note: "Now is the time to get rid of potential trouble-makers".

Some firms opt for short time rather than retrenchment. International Harvester's plant in Pietermaritzburg, for example, was on a three-day week before men were fired, while many firms in the motor industry are working four-day weeks. In some cases, however, a shorter working week is not what workers prefer. One Barlow Rand subsidiary extended its Christmas break by two weeks partly because workers pointed out that rail tickets are issued on a weekly basis. A four-day week would have meant four days pay but five days' fares.

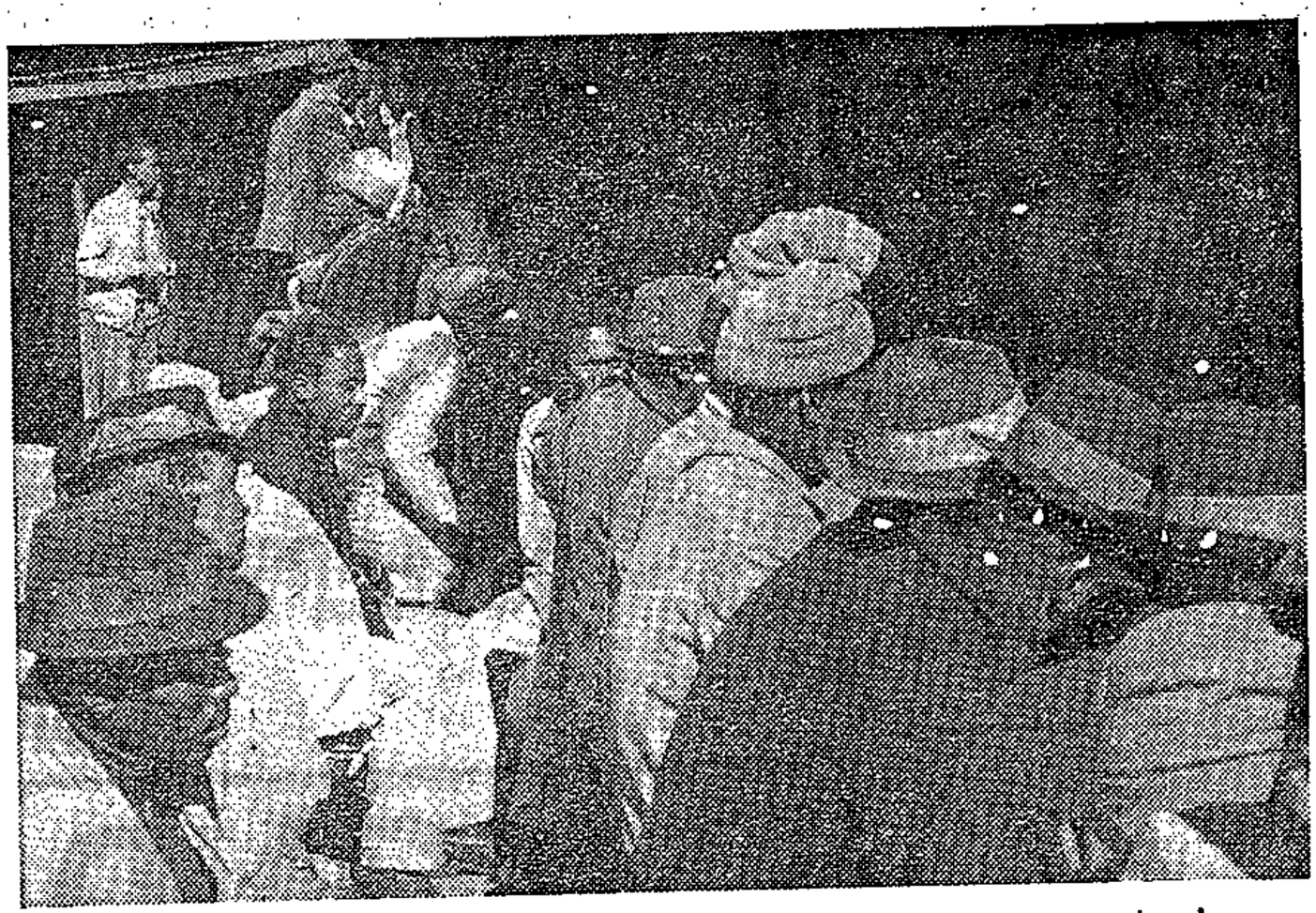
Many firms contemplating lay-offs have tried with varying success to find other jobs for retrenched workers. One Afcol subsidiary made a point of firing last those workers for whom it could not find new employment. Greatermans went further. Vice-president (personnel) Tim O'Meara tells the *FM* that immigrant TV technicians who have not been placed elsewhere and have been unable to find another job have been offered air tickets back to the UK for themselves and their families.

Some firms which had the foresight to stop recruiting at the start of the recession have avoided retrenchment. Dunlop, for example, hasn't taken on new staff for more than a year. Despite the motor industry slump, it has therefore reduced its work force sufficiently through natural wastage, and thus avoided laying off people.

page 1

328.

PENINSULA BLACKS HARD HIT BY UNEMPLOYMENT AND RISING PRICES



DESPONDENT Africans waiting for offers of employment at the Langa Administration Offices. For many of them, it is the same story every day — 'Sorry, no work.'

By Enoch Guwa

SOUTH AFRICA'S uneasy economic situation and rising unemployment have brought more suffering and hardship to urban Blacks than they have experienced for many years.

Hardest hit, perhaps, by circumstances are the residents of the Peninsula's African townships, who live and have to seek work in an area where Government legislation decrees that Coloured people must be given preference.

In recent years, when the city's industries were booming, Africans provided much of the unskilled labour. Now, however, many family breadwinners have been laid off because of the recession — particularly the slump in the building industry.

LITTLE HOPE

Now hundreds of unemployed men haunt the Langa labour offices every day, with little hope of getting a part-time job, let alone permanent employment.

According to a spokesman for the Bantu Affairs Administration

page 1

page 2

14/5/77

Board, the official figure for unemployed Black men and women in the Peninsula was 1838 last night.

But Mr Thomas Mandla, vice-president of the Western Province African Chamber of Commerce, believes unemployment in the townships is more than double the official figure and that the situation is becoming critical.

VICTIM

One of the thousands of victims of the recession is Mr Johnny Pana, a Nyanga father of eight, with 13 years of unbroken service with a construction firm. When he returned to work recently after an absence of one week, he was told to down his tools and go home.

Mr Pana, who lives with his wife and family in a BAAB house in the township, told me that when he presented his doctor's certificate he was told his job was 'phelile' (finished).

He said the boss told him the staff was being reduced. Mr Pana has been out of work for about a month now.

Mr Calvin Mathiza of Langa lost his 'nice job' with a firm of architects because of staff reductions. He has been living on his savings for three months now.

GO HOME

Mr James Mgodlo also of Langa lost his job with a city bakery after 20 years of unbroken service. He decided to pack his belongings and go back home to Idutywa, Transkei.

For Blacks in the townships, crushed by the huge increases in fares and the price of mealie meal, it is becoming a severe struggle to make ends meet.

At the bachelor quarters, most men, because of their economic position, live on staple foods like 'umvubo' (dry cooked mealie pap with skimmed milk). They can hardly ever afford meat unless by grouping together and buying in bulk.

SHOPS HIT

Unemployment in the township is also hitting local shopkeepers.

With money as tight as it is, people are going to a lot of trouble and inconvenience to buy their basic foodstuffs at places where prices are lowest.

Local businessmen complain that their trade is being taken away by outsiders who lure the migrants away with offers of cheaper mealie meal and samp.

328

Unemployment survey

PRETORIA — The Department of Information is to carry out a survey to find out how many blacks are unemployed in South Africa.

Although some estimates put the number of unemployed at over a million it was impossible to get accurate figures, a spokesman for the department said yesterday.

To get a better idea of how many blacks were out of work the department would carry out a survey of 15 000 families in September.

Meanwhile, statistics issued by the Department of Labour indicate that the number of whites, Asiatics and Coloureds unemployed has soared by 5 272 since the beginning of the year.

Between January and March 1 720 more whites had lost their jobs, a spokesman said, bringing the figure of white unemployment up from 8 633 in January to 10 353 in March. — SAPA.

Whil were they lost

2m out of work by Christmas says prof

328

By GERALD REILLY

OUTH AFRICA now has ore unemployed than 'er before in its history, rofessor P. J. van der erwe of the University Pretoria's Economic Bu- au said yesterday.

Professor Van der Merwe ıtimated the number of nemployed is now rising t 15 000 a month, and that ıe total probably exceeds ,300, 000.

And the head of the niversity of Stellen- osch's Economic Re- earch Bureau, Professor . L. Sadie, said the figure ill increase by 50 per cent etween now and the end f the year

This means more than wo million people are ex- ected to be unemployed y Christmas.

Professor Van der Merwe said short-term solutions should be ignored. A broad integrated long-term strategy, effective for a number of years, was needed.

Experience in the United States and Europe had shown that labour intensive public works projects alone were insufficient.

They served only a fraction of the lower-paid unemployed, took too long to implement and could be a serious embarrassment when the economic recovery began.

"What is needed is a multi-facetted plan which could include public works projects, and which would not be a handicap in the post-recessionary period."

Professor Van der Merwe said work-sharing, shorter working weeks and state-subsidised pay were effective anti - unemployment measures which had been used successfully in other countries.

Employers could be subsidised to keep workers on and some of the money could come from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

He said it was urgent that an integrated anti-unemployment strategy be put into operation in South Africa.

328

Jobless pose dangers, hint

PRETORIA — South Africa has more unemployed now than ever before in its history, Prof P. J. van der Merwe, of the Pretoria University's Economic Bureau said yesterday.

The Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, admitted in the Assembly last week that the problem was serious and would get worse, and the clamour from trade unions and the SA Institute of Race Relations for relief programmes is mounting as the pile of workless continues to rise.

The clamour goes with a warning of urban unrest unless effective counter measures are taken.

Prof Van der Merwe estimated the number of unemployed is now rising at the rate of 15 000 a month, and that the total probably exceeds 1,3 million.

Other economists spoken to, including the head of the Stellenbosch University's Economic Research Bureau, Prof J L. Sadie, claim the figure will increase by 50 per cent between now and the end of the year.

This means an expectation of more than two million workless by Christmas.

Prof Van der Merwe said short term ad hoc solutions should be ignored. What was needed was a broad, integrated long-term strategy which could be effective for a number of years.

"What is needed is a multi-facetted plan which could include public works projects, and which would not be a handicap in the post-recessionary period."

Prof van der Merwe said work sharing, shorter working weeks and State-subsidised pay rolls were effective anti-unemployment measures which had been used successfully in other countries.

Employers could be subsidised to keep their workers on, and the funds could come at least in part from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

If there was not enough work, thn employees could take part in training programmes.

"In a plan of this kind, the work force would be ready to take full and immediate advantage of an upswing in the economy," Prof. Van der Merwe claimed.

He agreed there was a great urgency for putting a balanced, integrated anti unemployment strategy into operation in South Africa. The socio-political dangers of prolonged and unrelieved unemployment were clear. — DDC

STAR 19/5/77

Many 'begging to keep alive'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Unemployment among Wentworth residents is so critical that most people are "literally begging to keep alive," according to the coloured township's community leaders.

Wentworth community leaders claimed today that some residents, who had been out of work for more than six months, had even contemplated suicide.

Mr Bill Hendrickse, CRC member for Wentworth, said the situation was so critical that he and other community leaders were thinking of establishing soup kitchens.

The recent rent increases by the Durban Corporation and the Department of Community Development had depressed the people even further.

"The people who are unemployed have already drawn their unemployment benefits and are just not able to meet their rents. Under this situation, I don't know what the authorities are going to do," he said.

Thieving and housebreaking were said to be increasing.

Mr Cecil Kippen, another community leader, said hundreds of able-bodied men were "walking the streets."

328

NATAL MERCURY 19/5/77

LEGAL ROW OVER YOUNG WORKERS

Political Reporter

UNEMPLOYMENT in Durban is "unquestionably the highest in the country," the chairman of an apprenticeship committee said yesterday.

He is Mr. Andries Britz, Durban chairman of the apprenticeship committee for the metal industry.

He warned that 12 Durban firms faced prosecution for employing minor apprentices without the registrar's permission.

Mr. Britz said his committee had an obligation to find jobs for the growing number of apprentices put out of work when their firms went out of business.

This became more difficult when other firms engaged minor apprentices and deliberately delayed applications to the registrar.

"We have applications from 12 employers for 29 minors to be apprenticed, yet some of these boys have been working for nine months," he said.

"In each case my committee is going to recommend prosecution."

In terms of the Apprenticeship Act no minor can be employed in a designated trade — of which there are 43 in the metal industry — without the written permission of the registrar.

328

178

Wage increases danger to jobs

JOHANNESBURG — The unemployment problems amongst Coloureds and blacks could be aggravated if wage increases for these workers were greater than the increase in their productivity, the Minister of Finance, Sen. Owen Horwood, said here yesterday.

Addressing the South African Property Owners' Association, the Minister said over the past few years the average wages of non-white workers had risen very significantly.

"In principle the Government welcomes this increase, and looks forward to a narrowing of the gap between the earnings of white and non-white workers.

"In most industries, productivity has, however, not kept pace with the increase in wages, and clearly this is not a process which can continue indefinitely. Indeed, the question must be asked whether some of the present black unemployment must not be ascribed to excessive wage increases, and whether the continuation of such increases may not tend to perpetuate the employment problem.

"One answer is, naturally, to increase the productivity of black and brown workers, and this the Government is striving to achieve by increasing educational and training facilities, and by encouraging the provision of such facilities by the private sector.

"But to be realistic, it is doubtful whether any practically attainable rise in productivity can match the wage increases of the past few years.

"And wage increases of this order — however superficially desirable they may appear — could possibly aggravate an employment situation which will, in any event, pose difficult problems.

"While every endeavour must be made to raise the productivity of non-white workers, it will therefore be in the common interest, including that of these workers themselves, to exercise realism and moderation in wage policy," the Minister said.
— SAPA

328

328

MATAL MERCURY 21/5/77

Aid trickle for flood of jobless

21/5/77 NMC

Municipal Reporters

A DURBAN body called together by the City Council's Management Committee to examine and report on the city's unemployment problem will meet for the first time on June 9.

The Town Clerk, Mr. Gordon Haygarth, who announced the meeting date yesterday, said it was not possible to hold it earlier because of Manco's commitments.

The Chamber of Industries disclosed yesterday it had approached the Durban Transport Management Board and Putco to ascertain the fare structures for workers who might be affected by a "short week."

A chamber spokesman said the investigation was part of a study into the implications of short time in factories and the effects of retrenchment on workers.

As reports of increased unemployment grow in the city's non-White suburbs a survey is being carried out by the Coloured Labour Party in areas such as Wentworth and Merewent.

Mr. Bill Hendrickse, CRC member for Wentworth, said it was hoped the survey would be finished in about a week so the unemployment figures could be revealed.

He said: "It is imperative that something is done. We have a situation where the local authorities are not at all aware of the urgency."

Durban councillor Cornelius Koekemoer, who has agitated for about two months for the Council to establish relief centres and soup kitchens, yesterday accused authorities of "procrastinating."

"It is now almost two months and still Manco has not met. When it does it will take about the same amount of time to come up with suggestions," he said.

In Pietermaritzburg reports of widespread unemployment and hardship among Coloureds were disputed yesterday by Mr. S. J. Engelbrecht, the council's estates manager.

He rejected suggestions that insufficient was being done to help needy families and expressed surprise that numbers of children were arriving hungry at school — "as there does not appear to be any need for this if families act responsibly and make use of the assistance which is available."

Mr. Engelbrecht was reacting to Press reports about massive unemployment, families living in poverty and people being evicted from council houses.

wmachine no. 2

It was evident that unemployment was on the increase, as in other sectors of the city, he said.

But he disputed a statement that about 60 percent of Pietermaritzburg's Coloured population was unemployed.

The human guessing game

STAR 22/5/77

600 000 OR 1,6 m JOBLESS

. . . TAKE YOUR GUESSTIMATE

UNEMPLOYMENT is a grim shadow that reaches into thousands of homes — even those of top executives who thought they were immune.

But as the shadow lengthens — at a rate of 15 000 a month, according to some estimates — the main concern of all people involved in labour problems is that there is no adequate method of estimating the total.

Present "guesstimates" rate from 600 000 to about 1,6 million. The range shows the almost despairing attempts of economists to come to grips with the problem.

At the outset they are hampered by not having a uniform definition of what constitutes unemployment.

For the white executive who is out of a job for the first time in his life, unemployment is a concrete concept. But for the economists attempting to evaluate the totality of the situation, there are several variables which enter the picture and complicate assessments almost beyond the point of meaning.

These variables are mostly related to the scanty information available, both in terms of people willing and available to work, and the inadequate employment statistics in some sectors of the economy, especially subsistence agriculture.

Variations

Nor do they have enough information on the informal sector of the economy — those self-employed on activities such as basket-making or shebeen keeping, or casual workers like part-time gardeners.

While most economists accept the concept of under-employment, the major debate in the field focusses on who to include in the unemployment statistics — accounting for the wide variations in estimates.

Taking the highest estimate, about 1,6 million, gives a total of human misery and day-to-day problems hardly alleviated by benefits under the Unemployment Insurance Fund — nor does there appear to be much prospect of a general economic improvement which might bring some relief.

Economists see no signs of immediate relief in the situation. Last year they were talking in terms of a possible upswing in early 1977, now the forecasts have shifted to late this year — or early next.

In any event, another major debate in the field deals with the question of cyclical and systemic unemployment — to what extent the situation is due to cyclical swings in the economy and to what extent it is due to particular structural features of the South African economy.

There is, however, a fair measure of agreement that nothing can really be done about unemployment until there is some adequate way of measuring it exactly — to treat the symptoms the physician has to know that nature of the disease.

Belated

Somewhat belatedly, the Department of Statistics is starting measures to assemble the information needed. But this will have little effect on the current situation.

WHEN

Nursing empty stomachs through long days in the grey indifference of labour offices . . .
Days of hard benches and long fruitless journeys and less and less to say to one's fellow men. Talk hedged about by the hunger of loved ones . . .
Waiting for a boss to come and call you out to work, if only for a day or two at R3 a time . . .
Not believing much any more in his coming — that is how the men at the bottom of the unemployment pile describe their lot.
"There is no unemployment crisis," says a senior official in Bantu Administration. Not for him perhaps, but for these men this is what it is like . . .

WITH 1 300 000 estimated to be out of work in South Africa this week and reports coming in that people are on the brink of starvation, only 38 000 are drawing unemployment insurance benefits.

Commenting on this disparity, MPs sharply criticised the Government's failure to respond adequately to the unemployment crisis.

"The whole question of relief needs urgent review in terms of the unemployment situation. The provisions of unemployment insurance are simply not geared to deal with the demands of the problem on our hands," said Mr Harry Schwarz, PRP member for Yeoville.

Dr Gideon Jacobs, UP MP for Hillbrow, said: "I estimate that to take up the present unemployed and new job-seekers coming on to the market, we need to create 1 000 jobs a day. That is the size of our problem. Nothing like that is being done. The Government seems to be just hoping something will happen to save the situation."

Senator Eric Winchester added: "The Government has paid no attention to early warnings. We have allowed ourselves to get into the position where the

Population expanding too fast for jobs

ARGUS 23/5/77

By DEREK TOMMEY

The Argus Financial Editor

Along with efforts to limit further population growth, a corresponding effort should be made to improve the general level of education . . .

DURING the next 20 years or so the biggest problem facing South Africa — and most of the world for that matter — will be in finding jobs for the rapidly expanding population.

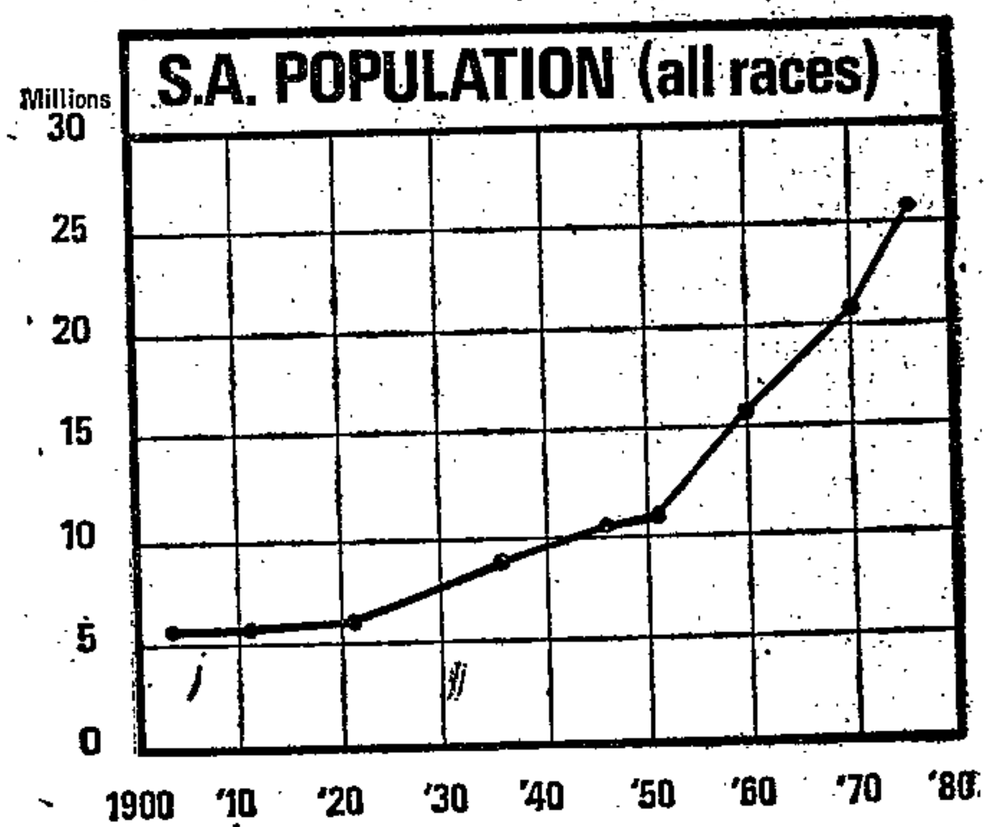
The latest population statistics show that about 26-million people live in South Africa of whom about 10-million are under the age of 16.

This means that over the next 16 years or so South Africa will have to provide up to 500 000 or more new jobs a year. The immensity of this task can be guaged from the fact that the number of people in South Africa at present possessing jobs — those 'economically active' — outside agriculture is 4 500 000.

South Africa, therefore, could be called upon to increase the number of jobs available by 10 percent every year.

This is a most serious situation, as Professor P. J. van der Merwe of the University of Pretoria pointed out recently. Writing in the latest issue of Economic Spotlight, issued by Volkskas, he says the present and future need for new employment opportunities in this country would be difficult to satisfy even in the most favourable economic circumstances.

What then is to be done? One course, which should be embarked upon in this situation most authorities maintain, to do as much as is possible to limit further population



23/5/77

growth. This at least ensures that the unemployment problem does not persist indefinitely and also makes it easier to tackle the existing unemployment situation.

Rapid population increases and the accompanying large number of children, stunts economic growth.

It reduces savings and the amount of capital available for each worker. It necessitates increased government expenditure on social services, particularly health, education and housing. It delays improvements in the quality of education and training and also increases the pressure on the balance of payments.

Overseas surveys indicate that family planning could lead to an enormous increase in individual incomes, Professor van der Merwe says. And he poses the question whether expenditure in this country in this field does not merit a much higher priority than it is generally accorded.

Along with efforts to limit further population growth a corresponding effort should be made to improve the general level of education, the authorities maintain.

This is especially necessary if living standards are to be raised as the level of a worker's pay is related in most instances to his literate and numerate ability.

Yet in 1970, 40 percent of male Black workers living in urban areas had no recordable education while a further 42 percent were classified having as 'none' to standard five. Corresponding figures for Whites were 1,1 percent and 3,3 percent.

These figures show that attempts to close the wage gap through the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work by persons with equal qualifications will have to be accompanied by a massive programme of adult education with the emphasis on basic literacy and basic skills, says Professor van der Merwe.

He suggests that South Africa should perhaps have a 'literacy year,' as the United States and Brazil have had in the past.

He adds that the general view in the United States is that a minimum of eight years of education is needed for any individual to be able to take balanced decisions in today's rapidly changing technological age.

Meanwhile, concern about the employment problem created by the population explosion is not confined to South Africa.

Sixty percent of the 2 000-million people — that is a total of 1 400-million — living in Asia east of Iran are under the age of 18 and they too will be desperately seeking jobs in the years ahead.

In an attempt to see how this problem could possibly be met Mr Norman Macrae, the deputy editor of the British publication The Economist, has been studying what happened in those countries which have already solved it, such as Britain between 1770 and 1850, Japan between 1870 and 1960, and more recently Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea.

As a result of his studies Mr Macrae believes that four prerequisites are needed to enable a poor country to provide worthwhile employment for all its inhabitants and ultimately reach a stage of economic take-off.

The first is to go for total employment — though not necessarily full employment — in the countryside. The aim should be to keep everybody in the rural areas busy and to maximise 'yield per field' or 'per factory' rather than yield per man.

He ascribes the better position of the peasantry in China to that in India to a policy of this type.

Secondly, rural landlords (chiefs in South Africa) should be allowed to benefit financially from the total employment so they have funds available for investment. Japan's industrial development was largely financed by the landlords, Mr Macrae says.

Thirdly, the industrial workers must be exploited through paying them wages below their marginal productivity, so making investment in industry profitable and also providing funds for further investment. It is interesting to note that South Africa recently has been following the opposite policy.

Fourthly, when annual gross national product has risen to above a subsistence level, land reforms should be introduced which transfers agricultural production from peasants to entrepreneurial small farmers.

328

Aid goes to hungry

24/5/77

Mercury Reporter 24/5/77

PIETERMARITZBURG — Efforts to beat hunger among unemployed Coloured, Indian and African communities here are meeting with success and organisers hope to have full details by tomorrow.

Pastor Roy du Preez, co-ordinator of a working committee organising distribution of food, clothing and cash, said yesterday a door-to-door survey to establish the extent of unemployment among Coloured families should be completed by today or tomorrow.

The committee met firms who have been giving goods to try to work out a long-term food supply.

Huge amounts of food are arriving and officials are battling to distribute perishables.

A Woodlands action group and a working committee was formed after a meeting of church, school and community leaders on Saturday.

The campaign to help the hungry has been broadened to include Indian and African families here.

Group leaders meet the mayor, Mr. Harry Lundie today.

Building has lost 70 000 workers

STAR 26/5/77

Labour Reporter

About 70 000 workers have left the building industry and the number getting out is growing.

During the year ended in February the industry's artisan labour force shrunk by 23 percent. The non-artisan labour force dropped by 20 percent.

From February to the end of last month there was a further reduction of about 10 percent in the artisan force and about six percent in the non-artisan force, Mr Johan Grotsius, director of the Building Industries Federation (Bifsa), announced today.

The latest drop occurred over a much shorter period.

"One has to be careful drawing conclusions for the whole of this year, but the deterioration is definitely accelerating," he said.

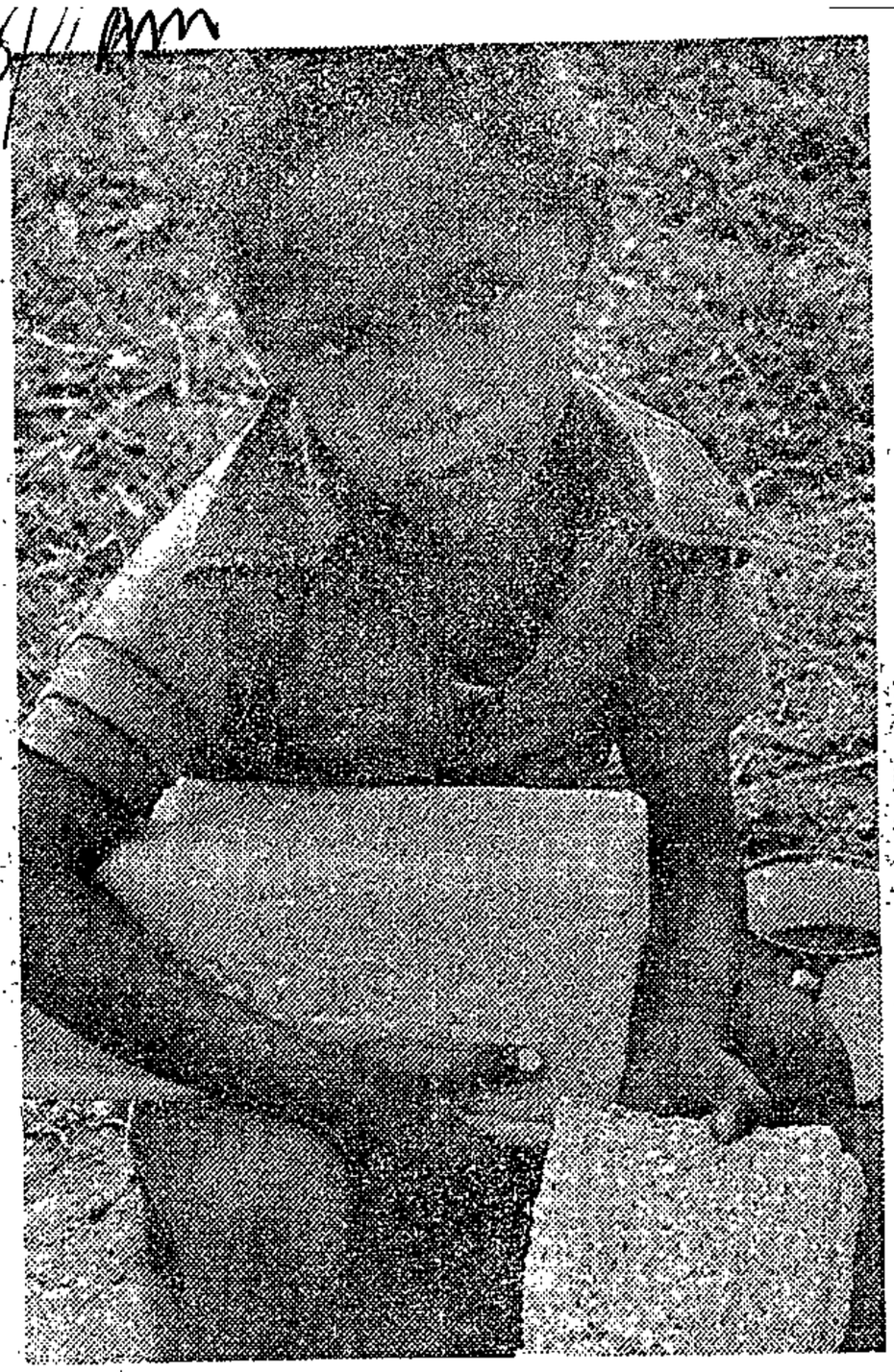
He said his calculations were based on a work force — excluding administrative, managerial and professional staff — 270 000 in normal times.

PESSIMISM

The Pretoria Bureau reports unemployment in the building industry is the highest in 20 years and more and more men in the industry are becoming jobless.

This gloomy picture was painted today by the general secretary of the white Building Workers' Union, Mr Gert Beetge, who said he was pessimistic about the future of the industry.

328



ONE of the many hungry youngsters at the Woodlands township clutches his ration of bread after he had been given a mug of soup from the mobile kitchen unit operated by the Woodlands Action Group.

100 families are without a breadwinner

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Of those who completed a survey at the Haythorne High School in Woodlands township 23 had not eaten breakfast, 15 had not eaten at all within a 24-hour period and 100 families were without a breadwinner.

This is among the startling facts revealed as the survey into the grim unemployment and poverty problems facing the coloured community in the township continues.

Increasing

The Woodlands Action Group, consisting of various churches, school principals and welfare organisations, is continually receiving pitiful cases of starving children and adults.

"Since the recent publicity people who have been starving now realise that there's someone to help them. The numbers at our mobile soup kitchen is increasing daily," said Pastor Roy du Preez, co-ordinator of a working committee organising the distribution of foodstuffs.

The response of the general public and business concerns has swelled and regular supplies of foodstuffs and vegetables are now available.

Spreading

As a result the campaign has spread to other areas while the survey continues at various schools and residences.

Meanwhile, a deputation representing the Pietermaritzburg Community Care Centre, the Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash has been informed by the Mayor, Councillor Harry Lundie, that the council was unable to provide housing for the homeless Indian and Coloured families in the city.

The housing backlog now totals about 2 300 Indian and Coloured families and the number of squatter groups is increasing daily.

Although the mayor sympathised with the plight of the families, he said that the onus for housing Indians and Coloureds in the city lay with the Department of Community Development.

A spokesman for the deputation said that they would seek a meeting with the regional representative of the department.

(328)

The Star 27/5/77

Architects are hit hard by slump

Pretoria Bureau

The architectural profession in South Africa is facing its worst crisis since World War 2 and many architects throughout the country have been forced to close their offices.

All indications are that their position will worsen as South Africa slides into its worst building slump in decades.

According to Mr T J Louw, a member of the SA Council for Architects, the public sectors were still doing their best "within their means' to give work to architects, but the position in the private sector was "very bad."

"A survey conducted in this month indicated that there had been a decrease of 50 percent in the work for architects. Certain architects have taken on other jobs, a number have been forced to close their offices and some have been forced to work from their homes as individuals," he said.

RETRENCH

Mr Louw said 90 percent of architectural firms in South Africa have had to retrench staff — the retrenchment being between 40 and 80 percent of the staff.

"The value of projects now handled by architects is 50 percent below that handled last year and many offices report that the flow of work has virtually ceased.

"Some architects still busy with large projects spanning over five years report that they have had no work on new projects since 1975. The very serious decrease of work must be of great concern to the building industry.

"There is also an extremely serious decrease in the amount of work in the design stage now being handled by architects and the prospects are extremely bleak.

"What is of great concern to the Institute is the harm now being done through the loss of professional expertise and manpowder at technical level. Many of these people have left the profession and it will take years to achieve recovery," he added.

Putting the nation to work

FIN. MAIL 27/5/77

328

page 1

SA's growth is too capital intensive. Priorities must be reshaped to build more jobs

From the latest import and export figures it is clear there has been further improvement in SA's trade with the rest of the world. The current account for the first four months can only have been marginally in deficit, if at all. It is equally clear that the balance of capital transactions is still in the red, with whatever minimal inflows we are getting more than cancelled out by outflows. Overall, however, our international receipts and payments are moving towards balance, which is a great relief.

While the PM's economic advisers will no doubt feel it is too early to say so publicly, the real message of last Monday's EAC meeting, then, may well be that the foreign reserves crisis is almost over, and that priority should now be given to employment instead of the balance of payments.

Creating jobs is a far greater challenge. If SA could continue to attract foreign capital, the task would be formidable enough. Without foreign capital (and any realistic post-Vienna political analysis must surely lead to the conclusion that foreign funds are going to remain scarce, possibly for years to come) it is well-nigh impossible. Only a drastic reshaping of our consumption and investment patterns will suffice.

The implications for fiscal policy, (some of which we deal with below), for industrial strategy, for the exchange rate and for a whole range of other "facts of life" (matters which we intend returning to at a later date) are extremely far-reaching.

If SA sticks to the old patterns, then simply to absorb each year's rise in the labour supply without re-employing those now jobless, it needs 6% annual growth. But as is apparently recognised in the as yet unpublished Economic Development Programme for 1975-1981, this rate will not be achieved.

Structural problems require structural solutions. Calls from bodies like the EAC, the FCI, and the Handelsinstituut for the utilisation of more labour-intensive technology are therefore welcome. The implications of such a step are enormous, however. What strategies could be adopted to move the SA economy away from its present course of ever increasing mechanisation?

First and foremost, a major psychological barrier must be overcome: "Recognition," in Simon Brand's words, "that SA is not a member of the industrialised first world, but part of the less developed third world." Businessmen and bureaucrats will have to recognise that "progress" does not necessitate incorporating the most advanced and most mechanised foreign technologies into new investment in SA.

More importantly, tax concessions intended merely to encourage investment but which serve also to hasten mechanisation need to be modified. Currently, 30% of the cost of plant or machinery is deductible from taxable company profits. This concession is based solely on the cost of capital equipment, so lowering its price relative to labour.

Some investment incentive is appropriate, of course. But the existing bias towards capital should be eliminated. The deductible amount for capital equipment should be reduced to, say, 15%-20% of its cost, while concessions should be offered for employing additional labour. Some 30%-40%, say, of added labour costs flowing from new investment should be deductible from taxable income for a specified number of years.

Other existing tax concessions lowering capital costs are the initial and depreciation allowances. However, since they compensate for "wear and tear" rather than act as investment incentives, they need not be changed.

These tax concessions for industry do not apply to mining. Instead, gold mines are permitted a capital redemption allowance, in terms of which the entire cost of new equipment is tax deductible. New gold mines get additional concessions.

Certainly these allowances cheapen capital. Nedbank's Merton Dagut, however, argues that the choice of mining techniques is made largely on engineering considerations and would thus not be much affected by changed prices of capital and labour. Moreover, it is also argued that mining mechanisation is necessary to reduce the industry's dependence on foreign migrants.

But it should also be borne in mind that to stop employing foreign migrants would have serious implications for SA's already strained political relations with her neighbours, and do nothing to right the structural imbalances in the interdependent sub-continent. It would simply

27/5/77 pag 2

mean exporting black unemployment.

At any rate, the number of SA blacks working on the mines has doubled in just two years — no doubt largely because of wage increases — and this trend should continue. So perhaps, like the industrial investment allowances, mining investment concessions could be modified to reduce the value of those based on capital cost, and at the same time introduce new concessions for the employment of additional labour.

Problems of structural unemployment cannot be resolved merely by tinkering with taxes, however. Before any strategy can be effective, the fundamental contradiction between job-oriented policy and the ideology of geographical apartheid must be recognised.

Section 3 of the Environment Planning Act, which restricts the employment of African workers in certain metropolitan areas, is intended to hasten industrial decentralisation. This stick, along with the carrot of special tax and other concessions geared to inducing industrialists to use labour-intensive technologies in decentralised areas, has seduced some people into dreaming of vast numbers working in such industries in these areas.

But the dream is patently an illusion. Industrialists still prefer to locate in the metropolitan areas. By March 1975 decentralisation had created only 25 000 new industrial jobs within the Bantustans. Apart from the cost to the economy of the direct concessions, the infrastructural costs of these jobs are enormous.

Industry can only substantially help mop up unemployment if it can employ more workers where it chooses to locate. Section 3 must therefore go. And the authorities must recognise that "white" SA simply cannot be made whiter. Most of our productive economic activity in industry, mining and farming is based in "white" areas. And these sectors will have to provide the bulk of jobs. Bantustans alone simply cannot absorb the entire labour surplus.

Restrictions on labour mobility will also have to go — both pass laws (inhibiting the flow of unskilled labour), and job reservation (preventing Africans performing skilled work). They serve to make labour more costly, thereby hastening mechanisation in industry.

Of course, entrepreneurial decisions in the last few years to raise real black wages have also made labour more expensive, and the result has often been a cutting back on workers rather than meeting additional costs out of profits. Higher wages? Fewer jobs? Lower profits? No one can delight in having to make this unpleasant choice.

Removing subsidies on energy usage would somewhat offset the capital-intensive bias of wage increases. Electricity rates are lower for industry and mining than for the private consumer. Agricultural and industrial users are exempt from tax on diesel fuel. These subsidies lower the cost of capital utilisation, biasing production in a capital-intensive direction. They too could be reconsidered.

A new development strategy must be reflected in new spending priorities as well. Firstly, more resources must be devoted to population planning. A policy aimed at increasing aggregate labour demand will be ineffective in eliminating unemployment as long as the population continues growing at 2,9% annually.

Secondly, substantially more resources (eg subsidies on seed and fertiliser, development of marketing infrastructure) must be devoted to developing small-scale labour intensive African farming. The prevailing wisdom is that the attempt has already been made and has failed, though the investment in this sector so far has been minimal.

Brand notes, in fact, that "small-scale farming is often more efficient than large-scale". Even the hard nosed World Bank argues that "with well-designed programmes, third world rural development can be much more rapid than is sometimes believed . . . provided there is a strong commitment to rural development at the national level".

Finally, for a labour-intensive strategy to be viable, a relatively efficient, labour-intensive technology must exist. "In principle," Brand suggests, "if resources used to develop mechanised processes were applied to uncover labour-intensive techniques, an efficient technology could be developed."

Research and development (R&D) projects to foster appropriate technologies are vital. But SA R&D is firmly tied to the first world. "Most major innovations resulting from our R&D programmes have been capital-intensive," asserts Niko Stutterheim, scientist and chairman of Noristan. Moreover, he argues that too many resources are devoted to pure research, and too few to development and practical application of the research.

However, Stutterheim is by no means certain that if R&D resources were redirected to accord with SA's needs they would yield an abundant harvest of the desired fruits: "I'm pessimistic. The nature of scientific and technological progress may be such that it cannot but favour a more mechanised growth path," he concludes.

If Stutterheim is wrong the shift to an employment-oriented strategy would be relatively painless and the kind of measures set out above would substantially ease unemployment. In fact, in spreading the national product more widely, employment-oriented development may hasten growth as the now-employed poor buy goods produced in SA — boosting local industry — instead of the rich importing luxuries.

But if he is right the choices facing SA are grim indeed. A strategy to eliminate structural unemployment would then necessitate a deliberate choice of less cost-effective but more labour-intensive technology. The authorities would have to force businessmen not to mechanise, tariff barriers would have to be erected, and growth would fall off.

SA would have to accept a smaller national cake, but one more widely shared. Alternatively, the country could remain on the existing capital-intensive growth path, a path leading to ever-increasing structural unemployment.



Jobs for the jobless

UNEMPLOYMENT is one of the most serious problems in South Africa today.

The mines employ labour from unfriendly states at a cost of millions of rands. Why not give the unemployed a break and thereby help to put an end to crime and riots, etc?

Mozambique mine earnings are probably in excess of the total OAU contributions to terrorist activities, while Lesotho has decided to boycott South Africa towns on the border — HOW COME, Louis Trichardt.

7 000 motor workers have been laid off

About 7 000 motor assembly workers have been laid off since March last year, the National Automobile Manufacturers' Association disclosed today.

Employment at the end of March this year stood at 33 219, according to figures released by Naamsa secretary Mr B E Wynter in Port Elizabeth.

In March last year 40 303 assembly men had jobs in the industry.

Figures for the first quarter of this year show that about 2 000 men have been put out of work because of the tight economic climate.

In December last year 35 140 people were employed, showing a steady decline since the beginning of the current year.

Short-time is also widespread in the industry.

STAR 30/5/77

ARGUS 30/5/77

5

7 000 laid off in motor industry

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 7 000 motor Assembly workers have been laid off since March last year, the National Automobile Manufacturers' Association disclosed today.

Employment at the end of March this year stood at 33 219, says Naamsa's secretary, Mr B. E. Wynter.

In March last year 40 303 assembly men had jobs in the industry.

Figures for the first quarter of this year show about 2 000 men have been put out of work because of the tight economic climate.

In December last year 35 140 people were employed, showing a steady decline since the beginning of the current year.

Short-time is also widespread in the industry. Mr Wynter said that in the quarter January to March this year slightly over 1,1-million man-hours of short-time had been worked.

328

192

TABLE 4 True mean values of paym

the calculation

	Bonuses		Pro-visions		Housing		Clo
	$\bar{N}$	%	$\bar{N}$	%	$\bar{N}$	%	$\bar{N}$
S_1	9.7	71.9	8.1	76.0	10.7	87.5	4.6
W	6.2	65.4	7.0	65.4	10.0	88.7	3.1
S_2	6.0	49.5	6.2	67.0	9.91	86.8	4.5
D	6.67	78.1	6.36	70.7	11.66	90.2	4.0
P	5.4	83.3	4.8	61.1	15.8	83.0	2.5
C	6.87	58.5	5.14	70.7	8.13	85.4	5.26
H	2.5	42.9	9.25	57.0	8.87	57.0	2.5
O	6.76	62.0	5.04	51.0	10.1		
T	6.2	-	6.48				

TABLE

	Bo
Sugar	22
Wattle/ Timber	29
Sheep/ Beef	35
Dairy	17
Pigs/ Poultry	6
Crops	35.
Horti- culture	57.
Other	37.1
Total (Mean)	30.2

= S_1
= W
= H
=

Extonpe

Profit motive not all in present climate

Businessmen should consider South Africa's best interests, as well as their individual profits when making management decisions.

Dr P E Rousseau, in his FYB chairman's statement said that with rising wages it was cheaper in economic terms to import expensive capital goods to save on labour costs.

South Africa had gradually become relatively over-mechanised, especially if the population mix was taken into consideration. "It has become far too expensive to create job opportunities."

The country had, however, now entered a new phase in its economic history with the normal inflow of foreign capital disrupted by considerations not always of a purely economic nature.

"It has now become very important to evaluate domestic economic activity, not only from the purely accounting point of view of realising the biggest advantage for the individual entrepreneur, but also on the basis of what is in the best interests of the country."

If, for instance, foreign exchange could be saved by a lower level of mechanisation coupled with the use of additional labour at a higher cost, ways should be considered of making this alternative economically attractive for the entrepreneur.

"For South Africa, it is now no longer a case of the optimisation of economic activity through the free use of international facilities," he said.

"It is now a question of domestic survival, with special emphasis on the employment of more South African labour resources."

South Africans must be made fully aware of the basic truth that the standard of living did not necessarily rise when wages and salaries were increased.

"At present the opposite is true. The worker continues to price himself out of the market, his work is taken over by machines (usually imported), inflation continues unabated, and we continue to undermine our economy."

There had been praiseworthy increases in the living standards of black workers in recent years but now, in the interests of the black man himself, the movement should slow.

"Well-intended humanitarian considerations will have to give way to economic realities," he said.

"It is good that we should endeavour to make the poorer black man more prosperous, but we must do this on a more permanent basis and in such a way that this new prosperity will not collapse like a house of cards."

Dr Rousseau said South Africa was still in a recession and there was no indication that a turning point had been reached.

Dr Rousseau said it was already clear that the increase in results achieved in 1976—a 21 percent jump in consolidated net taxed profit to R8,64m—would not be repeated to the same extent in 1977.

The board and management would emphasise and apply itself to the control of expenditure, improved productivity, and the increase and effective utilisation of the group's cash flow—Sapa.

Gold report

"Gold 1977," the latest report on the annual series on world gold production and markets published by Consolidated Gold Fields, is to be released simultaneously in Johannesburg and London next week.

Mr Christopher Glynn, the co-author is to address a Press conference on the report in Johannesburg next Tuesday. — Sapa.

5

in

ptal

(R)

20-1

25-0

84-3

38-6

96-7

29-6

62-

28-(

06-

05-

328

Cape Times 3/6/77

39 000 failed to find work

Parliamentary Staff

MORE THAN 39 000 registered black work-seekers failed to find jobs during January and February this year.

But another 166 193 black people who registered as work-seekers found jobs during the same two months.

This was revealed in the House of Assembly when the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, replied to a question tabled by Dr F van Zyl Slabbert (PRP Rondebosch).

The Minister said that in January and February 205 393 black men and women registered for work and that 166 193 of these people subsequently found employment. Almost two thirds of those seeking work were men.

Mr Botha also said the March and April figures were not yet available.

FIN MAIL
3/6/77
328

Money supply still the key

The rate of inflation should reduce soon but only at the cost of still more jobless. Is that the proper priority?

Prices, everyone will have noticed, are zooming. After falling throughout most of 1976, the rate of increase of the consumer price index has again started to climb, almost reaching its 1974 peak. Why?

The money supply has been kept on a tight rein for almost a year. According to the monetarists (Milton Friedman, *et al)* that should mean falling, not accelerating, inflation.

Lawrence McCrystal, a well-known anti-monetarist, had this to say last week: "If the pure monetary theory or explanation of inflation were correct, then by this time our rate of inflation should have dropped well into single figures. After all, we have had monetary deflation now for the best part of 18 months."

The fact that inflation remained stubbornly in double figures, merely demonstrated the point "which those of us who were directly involved in the Anti-Inflation Campaign have been saying with monotonous regularity — the explanation of our inflation as purely a monetary phenomenon stemming from excessive government spending is, at best, a half-truth."

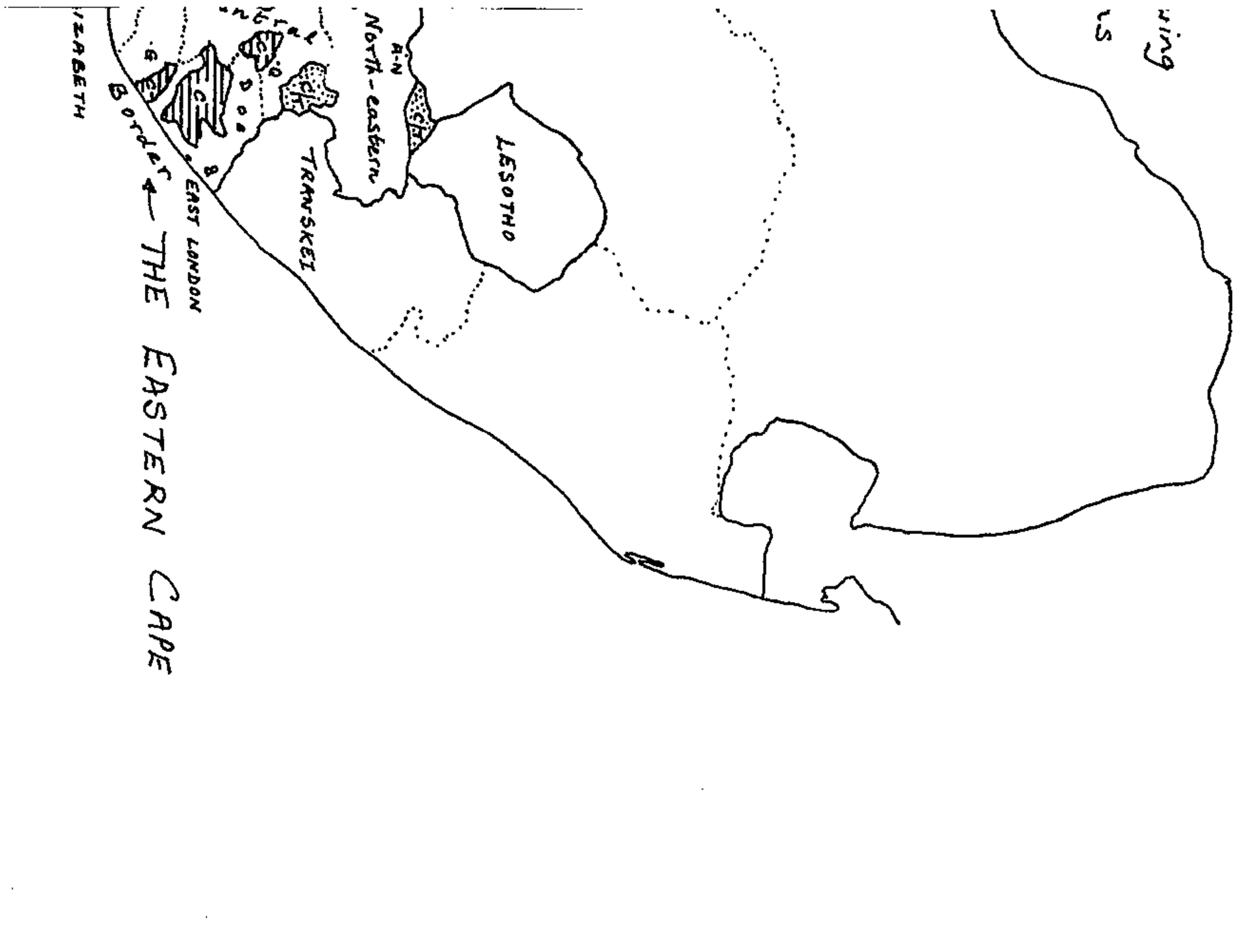
He went on to point out that the current spate of price increases was the result of rising costs in the wake of administered price hikes.

"To rely entirely on monetary and fiscal policy to cure this situation will result in excessive deflation and unemployment in the economy. It is important that we should continue to seek answers to the problems which arise on the structural and institutional side of our economy, which lead to rises in costs, and not be misled by those who would have us believe that inflation is purely a monetary phenomenon."

Professor Joubert Botha, of Wits, believes it is too early to reach such hard and fast conclusions. Commenting this week on the latest price and money supply figures, he said: "It is a well established empirical fact that the change in the money supply affects the economy only after a lag of some considerable time. Estimates of the lag vary, but it could be as long as one year. Very little can be deduced from the fact that the money supply on a one-month basis has recently been increasing at a lower rate than the increase in the price level.

"It could mean that liquidity in the banking sector is being reduced and also that people have been dipping into savings to meet price increases in respect of necessities like food and clothing. It neither proves nor disproves the efficacy of the monetarist kind of policy which the Reserve Bank is apparently pursuing."

Two men, two views. The *FM*, all along has sided with the monetarists and, frankly, we see no reason to swap camps.



Mercury 1/6/77

'Retrench with due care' call

Financial Editor

THE NATAL Chamber of Industries has asked employers, who are considering the retrenchment of labour, to think twice before they take action.

The Chamber says that no employer enjoys the prospect of having to retrench members of his staff.

But if such action is necessary, he should take advice from the employer organisation to which he belongs and weigh the merits of alternative steps which may be open to him.

For example, some employers believe that working a four-day week is not a wise move when attempting to stave off retrenchment.

A five-day week, with shorter working hours, could be a better proposition.

On the other hand, there would be additional travelling costs for people working five rather than four days.

The Chamber points out that employers might be prepared to pay the transport costs for the fifth day.

The Chamber gives a warning that the expression "short time" is not to be found in statutes such as the Factories Act, the Wage Act or the Industrial Conciliation Act.

However, certain Industrial Council agreement and wage determinations allow for the working of short time and provide for certain controls.

"Employers who wish to introduce short time working should ensure that they acquaint themselves with the conditions that apply in their industries."

How acter
and ns
pres
and

It on
for
cur
thi
squ
As
oper
the
land accepts a number o is
the district inspector Authorities. While
cultural union, etc., m al priest or the agri-
an encouragement streng to establish a school -
made available by the D r other forms of inducement
than moral suasion. n - this remains no more

If the farmer does deci hool there are a number
of stipulated requireme tment will register the
school, and registratio Firstly, the school must
belong to bona fide far ying wrested control of
education from the chur ubsidies to church
schools. Thus churche do not farm it are in-
eligible for state assi n Pretoria emphasised
that while other stipul with a certain amount
of discretion the bona ent was strictly adhered
to.

The second stipulation ay only serve the children
of workers on that farm workers on other farms
in the vicinity of the e, employers of the latter
must consent in writin by the children of their

9/ Bantu Education Act, N n 9. Part 1.

328

Call for action to create more jobs

CAPE TIMES 9/6/77

By PAUL DOLD Financial Editor

DRASTIC changes are needed in South Africa's economic development to provide jobs for the fast growing black population, according to the latest Economic Development Programme.

The EDP says the economy has a potential maximum growth of 5 percent a year between 1975 and 1981 if deliberate adjustments in the development pattern are made. But a 5 percent rate is the minimum needed if sufficient jobs are to be created.

Even if a 5 percent average growth rate is achieved (South Africa has already had two years of low growth well below that figure) the number of unemployed blacks is expected to rise from 492 000 in 1975 to 552 000 in 1981.

From the point of view of black unemployment it was desirable that even more drastic adjustments should take place in the development pattern of the economy than those outlined in the programme.

The programme warns that the black-white wage gap must not be narrowed in such a way that it leads to labour being replaced by automated plant. Adjustments in the accessibility of more advanced work for all the population groups should constantly keep pace with altered circumstances.

The programme provides for keeping current Government spending at a lower level through the period without affecting increased defence spending. But this means a drastic cut in the growth of spending on general services, roads, community services, education and social and economic services.

Over spending in the economy would have to be limited and the EDP suggests that the Government consider increasing direct personal taxes or indirect taxation.

EDP programme — page 9

Scheme to help proud workless

9/6/77 Natal M. (328)

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Many unemployed people in the capital will soon be contributing to their own welfare when a proposed home industries project is launched next week.

Behind the idea is Mrs. Jean Todd, who hopes to boost the "need fund's" reserves.

The "need fund" was launched recently to help th many starving unemployed families in the capital's townships.

The service of the mobile soup kitchens operating in the townships was simultaneously boosted.

Mrs. Todd said yesterday that many of the unemployed still had pride and were unwilling merely to accept handouts without themselves contributing in some way.

With the public's cooperation Mrs. Todd hopes to collect a wide range of useful materials which the jobless can make into saleable articles.

The proceeds will be contributed to the "need fund."

Food parcels

"This will help the needy feel they are contributing to their own welfare. They will receive food parcels and the like in return for their services," Mrs. Todd said.

Negotiations to establish a "care shop" in the city which will serve as an outlet for the articles are presently underway.

The project will be launched on Monday. In the meantime useful articles — from pins to sewing machines, toys, wool, "anything else imaginable" — can be left at either 165 Berg Street, 75 Ridge Road or at the many churches assisting in the scheme.

Mrs. Todd may be contacted in the evenings on

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in enclosing a compliment issue of French Studies in Southern Africa, which is t sociation for French Studies in Southern Africa.

The journal is published yearly and is instance to papers presented at the biennial conferences The subscription rate is R6.00 (approximately £4).

The next two issues, the first of which r in July 1977, will include papers delivered at the 1976 co e "Le Rêve dans la littérature française". Among the c Bertrand Barrère (Cambridge), Jean Richer (Nice) and ris-V).

I hope you may be interested in subscri . Orders may be placed with the Secretary, AFSSA, Departm rsity of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700, South Africa.

Yours fa

Professor
Preside

MS:gh
Enc.

page 1 FIN MAIL 10/6/77 328

A plan in search of a purpose

The 1976-81 Economic Development Programme is of little use to businessmen. But it does pinpoint the acute problems facing economic planners

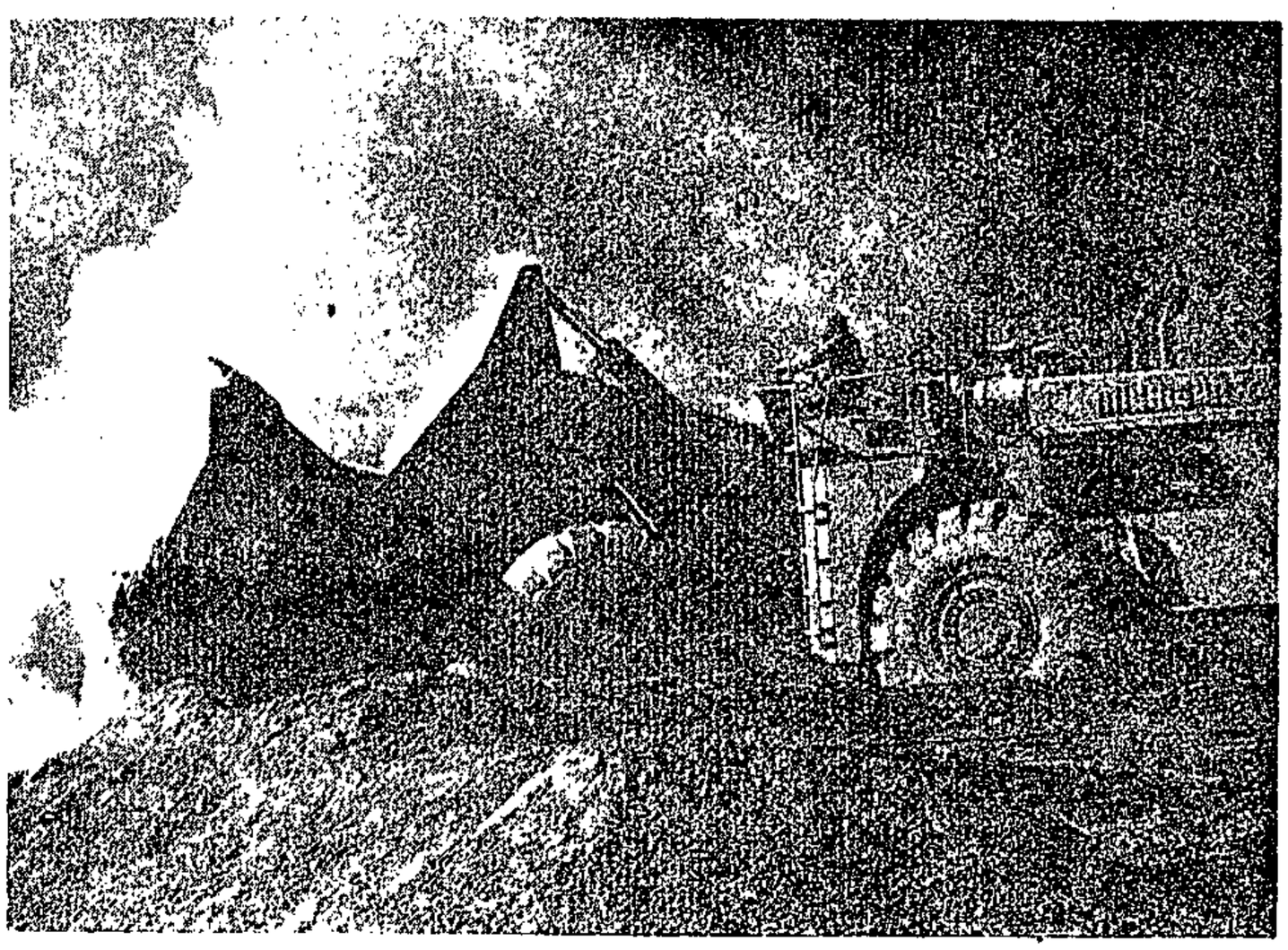
Plunging living standards, spiralling unemployment and puny foreign capital inflows are some of the grim prospects spelled out in the 1976-81 Economic Development Programme. Yet, judging by some of its assumptions, even the EDP's sombre scenario is optimistic.

The programme's compilers candidly admit "that the SA economy will not be able, within the programming period, to make up the shortfall which has developed in comparison with the growth potential indicated in the previous EDP" and that it is necessary "to think anew about the whole question of SA's growth potential".

Dwindling foreign capital inflows in particular have forced the planners to plump for a potential real GDP growth rate of 5% pa, compared with 6,4% projected in the 1974-79 EDP.

But even 5% is optimistic and indeed government has refused to recognise it as a target. Actual growth over the programming period will be much lower, "probably not more than 3%-4%", according to the PM's Economic Adviser Piet Riekert.

The EDP makes no bones about the tight corner into which the economy has been driven. Domestic capital creation is inadequate, foreign capital is scarce, burgeoning defence spending is here to stay. Meanwhile, increasingly capital-intensive production techniques are contributing to soaring unemployment and excessive imports.





Shovelling sand . . . which way is more profitable, by machine or by hand? It depends on wage, interest and tax rates

WHAT NEXT?

The EDP contains no planning targets or economic forecasts but merely gives "an indication of the rate of growth which should be possible if all the country's resources are fully utilised".

Not surprisingly, Minister of Economic Affairs Chris Heunis reveals in his preface to the programme that the PM's Economic Advisory Council has proposed "that investigations should be made into a new approach to economic planning in SA".

The idea is that the EDP should also be a *plan*, to be used by government and business as a yardstick for the success of their policies.

The feasibility of a "target" approach and various alternative methods are presently being studied by the Office of the PM's Economic Adviser. It's hoped to submit a report to the August meeting of the Economic Advisory Council and to get the go-ahead for a "new look" 1978-83 EDP.

The well-worn remedies of export promotion, import substitution, labour training and the setting of spending priorities are clearly not enough to deal with these structural imbalances.

The EDP notes that "both private and government consumption expenditure will have to increase at a lower rate than in the recent past". The price will be high.

For instance, the EDP provides for a mere 1,5% real annual increase in government spending on education (6,9% in the 1974-79 Programme), a 2,3% rise in community services and a real *fall* of 2,2% in spending on roads. And it could be worse since some of the EDP's basic assumptions could be way out of line.

Take exports. To sustain a 5% growth rate, the annual rise in exports must average 9,3%. Projections of the increase in world trade to 1981 point to a mere 7,2% annual rise in SA's exports, while private sector advisers consider an 8,3% growth rate "a realistic potential".

Then there's the question of encouraging labour-intensive production methods. Greater use of labour is rightly seen as a high priority for economic policy, and the EDP suggests interest rates should be allowed to find their true market levels in order to discourage capital intensive projects.

Worthy as these aims are, is it realistic to expect a pronounced shift to labour intensity over the next four years?

Another dubious assumption is that SA will attract a net 30 000 white immigrants each year. Recent experience shows that the lack of foreign confidence reflected in the fall-off in capital inflows is also manifesting itself in lower immigration and soaring emigration. In March, for the first time in many years, those leaving the country exceeded those coming in.

Turning to the effects of a 5% growth

rate, the EDP concedes that rising unemployment among all races is inevitable. The total number of jobless will rise from 502 000 in 1975 to 564 000 in 1981, including an increase in black unemployed from 492 000 to 552 000.

These figures are highly misleading, however, and the EDP admits: "The unemployment percentage represents an under-estimation."

No provision has been made for a rise in unemployment in the farming sector and, because of the difficulty in obtaining reliable statistics, all under-employed farm workers are counted as fully-employed.

Labour supply has now been "assumed down". The previous EDP assumed growth of 2,95% pa; the new figure is only 2,69%, largely the result of assuming an annual decline of 5% in the number of contract workers from neighbouring states.

Meanwhile, growth in demand for black farm workers is slated to jump from 1,4% to 2,4%, which is clearly unrealistic.

The many ifs and buts make the 1976-81 EDP a virtually worthless document on which to base business forecasts. But its compilers will achieve much if they can convince our politicians that SA's present economic woes will be with it for a long time unless some fairly dramatic changes are made on the political and economic fronts.

Hardship in picturesque village

CAPE TIMES 10/6/77

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The picturesque village of Riebeeck East harbours a pool of human misery in its township for Africans and coloured people where more than 600 people share three taps and six communal toilets and 130 Africans have registered as workseekers.

The white population of 110 cannot provide work for more than a handful and wages are pitifully low. Domestic workers earn an average of R10 a month, according to a spokesman for the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board who said: "How most of them exist is a mystery to me."

This was corroborated by the area manager for the BAAB, Mr Dennis Bush.

The spotlight fell on Riebeeck East this week when the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha, said that about one seventh of 312 adult blacks were employed — 20 men and 24 women.

The only concerns which offer employment other than domestic are three shops and the former Piet Retief Orphanage, now closed, where five Africans maintain the buildings and grounds.

The BAAB employs a constable and a labourer for refuse removal and other odd jobs. It found work for 22 men and 17 women in other centres but as unemployment rises in Port Elizabeth, Despatch, Uitenhage and the surrounding districts, it is increasingly difficult to find jobs for workseekers.

The African population at Riebeeck East is 572 and it is estimated there are about 20 coloured families.

Mr G M Taboshe, a teacher at the African school, said 237 children attended the school which took children up to Std 5. Many more would be in school if their parents could afford the fees.

Rents of the houses, mainly wattle and daub, were put up to R2,60 in April but the BAAB waived the rent for indigents.

Mr Bush said about six or eight households were not required to pay rent.

He said the staple diet was samp or porridge.

Some of the men work on the railway at Alicedale. They walk the 21 km to Alicedale every Monday, returning on foot on Fridays.

Some get seasonal work on farms at shearing time and others depend on sons and brothers who occasionally send some of their pay.

The Riebeeck East Welfare Association runs a state-aided clinic where patients are mainly villagers although neighbouring farmers use it chiefly for maternity cases.

The nearest doctor is at Grahamstown.

A police spokesman said the incidence of crime was negligible.

The Albany Divisional Council is carrying out a TB survey. Mr B Coetzee, senior health inspector, said TB was rife some years ago but modern medication had cut the incidence dramatically.

He said: "I doubt whether there are more than 30 on treatment at present. We seem to have got on top of it."

(4 ~~355~~
(7) 328

328

NATAL MERCURY 10/6/77

10/6/77 NATAL M. 328

No 'crisis' but worse is to come

Municipal Reporter

DURBAN'S unemployment problem is worsening and the building industry could be used to stave off a crisis, a special top-level committee called together by Durban City Council's Management Committee found yesterday.

Although unemployment had not yet reached a "crisis level" it had still to bottom out, said the chairman of the meeting, Councillor Dixey Adams.

At the meeting were representatives of the Department of Labour, the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Board, the Trade Union Council, the Steel Engineering Federation of South Africa and the Chambers of Commerce and Industry together with Management Committee members and Durban Corporation officials.

The committee supported the City Council's plea to the Government to provide additional housing funds so local authorities could embark an all-out building programme to counter the unemployment problem.

With the backing of commerce and industry the Council will now press for an urgent meeting with Minister of Community Development Mr. Marais Steyn.

Additional allocations from the National Housing Fund would enable the city to press ahead with already planned housing schemes for Coloureds and Indians delayed through lack of finance.

Mr. Adams said the effect of boosting the building industry by undertaking large-scale, low-cost housing programmes would be twofold.

Positive

It would have a positive ripple effect on allied industries and, at the same time, it would result in more sub-economic housing badly needed in the present economic climate.

According to the department there were 6 210 registered unemployed Whites, Coloureds and Indians.

Although no official figures on the number of unemployed Africans in the greater Durban area were available it was reported to the committee that between 6 000 and 7 000 African men were arriving at labour offices at Umlazi, Kwa Mashu and Ordnance Road to look for work each month.

The committee would continue to monitor the unemployment situation and would meet regularly.

328

RAND Daily Mail
ANPA WORLD PRESS AWARD 1966

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1977

Unemployment: no light ahead

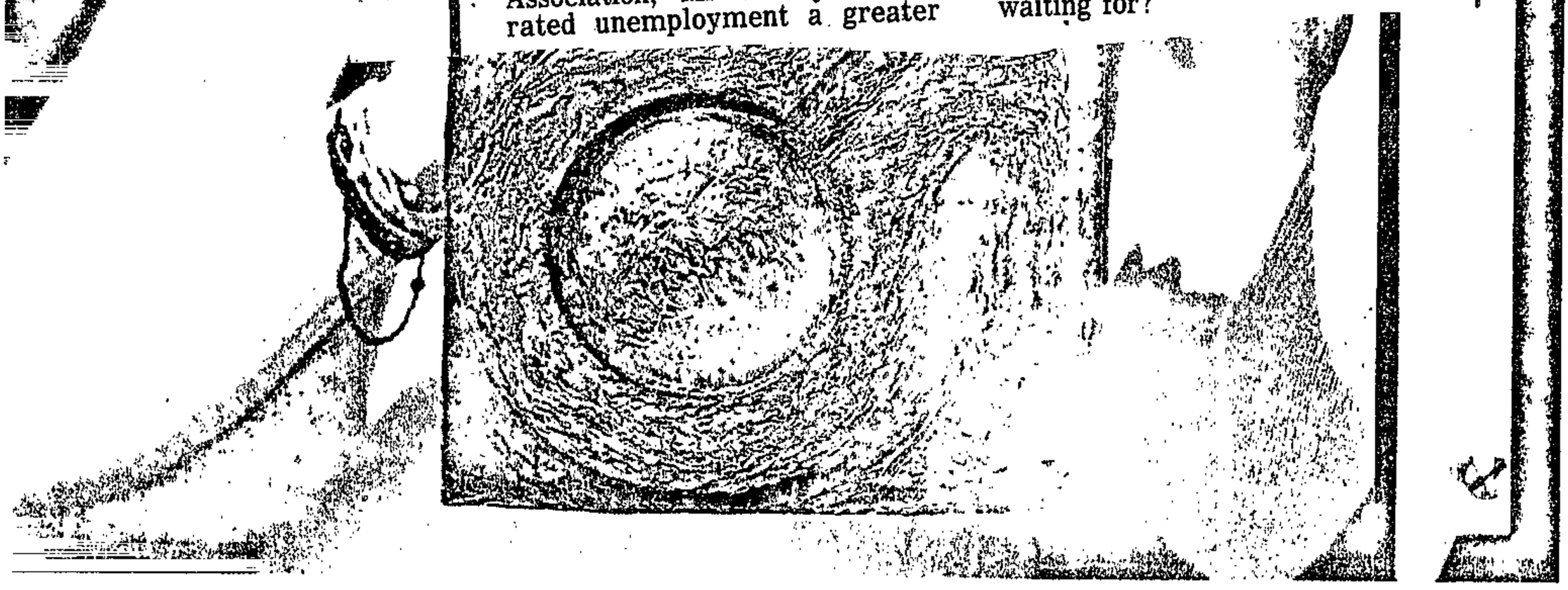
ONE of the most disturbing aspects of the gloomy Economic Development Programme released this week is the warning that the number of unemployed blacks must inevitably rise in the period to 1981. If a growth rate of 5% is achieved — and this is considered unlikely — the percentage of unemployed people will drop, but the actual numbers will increase from 492 000 in 1975 to an estimated 552 000 in 1981.

The situation could in fact prove to be far worse than that. Dr P J Riekert, economic adviser to the Prime Minister, believes the economy will be unable to achieve a growth rate of more than 3% to 4% for the whole period. And official figures of the jobless are almost certainly wide of the mark. The Bureau of Economic Research at Stellenbosch University put the figure for last November at 600 000, and expects it to be between one million and 1½-million by the end of this year.

It was as long ago as 1968 that Dr Anton Rupert observed: "If our neighbours don't eat, we don't sleep." More recently the president of the Railways Artisan Staff Association, Mr Jimmy Zurich, rated unemployment a greater danger to South Africa than terrorists on the border — a point once made by the Prime Minister himself.

The unemployment threat stems directly from the economic slump, and Mr Vorster has recently mentioned the No 1 need — to restore the confidence of foreign investors in South Africa's future. The Government must be aware by now that it holds the answer — it must actually **do** something about ending discrimination and bringing blacks into the political structure.

On the economic front, Mr Zurich's proposal of a crash housing programme for blacks, fulfilling the dual purpose of providing desperately needed homes and many jobs, deserves the most urgent attention. So does the finding of an industry survey that South Africa is capable of substituting R1 000-million worth of imports without further investment. According to Mr J P Cronje, president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, such a programme would bring an increased demand for labour equal to more than two years' normal increase in the industrial labour force. If that is so, what are we waiting for?



More Cape clothing factories now look for export orders

ANOTHER 1000 LOSE THEIR JOBS

W/L ARGUS (CAPE ARG.) 11/6/77

ANOTHER 1 000 clothing workers in the Western Cape have lost their jobs because of a fall-off in sales by the factories.

by TOM HOOD

About eight percent of the 47 000 workforce in the Cape is now unemployed and at the end of last month the industry was working at 70 percent of capacity.

The latest retrenchments took place in May and brings to more than 3 500 the number to lose their jobs this year.

Short time

Ninety percent of last month's unemployed were women — semi-breadwinners in many cases, where their husbands had lost their jobs in the building industry said Mr Simon Jocum, chairman of the Cape Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

An unknown number of the Cape's 273 clothing factories were also working short time rather than reduce their staff to current work levels.

A shortage of work is expected to worsen this month before the factories start on summer orders.

But summer orders are estimated at 30 percent below last year's.

Get worse

'We are afraid business will get worse before it improves and can expect no upturn for this year,' Mr Jocum said.

The slump in local sales, however, is making more and more companies look overseas for orders.

'It is creating a tremendous amount of interest in the export field and firms are becoming really serious about exporting.'

328

Jobless hits 30% in some Durban areas

12/6/77 Sunday Tribune

UNEMPLOYMENT is running as high as 30 percent among some sections of Durban's Coloured community.

Tribune Reporter

This is a preliminary estimate from a survey taken by the Coloured Local Affairs Committee.

Mr Bill Hendrickse, chairman of the LAC, said the survey has shown unemployment to be up to 40 percent among some lower income groups in the Austerville area.

The survey, carried out by LAC members in the Merebank/Wentworth area and Sparks Estate, had also shown social problems to be multiplying in Wentworth — the most densely populated area in South Africa.

"The social problems are frightening.

"There are several hundred families who are behind with their rent already and the situation is going to get worse when people come to the end of their six-month period of drawing unemployment benefits."

Mr Hendrickse said this was the main reason why the LAC had opposed the City Council's proposals to raise rents in the Coloured areas of the city.

"The other problem is that electricity rates have been increased, and people have been told to pay an extra R6,00 deposit.

"Those who haven't been able to pay — even though their accounts are fully paid — have had their electricity cut off and now face a further R5,00 reconnection fee."

empowered to
own in the
tional fees
essary in the
Province.

b) All fe ore Investiture
takes

Art. 7 -

The furni y of Provincial
Grand Cha ndent, The
Provincia Scribe E and
shall be in the care of the latter.

The furniture, Jewels and Regalia shall be insured against loss by fire and theft.

Art. 8 - DISPOSAL OF FUNDS.

All monies received by the Provincial Grand Treasurer or Scribe E shall be lodged in such Bank or Building Society as the Provincial Grand Chapter Executive Committee shall direct. The Provincial Grand Treasurer's accounts shall be audited by one or two persons to act as auditors or examiners.

Cheques are to be signed by two of the following :-
The Provincial Grand Treasurer, or
The Provincial Grand Scribe E and countersigned by one of two nominated Provincial Grand Chapter Officers.

Art. 9 - AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Provincial Grand Chapter shall be audited and certified prior to the Annual Convocation, and an abstract thereof shall be sent to every subordinate Chapter in the Province or read out and reported on by the Provincial Grand Treasurer at the Annual Convocation.

Thousands are jobless in SA

DD 14/6/77

JOHANNESBURG — Lay-offs on a large scale are becoming common in depressed industries in South Africa.

The motor industry reports 8 000 men have lost their jobs in the past 15 months, and two major brick companies have laid off 2 700 workers in the past year, most of them in recent months.

Mr Frank Lock, director of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers said the numbers employed in the industry had dropped by 8 000 in the 15 months to the end of March.

"We haven't reached the bottom yet", he said, suggesting more and more workers in the industry could lose their jobs.

The lay-offs have been workers of all races, but mostly semi-skilled and unskilled Coloured and African workers.

Mr Lock said short-time in the industry during 1976 had accounted for 4,7 million lost hours. In the first three months of this year 1,1 million hours were lost in short-time — the cut-down in production by companies to a three-day or four-day week.

Brickor, the Brick Corporation of South Africa, had laid off 1 600 workers. Managing Director Mr David Lurie says the group's production has dropped by 30 per cent in unit volume in the last year.

It's not easy or comfortable laying off people. We have been careful to lay off non-productive staff — people of all races."

A director of the company, Mr Don Bruggemann, said the group had closed down two brick works in the Western Cape since September, affecting 500 staff. It had also laid off 1 040 blacks and 30 whites in brickworks in the Witwatersrand area.

The group was due to close down another common brick works — either at Bedford View (employing 200) or at Crown Mines (employing 100). It was also cutting its four million a month production at Witbank to 1,5 million units, which would mean lay-offs of another six men.

Mr A. P. Kemp, managing director of Coro Brick (formerly Coronation Bricks) said his group had suffered a 28-30 per cent drop in demand over the past year, which resulted in 1 000 employees losing their jobs.

The lay-offs were all in the Durban area, and constituted 25 per cent of the total work-force now at 3 000.

He said of the 1 000 laid off about 500 had been laid off in the past five months. They were mostly black workers in the semi-skilled and unskilled categories. The whites laid off included artisans and lower and middle

328

22.

(1) 33

CAPE TIMES 15/6/77 (2) 328

11 000 building workers idle in Western Cape

By GORDON KLING
Industrial Reporter

THE SLUMP in the construction industry in the Western Cape has put about 11 000 building workers out of their jobs in the past year.

There as now about 30 percent fewer artisans and labourers in the industry than a year ago, the managing director of Murray and Stewart, Mr D E Baker, yesterday told a lunch meeting of the University of Cape Town Graduate School of Business Association.

The current demand for new buildings in South Africa had declined by about 17 percent in real terms since the peak of the building boom in 1973/74. This was made up by a drop of 30 percent in work for the private sector and a six percent drop in government non-residential work. There had been an increase of 50 percent in the government residential sector for black and coloured people.

Theory exploded

Half the industry's business flows from government and semi-government sources, and half from the private sector.

The theory that property was a hedge against inflation had been exploded in the short-term, and this had been illustrated in many Western countries. In addition, money in the construction field was losing its value faster than the official inflation rate.

Hitting out at the migrant worker system, Mr Baker said the vast amount of labour moving backwards and forwards for each builders holiday had resulted in work coming to a standstill for five weeks instead of the official three week stoppage.

Capital inflow

Touching on the controversial topic of foreign capital inflow to South Africa, he said international business men were not putting money into the Republic for purely business reasons. Foreign business men worried that it would not be possible for the government to maintain stability.

The solution to this problem lay in promoting increased confidence and Mr Baker appealed to the government to use the country's business men to help improve its image overseas.

THE BROTHERS 179

DEMEA: Geta, today has convinced me that you are a most valuable person. Nothing recommends much as his care for his master's inter seen in you. For this, if the opportunity glad to do you a good turn. [Aside.] I improves with practice.

THE BROTHERS [872

and avoid me. He has their confidence and their affection, the two of them are always with him and I'm left all alone. They offer prayers for his they're counting the days for me to die. I've toiled and slaved to bring them up, but he has made them his own for next to nothing. [SYRUS: What am I to do, Sir? trouble's game; le and show I could a own chil able. I can but that time. [SYRU

324 Rudyard Ki

Why brought ye us from bondage,
"Our loved Egyptian night?"
Take up the White Man's burden—
Ye dared not stoop to less—
Nor call too loud on Freedom
To cloak your weariness;
By all ye say or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent, sullen peoples
Shall weigh your Gods and you.
Take up the White Man's burden—
Have done with childish days—
The lightly proffered laurel,
The easy, ungrudged praise.
Comes now, to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years,
Cold-edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of your peers!

SYRUS: Please, Sir, your brother hopes you're not leaving us.
DEMEA [genially]: Who's that? Ah, Syrus, my man, good evening. How are you and how are things going?
SYRUS: All right, Sir.
DEMEA: Splendid. [Aside] That's three things already which popular! That Croesus can pay out two thousand on the spot. Syrus, what are you waiting for?
SYRUS: What am I to do, Sir?
DEMEA: Let me see now, what's your name?
GETA: Geta, Sir.
Good evening, Sir.

328

NATAL MERCURY 20/6/77

Unemployed hit at new pay system

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN'S unemployed face two tough weeks to make ends meet with this month's reduced payment — the result of a new system to assist them.

On Friday hundreds of unemployed Blacks received payment of R20.30 instead of their usual R40,60 for two weeks.

The benefit — covering the week from May 26 till June 2 — is the result of an administrative adjustment in the Department of Labour following the request of local charities and labour unions.

Previously, Coloured men and women, Indian and African females, all received their benefit fortnightly, but they had to register at the Blake Road office each week.

Social workers and charitable organisations in Wentworth and Sparks Estate suggested that the requirement to sign weekly meant that most unemployed were spending money they could ill afford on costly bus fares.

In future, registered unemployed will receive their benefits fortnightly as before but, because they sign only twice a month, payments are now two weeks in arrears (instead of one).

"We were asked to delay the introduction of the system on June 2, as previously planned, because it was the end of the month and municipal bills had to be paid.

"A number of unemployed also asked us to delay the move until June 16," said Mr. T. C. Barnes, deputy divisional inspector for Natal.

"The new payment system will aid them and enable the department to be more efficient by streamlining procedure," Mr. Barnes said.

However, on Friday morning several Coloured men, who had not been informed of the new system, disagreed.

"It's not the system we're against," said Mr. E., who has been registered as unemployed for nine weeks.

"Why must they withhold payment at this time, when most of us are living on a loaf of bread a day?" he asked.

Others interviewed expressed similar grievances. Mr. A., a welder, married with four children, has removed them from school because he cannot afford the cost.

"I used to earn R80 a week. Now I'm getting R20 a week. My rent and electricity charges are R45 per month. I had to spend R50 a week to feed my family. All I want is a job, any job," he said desperately.

It is estimated that the Bellville job will require the lorries to travel an extra 1 000 miles each.

Materials The Company has already bought all the materials for the Parow job.

1 000 units of Type A at R1 per unit
500 units of Type B at 50c each

3.28

1884

4. Plausibl… ed in Cape Town.
In August… job in Parow is
accepted… g January. But
in Novem… llville instead
for R40 000. The Parow job … ment of an agreed
penalty of R15 000.

Staff The Bellville job, bei… re the services
of an extra secretary to hand… R3 000 p.a., and
an extra foreman for R4 000 p…

The Company's existing workfor… ch earning R2 000,
will be adequate for both jobs…

Transport The Company has a f… ight for R5 000 each
2 years ago. Depreciation is … .a. plus 10c per
mile.

It is estimated that the Bell… the lorries to
travel an extra 1 000 miles e…

Materials The Company has all… aterials for the
Parow job:

1 000 units of Type A at …
500 units of Type B at …

Type A would not be used for t… could be sold
for 50c each.

Type B has no alternative uses… , but 200 units can
be used for the Bellville job… be necessary to buy
3000 units of Type C at R10 ea… contract.

Both jobs will take exact…

The Managing Director ask… ch of the two
alternatives is most profitabl…

Draw up a table showing th… nvolved in each.

What advice would you give…

(50%)

NATAL MERCURY 21/6/77

300 workers lose jobs each month

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Workers in the Transvaal clothing industry are losing their jobs at the rate of 300 to 400 a month, says Mr. Jimmy Thomas of the Industrial Council for the industry. Last year 34 firms closed down and 2 000 lost their jobs.

"The toll will be higher this year," he says.

In the Western Cape, Mr. Simon Jocum, chairman of the Cape Clothing Manufacturers' Association describes the situation in the industry as the worst in 30 years. He said 4 000 had laready lost their jobs in the Cape Town area.

Mr. Thomas, describing the industry in the Transvaal, said three firms had closed down this year and with retrenchments, about 1 000 workers had lost jobs so far.

Another seven firms employing 500 threatened to close down, and five or six had currently closed down for three weeks during the slack period.

The glimmer of hope, in the past fortnight has been an assurance given to the National Union of Clothing Workers by the Minister of Planning, Mr. Schalk van der Merwe.

Yesterday Mrs. Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the union, (which has 17 000 members in clothing firms on the Witwatersrand), said after the union had tabled representations with the Minister, he had stated the present labour force would not be tampered with.

"He gave us this assurance, as long as employers detail the numbers of Black workers they have above the 1968 Physical Planning Act ratios."

3/ Sugar

328

STAR 22/6/77

4. Plausible V ... Cape Town.
In August 1 ... n Parow is
accepted, a... nuary. But
in November ... le instead
for R40 000. ... of an agreed
penalty of R...

Staff The B... he services
of an extra ... 00 p.a., and
an extra for...

The Company'... arning R2 000,
will be adde...

Transport ... for R5 000 each
2 years ago ... plus 10c per
mile.

It is estim... le lorries to
travel an e...

Materials ... erials for the
Parow job...

1 000 u...

500 un... ould be sold

Type A would ...
for 50c each.

Type B has n... out 200 units can
be used for ... be necessary to buy
3000 units o... ontract.

Both job...

The Mana... h of the two
alternatives...

Draw up ... nvolved in each.

What advice would you gi...

(50%)

Huletts laid off 1 000 workers during the year

Own Corre... ndent

DURBAN — Huletts has cut its staff by more than 1 000 in the past year and is unlikely to increase its earnings in the current year.

The Natal-based giant's annual report shows the average number of employees was cut from 17 676 in 1975/6 to 16 600 in 1976/7, a drop of about six percent. Prior to that, the number of employees had grown steadily from 14 953 in 1972/3.

The chairman, Mr Chris Saunders, says in his review that the group's taxed income from operations within South Africa actually increased (by 12,4 percent) last year. But taxed income from foreign subsidiaries dropped heavily (by 91 percent).

Net attributable income on an historic cost basis dropped overall by 2,6 percent to R18 887 000.

Mr Saunders says he does not expect the economic climate to improve South Africa before 78 at the earliest, and thinks the bottom of recession has not to be reached in some sectors.

The group's major division — sugar — is not expected to increase earnings in the coming year and it is estimated that dividends and other income received from foreign subsidiaries will continue to decline.

Unlike C G Smith Sugar, which reported a few days ago, Huletts expects the tonnage of sugar harvested will be lower than in the past year.

OTHER DIVISIONS

The directors say in their report that the aluminium division's after tax earnings should not differ significantly from the year under review.

The property division expects further losses while the paper section will find it hard to maintain earnings.

Transport hopes to improve its unsatisfactory profits position and the timber division's earnngs will decline. But the engineering division's after-tax earnings should show considerable improvement.

On a historic cost basis the group is retaining 30,7 cents a share compared with 30,4 cents last year. It says that as the annual dividend has been reduced by two cents a share to 31 cents, everything possible will be done to maintain it at this level.

328 RJM 22/6/77

4

Benefit fund payments leap 83 pc

By GERALD REILLY

PAYMENTS from the Unemployment Insurance Benefit Fund in April this year were 83,1% higher than in April 1976.

The Department of Labour fund makes payments to unemployed whites, Asians and coloureds.

The Unemployment Insurance commissioner, Mr A Dreyer, says payments from the benefit fund in April this year totalled R3 899 970.

In April last year the fund paid out R2 129 694. In April this year payments increased by R1 770 276 or 83,14%.

Mr Dreyer said although maternity and sick benefits increased yearly higher unemployment was responsible for the big rise in benefits.

The number of registered unemployed people more than doubled between April last year and April this year, according to departmental figures.

In April 1976 the total of unemployed whites, coloureds and Asians registered with the department, was 12 974. In April this year the total had leapt to 27 355.

There are no official figures for the number of unemployed blacks.

Last month Professor P J van der Merwe, of the economic department at the University of Pretoria, said South Africa had more unemployed now than at any other time in its history.

He estimated the number was rising by 15 000 a month, and that the current total was probably 1 300 000.

Other economists including the head of the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research, Professor J L Sadie, expect the total to increase by 50% by the end of the year. Only a dramatic improvement in the economy, which even the most optimistic cannot foresee, could stop this.

Unemployment in the building industry is the highest in 20 years, say officials of building industry trade unions.

While in the year to the end of February the artisan labour force in the industry decreased by two per cent, official figures show the non-artisan workforce shrank by 20%.

ıpe Town.
'arow is
'y. But
.nstead
an agreed

ervices
).a., and

ng R2 000,

R5 000 each
s 10c per

ries to

; for the

e sold

) units can

be used for the Bellville job. In addition it will be necessary to buy 3000 units of Type C at R10 each for the Bellville contract.

Both jobs will take exactly one year.

The Managing Director asks you to consider which of the two alternatives is most profitable.

Draw up a table showing the opportunity costs involved in each.

What advice would you give?

(50%)

Unemployment 'slowdown' questioned

CAPE TIMES 23/6/77

328

By GORDON KLING
Industrial Reporter

A RECENT slowdown in the increase of registered unemployment in South Africa continued during May, according to the latest official figures, but opposition members of Parliament and organized industry doubt the accuracy of the figures.

The Secretary for Labour, Mr Ben Lindeque, told the Cape Times in an interview from Pretoria yesterday that white, coloured and Asian unemployment had increased by 451 in May to 27 806. This means that the number of registered jobless has increased by less than 2,5 percent in the past three months for which figures are available, compared with a rise of almost 60 percent since the end of December.

The deputy director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr C E McCarthy, expressed considerable surprise at the figures. They did not reflect what the Chamber had been hearing from the various industrial councils in the Cape.

Lost jobs

Records of the Industrial Council for the Clothing Industry in the Cape indicate that about 1 000 workers in the industry lost their jobs in May. The official figures for the month show that unemployment rose by only 83 in the Cape.

Sources in organized industry did not believe it possible that the difference could have been made up by workers finding other jobs. It was possible that a large number of the jobless did not register for unemployment benefits but it was difficult to understand why.

A vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), Mr André Malherbe, said in an interview from Johannesburg he could not think of any industries that were significantly increasing employment. The number of registered workless was always less than the number of people who didn't have jobs.

"Incredible"

The Progressive Reform Party spokesman on labour, Dr Alex Boraine, referring to the Cape jobless figure in the context of the massive clothing industry lay-offs, said the discrepancy was incredible and bore out the view that official unemployment figures were only the tip of the iceberg.

The United Party labour spokesman, Senator Anna Scheepers, said she could not understand why workers did not register for unemployment benefits. Africans were afraid to register because they believed they would be endorsed out of the areas where they were living, but this did not affect the official figures. Coloured workers had nothing to lose. It was possible that more would register because of improved benefits next month.

4. Plausible Ventures Ltd
In August 1974 the fir
accepted, and plans ar
in November the firm i
for R40 000. The Paro
penalty of R15 000.

Staff The Bellville jo l require the services
of an extra secretary t ion at R3 000 p.a., and
an extra foreman for R4

The Company's existing ers, each earning R2 000,
will be adequate for bo

Transport The Company ies bought for R5 000 each
2 years ago. Depreciat R400 p.a. plus 10c per
mile.

It is estimated that the require the lorries to
travel an extra 1 000 mi

Materials The Company h the materials for the
Parow job:

1 000 units of Type
500 units of Type

Type A would not be used , but could be sold
for 50c each.

Type B has no alternativ value, but 200 units can
be used for the Bellvill will be necessary to buy
3000 units of Type C at I ille contract.

Both jobs will take

The Managing Directo r which of the two
alternatives is most prof

Draw up a table show sts involved in each.

What advice would yo

(50%)

CAPE TIMES 23/6/77

63 laid off by printing firm

328

By GORDON KLING
Industrial Reporter

A DEEPENING recession in the printing industry has forced one of the largest printing firms in the Cape to retrench 63 workers in the face of union negotiations for pay increases.

A spokesman for Cape and Transvaal Printers yesterday confirmed the lay-off, which he said affected less than five percent of the firm's skilled and unskilled workers.

The action should probably have been taken earlier, the spokesman said, but it was hoped that conditions would improve until it became apparent that the jobs of many more workers would be jeopardized by further delay.

The recession in the printing industry has been most severe in the Cape, with newspapers and most other printers cutting back on staff.

Industry sources say the inability of advertising revenue to meet increased costs has forced newspapers to reduce the number of pages published and this in turn has meant less work for the printing plants.

The secretary of the Cape Chamber of Printing, Mr D C J Uys, said yesterday that he did not believe the industry had hit bottom yet. The recession meant fewer invoices being printed for fewer companies. Advertising budgets had been reduced or kept constant, both of which meant less work.

"Spare capacity"

There was a tremendous amount of spare capacity in the industry and many firms which had been working on short time and had used other methods in desperate attempts to retain staff were now giving in to economic necessity.

"The way to cut costs is not to sell the machines; staff has to be cut and it's a labour intensive industry."

Mr Uys said the swing in the industry had been dramatic.

One industry source said there had been a structural change the South African printing market which was leaving the Cape with a relatively smaller share of work.

Leaders of the SA Typographical Union yesterday declined to comment on the situation on the grounds that they would

ECONOMICS I

Tutorial No. 7

To be completed and handed in on the week beginning 5th May.

Natal Mercury 24/6/77

328

1. Constant long ru a firm

   a) mean that th ntages to small rather than large scale

   b) mean that an ll be produced;

   c) mean that an n is as cheap as any other;

   d) mean that no is taking place;

   e) none of the

   Which of the abo rrect? Explain briefly.

   (5%)

2. Assume a farmer (40 bushels of wheat or 30 bushels of corn on the a

   Also assume Re

   Wh bushel

   Co bushel

   What choices are the short and long term? What is his best cours your assumptions.

   (15%)

3. Labour

   (No o. of men)

	0
1	6
2	11
3	15
4	21
5	31
6	45
7	63
8	85
9	111
10	141

   Assuming wages of R5 per man, fixed cost of R100, calculate Total cost, Total Variable Cost, Average ~~Fixed~~ Variable Cost, Marginal Cost.

   Draw graphs to show the relationship between these curves.

   (30%)

ONE WAY TO HELP JOBLESS

Mercury Reporter

SOUP kitchens are not enough. This was the consensus of a meeting of 60 Durban churchmen and layworkers called by Diakonia yesterday to discuss Church strategy towards the unemployment crisis.

The Rev. Sol Jacobs, head of the Community Care Centre in Pietermaritzburg said he did not support soup kitchens as they existed at present.

"They make the rich feel richer and charitable. They humiliate the poor and remove incentive to work," he said.

In his project the unemployed ran the soup kitchens themselves and helped with all other projects. They were paid with food for their work.

The centre had also implemented an "adoption" scheme.

Unemployed women were encouraged to run a creche for children of women who had to work because their husbands had lost their jobs.

p.t.o.

2/...

Government's jobless figures questioned

D.D. 27.6.77

328

CAPE TOWN — A recent slowdown in the increase of registered unemployment in South Africa continued during May, according to the latest official figures, but opposition Members of Parliament and organised industry doubt the accuracy of the figures.

The Secretary for Labour, Mr Ben Lindeque, said that white, Coloured and Asian unemployment had increased by 451 in May to 27 806. This means the number of registered jobless had increased by less than 2,5 per cent in the past three months for which figures are available, compared with a rise of almost 60 per cent since the end of December.

Records of the Industrial Council for the Clothing Industry in the Cape indicate that about 1 000 workers in the industry lost their jobs in May. The official figures for the month show that unemployment rose by only 83 in the Cape. Sources in organised industry did not believe it possible the difference could have been made up by workers finding other jobs.

It was possible that a large number of the jobless did not register for unemployment benefits, but it was difficult to understand why.

A vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), Mr Andre Malherbe, said he could not think of any industries that were significantly increasing employment. The number of registered workless was always less than the number of people who didn't have jobs.

The Progressive Reform Party spokesman on labour, Dr Alex Boraine, referring to the Cape jobless figure, in the context of the massive clothing industry lay-offs, said: "The discrepancy is incredible, and bears out the view that official unemployment figures are only the tip of the iceberg".

The United Party labour spokesman, Senator Anna Scheepers, said she could not understand why workers did not register for unemployment benefits. Africans were afraid to register, because they believed they would be endorsed out of the areas where they were living. But this did not affect the official figures.

Coloured workers had nothing to lose. It was possible that more would register because of improved benefits next month. — DDC

Blacks are hardest hit

1,5m out of jobs

STAR 30/6/77 (328)

Siegfried Hannig, Labour Reporter

South Africa's unemployment stands at 1 500 000 — a rate of 14,5 percent — and is increasing by 1 000 every working day, a business economist said today.

"It has become the predominant social and economic issue, but policies so far seem designed to increase rather than decrease the problem," said Professor Arnt Spandau, professor of business economics at Witwatersrand University.

Professor Spandau said he arrived at his unemployment figures by way of estimates based on recognised academic research methods.

His statement coincided with the release of figures showing that companies planning staff increases have dropped to the lowest figure in 18 months while unemployment is still increasing.

Professor Spandau cited the Environment Planning Act — which restricts black employment in white areas — as one of the major problems.

As a result of that Act industrialists were obliged to import expensive machinery to replace manpower, he said.

This aggravated the country's balance of payments problem which, in turn, called for austerity measures which reduced employment.

The latest survey of more than 1 200 companies employing about 750 000 workers, conducted by Manpower, shows that only six percent plan to increase white staff and 5,3 percent plan to increase black staff in the coming three months.

Builders

The biggest retrenchments are planned in Johannesburg, where 20,9 percent of employers questioned intended to cut back white staff and 23,7 percent planned to retrench blacks.

The industries planning the worst lay offs are building (27,5 percent white and 30 percent black), civil engineering (35 percent white and 37,8 percent black), vehicle retailing (38,9 percent white and 22,3 percent black), and mining of precious metals (25 percent white and 37,5 percent black).

Cut back on workers, says survey

CAPE TIMES 1/7/77

Industrial Reporter

ALMOST every factory producing building materials in the Cape has cut back on workers in the past three months according to findings of the latest building survey by the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch.

The survey, released yesterday, said the situation in the building industry was desperate, and when combined with the plight of the motor industry and furniture manufacturers, with the traumatic effects this was having on employment, it became obvious that the government's restrictive economic policy could not be afforded much longer.

Inflation was now the stumbling block to economic recovery and it was imperative that government actions be co-ordinated to combat it.

The survey found 93 percent of contributing manufacturers in the Western Cape reported a decrease in the number of factory workers employed.

Unemployment and smaller real incomes caused by inflation and higher taxation were forcing an increasing number of families to double up in housing.

There was also the alarming development of a large number of vacant offices, shops, flats and houses. It was possible that the decrease in real incomes had led to postponed marriages and that fewer young people were leaving the parental home at an early age to find their own dwelling.

However, the surplus dwellings, office and shopping space could be occupied at an early stage of the next economic upswing and this could happen sooner than expected.

This year could prove to be the trough of the building cycle with the actual turning point likely in or near the middle of the fourth quarter.

The wholesale prices of building materials were still increasing at an average rate of 16 percent a year, and this would continue until the industry commenced the upswing phase. The profit positions of manufacturers would improve when they began selling accumulated stocks and they would accordingly no longer succeed in applications for price increases.

12.5.3 *School of Modern Languages*

7. PAUL ANDREWS (LEFT HALF)—DURBANVILLE

A solid defender. Andrews acquitted herself extremely well and was particularly impressive in cover defence. He has a good reverse stick tackle but should practice 'giving' that side to his wing. He clung to the touch line so as to block the wing from going through. Any good right wing would then naturally play the one-two with his inner and pick up the ball behind the left half. Basic skills are good, but what a pity he is so ultra defensive. There were

German

Italian

times w
pass, h
13. should
a great
13.1

8. PET

After a
13.2 of the
every l
for his
13.3 extreme
wing ir
his wir
team, u
club pr
13.4

9. STE

(11

sified. McCrystal points out that a study in Europe has shown that only 10% of productivity increases are attributable to the replacement of men by machines. On the other hand, 45% result from better managment, training and research.

● There should be more research into "intermediate" technology to use in the under-developed parts of the economy.

"Work in this direction is being done in various parts of the world but my impression is that little attention is being paid to it in SA," concludes McCrystal. Apparently, a Japanese-owned factory in India managed to reduce the size of its plant, which makes plate glass, by half. But the machinery was adapted to use three times as many workers.

● SA ought to promote labour-intensive methods in the construction and maintenance of roads, especially feeder roads and district roads, and in housing and

what was
for a ver
Yet, wit
short ball.
think he
A jovial
sort

10. JEREMY

FIN. MAIL 24/6/77

328

TECHNOLOGY

Get weaving

Growing unemployment. This is the dismal message of the Economic Development Programme. The problem, now widely recognised, is how to deal with it in an economy beset by domestic recession and plagued by overseas scepticism.

In a thought-provoking talk to technologists in Durban last week, economist Lawrence McCrystal suggests a six-point package that he believes would go at least part of the way towards providing a solution. The package is designed, he says, to "promote the use of labour and economise on capital." Its elements:

● All concessions which reduce the cost of capital should be reviewed — allowing that some might have to be retained to compensate for the lack of enough tax concessions to compensate for inflation.

● Efforts to train labour should be intensified. McCrystal points out that a study in Europe has shown that only 10% of productivity increases are attributable to the replacement of men by machines. On the other hand, 45% result from better managment, training and research.

● There should be more research into "intermediate" technology to use in the under-developed parts of the economy.

"Work in this direction is being done in various parts of the world but my impression is that little attention is being paid to it in SA," concludes McCrystal. Apparently, a Japanese-owned factory in India managed to reduce the size of its plant, which makes plate glass, by half. But the machinery was adapted to use three times as many workers.

● SA ought to promote labour-intensive methods in the construction and maintenance of roads, especially feeder roads and district roads, and in housing and other simple infrastructural work. However, observes McCrystal, "this implies changing the thinking of those in authority with regard to completion dates for such projects."

● Grass-roots community development projects should be promoted in rural areas. Presently, such projects as exist are largely run by church groups who are doing sterling work in promoting handicrafts and self-help schemes. The government should get involved too, insists McCrystal.

● Finally, restraints on black businessmen should be relaxed so that the commercial and services sectors — probably the most labour intensive in the economy — can play a greater role.

These points certainly seem to be a good starting point. If only Pretoria would hurry up and get weaving.

14. C
himse
has
the op
stay in
Johnny
both
tender
fore.
youngster

11 4. NEI

Tha
Here is new
properly
came to
(see Section 10)

Lifebuoy

believe he has the makings of a good inner - he should base his game on that of Bobby Denne. His stickwork and

he must concentrate on his defence and use short passes to wing or the halves on either side of him in his build up. He tends to want to beat the man once too often.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

FIN. MAIL 328
24/6/77

NATAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Maritzburg acts

Pietermaritzburg is one of the few local authorities to act on rising unemployment.

It has launched a relief fund to channel aid for the unemployed of all races through authorised welfare societies. Already tents have been set up in church grounds to house homeless coloured people who had been living in a derelict building, and the province is being badgered for the loan of prefabs.

Municipal departments have been asked to provide temporary jobs for the unemployed and the Department of Community Development is being pressed to provide emergency funds.

To get things moving the city used an existing registered welfare body, the Mayoress and Rover Scouts Christmas Fund, and set up a sub-committee of the mayor, chairmen of the finance and housing committees, the editor of the Natal Witness and the city treasurer to look after the cash. The council chipped in R50 000 plus R10 000 from the mayor's trust funds.

And this week a home industries project was launched.

In contrast, the Durban City Council bumbles on about public works programmes and approaches to the inevitable minister but has in fact done nothing concrete. Yet in some ways Durban is worse off than Pietermaritzburg as the following table shows.

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

	Durban			Pietermaritzburg		
	End Jan	End May	% increase	End Jan	End May	% increase
Whites	1 265	1 465	15,8	138	282	104,3
Coloureds	551	941	70,8	182	219	20,3
Asiatics	2 228	3 695	65,8	456	586	28,5
Totals	4 044	6 101	50,8	776	1 087	40

In Durban, the worst affected group are the coloured people, mainly skilled artisans, in the building trade, and the engineering and motor assembly industries. A school principal found that more than 300 parents of children in five primary schools in Sparks Estate were unemployed. Another survey in Wentworth found 1 800 families had 540 breadwinners out of work. In some cases UIF benefits are coming to an end and when that happens soup kitchen relief will not pay the rent. Although the situation is serious in the Indian community the large families network has warded off imminent starvation.

One can only guess how bad African unemployment is. A pointer is that Port Natal Bantu Administration Board was notified of 2 225 vacancies in May, less than half the 5 124 in May 1976.

It seems to me invidious that our regulations have been designed to encourage B.A. students to opt for a 4-3-2 spread of their ciurriculum, while at the same time we are prepared to grant a transferring student with only 3 credits after one year at another university. (At the Universities of Stellenbosch, Rhodes, P.E., Natal, South Africa and the Witwatersrand students are required to do 4 courses in their first year of study.) It seems to me strange also that while we are prepared to recognise most subjects individually, it is not our policy to recognise them collectively.

Furthermore, Chapter XII (para. 71) of the U.C.T. Statute, which deals with exemptions (and, by implication, credits) reads as follows:

"The senate shall have the power to accept, as part of the attendance of a student of the University qualifying for admission to the degree of bachelor, periods of attendance at another university or institution specially recognised by the senate for the purpose; and to accept examinations passed at any such university or institution in any subject as exempting [illegible] subject: Provided tha[illegible] degree of bachelor un[illegible]

(a) he shall have at[illegible] as follows, vis.[illegible] at least one-half [illegible] in the faculty of [illegible] final two years; [illegible] the final three y[illegible]
(b) his periods of at[illegible] institution and a[illegible] than the complete [illegible] to the degree;
(c) he shall have pas[illegible] the senate may det[illegible]
(d) he shall have paid [illegible]

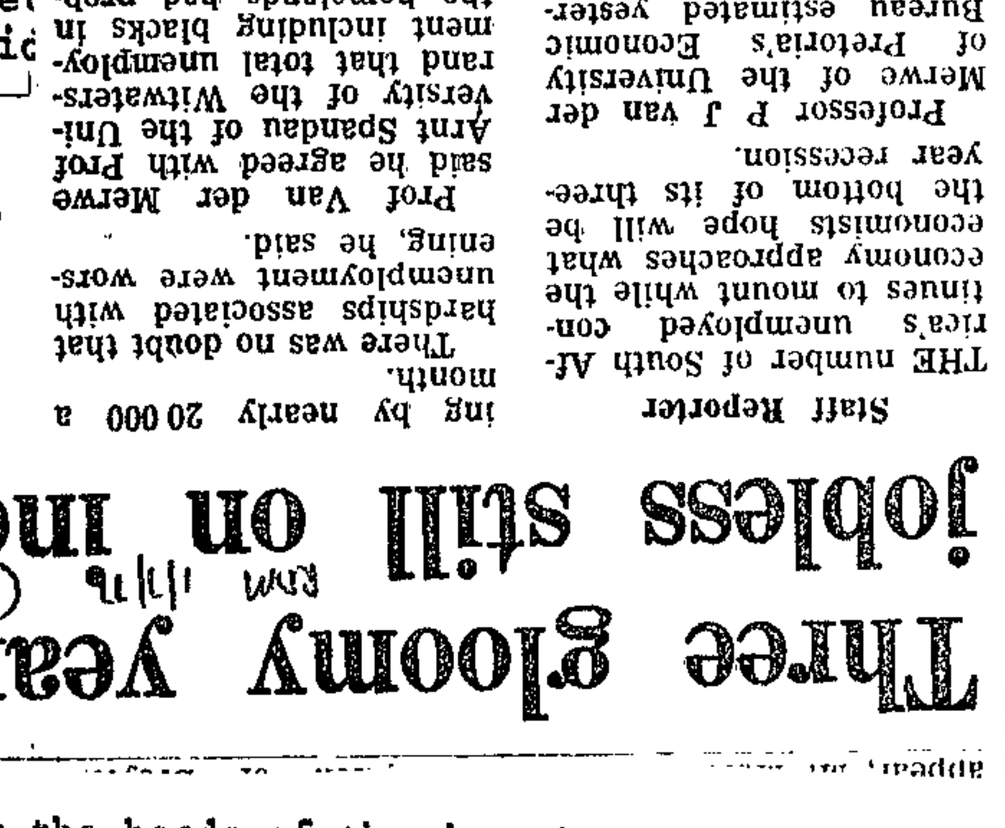
In this [illegible] inter a[illegible] for at [illegible] of this [illegible] prescri[illegible] does no[illegible] done el[illegible]

In orde[illegible] suggest the fol[illegible]

tion;
nts

ich states
....
nterpretation
ne statute
ses. It
for work

I wish to
t with



Three gloomy years, and jobless still on increase

Staff Reporter

THE number of South Africa's unemployed continues to mount while the economy approaches what economists hope will be the bottom of its three-year recession.

Professor P J van der Merwe of the University of Pretoria's Economic Bureau estimated yesterday that about 200 000 black workers were flooding the labour market every year.

Under existing conditions most of them could not find work.

He estimated the number of new workers in the urban areas annually at 90 000; 48 000 in the white rural areas, and 78 000 in the homelands.

It was extremely difficult, he said, to reach an unemployment figure for people in the white urban areas.

However it would probably be more than 600 000 and the total was increasing by nearly 20 000 a month.

There was no doubt that hardships associated with unemployment were worsening, he said.

Only 6% of 1 200 companies in the survey — employing about 750 000 workers — planned to increase their complements of white workers.

Only 5,3% planned to increase the number of black workers they employed.

Meanwhile in the same period — the next three months — 11,3% plan to lay off white staff and 14,1% say they will reduce their black work force.

The heaviest retrenchments are planned in Johannesburg where 20,9% of employers questioned intended to cut back white staff and 23,7% intended sacking blacks.

Prof Van der Merwe said he agreed with Prof Arnt Spandau of the University of the Witwatersrand that total unemployment including blacks in the homelands had probably reached 1 500 000.

The grim picture is confirmed by a recent survey which showed that the number of companies planning staff increases has dropped to its lowest level in the past 18 months.

(i) After approval by the heads of the departments concerned, the Board of the Faculty of Arts may grant to a student credit and/or exemption in respect of courses completed at another University, provided that the student shall be required to complete at least 5 courses, including the compulsory major, at this University over a period of not less than two years.

3/.....

Has a nice easy style of dribbling and should practice the dummy, particularly the open-face one. A very pleasant young man with a good sense of humour. It was a pleasure coaching him!

12. JOHAN STRYDOM (LEFT WING)- SOMERSET WEST

Strydom played only one game so it is not easy to comment on his play. However, having previously something of his game. Strydom is c skills are satisfactory but l left wing. His ability to spot o eatest asset. He also never gives h n and harrasses all the time. Str of the team, but gave an object Congratulations to Johan and Renie o rtly after the tournament.

13 JERRY GARRETT

Garrett was orgin had to fill in for Strydom on One cannot teach an old dog r a lesson to all the players. aving an off day. His grip is dcked up some of the most diffic his age, he would be better suited, I feel, at r showing against Kleinzee, nd a crack to liven things up. He is lways appreciated. What I appreciated d the feelings of his team-mates; d by the players.

SOME GENERAL IMPRES

The side welded qui ed better hockey than I had nply because they responded favc this experience, my firs ng and my thanks are due to the whol arly to Chris Jones, the skipper

Sincerest thanks go the Durbanville Round Table shirts f week before the tournament and had n organised by Andrews were most di vantageous. Thanks are also due e first game stayed with us during the t s of us in action.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Congratulations to A ation and to the Constantia Hocke ut their efforts the tournament would e event that it was.

.....

Copper mines cut output, lay off staff

By DON ROBERTSON

OVER-PRODUCTION of copper and the substantial stocks held by consumers and producers have forced the O'Okiep Copper Company to trim its development programme, reduce production and cut staff by almost a third.

O'Okiep has mines in the North-Western Cape and Tsumeb in South West Africa.

The general manager, Mr T P Philip, says that because of the international copper scene, certain capital expenditure commitments will be deferred.

It has been decided to cut production by about 27% which will mean a reduction of about 11 000 tons of blister copper a year from last year's production of 40 000 tons. This will be accompanied by a pruning of the work force by 1 150 people to 2 250, of whom 500 will be reduced by "natural attrition" and a further 650 who will be retrenched.

The copper market has been volatile in recent months, accompanied by the threat of a strike by the United Steelworkers Union in America over terms of a new three-year contract.

Yesterday was the deadline for negotiations. Only Phelps Dodge among the major producers has offered terms for the new contract. They were rejected out of hand by the union.

The uncertainty surrounding these negotiations has caused the price of copper on the London Metal Exchange to tumble from around £900 a ton in mid-March to a low of £735 by mid-May.

At present, the cash price of £748 equates closely with the American price of 68c a lb which was reduced recently from 71c a lb by one of the major producers, Asarco.

But overhanging the market are the large LME stocks which are available for 1976 production.

In 1974, Memaco exported 24 596 tons of lead, but this figure dropped sharply in 1975 to 18 832 tons. No figures are available for 1976 production.

Since February, the Broken Hill division, the only lead producer in Zambia, has experienced production problems after the collapse of the cooling tower at No 1 kiln.

In Zambia, the Metal Marketing Corporation, a subsidiary of Nchanga Consolidated, has declared force majeure to the extent of 40% of all lead shipments with effect from today.

Since February, the Broken Hill division, the only lead producer in Zambia, has experienced production problems after the collapse of the cooling tower at No 1 kiln.

In 1974, Memaco exported 24 596 tons of lead, but this figure dropped sharply in 1975 to 18 832 tons. No figures are available for 1976 production.

A major project had been planned for next year but has been shelved. The reimposition of the United States ban on Rhodesian imports of chrome, the depressed ferrochrome market and political uncertainty are blamed for the latest developments

Unemployment aggravated by new job seekers

By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS
Industrial Editor

THERE is little hope that the rate of increase in umemployment will slow in the next three months or for the rest of the year. This emerges from a survey carried out by Manpower of employment prospects in more than 1 200 companies.

Potential job openings likely to become available in the next three months are the lowest in the past 18 months.

This is particularly disturbing because of the increasing number of young people, both black and white, entering the labour market, says Manpower.

The survey gives indicators that most companies have reached the point where they have pruned their staff levels to the bone.

The implication is that should the recession continue to deepen, many of these companies may be forced to consider winding down certain of their least economic activities to remain liquid.

Manpower says that in many respects unemployment remains largely a black phenomenon. This steams from the fact that far more blacks than whites are being made redundant.

Second, it is far more likely that a redundant white will find new employment than a black will, and there are far more blacks coming on the labour market than whites.

It is also probably true that because of salary levels, certain fringe benefits and unemployment benefits that unemployment is a less serious problem for whites than it is for blacks, who have no buffers to fall back on when the weekly wage dries up.

Manpower believes that the full effects of the recession will emerge only when white buying power at domestic level starts showing significant signs of weakening.

Those sectors still expecting a worsening of conditions are spotlighted by the Manpower survey in that a significant number of companies plan to lay off more employees.

Some of the sectors prominent in this category, particularly in white retrenchment, include building, civil engineering, the precious metals section of the mining industry, timber, motor manufacture and motor retailing.

Stagnation

STOCKHOLM. — The Swedish economy stagnated in the first quarter of this year and industrial production declined.

The gross national product was 3% lower than in the last quarter of 1976.

Employers dig in on wage demands

COM
1/7/77
2,28

By GERALD REILLY

WORKERS in commerce and industry can expect employers to resist wage and salary demands for the rest of the year, according to economists.

They were commenting on the rejection by the Steel and Engineering Federation (Seifsa) of the two-stage 10% increase demands by the steel and engineering unions.

They said that even next year, with the economy on the hoped-for recovery course, workers could not expect to be fully compensated for the rise in the consumer price index.

The head of the University of Stellenbosch Economic Research Bureau, Professor J L Sadie, said South Africa needed a year's moratorium on increases in prices and wages.

"We need a freeze to give South Africa's troubled economy a cleansing period, and a real chance to make a sustained recovery."

Professor Sadie said the creeping inflation trend of the past few years had to be broken, even if the remedy appeared drastic.

"Workers at this stage have no real argument to support increases. Under the current recessionary conditions they have simply to be happy that they are still in employment."

The skilled labour force was fortunate.

"They are still on velvet. Unemployment among them is minimal. It is the unskilled worker who is being thrown out of work and who has serious problems."

Other economists said that profitability, particularly after adjustments for inflation, had shown a steady decline in the past seven years.

One of the worst affected was the steel and engineering industry.

Its profits had grown minimally by about 16% in seven years. Most other industries' profits had grown by about 80% in the same time.

Authorities like Barclays Bank's chief economist, Dr Johan Cloete, and the Stellenbosch bureau have warned that large unjustified increases in prices or wages would be a serious setback to the almost noticeable trend to economic recovery.

Statistics on the pay and output industrial workers indicate that productivity has fallen far behind the percentage rises in earnings they say.

lies half-way between the average revenue curve and the vertical axis. But since the duopolists' marginal revenue curve was also halfway between dd and the vertical axis, M′ C′ will cut dd at a point (S) which is at the same height above the horizontal axis as point N. Similarly point Q which shows the price at which the monopolist sell[s] me height as point P, and OM′ is twice

1/7/77
328

NT MERCURY

'JOBLESS' FORECAST

THE NUMBER of workers who would lose their jobs when Verulam Town Council's Public Works Department is scrapped was "about 26," the Mayor, Mr. Y. S. Chinsamy, said yesterday.

He said a report in the Mercury estimating the number at more than 100 was not correct.

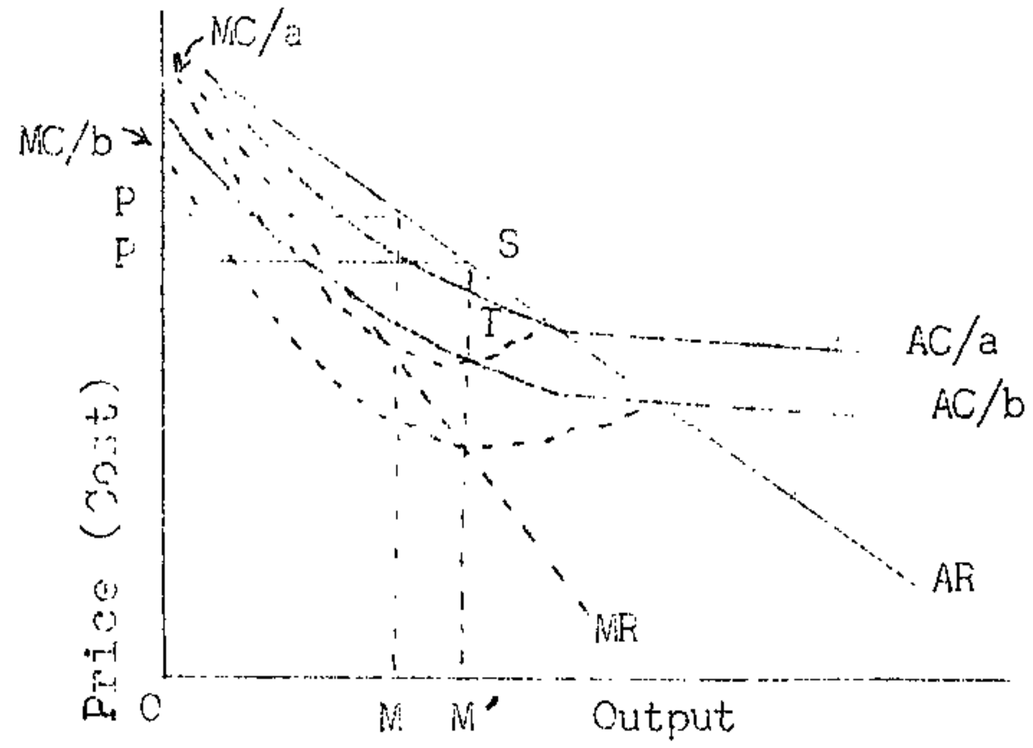
The department employed about 70 people, most of whom would be absorbed into other departments, he said.

(b) ASSUME NON-IDE[NTICAL] se by LOW-COST producer.

Explanation of

Firm A woul[d] price P, but the most profitable outp[ut] '. The lower price P′ will, ofcourse, [be] mpelled to sell at this price. In our [case] a profit at the lower price; if this [were] be compelled to cease business and fi[rms] .

Our general[isation] r perfect oligopoly the price will be fix[ed] level which equates marginal cost and marginal revenue for all the firms if their cost curves are identical, or at the level which equates marginal cost and marginal revenue for the most efficient firm (which becomes a 'price-leader', setting a price to which the rest must conform) and that this price must be one which allows all firms in the industry to earn at least normal profits.



2. PRICE LEADERSHIP - in Oligopoly - Assume DOMINANT FIRM

Assumptions here are that other firms accept this Dominant firm as Price Leader and become themselves Price Takers, as in pure competition.

In the following diagram D is the market demand curve for the product. Since each small firm accepts the price as established by the dominant firm, we can establish a short-run supply curve for the small firms just as we did in the purely competit ve model. We can sum horizontally the marginal cost curves of the small firms (assume that input supplies are perfectly elastic). This is indicated by ΣMC in the figure and is a short-run supply curve showing how much all the small firms, working together, will place on the market at each possible price.

N/MERCURY

July 1, 1977. 25

328

Jobless rate not likely to ease

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — There is little hope that the rate of increase in unemployment will slow in the next three months or, indeed, for the remainder of the year.

This emerges from a survey carried out by Manpower of employment prospects in more than 1 200 companies in South Africa.

In fact, the potential job openings likely to become available in the next three months are the lowest they have even been in the past 18 months.

This feature is particularly disturbing, in view of the increasing number of young people, both Black and White, entering the latour market.

The survey also provides indicators that most companies have reached the point where they have already pruned their staff levels to the bone and have little fat left to play with.

Recession

The implication is that should the recession continue to deepen, many of these companies may be forced to consider winding down certain of their least economic activities in order to remain liquid.

Manpower says that in many respects current unemployment still remains largely a Black phenomenon. This stems from the fact that far more Blacks than Whites are being made redundant. It is also far more likely that a redundant White will find new employment than a Black and there are far greater numbers of Blacks coming on to the labour market than Whites.

The Meeting referred to in sub section (a) shall be convened by a notice posted or delivered to each member at his registered address at least fourteen days before the date of first Meeting. Such notice shall show or set out the object of the Meeting and shall state the date and the place on which both Meetings will be held.

MC TION

"CAROLS RGANISATIONS

At the ation of a National Council of "Carols by Cand consideration; Mr. V.M. Pienaar. Registrar of We s, Pretoria, requested that a Model Local Con uld be suitable to all centres of the Union, b sent to those wishing to affilia- te to the Natio rols by Candlelight".

This M ution was compiled by Mr. D.H. Murray, Directo s, Johannesburg, in conjunction with Mr. S.E. W Legal Advisor to "Carols by- Candlelight", J

After ion, it was approved by the South African Nationa ls by Candlelight" at its inaugu- ral meeting, wh e Mayor's Parlour, City Hall, Johannesburg on

Theref derstood that all affiliated Centres, and on ght to use the name "Carols by - Candlelight", s ork within the frame of this Constitution; c its, such as membership and other conditions of a re, being made if it is desired to do so.

In wh ration may be made in ink and signed by the ganisation concerned.

18. We define an inferior good as one with

1. An inelastic supply curve.
2. A negative cross elasticity of demand.
3. A positive income elasticity of demand.
4. An elasticity of demand of [illegible] one.
5. None of the above.

19. Income rises by 10%. [illegible] nd for cups is income inelastic. One would

1. A fall in the dem[illegible]
2. A fall in the dem[illegible]
3. A rise in demand [illegible] han 10%.
4. A rise in demand [illegible] s than 10%.
5. A fall in demand [illegible] saucers.

20. If the price elasti[illegible] cabbage is 1,3, would a rise in output due to [illegible] er conditions cause farmers to

1. Make more money t[illegible] herwise have done.
2. Make less money t[illegible] herwise have done.
3. Plant different crops next year.
4. Demand a higher price per cabbage.
5. None of the above.

21. Assume that the supply of maize is perfectly elastic. A decrease (shift to the left) in demand will

1. Cause the price of maize to rise.
2. Cause farmers' incomes to fall.
3. Cause farmers' incomes to rise.
4. Lead to a reduction in the supply of wheat.
5. None of the above.

22. Consider the following statements :

(A) The cobweb model is based on the assumption that price in year t determines quantity supplied in year t+1.

(B) The supply curve of agricultural products is likely to be elastic in the short run.

1. A is correct because B is correct.
2. B is correct because A is correct.
3. Both A and B are correct but there is no casual relationship.
4. Neither A nor B is correct.
5. A is correct but B is incorrect.

23. One reason why the quantity demanded of a good tends to fall as its price rises is

1. The increase in price shifts the supply curve upwards.
2. The increase in price shifts the demand curve downwards.
3. At higher prices suppliers are willing to supply less.
4. People feel poorer and cut down on their use of the good.
5. Demand has to fall to restore equilibrium after a price rise.

2/7/77 RDM

Ford begins 3-day week

PORT ELIZABETH. — Ford's Neave Township Assembly Plant will go on a three-day week for this month as part of the firm's short production time plan for July. A four-day week will be worked at Ford's engine and assembly plants at Struandale and at its truck plant at Deal Party Estate.

The company, along with other motor plants in the Eastern Cape, cuts its working week regularly because of the slump in the motor market.

(328)

STAR
2/7/77

"It is easier to close the wage gap now rather than later," a Johannesburg employer tells The Star's labour reporter, SIEGFRIED HANNIG. But there is more to a non-discriminatory pay structure than meets the eye.

Closing the pay gap—a company shows how

Closing the wage gap is a phrase that is tossed about freely these days without much thought being given to what it really involves.

In the final analysis, closure of the wage gap starts for the company or all parties concerned based on the same principles. And that is easier said than done if the company wants to derive the benefits inherent in such a move.

That is the conclusion of men who devised such a strategy for a Johannesburg based company.

The upshot of the exercise is that Nordberg Manufacturing Company — an engineering firm employing about 500 whites and 400 workers of other races — now has a "unified pay structure" in January.

It means that the firm's salaries and wages will be based purely on the skills of the employees, thereby leaving room for performance incentives.

In effect, the company's new pay structure will abolish the old and free the new system of black turnover problems that now exist.

As blacks move into jobs previously reserved for whites, so the pay rates system should remain in line with those of whites on equal skill and performance levels.

Indeed, any employee wanting to know why he or she is being paid less than a colleague or supervisor will be told by Nordberg's personnel manager, Mr Bert Vorster.

"We shall be able to present such a case with a rational explanation."

Evaluation

The basis of such a logically consistent pay structure is job evaluation which assesses the skills required in every job. After that comes alignment of pay according to skill levels.

Since the adjustments in job pay necessary a substantial increase in labour costs is inevitable.

However the exercise introduces economies and efficiency opportunities which make it possible to finance much of the increase.

A unified pay structure eliminates the distinction between "white" and "non-white" pay scales within the same job grades, thereby facilitating the administration and control of wage expenditure.

The result is that employees should be more willing to remain with the company and management can budget for employees' salary increases more accurately.

Equally the increased labour costs put additional pressure on management to promote productivity and introduce economies where possible.

"In the average South African company the cost of a unified pay structure is likely to exceed its financial advantages," says Mr Charles Coghill, lecturer in organisational behaviour, who helped to devise Nordberg's new pay structure. He has written a case study on it for the Wits Graduate School of Business Administration.

Expense

"Some firms simply cannot afford the expense involved, though they may be able to make some adjustments.

"Such companies could feel at the financial strain when raising the lowest wages up to the minimum and at least slow the narrowing of the pay gap in jobs where whites and blacks are doing work at the same skill level."

Mr Coghill says that this could be permitted to distort the ratio between pay and skill.

"Serious dissatisfaction is possible when increases in the lowest wages put unskilled workers into the pay range of semi-skilled workers in the same firm," he said.

He regards a rational system of job evaluation as essential for most companies with more than 500 employees simply for the purpose of efficient payroll administration.

Nordberg's move towards a non-discriminatory pay structure started about two years ago. Since then it has been keeping a close eye on the developments in the Industrial Conciliation Act and Mr Vorster has been in close contact with the Johannesburg Region of the Institute of Personnel Management.

This month's jobs evaluation exercise eliminates the gap between employees of different races doing work of comparable skill.

Next January the process culminates in a unified pay structure which raises the lowest wage close to R150 a month or almost R2 an hour.

"The biggest gains are certainly for those who currently earn the lowest wages," says Mr Vorster.

The lowest paid employees have received about one week each in the past month.

The effect of the pay shift next January will be a 12 percent increase in the wage bill of the company. All previous adjustments were within the restraints of the government's wage freeze.

Decision

Nordberg's decision to eliminate discriminatory pay structure hinges on two important management decisions.

- The company was confident it was market-driven but not to the extent of being unprofitable.
- The company was willing to work out pay scales in consultation with employees.

"It was only a matter of time before the government would scrap the job reservation clause in the Industrial Conciliation Act," says Mr Vorster. "Nordberg wanted to be ready for the change."

"We ... discriminatory pay ... in such a way that ... to ... and becomes more difficult to close. It is easier to close it now ... than later."

(1) ~~24~~
(2) 328

CAPE TIMES 2/7/77

Staff cuts at mine will hit NW Cape

By GORDON KLING and MALANE BOSMAN

RESIDENTS of Namaqualand expect repercussions of a massive lay-off announced this week by O'okiep Copper Company to culminate in the worst blow to hit the North-Western Cape since World War II.

Hundreds of families who have lived in the area for generations will be uprooted because their dwellings are company owned, and business turnover is expected to drop by about 50 percent in what many believe will be a crippling blow to commerce.

The mine is the major industry in the area, employing considerably more workers than all other enterprises combined. The work force is being cut by 35 percent from 3 400 to 2 250 in a curtailment of operations resulting from a slump in the world copper price.

The general manager of the mine, Mr T P Philip, told the Cape Times in an interview from Nababeep yesterday that 500 of the workers were blacks who would be repatriated to Transkei as their contracts expired over the next few months.

The 650 retrenched white and coloured workers held positions at all levels.

No unrest

The workers appeared to appreciate the economics behind the action. There had been no signs of unrest and he did not expect any, he said.

The retrenched workers would have to leave their homes. They had been given one month to do so. Mr Philip regarded this as "regrettable" and said the company would be as lenient as possible.

The past president of the Namaqualand Chamber of Commerce, Mr C H de Beer, said the vast majority of the

Continued on page 2

Cuts by mine

Continued from page 1

coloured workers laid off by O'okiep had been born in the area.

Their grandparents had worked for the Cape Copper Company at the beginning of the century and some could remember battles between the Boers and the British in the area.

Building was at a standstill and there was little possibility that other work could be found for those who had lost their jobs.

Business turnover was likely to drop by about half or R300 000 a month. "This may not sound like much but we're a small community and this is hitting the people damned hard."

The lay-off was the worst blow to hit the area since World War II and an appeal to the government for assistance was being considered.

"This is like a death sentence passed over Namaqualand," said an old Okiep resident, Mr Mona van Rensburg. "There are no boarding houses in Nababeep and matriculants will not be able to leave with their parents because the choice of subjects differs vastly from other schools. The news hangs over the village like a dark thunder cloud. The atmosphere is oppressive . . ."

The Rev B H S Cross of the Nababeep Ned Geref Kerk said 50 percent of his council members had been paid off by the mine.

Ironically, American copper miners went on strike for higher wages yesterday in a move which offers a glimmer of hope for the future of O'okiep mine.

Mr Philip said a prolonged strike in America could lead to the rehiring of some of the men laid off this week.

(+) 24
(2) 328

Retrenched miners head for city

w/E ARGUS 2/7/77

Weekend Argus Reporters

A MASS exodus of copper mine employees in a desperate search for new jobs has left the Namaqualand communities of Nababeep and Carolusberg virtual ghost towns this weekend.

In both towns, scores of homes stood empty and shuttered as families trekked to Cape Town and other large centres in the hopes of finding alternative employment after hearing the shock news earlier this week that the O'Okiep copper mine is laying off 1 000 workers.

Speaking from her home in Carolusberg, Mrs I. J. Gouws said: 'My husband is one of the lucky ones — he has still got his job. But most of the other homes in town seem to be deserted. People are looking everywhere for work.'

STANDSTILL

In Nababeep, the story was the same. Mr H. F. Taljaard, manager of the Nababeep Hotel, said: 'There must be more CBU cars in Cape Town today than CA cars. When people got the news on Thursday that they were being laid off they made immediate plans to spend the weekend elsewhere looking for work.'

Mr Taljaard said there was an air of gloom and depression in the town.

'We have been hearing hard luck stories all day long. It is a knock for Namaqualand. The whole area will probably come to a standstill,' he added.

'We are all very upset about the lay-offs. No consideration was made for people's circumstances, and the local dominee has been swamped with appeals for help.

'There are men here who have worked for 25 years on the mine. They have wives and school-going children. What are they to do? The general atmosphere is black.'

The general manager of the mine, Mr T. P. Philip, said today about 200 Whites and 400 Coloured people of a force of about 3 400 were being retrenched.

He said 450 Blacks were also being phased out on a monthly basis. About 150 Black workers 'normally' left the mine each month to return to homelands and these people would not be replaced.

VACATE HOUSES

The lay-offs follow a 27 percent cut in the annual production of copper at the mine following a world-wide slump in the price of copper.

Retrenched people have been told to vacate their mine-owned houses in a month.

Mr Philip said he regretted this but there was a shortage of housing for Coloured labourers. It would be unfair if an employed person did not have a house and an unemployed person did.

4/7/77

3288

Page 1

Exodus from Nababeep: Fears of 'ghost town'

THE exodus from Nababeep began the morning after 600 workers of the O'okiep Copper Company lost their jobs last week. On Friday morning cars queued early at the only petrol station, say townspeople.'

Many casualties of the copper mines' economic crunch have left, and others are going. Even some who still have their jobs have panicked at the thought of a ghost town.

Last thing

But the last thing the cluster of mining communities need is panic, says the company boss who signed the letters which announced, with regret, that you and you and you and 600 others would soon be out of work.

'At a time like this, everybody gets depressed, but the biggest mistake we can make is to remain depressed. . . in the long run we need a positive approach,' says Mr Peter Philip, general manager.

What is good for the company is good for the community that thrives on it, he says.

'If we take a poor decision for the company, ultimately it will hurt the community.

'This is almost the only industry in the entire area, so it affects all business and nearly all the people in Namaqualand, not only the 3 400 employees of the company.'

Dismal copper prices have hurt the industry world-wide, he says.

And other than pushing on with climbing losses, recovery means one of two things.

'We could just shut down the whole place, close the gates and sit on our assets, because they are all there.' And Namaqualand would have two ghost towns.

Slow down

On the other hand the company could slow down production, cut back where possible, and maintain some continuity. 'We have chosen the sort of middle way,' says Mr Philip.

O'okiep and Nababeep have survived the same kind of panic before, in 1974 and 1975 when the work-force was cut by 35 percent.

Mr Philip says: 'I don't expect the place to empty. We have many tons of ore reserves, so in the long pull it looks good.'

He feels the tragedy of large-scale layoffs as much as everyone else in the gloomy town, and even workers soon without jobs say openly the general manager is not a villain.

Before the retrenchment letters were distributed, Mr Philip informed representatives of all the trades' unions and staff associations represented at the mines, and called a meeting of the local chamber of commerce, with churchmen, the Department of Coloured Affairs and anyone else interested.

There the situation was made clear. He has also invited other mining companies, Escom and Sasol to interview workers for their own staffs. 'So we are doing our best to replace our employees elsewhere.'

Mr Philip says retrenching was not done haphazardly. A points system was applied on criteria like age, marital status, company service, work performance and a worker's area of origin.

But even after initial culling, the harder job remained. 'It starts with numbers, but the difficulty comes in putting faces to numbers.'

Rent free

Weekly and hourly-paid workers, White and Coloured, have been given two weeks' notice and a rent-free month in their mine-owned houses.

Salaried staff have a month's notice, an extra month in their homes and a lump sum to help move their households.

In addition, accrued leave and leave bonuses are being paid out.

Actual retrenchment affects only White and Coloured employees — about 600 in all.

But simultaneously the company is phasing out about 500 Transkeians in the next three months.

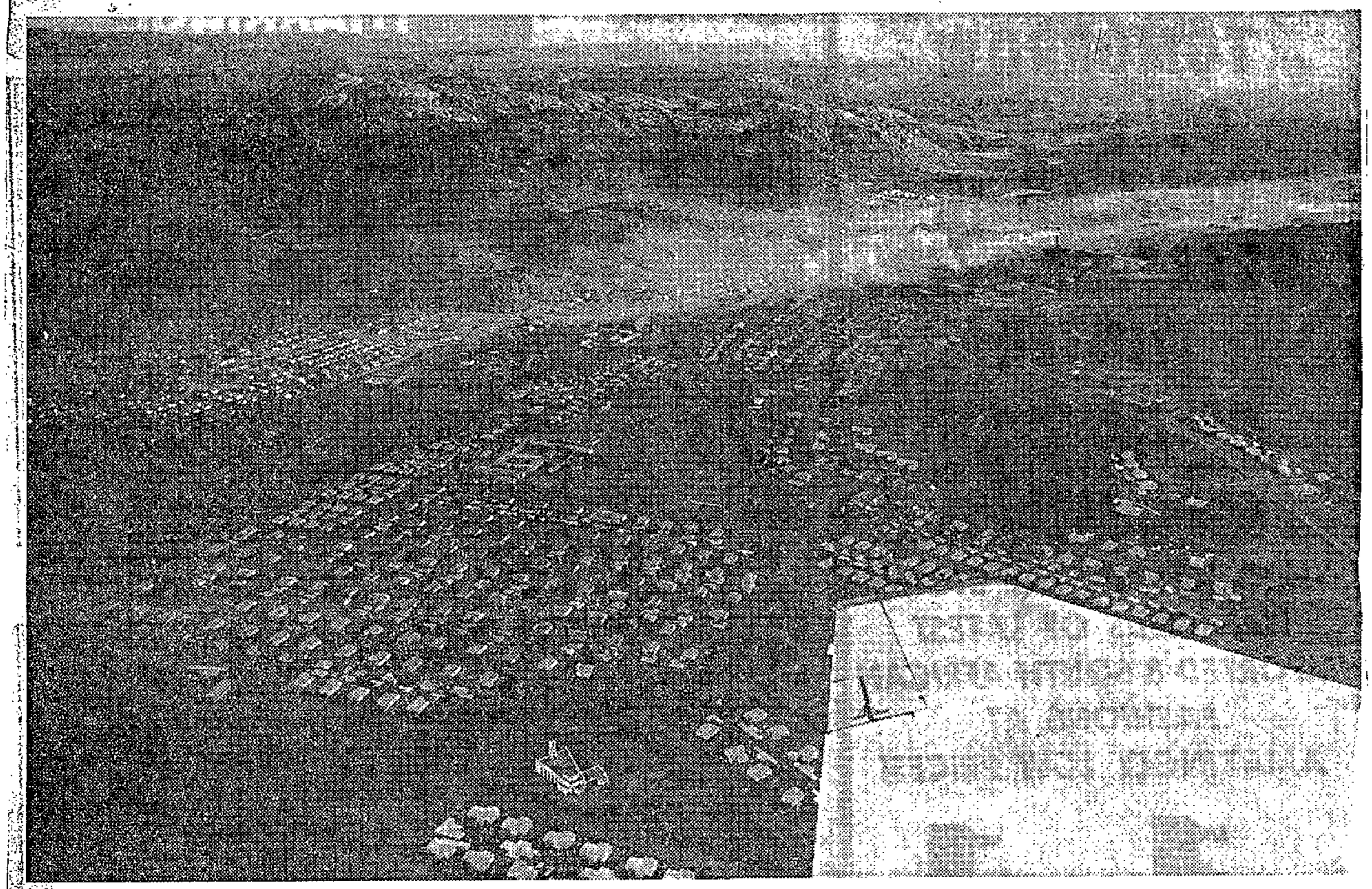
Mr Philip says one department not affected is exploration and geology, for they must keep finding new ore bodies, lifeblood of the industry.

The O'okiep Copper Company has been deferring big new capital projects, allowing existing operations to work on a break-even basis.

'But we can not carry on like that,' says Mr Philip. Eventually mines run out of ore, 'so conserve, or slow down.'

Text by Kevin Jacobs
Pictures by Robin Brown

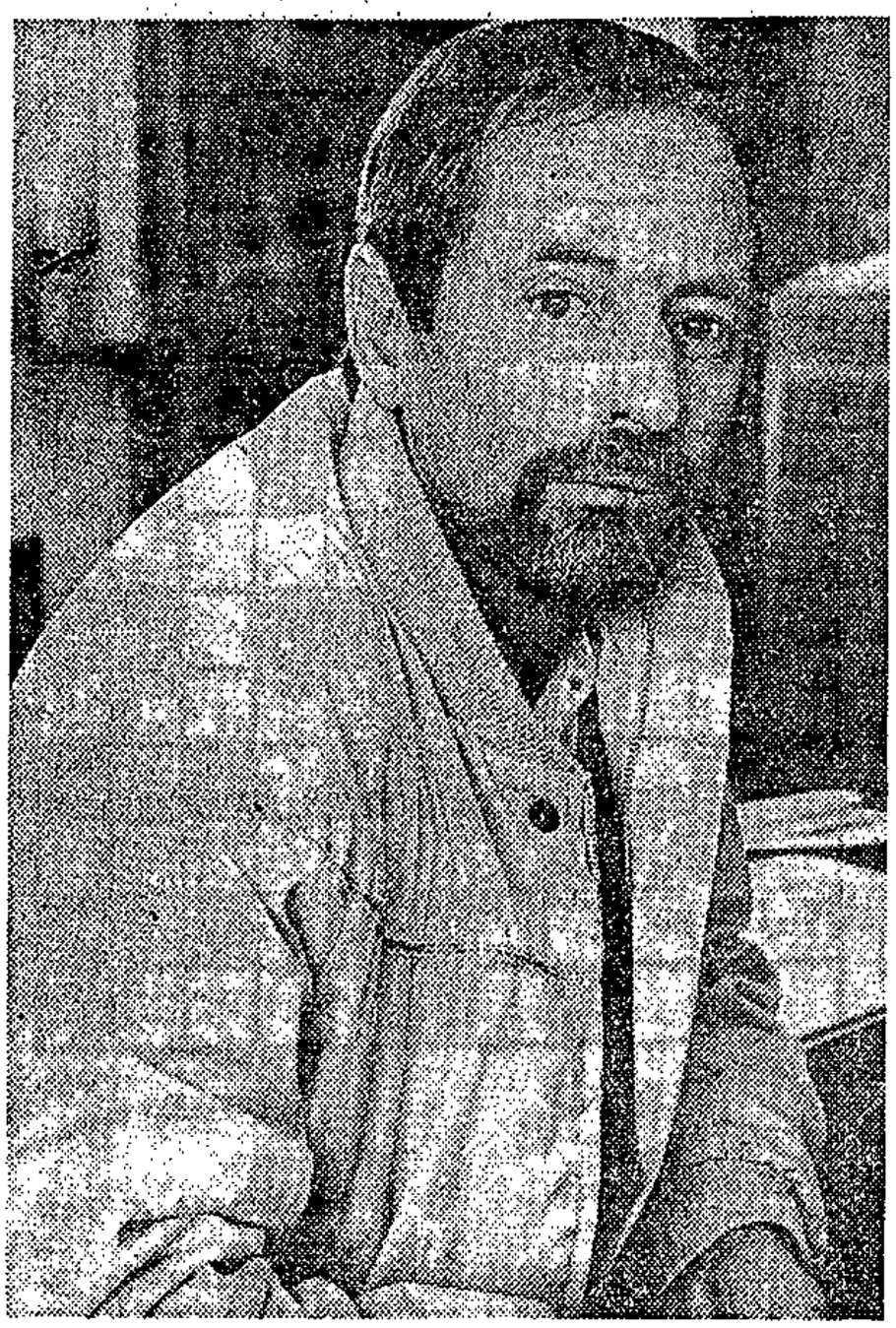
Page 2



NABABEEP, the Namaqualand copper mining town where hundreds of people have lost their jobs.

4/7/77

Hospital shut-down delayed while province decides its fate



MR Peter Philip, general manager of the O'okiep Copper Company.

RETRENCHMENT orders are being withdrawn from the staff of Nababeep's 85-bed hospital on condition the Provincial Administration agrees to help to pay its costs.

Fifty-four people working at the company-run mine hospital would have been out of work because of O'okiep Copper Company's axing of 600 workers.

A shut-down order on the hospital has been delayed while the company waits for a decision from the province's hospitals service, which is under pressure to subsidise it.

FULL CAPACITY

Closing it would have passed the medical demands of thousands more people to the less adequate Springbok hospital, which is believed to be at full capacity already.

General manager Mr Peter Philip said: 'We offered it free to the Provincial Administration last year, but they did not see their way clear.'

New approaches are being made, but Mr Philip said: 'I will have to close the hospital if the administration does not subsidise it.'

ONE DOCTOR

The hospital staff, whose jobs have been temporarily reprieved, consists of 13 Whites, 40 Coloured and one African.

Only one company doctor has been on the hospital staff. Others became private practitioners when a medical aid scheme was instituted.

They were provided with mine-owned houses and free consulting rooms.

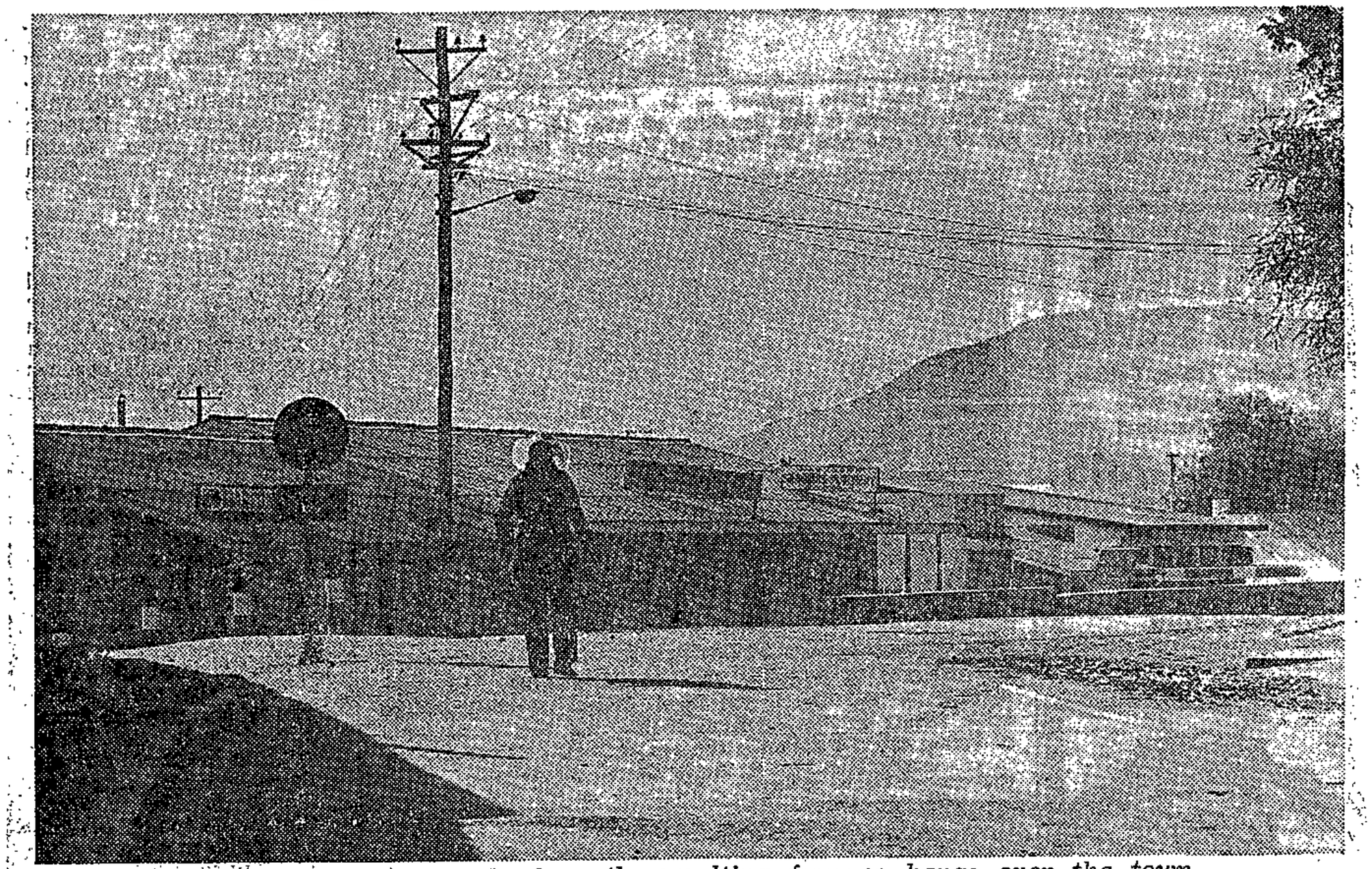
Mr Philip said the area's MPC, Dr F. A. van den Heever, had agreed to urge provincial authorities to help finance the hospital.

He said he had also offered the province a 50-50 deal whereby the company and the province would share the running costs.

Company records show that last year more than 800 operations were performed at the hospital. Its laboratory did more than 3 000 investigations, and 8 100 X-rays were taken.

Its average bed status was 19 a day.

Page 4 4/7/77



ACRID sulphurous smoke from the smelting furnace hangs over the town.

'My future gone', says fitter, 53

SHOPKEEPER CONFIDENT OF FUTURE

MR Attie Louw is a businessman of practicality and optimism.

There is talk and rumour in the copper mining town of Nababeep of black days ahead following heavy mine staff lay-offs last week. Some say Springbok and others will become ghost towns, that businesses will close and that activity in the area will come to a standstill.

But Mr Louw, a cafe-owner who has sunk his capital in his business, said: When things are most difficult, keep a cool head. I do not see how this can destroy the town.'

'POSITIVE THINKING'

Watching children enter his shop to buy chocolates and soft drinks, he said: 'Perhaps the people do feel panicky, but there is no reason for this. In a very short time business will be back on its feet.

'The same thing happened two years ago with a previous retrenchment. It was the same story then. I've seen it before. Positive thinking is positive doing. Things will come right again.'



MR Attie Louw, Nababeep cafe owner: 'Keep a cool head. Things will come right again.' Mr Louw says there have been tough times in the town before, but things tend to come right after a while.

4/7/77

Page 5

'I'm not worried,' says jobless George

MR GEORGE MAKART, who has worked 'on and off' for the O'okiep Copper Company for 21 years, is not worried about losing his job.

Mr Makart is one of about 400 Coloured people who are now out of work in Nababeep.

Sitting outside his company-owned house, preparing the Sunday meal of pigs' heads, Mr Markart looked up and grinned: 'I'm not worried I've still got three children in the house but I've got a kia (shack) up at Gaaitjie.

'We'll go there for a while and then I'll find a job.'

His wife, Magdalene, jovial and talkative: 'We'll come through. Every cloud has a silver lining.'



MR George Makart: 'I'll get another job.'

for O'okiep Copper Company for 21 years. Now aged 53, with a wife and four children, he is out of work.

Last week, two years before his retirement, Mr Silver received the letter saying: 'I am very sorry to inform you . . . you will no longer be employed by us after Friday July 15 1977.'

Now he and his family face life without a roof over their heads, a month's salary and R5 000, his pension after a life's work with the mine as a fitter.

Nursing a brandy in the simple, comfortable, mine-owned house, his children and grandchildren about him, Mr Silver said: 'I cannot begin in any other place. I am too old and need medical attention. I would have been finished in two years and now 21 years of building for the future have gone in four days.'

His wife, Sara, who worked for the company for six years, is now also without a job.



MR DANIE SILVER, with his retrenchment paper from the copper firm for which he worked for 21 years, stands outside the house he will soon have to vacate. With him is his daughter Herina and sons Bertus, left, and Frikkie.

1 150 mine workers laid off

328

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Mines, Mr S. P. Botha, said yesterday he would be having discussions in Pretoria on the future of the troubled copper mining industry in the North-West Cape where 1 150 workers have been laid off.

Mr Botha said the slump in the world copper price which had caused the 35 per cent layoff in the O'Kiep Copper Company workforce was aggravated by the fact that most Western countries had large stockpiles of copper.

Meanwhile, the Mineworkers' Union is to send a union executive to O'Kiep for talks with top management.

Mr A. S. Paulus, secretary of the union, said a meeting had not yet been arranged, but it was hoped to "set one up within the next two weeks." — DDC

(1) ~~211~~
(2) 325

Black Sunday for workers of Nababeep

ARGUS 4/7/77

PEOPLE in Nabadeep are fuming, like the smelter chimney perched on a slagheap above the town. And the ever-present sulphurous pall it leaves is as bitter as many workers' moods.

The whipping north-west wind kept the acrid smoke low over the town and deposited dust everywhere.

Sundays are never carnival days in small country towns, and Namaqualand's mining towns are no different.

Yesterday an occasional bicycle passed quietly through the streets, but inside gauze-shuttered homes people were talking of the future, new jobs, where to start, and of possibly the worst blow to the copper-mining communities since World War 2.

They talked of businesses which they said will close when more than 600 people have packed their cars and left.

They talked and talked and were afraid to give their names. There are many stories, many similar, and most of them anonymous.

They said they were afraid they would be turned out of their mine-owned houses immediately — afraid they would be blacklisted if their jobs become available again.

Men who have not been laid off are as dismal as their neighbours who will soon have no work.

A man with a wife and children said: 'Look, I'm pretty bitter, and while I'm not afraid to give my name, I've got to find a mining job somewhere. A sore point is the children. . . .'

Company general manager Mr Peter Philip is as unhappy as other townspeople. But panic does not help. A positive attitude will help.

He said: 'If things improve, I think most of them would want to come back, and I think they would come back.'

Namaqualanders are like that.

(Fears of ghost town. — See Page 9.)

Namaqualand faces hardship

CAPE TIMES 4/7/77

From TED OLSEN

TWO of the six copper mines of the O'okiep Copper Company will shut down in the next few days and as more than 1 000 miners and their wives and children trek to other centres in search of work, Namaqualand faces a crippling economic crisis.

Yesterday the general manager of the mining company, Mr T P Philip, said in an interview in his Nababeep home that the miners had "stoically accepted" their retrenchment – "the people are hard-hit and this is something nobody wanted".

The copper-mining industry was at its lowest ebb with little or no hope of improvement till well into the 1980s.

"The price of copper on the international market is the all-determining factor, and with it as low as it is there is no alternative but to pay off part of our working force," he said.

Thirty-five percent of the mining force, or 1 150 miners – 200 white, 450 coloured and 500 African – have in most cases till July 15 to be out of their company houses. A few have until the end of the month.

Yesterday the towns of Okiep, Nababeep and Carolisberg – where the vast majority of the miners alive – were quiet and almost deserted as hundreds were on the roads to other centres looking for work.

Those at home said they found their situation desperate with only days to uproot, vacate houses and find something else to do and somewhere else to live.

The only relief effort made so far comes from the women of the Kamieskroon Afrikaanse Kristelike Vrouevereniging who have offered to move a handful of the paid-off miners into the 15 houses and buildings of a workers' compound at the edge of the town.

Last night Mr Christo de Wit, chairman of the Namaqualand Chamber of Commerce, said the monthly wage bill of the miners "has always been the oil on the wheels of Namaqualand business.

"We expect a very drastic blow to commerce and small business in Springbok, where the miners come to spend their money, and the smaller mining towns," he said. Some businesses "could quite possibly go under".

Uncertain futures

The remaining miners who face uncertain futures "will spend as little as possible and further heighen our economic crisis because of widespread insecurity".

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last week, businessmen were advised to streamline and cut back on expenditure as hard times lay ahead, Mr De Wit said.

Mr J V Ferreira, manager of a bank in Springbok, said that since the retrenchment began his bank alone had lost 150 personal accounts – "and this represents thousands of rands".

He said plans to build a new branch in Springbok would almost certainly be shelved because of the crisis. "We will not be able to see our way clear to pay R1 000 a month on a building."

The standard of livin- would drop for everyone, h- said.

Mr Philip said the capital problem was serious "and

Continued on page 2



Marlene van der Poll, 15, and her brother, Herman, 14, of Nababeep, have to give up their schooling. Their father, Mr Frederick van der Poll, is one of the thousands of miners who have been retrenched by the O'okiep Copper Company, and he can no longer afford to keep Marlene and Herman at school. In the background is the Nababeep mine. Cape Times Newscolour by MONTY COOPER

'Dark blanket' of despair descends

MR TIET GREEFF of Okiep — a mine mechanic — will probably not know he has lost his job till he returns with his regiment from border duty at the end of the month.

Yesterday a friend said Mr Greeff's wife, Debbie, had not been able to get the news through to him and was packing to leave for her parents' home in Paarl with their seven-month-old baby.

But the Greeffs are lucky because they are young and can adapt.

For Mr Hendrik van der Poll, nearing retirement, who has gone down the shafts of the Nababeep copper mine daily for more than 25 years, the unemployment crisis he faces is desperate. His wife, Christina, is sickly and he still has five children to support.

Yesterday he said he had until July 15 to pack his bags and leave the town where he and his entire family were born. When he received his retrenchment notice he looked for work in the town but found all vacancies already absorbed by other miners in the same predicament.

A friend in a nearby town who owned a cool drink company was his only hope but recently closed down. He had no idea what he would do after July 15.

In Nababeep, where the

Continued on page 2

Many face credit crunch

MINERS' credit privileges will be cut back and drinks on tab are something of the past at the Okiep Hotel, Mr Gerhard Louw, assistant manager of the hotel, said yesterday.

It is also possible that other hotels, businesses and shops in the Namaqualand will do the same.

At a meeting last week of branches of the Chamber of Commerce in the Namaqualand, it was decided that businesses in the area should make their own decision on whether to allow credit to miners.

Mr Louw said the move followed retrenchment on a smaller scale in 1974 when many miners continued to buy credit but could not pay their accounts.

The miners of Okiep were becoming desperate, many of them with no hope of employment and nowhere to go.

Mr Louw said miners and their families were coming to his hotel in attempts to sell their possessions and furniture to stave off the financial crisis facing them.

Minister to hold talks on cutback

THE Minister of Mines and Labour, Mr S P Botha, said yesterday that he would have discussions in Pretoria on the future of the troubled copper mining industry in the north-west Cape.

Speaking from his Pretoria home, Mr Botha said the slump in the world copper price which had caused the 35 percent lay-off in the O'okiep Copper Company work-force was aggravated by the fact that most Western countries had large stockpiles of copper.

"Being one of the base minerals most sensitive to political and economic change, it is standard practice for most major importers to stockpile against future shortages or price increases — in some cases up to four years ahead," Mr Botha said.

This meant that the market would not react quickly to cutbacks in production such as that in the Namaqualand mines.

Mr Botha added that he could make no statement on possible government action till discussions were completed.

Talks on unemployment

THE UNEMPLOYMENT level in the North-West Cape after the O'okiep Copper Company's recent cutback in production is regarded as so serious by the Mine Workers' Union that a union executive is to fly to the area for talks with management.

"I hope to discuss the problem with the copper company's general manager, local union officials and anyone else who may be able to help," Mr A S Paulus, secretary of the Mine Workers' Union, said yesterday.

A meeting had not yet been arranged but it was hoped to set one up within the next two weeks, he added.

Facing hardship

Continued from page 1

with no capital the new mines cannot open".

The paid-off workers would receive a few ex gratia benefits — "but it is their problem to find other employment".

Prospective employers had been invited to the mines to interview retrenched workers and some had found employment in this way.

Mr Philip said those who are being retrenched had been carefully screened. Some were nearing or at retirement age and some would receive scaled-down pension benefits well before retirement age.

Labour unions had been consulted before retrenchment began but, Mr Philip said, there was little the unions could do to prevent the retrenchment.

The company will not close down the Nababeep Hospital. Mr Philip said the 54 employees of the hospital would keep their jobs till the company knew whether the Cape Provincial Administration would subsidize the hospital's running costs.

He understood that the paid-off mine-workers "had every right to be distressed", but felt their traditional stoicism and understanding had led them to accept their unemployment.

Despair descends

Continued from page 1

name Van der Poll is common, another Van der Poll family — no relation — faces a similar problem.

Mr Frederick van der Poll said he had worked for the copper company for 24 years and at the age of 53 found the future without a job bleak.

He plans to move to the farm of a relative some distance away where he will live "off the land".

Two of his eight children who are still at school will have to leave their studies because there is no school near the farm and he has no means of sending them to boarding school in Namaqualand. His wife, Helen, said the retrenchment was a tragedy to them and a "dark blanket" of despair had descended on the town.

RDM 5/7/77

328

Prof calls for local manpower planning councils

By CLIVE EMDON
Labour Correspondent

AS BLACK unemployment continues to rise — a further 162 000 have lost industrial jobs since January bringing overall unemployment to at least 1 586 000 — Prof P J van der Merwe yesterday urged the establishment of local manpower planning councils.

The professor, an economist at the University of Pretoria, told a "Manpower and Unemployment" congress in Johannesburg the need for decentralised manpower planning stemmed from the current failure of labour markets to cope with unemployment, labour shortages in specific occupations, immobility of labour, underpayment, labour unrest, discrimination, poverty, and illegal employment.

He told the congress, held by the University of the Witwatersrand branch of the International Association of Commerce and Economic Students, that centrally planned policies and programmes were often unsuited to resolve local labour problems.

Many other countries realised that every community had its own labour problems, and that local leaders were best equipped to handle them.

Prof Van der Merwe said 1 424 000 people were unemployed at the end of December.

He told the "Mail" that at least 27 000 blacks lost their jobs each month — giving an increase of 162 000 in towns since December. His estimates for December were:

- 253 000 blacks in urban areas — 7,9% of the labour force — which rose from a rate of 7 000 a month in the third quarter of 1976 to 27 000 a month in the last quarter.
- 402 000 blacks on white farms — which together with unemployed urban blacks gave a rate of 13,3%.
- 462 000 blacks in rural homeland areas — including the under-employed — said to involve 25% of the working population.
- 144 000 coloureds, and 30 000 Asians.
- 133 000 whites.

REDUCE

Prof Van der Merwe said that even a modreate economic recovery would not immediately reduce the rate of unemployment. Companies would first use existing manpower, particularly workers under-employed.

Prof Arnt Spandau, of the Wits Business Economics Department, backed Prof Van der Merwe's unemployment figures showing current unemployment of more than 1,5-million — a rate of 14,5%.

Stressing the importance of increased foreign investment in South Africa, he showed statistically that a 20% increase in foreign invesment in eight sectors (metal products, furniture, rubber products, iron and steel, agricultural machinery, radio and TV, motor industry and construction) would provide jobs for 31 793 people and increase disposable incomes by nearly R33-million.

● Editorial —

Congress call to act on jobless

5/7/77
J J
328

JOHANNESBURG — Calls for urgent measures to come to grips with South Africa's "public enemy number one" — unemployment — were made yesterday at the tenth annual economic congress of the international association of commerce and economic students.

Prof P. van der Merwe, labour economist of Pretoria University, proposed "local manpower planning councils" to provide specific aid in spcific communities by involving all groups of such communities.

Dr Alex Boraine, labour spokesman for the Progressive Reform Party, proposed selective stimulation of the economy, emergency measures and the appointment of an "employment opportunities commission" to look into the cause and effect of large scale unemployment.

In his address, Prof Van der Merwe made it clear that unemployment was likely to keep rising until 1981.

He estimated that 654 000 people, or 13,3 per cent of the relevant labour force, were unemployed in urban and white rural areas at the end of last December.

Under-employment in homelands had increased by 462 000 above its 1970 level. About 253 000 blacks were unemployed in urban areas, and Coloured unemployment was estimated at 143 000, including voluntary unemployment.

Dr Boraine said unemployment could "fan the flames of frustration and anger" among black youths.

"There is an increasing mass of people who have nothing to do all day and who are alienated and hungry. What better ingredients do we have for mob hysteria and mass action?"

Any thought of supporting the unemployed was to weaken the economy and the country, Mr J. Holloway, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industry, said.

"The unemployed is non-productive. To support him by the use of created money, by a system of dole, by any form of transfer payment, is to weaken our economy and our country."

Should this path be followed the process of recovery and the creation of employment opportunities needed now and in the future would only be made more difficult.

There was always enough work to keep everyone fully employed. The only question was what was the wage rate an economy could afford to pay for particular kinds of work, said Prof Arnt Spandau, head of the Department of Business Economics at the Witwatersrand University.

He said the problem was "if the minimum wages are raised to a sufficiently high level, the demand for labour will soon shrink to insignificant proportions."

"There is no doubt that much of our present unemployment problem must be attributed to excessively high wages."

Other causes were the high growth rate of the economically active population, a consequence of the high birth rate, and the option of employers in favour of capital intensive production processes. — SAPA.

328

CAPE TIMES 5/7/77

Unemployment to go on — professor

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Professor P J van der Merwe of the University of Pretoria said yesterday that unemployment was likely to increase till 1981 — and that the 162 000 urban black workers who had lost their jobs this year brought the overall unemployment figure to 1 586 000.

Proposing "local manpower planning councils" in individual communities, Professor Van der Merwe said the need for decentralized manpower planning stemmed from the current failure of labour markets to cope with a variety of ills, including unemployment, labour shortages in particular occupations or sectors, immobility of labour, underpayment, labour unrest, discrimination, poverty and illegal employment.

Addressing the "Manpower and unemployment" congress held by the University of the Witwatersrand branch of the International Association of Commerce and Economic Students (AIE-SEC) here, he said centrally planned policies and programmes often provided no answer to local labour market problems.

Best equipped

In many countries there was a growing realization that every community had its own labour problems and that local leaders were best equipped to identify problems and implement programmes of action.

Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Reform Party MP for Pinelands, said massive black unemployment was a price South Africa could not afford to pay.

With the present unrest and racial conflict the high rate of unemployment among blacks could become the country's "public enemy number one".

He said unemployed black people nursed the greatest degree of disenchantment with the situation.

"It is easy to see therefore how unemployment can actually further bedevil socio-political life in South Africa. And the problem is made the more urgent by the fact that there is a new mood, a new militancy, among African youth and it is very often the new work-seeker who is finding it most difficult to obtain work," Dr Boraine said.

Cause, effect

Dr Boraine proposed selective stimulation of the economy, emergency measures and the appointment of an "employment opportunities commission" to look into the cause and effect of large-scale unemployment.

Mr J E Holloway, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, said a dole system would weaken the economy.

"Wealth is created only by production," he said.

"Unless the medicine is strong enough to be really unpleasant, to cause unemployment that really hurts, it is not strong enough to control the inflation."

Cape Times 5/7/77

328

Unions move on copper miners

Industrial Reporter

THE general secretary of the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union, Mr A E Poole, is to meet management of the O'okiep Copper Company in Nababeep on Thursday in an urgent effort to assist 376 coloured miners retrenched by the company last week.

And the head of the Mineworkers' Union, Mr A S Paulus, intends to take up the case of the 193 white workers laid off by the company at a meeting with the general manager, Mr T P Philip, on July 18.

Mr Poole said yesterday he believed a joint approach by the two unions would have been preferable, but the white union did not appear interested in this. The rationalization will also see a 500-man reduction in the black labour force through natural attrition.

"The position is pathetic," said Mr Poole. There was no possibility of finding work for the old miners who were near retirement age and had worked for the company all their lives.

The union offered an unemployment benefit of R5 a week for three weeks. The mine management had not discussed the layoff with the union. Its representative had simply been called in and told the men would have to go.

Meanwhile the company yesterday began an investigation in conjunction with the four schools in the area to determine how many schoolchildren were affected by the retrenchment which has placed their studies in jeopardy as parents must vacate company-owned housing. Arrangements had already been made to allow eight pupils in their final year matric to complete studies.

Mr Philip pointed out that the original retrenchment notice given to employees stated that occupancy of their houses was extended to one month after their last day of service. This meant they could stay in their houses for two months, and leniency would be shown in special cases of hardship.

The managing director of the American-owned company, Mr G R Parker, yesterday declared his group, the giant Newmont mining operation, was in South Africa to stay. The decision to curtail operations at O'okiep had been taken only on the basis of economic factors relating to sagging world copper prices.

He did not believe other copper producers in the Republic would be forced to retrench staff at this time because of different cost structures.

This was confirmed by a spokesman for Anglo Vaal which owns the Prieska copper mine.

London copper prices were lower in pre-market dealing yesterday on news that basic agreement had been reached on a dispute which threatened to shut down 70 percent of copper production in the United States.

Namaqua MP starts 'save people' campaign

Cape Times 5/7/77

By TED OLSEN

MINERS, industrialists and businessmen in Namaqualand will meet in Springbok on Thursday with Mr Gaffie Maree, Nat MP for Namaqualand. The meeting is the main thrust to a "Save our people" campaign.

Exodus

Yesterday Mr Maree said it was imperative that the hundreds of miners retrenched last week by the O'okiep Copper Company "stay where they belong — right here".

An exodus of families to other centres, in particular Cape Town, was threatening and already many families were packing to move from the mining towns of O'okiep, Nababeep and Carolusberg.

To avert this — and the inevitable economic crisis Namaqualand would face — Mr Maree and other prominent Namaqualanders have taken action and called a meeting of all potential would be at the meeting and "some pressure" would be put on them to absorb as many of the retrenched miners as possible.

Mr Maree said he had been in touch with the Minister of Mines, Mr S P Botha, and would talk to him about the situation again after Thursday's meeting.

"Most of these people were born here and have never lived anywhere else. It is unthinkable that they should have to pull up their roots now and leave — for who knows where," he said.

After the meeting with the potential employers Mr Maree will call a meeting of all the townspeople of the mining centres and outline the prospects and course of action they should take.

Committee

Today Mr Maree will set the groundwork for Thursday's meeting by meeting with the O'okiep Copper Company's liaison

328

STAR 5/7/77

Call to curb population growth in SA

Labour Reporter

A leading industrialist today called for curbs on South Africa's excessive population growth, mass training of all workers, and decentralisation of industry to combat unemployment.

Dr W I de Villiers, chairman of General Mining, added that all races should participate in the leadership group of managers and professional men, the group on which a high financial growth rate depended.

He was addressing the Manpower and Unemployment Congress of the International Association of Commerce and Economics Students in Johannesburg.

It would be a "superhuman task" to create sufficient jobs if South Africa's population growth could not be controlled, Dr de Villiers said.

LIMITED

A "fantastic job" had been done in creating employment to date with the limited leadership group available.

However, in the next 10 years, 2,86-million jobs had to be created and in the next two decades employment opportunities would have to double.

A growth rate of six percent a year was required to achieve this and, looking at recent growth rates, this presented a major problem.

The prime factor was lack of ability which was more acute in the rest of Africa, Asia and South America than in South Africa.

Only a few countries in Africa were better off today than in 1945, Dr de Villiers said.

He pointed out that the proportion of professional people in the United States exceeded the proportion of whites in South Africa's overall population.

Training and effective utilisation of all resources required top priority and management should take the lead in this.

It was pointed out even the researche
must orient oursely
in the Western Cape
bosch and the Unive
- it was proposed t
might be a vehicle
cation, with region
whether or not the

real way the existence of Stellen-
Cape. Fi posal
in Studies A which
ween resear li-
s the U.C.T der
h an Associ

Group 6: Chris Dar

A number of the poin have alrea her
groups but if necess em. We im
ourselves to Francis o prioritie
in 50 years' time hi e work we a ther
the vital issues. (l that our n en on
the most pressing pr on

What, then, are the most pressing problems?

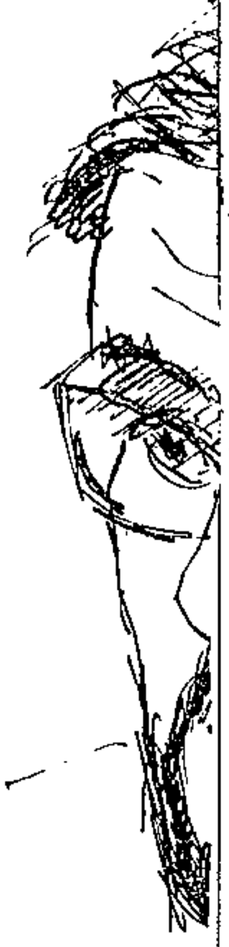
We started talking about things like population increase, the squatter problem, the unemployment problem, migrant labour, health and so on. This

328

STAR 5/7/77

Star BUSINESS

Creation of jobs by substituting men for machines



Labour Reporter

Work creation programmes might reduce the rise in unemployment by about one-third, Professor Arnt Spandau, professor of business economics at Witwatersrand University said yesterday.

But the problem would remain for some time, and there should be more suitable unemployment insurance to provide greater transfer of resources from the employed to the unemployed.

The professor spoke at the manpower and unemployment congress of the International Association of Commerce and Economics students in Johannesburg.

He said there were many activities where the country would benefit from substituting labour for machinery — road construction, building, woodwork, the manufacture of bricks, tiles and some metal products and materials handling and packaging.

ARTIFICIALLY

While the price of labour had been increased artificially, the Government had encouraged the substitution of machinery for manpower by tax concessions for machinery, among other things.

Professor Spandau also pointed out that South Africa compared poorly with other countries where more shift work was used to get more use out of capital.

Mr M C O'Dowd, manager of Anglo American and director of companies, said the economy's high level of mechanisation was revenging itself.

Job creation was at least as important as productivity. Replacing workers with machines might lower the productivity of the population in social terms, apart from its impact on the balance of payments.

Mr O'Dowd saw "tremendous scope for backyard business" in Soweto.

The development of such a business would greatly enrich the lives of the people, quite apart from its contribution to the economy," he said.

He did not suggest that all regulations should be swept away but said they should be reduced "very substantially."

A labour intensive sector based on small business would release resources of initiative and ingenuity, Mr O'Dowd said.

Help for the jobless a drain on the economy

RDM 5/7/77

328

ANY THOUGHT of supporting the unemployed was to weaken the economy and the country, said Mr J E Holloway, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industry, in Johannesburg yesterday at the annual economic congress of the International Association of Commerce and Economic Students.

"Let us not permit our emotions to overrun our minds. Let us not allow our hearts to dominate our reason . . . the unemployed is nonproductive.

"Any thought of supporting him by the use of created money by a system of dole, by any form of transfer payment, is to weaken our economy and our country."

Should this path be followed, the process of recovery and the creation of employment opportunities needed now and in future would only be made more difficult.

In South Africa the unemployed were not subsidised at State expense.

"The Unemployment Insurance Fund — perhaps inadequate by social standards in strength and size of benefits — provides the wherewithal for the purpose."

During the depression in the 1930s governments armed themselves with the power to create money. This was done by throwing off the shackles of the gold standard — "a system which disciplined nations to live within their means."

In the early 1970s the fallacies of the system caught up with its architects. Only then the world suddenly discovered it could not have full employment for ever. Creeping inflation became galloping inflation.

"Unless the medicine is strong enough to be really unpleasant, strong enough to cause unemployment that really hurts, it is not strong enough to control the inflation."

The individual was so committed to credit that the loss of his job caused an immediate crisis. Should many people become jobless at the same time firms who applied this credit were affected and so was the national economy.

"Small wonder then that the governments of the Western world have shuddered at the thought of mass unemployment. In the industrial nations of the West unemployment pay at state expense has become an accepted fact . . . part of the fiscal structure."

When a manufacturer was overstocked, he was severely limited in his right to retrench staff.

"And the entreprenuers who operate under this system have become so brainwashed by it that they are most surprised when a South African describes it as pure socialism," said Mr Holloway.

Professor Arnt Spandau, head of the department of business economics at the University of the Witwatersrand, says there is always enough work to keep each and everyone fully employed. The only question is what is the wage rate an economy can afford to pay for particular kinds of work.

He told the congress the problem was "if minimum wages are raised to a sufficiently high level, the demand for labour will soon shrink to insignificant proportions."

He said: "There is no doubt that much of our present unemployment problem must be attributed to the excessively high wages."

The drive for the introduction of labour-intensive production processes derived from the "formidable increase in unemployment which the South African economy has experienced over the past three years."

For the first three months of this year it had been estimated that unemployment increased by 1 000 a work day, of whom about 500 were urban blacks.

The causes were the high growth rate of the economically active population — a consequence of the high birth rate; and the option of employers in favour of capital-intensive production processes.

"The problem we face is that the market signals do not work towards increased labour absorption. By contrast, capital-intensive and labour-saving processes are being introduced to an ever-increasing extent."

Even when run below capacity, advanced machinery could often make products cheaper than was possible with traditional methods, and many semi-skilled and unskilled workers might be put out of work.

The fact that many countries, including South Africa, were experiencing growing unemployment, a rising import bill and domestic inflation all at the same time would tend to confirm this.

It was a paradox that in South Africa where labour was abunddant and capital scarce, a great deal of capital stock was allowed to stand idle for 16 hours a day. — Sapa.

See editorial comment on Page 12.

12. Whi(① ~~184~~ ② 328 price
elas

ARGUS 5/7/77

14

16 CLOTHING

FACTORIES CLOSE IN CAPE

Financial Staff

SIXTEEN Cape clothing factories closed down and more than 4 600 workers lost their jobs in the last 12 months, mostly in the first half of this year.

In June alone 1 000 workers were retrenched and many hundreds more are on short time, said Mr Simon Jocum, chairman of the Cape Clothing Manufacturers Association, today.

The workforce is down to 43 369 at the end of June from 47 884 a year ago.

'There is no sign of orders picking up. We start in a month's time on next winter's production but it seems more like 10 years away,' he added.

TWO YEARS AGO

Clothing is now as cheap in the shops as it was two years ago but prices are likely to rise next year.

Manufacturers are having problems with the low quality of local textiles and at least one factory is selling 'seconds' — slightly imperfect clothing — direct to the public.

Clothing firms have met the textile industry to try to improve the situation.

Normally 'seconds' are sold to jobbers but demand for them is dropping, too.

13. Give ent of
pric rizontal
line

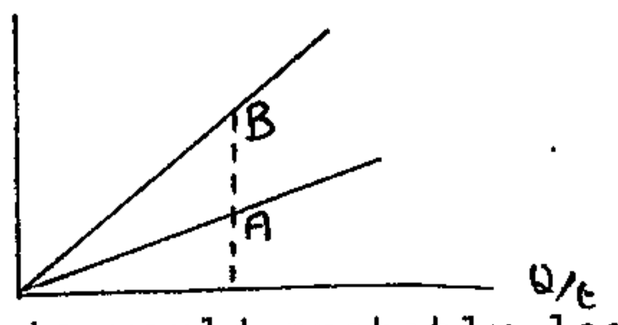
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

14. Price

1.
2.
3.
4. % %
5. ~~Δp ÷ ΔQ~~

15. Given two straight li it of
price elasticity of s vertically above a) is

1. Less than at point
2. More than at point
3. Equal to that at p
4. One cannot say.
5. None of the above.



16. A rise in the price of ponents would probably lead
to

1. A fall in the dema rs.
2. A rise in the supp s.
3. A leftward shift i of refrigerators.
4. A rightward shift e of refrigerators.
5. A leftward shift i of refrigerators.

17. Income elasticity of de s

1. $Y/Q \times \Delta Q/\Delta Y$
2. $\Delta Q/Y \times \Delta Y/Q$
3. $Q/\Delta Q \times Y/\Delta Y$
4. $Q/Y \times \Delta Q/\Delta Y$
5. $\Delta Q/\Delta P \times P/Q$

(1) ~~211~~
(2) 328

24. Which of the follow ect ?

1. If supply decli s constant, equilibrium price will fal
2. If supply incre ns constant, equilibrium price will ris
3. If demand decrea ses, equilibrium price will rise.
4. If supply increa ses more, equilibrium price will fall.
5. None of the abov

25. If you were a govern ted to raise the price of barley, which of would you take ?

1. Take barley from nd sell it on the open market.
2. Encourage farmers ser on their barley-growing land.
3. Try to lower the . titute).
4. Try to lower aver .
5. Encourage farmers

26. If the economy is ful rd shift in the demand schedule for corn alo

1. Cannot alter the ice of corn.
2. Will lead to a gr t of corn supplied with
3. Will lead to an i f some other commodities. consequent reduc tion in the output of any
4. Will lead to infl commodities.
5. Will lead to none

27. "The price of wheat r use the dry spell reduced the yield per acre an s sought to stockpile wheat to protect them rice increases that would occur if the drought This quotation says that the price rise was du

1. A shift in the de ment along the supply curve .
2. A shift in the su ment along the demand c curve.
3. Shifts in both the urves.
4. Movements along bo
5. None of the above.

28. "Price adjustments ser ities supplied and demanded equal. If a there is excess demand, the price will rise. has two effects : it tends to shift the dem se people are willing to buy a smaller quantity and it tends to shift the supply curve up bec it profitable to produce a greater output at a h price will adjust until there is no excess dema...

ARGUS 6/7/77

Nababeep

hospital jobs in balance

THE Nababeep hospital staff of 54 people may know next week whether they will have their jobs after the end of the month.

They are waiting for the Provincial Administration to decide either to subsidise the mine-owned hospital or to take it over entirely.

The 85-bed hospital was to shut down and its staff were given retrenchment orders in the O'okiep Copper Company's severe cutback in O'okiep and Nababeep.

SHARE COST

But O'okiep Copper's general manager, Mr Peter Philip, has withdrawn their retrenchment orders until the Provincial Administration's Hospitals Department decides what to do.

Mr Philip has offered a 50-50 deal to share the hospital's running costs between the mining company and the Province.

At the weekend he made it clear the company would have to close the hospital and dismiss the staff if the Province would not assist.

Yesterday Dr F. A. van den Heever, MPC for Namaqualand, said a decision would be made next week when the MEC in charge of hospital services, Mr P. J. Loubser, was back in office after a holiday.

The director of Hospital Services, Dr R. L. M. Kotze, is also away.

Mr Philip said a shutdown at the Nababeep hospital meant the Springbok hospital must carry the additional responsibility of a community of 10 000 people.

The Nababeep hospital has a staff of 13 Whites, 40 Coloured people and one African.

N/MERCURY 6/7/77

Commerce urges economy boost

328

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Organised commerce and industry yesterday strongly supported an immediate and gentle stimulation of the economy.

Without this the critical unemployment problem would worsen, spare capacity in industry would rise to a disastrously high level, and South Africa would be exposed to the security risk constituted by tens of thousands of workless, hungry and discontented Blacks.

The Federated Chamber of Industries, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and the Association of Chambers of Commerce all favoured a government initiative to stop the rot, and relieve the three - year - old recession.

They pointed out that the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood had recently hinted at engineering a mild economic speed-up.

The director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Dr. Hennie Reynders, said there were a number of devices immediately available to the Minister of Finance which could be used to stimulate growth.

Sales tax

Parliament had given him powers recently to adjust the sales tax be-

ANDICAP, 1 200 metres

TUERA 1, Big Hammer 2,

triblte to that form by talk-
hampion Juvenile Stakes last

ist run. He gave the impres-
ced twice and was second
had shown promising form.
as unplaced in the Hollis

shown his best form over
he stays, then he can win

over 1 400 metres at Scotts-
e that he had won over 1 400
se.

The business and consumer mood had deteriorated sharply in the past few months and unemployment had reached massive proportions. Official statements lagged behind actual events, and business opinion yesterday was "decidedly gloomy."

"We cannot go on with present stringent policies without running the serious risk of having to say by the end of the year: "The patient died but the operation was a success."

A change in policy direction would do wonders for the business mood. "We need a lift towards confidence."

Meanwhile, reports Sapa, a leading industrialist has called for curbs on South Africa's excessive population growth, mass training of all workers and decentralisation of industry to combat rising unemployment.

Dr. W. J. de Villiers, chairman of General Mining, said in Johannesburg yesterday that all races should participate in the leadership group of managers and professional men, the group on which high growth rate depended.

He was addressing the Manpower and Unemployment congress of the International Association of Commerce and Economics students.

"It would be a superhuman task" to create sufficient jobs if South Africa's population growth could not be controlled.

In the next 10 years 2,86 million jobs had to be created and in the next two decades employment opportunities would have to double.

The ... ges in the ... money base and ... lysis of cause ... It does so by ... and the comme ... supply of money ... bilities are e ... assets or by ... ded as money ...

activ ... tes the polic ... onetary banki ... rivate for s ... esponsibility to an ... tisfactory privat ... nd the Reser ... that the such c ... rcise

T ... to give t ... in the supply ... money are independent of each other and of inte ... netary policy. This as has been indicated is by n ...

A forma ... ney supply process.

Th ... now be summarized by a model of the supply ... high powered money (MB), money (M) and bank c ... del indicates the accommodation of MB to char ... for (BC_d). Net domestic assets (NDA) are shown t ... the BC - . Foreign assets (R) ... f the reserve bank ratio (BC/R). The level o ... assets is taken to be exogenous for this pu ... vitz in his accompanying paper shows how the ... xchange reserves may be endogenised.(22) If the ... cash, given the demand for and supply of BC, ... ash via NDA. The private sectors demand for bank credit (P_{BC}) is assumed to depend upon a number of interest rates, the overdraft rate (i), the corporate debenture

-rate-

WESTERN PROVINCE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

WP Colts Tour to Southern Cape (George) : 30 to31 July 1977

To assist the players with their tour expenses your donation is greatly appreciated. TICKETS are 20 cents each or 3 for 50 cents. The PRIZE is a PORTABLE RADIO. The DRAW will be made on Wednesday 27 JULY 1977 and the winner contacted by telephone. Thank you for your support.

O. Metcalf.
MANAGER

QUESTION: Which horse won the 1977 Durban July Handicap ?

Name and Address	Telephone	Answer

Find them work

UNEMPLOYMENT in South Africa has attained such disconcerting proportions that a special conference has had to be called to discuss the problem. There is of course no easy solution, what with galloping inflation and the population explosion with all it implies for the country's orderly economic development.

Inflation is a world-wide phenomenon and cannot be blamed on the Nationalists, but the Government certainly can and should, take more steps to lessen unemployment.

First, it should ensure that a steady growth rate of at least five percent (as prescribed by the Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister) is maintained. Anything less, according to the prominent banker and industrialist, Dr. Frans Cronje, could double the present level of unemployment by the end of 1980.

Another method is to mobilise the country's resources to provide work aimed at developing the infrastructure of the homelands and increasing housing for Blacks. Neither would upset the balance of payments position, which is improving rapidly in spite of the difficulties experienced in the past five or six years as a result of wage increases surpassing productivity.

The world's biggest economies are regaining some of their buoyancy after suffering from Opec-induced inflation. As they are now in a position to buy more from us it is highly advisable to concentrate on development work which will reduce unemployment and in due course put us in a favourable position to increase exports.

As Mr. J. E. Holloway, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, pointed out earlier this week, jobless people are unproductive, and feeding and clothing them adversely affects the national economy.

The answer therefore is to use the present unsettled climate to prepare for the next leap forward, simultaneously reducing unnecessary spending. Labour intensive, as opposed to capital intensive, projects could put the country in a position to do just that.

NB THE MERCURY 6/7/77

Black Sash calls for UIF inquiry

DURBAN — The Black Sash has called on the Minister of Labour to investigate the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Fund by employers and labour officials.

Mrs Solveig Piper, head of the Sash's advice office in Durban said her organisation had written to the Minister, Mr S. P. Botha, because of its alarm over the difficulties experienced by black workers.

In a four month period the Sash workers interviewed 350 workers who had problems related to the unemployment insurance, which Mrs Piper referred to as "the tip of the iceberg."

She found 121 cases of firms that had not applied for the UIF cards by the time the employee had been dismissed.

There were 13 cases where the card was not available when the workers left the company, 21 cases where the firms had not helped workers to obtain sick benefits, 96 cases where firms did not explain to their workers how to get UIF cards and 12 cases where the card was not given to the employee when he was dismissed.

The letter stated: "The figures are a very bad reflection of the attitude of many employers to the rights of their employees." It calls on the department to prosecute defaulting companies.

There have also been many complaints from workers who have been signing unemployment register for months on end without receiving benefits. — DDC.

Job shortage blamed for fall in immigrants

DD. 7/7/77

328

EAST LONDON — The 1820 Settlers' Association expects about half of last year's 46 000 immigrants to come to South Africa this year.

"The trend is heavily down, mostly because of the economic recession world-wide and the political situation," the general manager of the association, Mr G. Kemsley, said yesterday.

Mr Kemsley and the association's national chairman, Mr B. le May, were in East London yesterday as part of a tour of the smaller branches of the association. Both men are based in Johannesburg and they will be on the Border until Friday.

Mr Kemsley said the whole problem in South Africa was the present lack of jobs to offer immigrants.

"It is no good attracting immigrants only to find there are no jobs for them. In fact the Minister told me he had had to turn down 5 000 families because there were no jobs available in their line."

Mr Kemsley said the drop in immigrants made the function of the 1820 Settlers' Association more sharply defined.

"It is even more vital now to ensure that those immigrants who come here actually stay in South Africa and it is our job to ensure that they settle happily."

Mr Kemsley appealed to South Africans to have a welcoming attitude.

"To assimilate immigrants into the South African society can't be done by individuals — it is the function of every citizen who should do all he can to make immigrants welcome in this country."

Mr Le May said the main function of the association was to supply people with jobs and help with the ancillary services such as housing and schools.

"But the association often goes beyond that, helping with welfare, legal advice, doctors and even marriage guidance."

He said in the first four months of this year South Africa had a net intake of 574 immigrants, but it was impossible to tell how many immigrants leave again and for what reasons since once settled, the association seldom heard from immigrants again. — DDR.

WESTERN PROVINCE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

WP Colts Tour to Southern Cape (George) : 30 to31 July 1977

To assist the players with their tour expenses your donation is greatly appreciated. TICKETS are 20 cents each or 3 for 50 cents. The PRIZE is a PORTABLE RADIO. The DRAW will be made on Wednesday 27 JULY 1977 and the winner contacted by telephone. Thank you for your support.

O. Metcalf.
MANAGER

QUESTION: Which horse won the 1977 Durban July Handicap ?

	Name and Address	Telephone	Answer
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			
I			
J			
K			
L			
M			
N			
O			
P			
Q			
R			
S			
T			

Drop in immigrants

328

Mercury Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The 1820 Settlers' Association expects about half of last year's 46 000 immigrants to come to South Africa this year.

"The trend is heavily down, mostly because of the world-wide economic recession and the political situation," said the general manager of the association, Mr. G. Kemsley, yesterday.

Mr. Kemsley also pointed to present lack of jobs available to immigrants.

(1) 328
~~2~~ 348

SC

TELEPHONE 69

Dea

RES

A c
fin

We
cost

Thar

Your

FRAN

N.B. !

Problems in narrowing wage gap

STAR 8/7/77

H UNIT

H DIVISION,
ECONOMICS,
BUILDING,
APE TOWN,
EBOSCH.
7700.

It seems pointless to create a happy black middle class — in a bid to improve their quality of life — when this could be at the expense of the less well-off, writes The Star's Labour Reporter, SIEGFRIED HANNIG.

Everything points to a head-on collision between the drive to improve the black man's "quality of life" and the need to ret ain and create jobs amid rising unemployment.

It seems pointless to create a happy black middle class when dissatisfaction mounts with unemployment among the less privileged.

Experts say unemployment is almost certain to rise for another five years. Dr W J de Villiers, chairman of General Mining, says it will be a "superhuman task" to control it without reductions in population growth.

And unemployment in South Africa does not entail automatic subsistence incomes as in countries such as the United States, Britain and Germany.

Should employers really abandon efforts to narrow the wage gap and to pay equal wages for equal work?

Is it social responsibility to raise wages to a minimum living level such as R135 a month when this requires retrenchment of workers?

There are no simple answers when economic logic clashes with social justice.

Some employers may argue that no amount of economic logic can save South Africa — politically or economically — as long as current tensions persist.

They may insist on "righting the wrongs" at the cost of a temporary upsurge in unemployment and prices.

However, there are two ways in which employers can promote racial goodwill without aggravating unemployment or inflation:

● One is in-service training which will improve the workers' skill and earning capacity simultaneously. Public training centres have been established for this purpose, and the employer can recoup 98 percent of black training costs by way of tax concessions, not to mention the productivity gain.

● The other way of promoting goodwill between white employers and black workers is through negotiation. Through the workers' own trade union or through company committees, the employer can give the workers a say in the distribution of profit and losses.

When convinced of the necessity, workers have been known to accept reduced income happily in preference to retrenchment. Presumably they can also be persuaded to forgo a pay increase if this enables the employer to create jobs for their unemployed relatives and friends.

Work sharing — shorter working weeks at reduced pay — in some depressed South African industries has kept thousands of people out of unemployment. But how far should incomes be allowed to depreciate?

"Workers are not prepared to share work at starvation wages," says Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of South Africa's largest black trade union, the National Union of Clothing Workers.

"Job creation should become the priority only after a company has achieved a minimum income level of about R135 a month for all of its workers."

She made it clear that those firms which insisted on raising minimum incomes even further would not face criticism although this militated against job creation.

"The unemployment situation will serve as a useful pretext for exploiters to pay as little as starving workers are prepared to accept.

"Therefore it is important for responsible employers to demonstrate that all of them are not bent on exploitation.

"And the Urban Foundation, which intends to improve the quality of life in black townships, should not be deterred by unemployment. The conditions in the townships are so poor that improvements are imperative," Mrs Mvubelo said.

328

SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT

RESEARCH DIVISION,
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
BEATTIE BUILDING,
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN,
OSCH,
7700.

TELEPHONE 69-8531 (E

Dear

RESEARCH WORKSHOP: CENT

A copy of the Workshop R
find it useful.

We would be grateful if
cost of producing and pr

N.B. !

Thank you very much - an

Yours sincerely,

Francis Wilson

FRANCIS WILSON

Firms on overtime 'are cutting staff'

STAR 8/7/77

Labour Reporter

Several factories working a great deal of overtime have retrenched workers on grounds of a shortage of work, says the Transvaal branch of the black Metal and Allied Workers' Union.

"Firms are allowed to fight inflation by cutting costs — workers are expected to be more productive while receiving no increases to help them fight inflation," the union says.

It has expressed concern over the breakdown of pay negotiations for the 500 000 metal workers, claiming black living costs have risen by about 30 percent since last year's pay adjustment.

Assistance to unemployed neighbours and relatives had further lowered the standard of living, the union said.

It was "dismayed" that the increases offered by employers — 4c an hour, representing a rise of about seven percent for the lowest paid blacks — were accepted by "people claiming to represent all black workers."

"These people are not responsible to the people they claim to represent," the union said about the members of liaison and works committees represented at the pay talks.

Dr Errol Drummond, director of the Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation, was not available for comment.

He said yesterday that a growing number of plants were forced to go on a four-day working week because of a drop in demand for their products.

Namaqualand

CAPE TIMES
8/7/77

328

action group to aid miners

By TED OLSEN

AN ACTION COMMITTEE of prominent Namaqualanders was formed at a meeting of miners, businessmen, government officials and churchmen in Springbok yesterday as a "decisive step" towards finding new jobs for hundreds of miners retrenched by the O'okiep Copper Company two weeks ago.

Action group

Continued from page 1

contractors who would soon be moving into Namaqualand to begin ground work for a zinc mine at Gamsberg and another copper mine at Aggenys.

"We are hoping these contractors will take up a healthy share of the retrenched miners," Mr De Wit said.

Yesterday Mr Van Wyk told the meeting — and the coloured leaders present — of the unemployment benefits open to coloured miners, which should help to reduce their hardship "in the meantime".

Mr Philip told the meeting the vacated mine houses would be occupied by miners still employed by the company who till now have not had company accommodation.

Any houses "left over" could be leased to retrenched miners who were unable to find jobs and accommodation.

Mr De Wit said the formation of the committee offered new hope of a solution and "in the long term, I think this whole retrenchment business will not amount to a complete catastrophe for Namaqualand".

CAPE TIMES

8/7/77

(328)

would continue for as long as blacks were denied basic civil rights in their own land.

Blacks were determined "to see themselves emancipated from all forms of subordination, discrimination and exploitation by other races".

"The great dilemma we are facing is in getting the black and white people to live and work together harmoniously,

pressures and resentment."

Mr Motsuenyane said no section of the business community in South Africa had been hit more severely by the recent riots than black businessmen. However, the continuous eruption of sporadic violent protests had discouraged a sympathetic response from would-be donors to an attempt to raise funds for the businessmen.

South African communist party with Schoon since he did not know the latter's attitudes to these organizations. People in the ANC were not keen to work with the SACP, which was largely a white organization.

He told Mr Justice W G Boshoff that they talked about the influence of Chinese and Russian trends on the SACP.

He had agreed with Schoon that the Marxists or communists were the only groups who had the discipline to start "the struggle".

Breytenbach said Okhela was not necessarily a Marxist organization but a movement which aimed to give people basic training in a non-violent way, through the use of secret wrting, codes and camouflage.

Overseas organizations recognized the ANC as the only "authoritative, legal organization which enjoyed widespread support from black South Africans," Breytenbach said.

He wanted to establish how the South African reality could be interpreted by an organization.

He did not tell Mr

through the Port Elizabeth Club. A members' meeting on July 15 will decide if the bastion of male exclusiveness is to be opened to women.

The move which would be little short of revolutionary in the Bird Street sanctum, is contained in a notice of meeting bearing the authoritative "by order of the committee".

Among the reasons for the proposal to allow "lady associate members" are the extension of facilities to widows of deceased members, members' wives who could use the club in their husbands' absence, and to generate additional revenue.

Asked about the move, the chairman, Mr Peter Morum, said it was far from cut and dried that the doors would be thrown open.

"Members will decide by democratic procedure. But it's

Black industrialists – a call for change

Industrial Reporter

THE DIRECTOR of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Dr Hennie Reynders, yesterday appealed for a change in government policy to allow black industrialists to operate in the "white" areas of South Africa.

He told the annual meeting of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) in Bellville yesterday that there were now about 1,5 million permanent black residents in the white urban areas, and there could be no justification for giving white businesses the exclusive right to provide for their needs.

Blacks should be permitted to establish manufacturing and business operations in the townships for the production and sale of goods associated with the area, while other black-owned firms which

that the free enterprise system was to blame for their plight. This was a tragedy and could lead to the destruction of the system.

Steyn tells of benefits

ENORMOUS benefits would flow from making land tenure and home ownership available for all blacks, the executive director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Justice Jan Steyn, yesterday told the annual meeting of Nafcoc.

Sabotage threat to airline

Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG

CAPE TIMES
8/7/77 (328) 34) 2(c)

We can and do offer you a grounding that will provide a lot of the background that you will need, and that will make you very suitable candidates for further training at the S.A.B.C. or elsewhere.

Actors for the media should take the Performers Diploma or Combined courses. Once you are a good actor, you will find the technical adjustment required by the microphone and camera quite easy. We will give you a basic command of these techniques.

Directors for the media should do the B.A. degree courses given above, or ideally, the Combined course. Your training can then be topped off with an intensive course with the S.A.B.C. or elsewhere.

Technicia
Companies

Please fe
ment of S
8001 or t

of the S.A.B.C., Film

o the Secretary, Depart-
range Street, Cape Town

produced [illegible] or [illegible] broader market place could be established in existing white industrial areas.

The participation of blacks in industry would assist in building up a middle class and expand the income base for township administration. The change would require a number of adjustments to the Group Areas Act, the Environment Planning Act, and the Bantu (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, as well as adjustments which would allow blacks to supervise whites.

Dr Reynders said he was not calling for the immediate abolition of discrimination in the industrial arena, but an orderly programme to implement this. There was a feeling among many blacks these benefits included social stability; an opportunity of providing capital formation by blacks; higher standards of housing; and the confirmation of private enterprise values among blacks.

It was possible that a new form of financing would have to be designed to provide for black home ownership in white areas.

The Urban Foundation would work to secure the normalization of land tenure for blacks in urban areas. This meant a system of tenure which would permit unfettered transfer and provide that property rights were conferred for a long time. The period which came readily to mind was 99 years, Mr justice Steyn said.

Scotland Yard man jailed for corruption

LONDON. — Kenneth Drury, former chief of Scotland Yard's crime-busting Flying Squad, was yesterday jailed for eight years for corruption.

Drury, 56, was found guilty of receiving cash, entertainment and gold cufflinks from jailed strip-club owner and pornography merchant James Humphreys.

Former Detective Inspector Alistair Ingram, 43, was jailed for four years on similar charges.

Humphreys is serving an eight-year sentence for stabbing the lover of his former striptease dancer wife, Rusty.

The prosecution said Drury was on Humphreys' payroll for about a year, receiving £5 000 (R7 500) in cash and a similar amount in gifts and entertainment. — Sapa-Reuter

weather

CAPE PENINSULA and vicinity: Fair and cold becoming cloudy with rain. Wind fresh to strong north-westerly. The maximum temperature at D F Malan Airport will be between 15 and 17 degrees C (59 and 63 F).

Western Cape coastal belt: Partly cloudy

Interior: Fair and mild becoming cloudy and cold with showers in the south. Wind moderate north-westerly

Coastal belt: Plettenberg Bay to Port Alfred: Fine and mild to warm with berg winds in the west. Winds moderate north-westerly to north easterly.

Coastal belt Port Alfred to Port St Johns: Fine and mild but warmer tomorrow. Winds moderate north-easterly to north-westerly

and the knowledge that, if needs b … ınd will receive, their full co-operation.

To Rt. Wor. Bro. A. van Niekerk, F … ss my thanks for his unfailing support in tacitly a … t correspondence relative to our Supreme Grand Chap … the P.G.L. Office.

Miss de Villiers, our dedicated a … s, in the main, typed such correspondence outside … k and I am deeply grateful to her for her ever will … ce in this regard.

To our Grand Secretary - who is a … E., namely M.E. Comp. Pat van Eeden, goes my persc … of Supreme Committee for all he has done to ensure effe … lf of Supreme Grand Chapter.

Similarly to Mrs. L. Pullen, who i … edicated typist of Grand Lodge, we express our thanks … tance, freely given - to Supreme Grand Chapter, despite … ities and duties as Grand Lodge typist. I hope and pr … may grant Grand Lodge, Provincial Grand Lodge (S.D. … hapter, many more years of the quality service we ar … e two ladies.

At last - but certainly not least, … First Grand Principal, who we are for …

M.E. Comp. Gas … Pro First Principal and to have re … he past 2½ years. I am confident … taken during the past 12 months … months, will have been fully jus …

Please accept … o be present with us this aftern …

I trust that y … ed some distance to be with us tod …

for action committee

Major test

From a Staff Reporter

NABABEEP. — A community effort launched in Namaqualand to overcome an unemployment crisis faces its first major test next week.

An action committee set up in Springbok yesterday to cushion the copper mines cut-back acknowledges it will be dealing almost entirely with the impact of next Friday's pay-off of hundreds of coloured workers.

Only 22 of 190 white employees laid off by O'okiep Copper Company have not been offered jobs elsewhere but few of the 376 retrenched coloured staff can look forward to anything but State unemployment aid.

NEXT WEEK

At the end of next week, most of the 566 coloured and white staff retrenched by OCC will collect their last pay packets.

While all will have rent-free use of their mine-owned homes until the end of August, the Rev Brian Cross, NGK minister here, says: 'On July 15 we will have a crisis.'

The action committee is headed by Mr Carel van Wyk, magistrate and local agent for the Department of Labour.

PRIORITIES

Helping him are Mr Gaffie Maree, MP for Namaqualand; Dr F. A. van den Heever, MPC for the region; Mr J. H. Sanders, representative for the Department of Coloured Affairs; Mr S. S. Cloete, CRC representative for Steinkopf; the Rev D. Brink, an NGK minister from O'okiep and Mr Cross.

The committee has appointed to get in touch with Mr Carel van Wyk, telephone Springbok 14:

The committee said its priorities were:

- To introduce prospective employers to retrenched workers.
- To determine the educational qualifications of available workers.
- To provide the machinery for unemployment payments.

THE ARGUS, FRIDAY JULY 8 1977

328

9/7/77 Natal Mercury

More jobless

CANBERRA — Australian unemployment rose again last month when another 11 610 people joined the ranks of the jobless, the largest increase ever recorded for a June. Total unemployment shot up to 332 793, representing 5,4 percent of the almost 6 000 000 - strong work force. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

328

Where can we go now? ask jobless

328

SUN TIMES EXTRA 10/7/77

THE 376 coloured workers retrenched at Nababeep by the O'Kiep Copper Mining Company will be able to keep their heads above water by applying for unemployment insurance.

By MADELEINE VAN BILJON

This was explained at a meeting called this week at Springbok and attended by both coloured and white community leaders, who met to devise ways of meeting the emergency.

Of the 193 white workers laid off, only 22 are without alternative employment.

Keep them

This, unfortunately, is not true of the coloureds. Apart from the fact that not many jobs in the immediate area are available, they are not as mobile as their white counterparts.

"Our people are attached to the place of their birth," said Mr Sam Cloete, CRC member, when he addressed the meeting.

"It is imperative that we keep them here otherwise our community will die."

Unemployment insurance will be paid out over a period of 26 weeks, but should suitable employment be found, the worker is bound to take it.

Mr Cloete mentioned that there were jobs his people might not want to do, and that this should be taken into consideration.

The dismissed employees, who have been housed by the mine, will have to move out as soon as possible. There is a shortage of coloured housing and Mr T P Philip, the General Manager, pointed out that even though some white houses had been allocated to coloureds, it was obviously impossible to give homes to those, who had been retrenched while mine employees remained unhoused.

As far as housing goes: Mr John Hudson, a driver, is perhaps luckier than most. He owns his own home, but the fact remains that he's jobless.



Mr John Hudson and his family . . . Where to find work?

"It was so sudden," said his wife, adding that if he had to leave the town to look for work elsewhere, she would stay on.

"We worked in Cape Town once, but I didn't like it. I lived in one room as a maid and I couldn't go back to that."

Each employee was given three days leave to look for work but Mr Hudson had found nothing.

The tragedy of the retrenchments at Nababeep lie perhaps not so much in the hardship which comes with being out of a job, but in the people of the northwest's attachment to their world, an attachment that makes them extraordinarily difficult to transplant to another area.

"This is my country, my people," said one man. "Where else can I go?"

Natal Mercury 11/7/77 (328)

'Buy S. African' appeal by minister

PRETORIA—The Minister of Labour, Mr. S. P. Botha, last night appealed to South Africans to "buy South African and start the wheels rolling."

In a statement on the unemployment situation, Mr. Botha said the Government was very much aware of the delicate position of the economy.

When the time was ripe, appropriate steps would be taken to support efforts by private enterprise to accelerate the growth rate.

"When this happens, considerably more new employment opportunities will be created than can be accomplished by any temporary schemes," he said.

The strict fiscal and monetary measures of the Government over the past two years had been successful. South African consumers could do much by responding to the appeals of organised industry to give preference to local goods.

"I therefore appeal to all our people to buy South African and set the wheels rolling," Mr. Botha said.

Unemployment had been in the limelight recently and he had also discussed the matter with organised labour. The Government was well aware of the extent of the problem and shared the general concern, the minister said.

Demands were growing for a Public Works programme to create job opportunities in the short term, or that other short-term measures should be taken.

"Some persons and bodies who come forward with suggestions for relieving unemployment possibly create the impression that the authorities are doing nothing in this regard. It must be pointed out, however, that the Unemployment Insurance Fund was created for this purpose.

"It is so that only a portion of the labour force contributes to the fund and thereby qualifies for payments from it, but nevertheless unemployed Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Blacks receive benefits on a considerable scale," Mr. Botha said.

Housing

In addition, the latest Budget provided funds for building non-Whites housing at an accelerated rate. This would provide employment, and stimulate the building industry.

However, there were limitations to this type of measure.

Any additional stimulatory actions could only be financed through a further increase in taxation or bank credit.

The level of taxation was already high and it would be undesirable to increase it further at this stage.

Financing by bank credit could lead to an extension of liquidity, a drop in interest rates and an outflow of funds, which could cause further pressure on the capital account of the balance of payments.

Employment

"The provision of employment as such can never be seen in isolation as an end in itself. It goes together with the general level of economic activity in the country and, just like the rate of inflation and the balance of payments position, it is connected with the growth rate of the economy and other circumstances which might apply at a certain time."

The special programme being mooted at present generally would not make a real contribution to the long-term development of the economy. In any case, such programmes could only bring relief to a small part of the total unemployment problem.

Moreover, these programmes, if implemented on too large a scale, could "delay the sound recovery of the economy which is already far advanced and which can contribute much more to the sustained creation of employment opportunities in the long term," Mr. Botha said. — (Sapa.)

Page 1

328

ARGUS 11/7/77

Buy SA to help economy —Minister

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Labour, Mr S. P. Botha, last night appealed to South Africans to 'buy South African and start the wheels rolling.'

In a statement on the unemployment situation, Mr Botha said the Government was aware of the delicate position of the economy.

When the time was ripe, appropriate steps would be taken to support efforts by private enterprise to accelerate the growth rate.

'When this happens, considerably more new employment opportunities will be created than can be accomplished by any temporary schemes,' he said.

The strict fiscal and monetary measures of the Government during the past two years had been successful.

South African consumers could do much by responding to the appeals of organised industry to give preference to local goods.



Mr S. P. Botha

IN LIMELIGHT

Unemployment had been in the limelight recently and he had also discussed the matter with organised labour. The Government was well aware of the extent of the problem and shared the general concern, the Minister said.

'Some persons and bodies who come forward with suggestions for stimulating the economy do not realise the consequences of their proposals.

'Any additional stimulatory actions could be financed only through a further increase in taxation or bank credit.

The level of taxation was already high and it would be undesirable to increase it further at this stage.

Financing by bank credit could lead to an extension of liquidity, a drop in interest rates and an outflow of funds which could cause further pressure on the balance of payments.

Such steps could also lead to inflation, which would be detrimental to employment, and stimulate the building industry, he said.

However, there were limitations to this type of measure.

Any additional stimulatory actions could be financed only through a further increase in taxation or bank credit.

The level of taxation was already high and it would be undesirable to increase it further at this stage.

Financing by bank credit could lead to an extension of liquidity, a drop in interest rates and an outflow of funds which could cause further pres-

Answer

Name and address

QUESTION: Which hor

and the winner conta
is a PORTABLE RADIO.
appreciated. TICKET
To assist the player

WP Colts Tour to Sou

WESTERN PROVINCE H

A B C D E F G H

I J K L M N O P Q R S T

328

with suggestions for relieving unemployment possibly create the impression that the authorities are doing nothing in this regard. It must be pointed out, however, that the unemployment insurance fund was created for this purpose.

'It is true that only a portion of the labour force contributes to the fund and thereby qualifies for payments from it, but nevertheless unemployed whites, coloureds, Asians and blacks receive benefits on a considerable scale,' Mr Botha said.

BANK CREDIT

In addition, the latest Budget provided funds for building housing for non-whites at an accelerated rate. This would provide sure on the capital account of the balance of payments.

GENERAL LEVEL

'The provision of employment as such can never be seen in isolation as an end in itself. It goes together with the general level of economic activity in the country and, just like the rate of inflation and the balance of payments position, it is connected with the growth rate of the economy and other circumstances which might apply at a certain time.'

The special programmes being mooted generally would not make a real contribution to the long-term development of the economy. — Sapa.

Ways to ease labour problem, unemployment

Financial Reporter

WAYS IN which businessmen can improve the working of the labour market and thus the unemployment problem were outlined yesterday by Professor P J van der Merwe, of the University of Pretoria.

He was speaking at Springs at the combined regional congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Southern Transvaal and Western Transvaal

Professor van der Merwe suggested to businessmen.

- Cooperation with the labour bureau system. This involves reporting vacancies, registration of workers, payment of levies, and use of the service for recruitment. In many instances, cooperation is still poor.
- Compliance with legal requirements in all matters relating to labour.
- Exploitation of opportunities for the training and advancement of all workers, but particularly blacks within the general framework of Government policy.
- The use of the labour potential within local labour market areas — cooperation in the hiring, training and upgrading of hardcore unemployed and disadvantaged workers, particularly youths.
- Decentralisation of economic activities to labour surplus areas.
- Use of labour-intensive instead of capital-intensive techniques where unemployment threatens and the use of such techniques is feasible.
- Promotion of family planning.
- Adoption of the work-sharing principle to alleviate unemployment.
- Improved internal manpower planning, which will lead to the timely identification of manpower needs and manpower problems and the introduction of measures which will facilitate the market adjustment processes.

Professor Van der Merwe said: "Unemployment is likely to persist for quite some time to come, even if the South African economy should move out of the depth of the present recession.

"The growth in the labour force is estimated to have reached a minimum rate of 2.7% a year, which means that on average 250 000 additional employment opportunities are required each year, roughly 24 000 a month or 1 000 a working day.

"Compared with this, employment in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy increased by only 101 000 in 1975 and 90 000 in 1976, while regular employment in agriculture in white areas actually declined.

"These figures give some indication of the enormity of the job creation problem in South Africa — and clearly point to the need for innovative and vigorous action programmes on the part of private enterprise, governments — the South African Government and the different homeland governments — trade unions and community organisations.

"In South Africa we have a great many geographical labour markets which interact with one another to produce an extremely complex set of labour supply and demand relationships. In addition, there are large numbers of submarkets, notably internal and external labour markets within geographical labour market areas.

"A vast number of rules and regulations on the part of governments — the South African Government and the different homeland governments — employers and trade unions impinge on the different labour markets, causing them to depart considerably from the free competitive ideal, and to assume an institutional character.

"Very little is generally known about the way in which these institutional labour markets work, but their failures are apparent in the form of such phenomena as: differential rates of unemployment in certain areas and among certain groups; labour shortages in certain occupations, sectors and regions; overpayment; underpayment; illegal employment; discrimination; poverty; labour unrest."

FM 15th July 1977
328

JOBLESSNESS

Figures for Horwood

Government still seems remarkably complacent about unemployment. Or at least Finance Minister Owen Horwood does.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport after his return from Germany this week, Horwood said that government recognised that there was an unemployment problem and that it was "keeping a close watch" on it. But he added that its severity had been overstated. Reflation was not on the cards in the next few months. Nor did he mention any specific programmes to tackle unemployment.

He's obviously not looked at the figures of late.

At a conference in Johannesburg last week, Pretoria University's Professor P J van der Merwe argued that African underemployment and unemployment stood at 23,2% of the African workface at the end of 1976. He followed that up by telling businessmen on the East Rand this week that joblessness was likely to persist for some time, "even if the economy should move out of the depth of its present recession."

Some 24 000 jobs would have to be created monthly — 1 000 per working day — to absorb new entrants into the labour market, Van der Merwe added. In fact, he said, employment in SA's non-agricultural sectors rose by about 8 500 a month in 1975, and about 7 500 in 1976 "while regular employment in agriculture in 'white' areas actually declined."

And, if Horwood needs any further evidence, he need only read Wim de Villiers' projections last week. He reckoned that new jobs would have to be created for 2,8m people by 1980 and a further 3,7m by 1990. This would take an overall growth rate of 6% or a 6,5% annual growth in industrial jobs for Africans — as opposed to the 4,3% which applied before recession started biting deep.

An investigation by the *FM* shows another aspect of the problem. Personnel agencies report that an increasing number of women are desperately looking for jobs.

For example, Jan de Villiers, MD of Fempower, reckons vacancies for women are down 50% on last year, and that his firm is spending 10 times what it did last year to uncover the same number of vacancies. The problem is compounded



Sue Gordon . . . too many people, too few jobs

by the fact that many women are coming onto the job market as their husbands are retrenched or they find that they simply can't make ends meet.

Even more difficulty is apparently experienced by black women. Sue Gordon, national organiser of the Domestic Workers and Employers' Project, says there's been a 50% increase in the last six months in the number of women using her non-profit Johannesburg employment service. Many are women who have been laid-off from factories and are now forced to seek work as domestics.

Eviction threat for 100 families

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 100 families at Macassar near Somerset West could be evicted because they cannot pay their rent and the Cape Times-supported SHELTER fund cannot help.

Dr O D Wollheim, spokesman for the fund's board of trustees, said yesterday the question of SHELTER supporting these families, which was welcomed by a member of the Stellenbosch Divisional Council in press reports at the weekend, had not been brought before the board.

But he felt this was not within the scope of the fund and not one of the purposes for which money was given by the public. It would create a dangerous precedent.

Mr F H Stevens, public relations officer for the Stellenbosch Divisional Council, who made the suggestion regarding SHELTER aid, said yesterday that the council was trying to supply necessary services without payment but that this could not carry on indefinitely.

Unemployment has risen sharply in the Helderberg area and many building firms have closed, the canning firms are in their off-season and a large motor firm in Blackheath has put its staff on short time.

Mr Stevens said that if families in difficulty informed the council of their plight their cases would be considered sympathetically.

(1) ~~Dear~~
(2) 328

21/7/77

The Natal Mercury,

WORRYING RAILWAYS CIRCULAR

Mercury Reporter

THE wording of a confidential circular to Railways employees in Natal has led to fears that retrenchments and wage cuts are being considered.

But according to Natal System Manager Mr. J. C. B. Irving there is no cause for alarm

National president of the SAR Artisan's Association Mr. Jimmy Zurich said the circular was misleading and could cause panic.

Mr. Irving said the circular was intended to show employees that in spite of the Railways' R6 000 000 surplus over the past two months "things were still not so good."

The circular contained a request to department heads to carefully consider whether all their staff were necessary.

This was meant to refer only to casual or seasonal labour and to the freezing of already vacant posts, but the wording could have been misleading, Mr. Irving said.

He said the word "casual" had not been mentioned.

Mr. Irving said the Railways had always employed casual workers whose numbers varied according to work available.

A Railways employee told the Mercury that the circular had caused alarm at a time when rumours of cut-backs in staff and work were rife.

what its use was to b
showed her an opportu
like a cow with the m
she was to buy the cov
informing him of the p
money be sent for the
in the role of a wife,
husband's representati
as far as her children
responsibility was to
husband

FIN. MAIL 22/7/77 328

CLOTHING
Apart at the seams

With garment manufacturing company failures reaching a one-a-day average this month, any ideas on salvaging the rag-trade may seem too late. Small firms are disappearing overnight while big employers cut workforces drastically to add hundreds more jobless to the industry's estimated 10% unemployment rate. This does not include up to 3 000 who have left the industry over the past few years.

"This isn't the end of it either. Long-established firms are going out of business and there's every indication that things will get worse," says Garment Workers' Union President, Senator Anna Scheepers.

Worse in this case means as bad as the Great Depression unless, says Scheepers, government at least turns a blind eye to some clauses in the Environment Planning Act. She wants "this pernicious Act" scrapped altogether but, for the expediencies of keeping companies open and easing worker hardship, she's pleading for much less stringent Planning Ministry prosecution of the 1968 EPA.

"Without Ministry co-operation, up to *another* 5 000 garment workers will soon go back to Soweto without jobs. Imagine the discontent in times like these," says Scheepers.

Add to that the discontent of many non-black managers, foremen and cutters who are, for the first time in the Senator's 39 years as GWU president, unable to find work.

Hardest hit is Transvaal where, after gradually cutting back the 26 500 labour force to 23 500 last year, lay-offs have pulled the number still employed down to 21 000. At Kimberley a 500-job factory closed in February and another has laid-off about 10% — 200 workers — of its staff. Scheepers estimates that, apart from the thousands of workers who have left the industry, 12 000-plus of its 120 000 members are out of work.

The 360 garment factories at the start of the year has dropped to 330 (including nine during the first nine days of this month) with Scheepers' own recent prediction of a total 50 closures in 1977 already beginning to look optimistic.

Ironically, she claims, not all of those that have packed up so far did so through lack of orders but because of government's "ruthless application of the EPA on the clothing industry".

Scheepers says there have been cases of companies combining only to learn to their cost that under the Act workforces could not come under one more productive roof. She also claims that firms embarking enthusiastically on expansion are told they may not take on more black workers.

"What is even worse is that under the EPA no new clothing firm can start up to take the place and workers of those that close," Scheepers adds.

Random indications from clothing employers, however, are that the Department of Labour just might be soft-peddling on purging hard-pressed companies of illegally employed workers.

Not that any entrepreneur is likely to jump into this wallowing industry.

At present white women operatives average R38-a-week; coloured and Asian, R26; and black (where a high proportion of trainees keeps the average down), R21. Skilled and fast operators of all races in the predominantly female industry earn much more than the average.

Being awarded a R2-R3 weekly rise becomes a moot point if the company either can't pay or simply folds. Scheepers is working in the Senate and behind the scenes for "relaxation of the EPA" but admits she's had little success.



Senator Anna Scheepers . . . "this pernicious Act"

e see included
ts as her absent
ct responsibly
d. But her prime
hatever the absent
ture.
in that the ten
er father and
almost 'forget'
d 'honour' is
A Sotho academic
n teachings came
fe as a single
to her husband's
d's agnatic status
k at, however,
Christian
migrant labourer
leaves his wife in the village as his representative to attend

23/7/77

MACASSAR

WEEKEND ARGUS, JULY 23 1977

FACING RENT

Page 1

328

CRISIS

23/7/77

page 2

By Mervyn Harris

AN AGONISING choice faced the Antony family of Macassar near Somerset West last month. They had to decide whether to pay the rent of their council house or pay a hospital for treatment for their three-year-old daughter.

The hospital bill was paid — and the Anthony's joined more than 100 other families in the village who could be evicted because they cannot pay the rent.

The crisis arose when Mr Anthony was put on short time at the shoe factory in the Strand where he works. This meant that the weekly income for him, his wife and six children dropped from R51 to R31

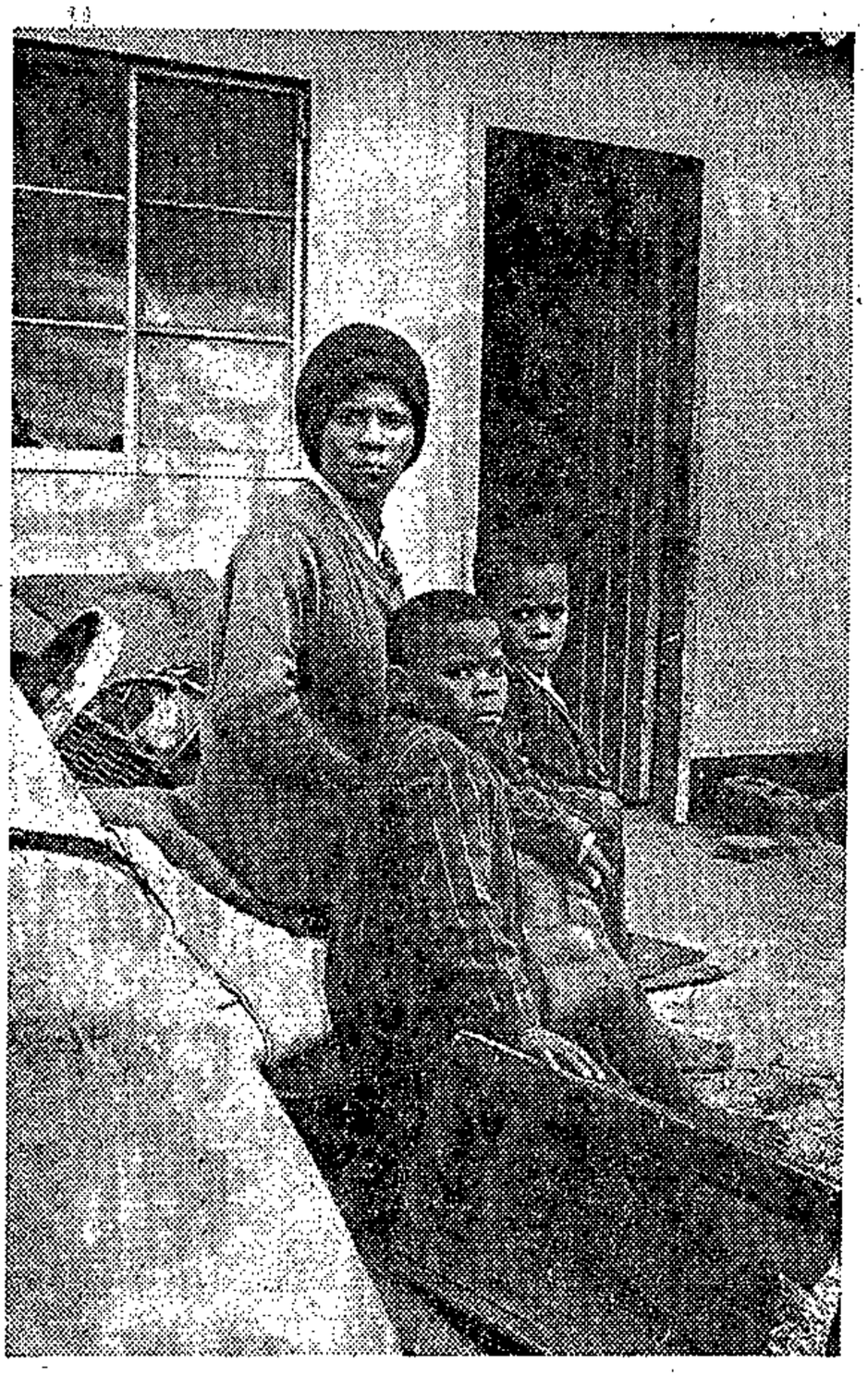
'After paying for food, electricity and the hospital bill of R9, I did not have enough money to pay the rent of R40 a month,' said Mrs Yvonne Anthony.

'It was a big battle to pay our way until my husband started working full time again this month. We have now paid the rent arrears but we do not know when this will happen again. We are very anxious.'

FORTUNATE

The family moved into the house a year ago from The Strand where they lived in a flat. Mrs Anthony said she dreaded the thought of having to live again in a small flat with her six children aged between three and 14.

But they are more fortunate than other families in the village.



MISS Spaar April sits with her brother's two children on the furniture which was dumped outside their home because they could not pay the rent.

No job means no money and that means—eviction

328

Unemployment has risen sharply in the Helderberg area, many building firms have closed, the canning firms are in their off-season and a large motor firm in Blackheath has put some of its staff on short time.

Living on the brink of hope and despair in this situation is the Visser family, four of whose six

23/7/77

Page 3



MR and Mrs Visser with their 12-year-old daughter, Dorothy, in the home from which they face eviction.

children are still at school.

Mr Visser, a painter in the building trade, has been out of work since January. 'I am a skilled tradesman. I started when I was 17 and I am now 51. I have been unemployed before but never as long as this.'

SCROUNGE

He used to earn R90 a week and now gets R80 a month unemployment benefit. 'Things are really bad. We cannot even afford paraffin to get the fridge to work. We have to scrounge to get enough money for food.

'We have used up all our savings and are now a month behind with our rent. I have been told that if is is not paid by next month our things will be thrown into the street.

'I do not know what to do. We are just praying and depending on God' he said.

Meanwhile, his wife, Mrs Hazel Visser, was busy this week organising help for a neighbour whose furniture was removed from her house by councilmen when the rent had not been paid.

'Standing outside the house with two of her brother's children whom she has looked after since his wife died, Mrs Spaar April was to distraught to speak.

DESPERATE

The brother, Mr Koos Absolem, lost his job as a lorry driver and the family have fallen behind with the rent. Neighbours said he had gone to make a last desperate plea for a reprieve when the council men came to remove the furniture from his house.

Also facing imminent eviction are Mr and Mrs F. Lakay. He is a bricklayer who has been out of work for some months and her job as a char came to a halt earlier this month when the woman she worked for was taken to hospital.

'We have had to draw from our savings to pay the rent. But now we have nothing left and the council wants to move us to a flat. We are happy here and do not want to move,' said Mrs Lakay.

The gloom which descended on the Maan family of Fifth Street, when they were served with an eviction notice earlier this month has lifted. Mr M. Maan has got work again in the building trade, after being unemployed for three months, and the rent has now been paid.

UNNERVING

But the unnerving experience of the past few months — during which Mrs Maan and her daughter Miriam also lost jobs in a canning factory — has left them wondering how they will manage in the months ahead.

The Maans have nine children, five of whom are still at school, and Miriam's two children are also staying with them. 'Things are very difficult and I just hope we can manage to get through the next few months,' said an anxious Mrs Maan.

Mr F. H. Stevens, public relations officer for the Stellenbosch Divisional Council, said that if families in difficulty informed the council of their plight their cases were always considered sympathetically.

'But when tenants do not inform the council and their rent falls behind for a number of months, we have no option but to ask them to leave.'

(328) RDM 25/7/77

Crackdown on black jobs

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Stricter interpretation of Government policy on blacks in the economy has been extended to the Western Cape where employers are being asked to replace legally resident Africans with coloured and white workers.

The move, which follows a Government bar on black managers in white areas and restrictions on the employment of migrant workers, will affect thousands of Africans in the region.

Workers who have lived legally in the Western Cape all their lives risk permanent unemployment if they are dismissed or quit their jobs.

The Divisional Inspector of Labour in the Western Cape, Mr G D van den Berg, said he had impressed Government policy on employers because of the steep rise in unemployment in the region which was a white and coloured preferential worker area.

The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in the Cape, Mr F H Botha, said he was concerned about Africans who had families and houses, but all Bantu should be aware of Government policy.

Employers were importing contract labour into the area at the rate of 5 000 month while there was unemployment among local blacks.

Asked how employers could now take on local Africans when they were being advised that they would be refused permission for this, he replied: "Well, this is the policy after all."

He emphasised that local Africans would not be dismissed, but would also not be replaced by other legally resident Africans. He appealed to them to stick to their jobs.

CAPE TIMES 25/7/77

Govt bid to replace African labour in W Cape

(328)

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of African workers who are legally resident in the Western Cape face permanent unemployment if they quit their jobs or are dismissed as their employers are being asked by the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to replace those who leave with coloured and white workers.

This move is part of a stricter interpretation of government policy on African people in the economy and follows the bar on African managers in white areas and restrictions on the employment of migrant workers.

The Divisional Inspector of Labour in the Western Cape, Mr G D van den Berg, said he had impressed government policy on employers because of the steep rise in unemployment in the region which was a white and coloured preferential worker areas.

The Department of Labour had no work for the legally resident African workers, and it was not its responsibility. It was up to the Bantu Affairs Administration Board to look after their welfare, he said.

The Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in the Cape, Mr F H Botha, said he was concerned about African men who had families and houses here, but all African people should be aware of government policy.

Employers were importing 5 000 contract labourers into the area a month while local African men were unemployed.

Asked how employers could take on local African men when they were being advised that they would be refused permission for this he replied: "Well, this is the policy after all."

He stressed that local African workers would not be dismissed and appealed to them to stick to their jobs as those who left would not be replaced by other legal residents.

Too choosey

Workers of all races were being too choosey about jobs. "An economic pinch is inclined to teach us to appreciate what we have," he said.

Mr Botha said attempts to house squatters permanently in the area could only make matters worse. This threatened to drop the local African wage structure to alarming levels. "If we continue their presence, we must also say we've got jobs for them, and we can't."

A spokesman for Escom's Cape Western Undertaking said it would mean the gradual phasing out of 1 300 African workers, Escom employs about 800 migrant workers and 500 permanent residents.

The migrant contracts would not be renewed on expiry and residents would be replaced by coloured workers when they left Escom's employ.

The state corporation's permit to employ African workers expired in November and it was already reducing their numbers.

The leader of the Progressive Reform Party, Mr Colin Eglin, yesterday said the move "appears to indicate that the Department of Bantu Affairs with verkramptes like Mr M C Botha and Dr A P Treurnicht, are determined to press on with a tough line on urban blacks."

"The pass laws, even when they are tolerantly administered, are inhuman enough, but for a government department to instruct employers to deny employment to people including those legally resident here, is utterly disgraceful.

"The unemployment situation is indirectly related to government policy. Instead of reviewing its policy the government is making things worse by adding more insecurity, instability and frustration to the black community in the Western Cape.

"I hope that organized commerce and industry will protest in no uncertain terms against this form of administrative coercion.

"Organized commerce and industry has recently committed itself to the introduction of a code of fair practice in the field of employment, irrespective of race.

"What seems even more remarkable is that the Department of Bantu Affairs should act in this way while the Department of Labour has a multiracial commission investigating the whole labour situation in South Africa."

RDM 26/7/77

GEC lays off 180 workers

328

Labour Correspondent

GEC Domestic Appliances Pty is to lay off 180 of its 275 hourly-paid staff at its Wadeville factory in Germiston.

Notice of the lay-offs have been given to the staff, who will be given redundancy pay.

This was confirmed yesterday by the general manager of the company, Mr E R O'Neill, who said the Wadeville plant was being closed and moved to Tulisa Park, Johannesburg. There would be a six-month delay before manufacture of major appliances started again.

Mr O'Neill said as many staff of all races as possible would be retained by the company, especially those with long service. All highly-skilled operators would be kept on.

A list of the workers who had been made redundant was being circulated among GEC companies to try and find them alternative jobs.

Special consideration would be given to staff over the age of 60 who would be given additional benefits.

The firm declined to disclose how many monthly paid staff were being paid off.

"My company is most reluctant to make fully trained and skilled workers redundant," said Mr O'Neill, "especially in the present economic climate with its considerable unemployment."

Personnel departments in the GEC group would keep the names, addresses and details of all workers laid off with a view to placing them in the future.

Mr O'Neill said the company was moving the factory to the new site because it allowed for future developments of buildings and facilities.

The Wadeville site would be taken over by a GEC-owned company which needed additional space for urgent Government contracts.

N-T Mercury

Record jobless figure

328

Mercury Correspondent

LONDON — The highest British unemployment figures since the war — with the exception of the three-day week — are expected to be disclosed when figures are published today.

The number is likely to top 1 500 000 and exceed last August's peak of 1 502 000.

Most of the increase has been caused by the seasonal influx of school leavers — 665 000 are expected to leave between the beginning of June and August.

The figures will be another blow to Government hopes of an understanding with the unions after phase two ends at the end of this week and will fuel arguments of militants.

BAAB goes ahead —housing, jobs

E.P. HERALD REPORTER 27/7/77

FAR-REACHING proposals to improve employment and housing for Africans, particularly in the Port Elizabeth - Uitenhage complex, were approved by the Cape Midlands Bantu Affairs Administration Board this week.

The proposals are contained in a report by an ad - hoc committee appointed to investigate the creation of work opportunities for Africans and will be sent to the Government for consideration.

The proposals are that the Government:

■ Consider the possibility of convincing industrialists to create more labour intensive industries by limiting automation, giving tax reductions to those which comply and forcing them to give in - service training.

Deeds Act

■ Consider the desirability of changing the Registration of Deeds Act to allow "ceritficates of deeds" for leasehold property in townships to be registered, and opening the way for building societies to give loans for housing which in turn would stimulate the building industry.

■ Be asked to lift the restrictions on African labour imposed on the Port Elizabeth - Uitenhage complex in 1967 when it was declared a Coloured labour preferential area.

■ Does not apply the conditions of the Environment Planning Act restricting the number of Africans employed in an industry in the Port Elizabeth - Uitenhage complex.

■ Abolish the prescribed stipulations until the employment situation improves.

The report refers to the success the mining industry had with running a labour intensive business, mainly because of its efficient in - service training programme. It is a pity that the industry has been forced to mechanise, particularly at a time when the authorities will be confronted increasingly to supply opportunities for a growing labour force, the report says.

"It is the committee's opinion that with a few adaptations the mining industry can be used in the present climate to provide work for tens of thousands of Africans."

Taxed

The report says that employers, particularly manufacturers, must also be encouraged to become labour intensive by allowing tax concessions. It must be a condition that industrialists give in - service training to the Government's satisfaction to ensure greater productivity.

Industries which do not want to join the scheme, but prefer to import equipment at the risk of further inflationary tendencies, must be more heavily taxed.

The report says the advantages of its proposals are clear because:

■ White workers will become available for the more advanced industries.

■ With a better equipped and trained labour force the export of manufactured goods can be increased.

■ Greater job satisfaction will lead to labour peace.

■ The scheme is not inflationary and will promote trade and improve the balance of payments.

Referring to housing, the reports says that the introduction of "certificates of deeds" showing proper registration of leasehold properties, will overcome the reluctance of building societies to lend money for buying or building of houses by Africans who now look to the Government for money.

Inflation

Once building societies start lending money to Africans the building trade will be stimulated without causing inflation because little of the material used in African housing is imported.

The report says that unemployment in the Port Elizabeth - Uitenhage complex has led to the Government policy of the area being a Coloured labour preference area.

African workers cannot see why they are denied work because Coloured labour is available. Another factor is that Africans can lose their residential qualifications if they are unable to get work or refuse to accept offers.

Favoured

"From this it is clear that the policy favouring Coloured labour, which in practice amounts to job reservation, needs urgent revision," the report says.

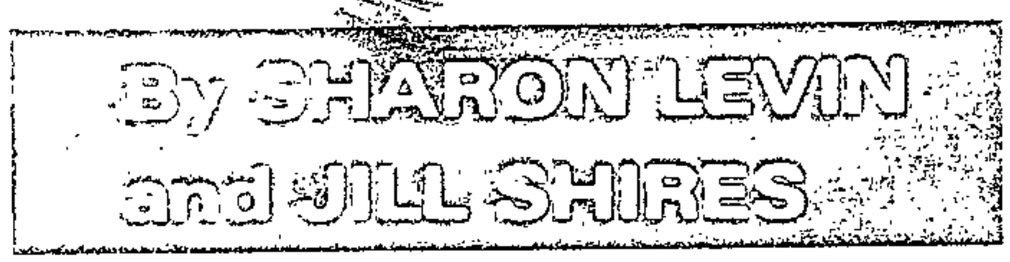
Industries are also limited by the Physical Planning Act to the number of Africans they can employ. In the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area the limits have been changed from time to time. At present, however, Coloured unemployment exceeds the limits laid down, which means that fricans are further pena-

page 4 31/7/77

[illegible] deepening recession is making life in our cities grow uglier, hungrier, [illegible]

[illegible] was a [illegible] at first felt only in the lengthening job queues, where [illegible] fewer and fewer jobs.

[illegible] in the queues, however, things are becoming different. [illegible] unsuccessfully for more than a year are deciding [illegible] are taking to crime.



[illegible] In this way the ranks of the job queues is fast swelling the crime rate of our cities. Nobody, no matter how secure in his job or comfortable as his dinner table can feel completely safe from it.

The 1933 warning by Dr Anton Rupert is [illegible] "When our neighbours don't eat, we do not sleep."

No official statistics are available yet to show what effect the worsening unemployment situation, with more than 1,6-million people now out of work, is having on the crime rate.

The police are not prepared to comment. "It would be speculation," says the Commissioner, General Gert Prinsloo.

But the increase in some street crimes is clearly discernible to even ordinary people who live or work in Johannesburg's numerous "mugging" zones where the streets are becoming unsafe in broad daylight.

The trend is confirmed by press reports.

In the past two months newspapers have recorded 50 robberies in Johannesburg against 22 in the same period last year.

On July 10 there were no less than seven different robberies:

A Potchefstroom bottlestore employee was robbed of R3 000; a Braamfontein businessman was stabbed and robbed of R3 000, in Marshall Street a gang of four held up a clothing store and escaped with [illegible] and goods; in Industria a man was robbed of R2 675; in Anderson Street another was robbed of R300, and two [illegible] situation the crime rate goes [illegible]," says Professor Herman Venter, Professor of Criminology at the University of Pretoria.

"People will not steal foodstuffs, although basically this is what they are most in need of. They will be caught too easily with big parcels. So they steal money or something that is small and also valuable, which they can then sell to buy food."

There are various reasons why the unemployed turn to crime, says Professor Venter. "Some have lived it is not surprising they turn to crime", said Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash.

A major problem for unemployed Blacks is that, when they have been out of work for a long time, they have difficulty getting a workseeker's permit. Without it they are liable to arrest, and jail — which, of course, brings them into contact with experienced criminals.

Whites, overall, have been less affected by the recession and unemployment. But some of them, too, have resorted to crime in desperation when destitute.

A young Rhodesian immigrant burgled his own flat to claim insurance when he found he was unable to pay for his furniture. He was given a suspended jail sentence.

A young mother who, with her six-month-old baby, lived in a derelict car, encouraged her husband to forge a cheque for food. He was caught trying to cash it.

Generally, however, Whites are feeling the situation more as a hard squeeze than the pains of hunger.

More and more are sliding into the red. And although credit managers are very worried about the situation, credit is generally still easy to obtain.

"Some shopkeepers, in fact, are encouraging credit to stay ahead of the cost of living themselves," one said. "Then they get angry when people cannot pay."

"It's half-raising if one

FACT

FIVE people at a tea party in Oaklands, Johannesburg, were astonished to find each of them had either had their car stolen or knew someone who had.

"We were chatting when one guest said her car had been stolen in Rosebank recently," said Mrs Patricia Robinson of Parkview. "Another's car was taken from the underground garage of a block of flats in Killarney."

Two others told similar stories.

Mrs Robinson's own car disappeared from a parking spot in Commissioner Street one night.

"Obviously thieves have no difficulty breaking into locked cars," said Mrs Robinson.

35 000 lose jobs in civil engineering

Sunday Times (Business Times) 31/7/77

(2) 328

By TONY KOENDERMAN

SOME 35 000 people have lost their jobs in the civil engineering industry in the last two years, and the slump has not bottomed out yet, says Kees Lagaay, director of the SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors.

"Things are getting worse," he said. "Every month the volume of work being completed exceeds the new contracts being awarded. And we can't see any upturn this year."

Employment was down to 110 000 in February, which was 20 per cent lower than February 1976. Mr Lagaay estimates employment must now be below 100 000, compared with 135 000 during the boom of 1975.

Company failures have not so far been a significant element of the depression,

Keen tender prices are ensuring that contractors keep their margins very small, and there is little in them to cover unforeseen problems such as deal delays through bad weather.

Two-thirds of the industry's work is done for the public sector, and budgeted Government and quasi-government expenditure on civil engineering contract work this year, at R1 125-million, shows no monetary increase on last year.

35 000 lose jobs in civil engineering

Sun. Times 31/7/77

(328)

By TONY KOENDERMAN

SOME 35 000 people have lost their jobs in the civil engineering industry in the last two years, and the slump has not bottomed out yet, says Kees Lagaay, director of the SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors.

"Things are getting worse," he said. "Every month the volume of work being completed exceeds the new contracts being awarded. And we can't see any upturn this year."

Employment was down to 110 000 in February, which was 20 per cent lower than February 1976. Mr Lagaay estimates employment must now be below 100 000, compared with 135 000 during the boom of 1975.

Company failures have not so far been a significant element of the depression.

Keen tender prices are ensuring that contractors keep their margins very small, and there is little in them to cover unforeseen problems such as deal delays through bad weather.

Two-thirds of the industry's work is done for the public sector, and budgeted Government and quasi-government expenditure on civil engineering contract work this year, at R1 125-million, shows no monetary increase on last year.

RDM 1/8/77 (328)

Politics

As many jobless as 1932 — unions

Staff Reporter

LABOUR leaders yesterday disagreed with the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, who says that unemployment is not as serious as in 1932.

They said the Minister must have been referring to whites, coloureds and Indians with an official combined unemployment figure of just over 30 000.

But, they stressed, black unemployment in the major industrial and urban areas had never been more serious.

The president of the Garment Workers Union, Senator Anna Scheepers, said the Minister must be ignorant of the situation in the urban areas if he believed black unemployment was not as serious as in 1932.

She pointed out that in 1932 there were relatively few blacks in the urban areas. They were mostly living a hand to mouth existence in the rural areas.

The general secretary of the Federation of Leatherworkers, Mr Steve Scheepers, said in 1932 there was only a very limited demand for black industrial workers, and the urban population was tiny compared with today.

"There is no basis for comparison. In those days the vast majority of blacks in white areas were subsisting on platteland farms."

he Act now makes it not only an offence
fined as a person born outside Rhodesia)
r area (presently the main urban areas)
uch a person already in employment.
ct will only apply to men, but the Minister
ded to apply to women. The 69 000 foreign
mining employment would appear to be those
by this measure. They constitute 35
000) of foreign male workers in 1975.

ERS IN RHODESIA

5

	All Workers					
				le	Female	Total
1972	203 658	18 130	221 788	696 663	105 177	801 840
1973	201 987	18 461	220 448	733 497	119 487	852 984
1974	199 333	18 418	217 752	766 055	123 373	889 428
1975	195 725	18 296	214 021	861 482	127 158	928 640

TABLE 7.

FOREIGN AFRICAN WORKERS IN RHODESIA

1956-75

Year	Number	% of Total
1956	309 775	50,8
1961	278 373	45,4
1969	229 154	34,0
1972	221 788	27,7
1975	214 021	23,0

Source: Rhodesia, Final Report on the September 1961 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury; Rhodesia, 1969 Census of Employees, C.S.O., Salisbury, (mimeo); C.S.O., African Employees By Country of Origin, DL/978/15, Salisbury, (mimeo)

As an .....

10 000 lose jobs in clothing industry

RDM 1/8/77.

328

By PENNY CUMMINS

AT LEAST 10 000 workers in the clothing industry have lost their jobs this year.

Only about 30 of the 900 clothing factories in South Africa have closed, but there has been retrenchment and non-replacement of workers throughout the industry. This has affected 10% of all jobs in the clothing industry, estimates Mr Solomon Jocum, president of the Cape Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

The Cape has been hardest hit, with 13 factories closed in the past month, and 18 since January. Most of the workers laid off have been coloured women.

The most recent closure, last Thursday, is of Resortwear (Pty) Ltd which employed 130 workers. Three small factories have opened in the past month but the total Cape unemployment is 4 400, with 1 017 jobs lost last month alone.

Natal figures are difficult to compute, says Mr D Solomon, president of the National Clothing Federation. This is because most factories which have closed have been small, doing piecework for larger manufacturers, and in Natal small factories continue to open.

Mr Solomon states that in the last three months the 33 000 clothing workers in Natal have been cut by at least 2 000.

Fourteen factories have closed in the Transvaal since January. Two closures in the past month affected 341 workers. Two of the factories which closed have possibly done so only temporarily, but between them they have laid off 280 workers. Since January 3 285 have lost their jobs in the Transvaal.

Mr J H Thomas, secretary of the Industrial Council for the Clothing Industry in the Transvaal, believes that employment will remain constant for the rest of the year, as people prepare summer ranges, but more factories may declare themselves insolvent at the end of the year when they are called on to meet large expenses, including holiday pay

...14. Ita Paulus ait, sicut ex primo capite damnum quisque tenetur, si dolo aut culpa quis damno aut quasi per eosdem casus fecerit, ita ex hoc capite, de dolo aut culpa, & de eodem damno quisque tenetur: ex hoc tamen capite, non quanti in eo anno, sed quanti in diebus triginta proximis, res fuerit, obligatur is, qui damnum dederit.

COMMENTARIUS.

Si dolo aut culpa] In hac quoque actione, quae ex hoc capite oritur, tum culpa omnium dolus, punitur. Idcirco, si quis in aliquem iumenti pignus, combusserit ejus effigiem, armarit, & alterius equum ita percussit, progressus ejus alienum figerem vi vi-neam laeserit, teneremur, cum imperitia ejus aut negligentia id accidit. Nam si dolo id fecit, cum ipso agit. Nam & qui occasionem praebet, damnum fecisse videtur. In hoc enim omnis est, & qui non observata diligentia longius procederet. At si omnia, quae oportet, observavit, & subita vis ventorum ignem longius produxit, caret culpa. *l. qui occasionem. 30. §. primo. eod.*

Quanti in diebus triginta] Hoc capitulo, quanti res fuerit triginta diebus proximis tanti haec aestimatur. *dd. §. decem, §. tertio. eod.* qui excessus praetoris arbitrationi hic propositus est: quae levior in hoc capite, quam in primo, tanquam in delicto leviore.

Urban jobless 'becoming selective'

2/8/77

328

Mercury Reporter

AN AVERAGE of 500 Africans a day apply for work at the four labour offices in the Durban area and 25 percent get jobs, said Mr. S. Bourquin, chief director of the Port Natal Bantu Affairs Administration Board yesterday.

The job figures could be increased but the urban African was becoming very selective and labour had to be imported to fill certain job categories.

Examples of jobs unappealing to urban Africans were flat labourers, manual labourers, quarry men, hotel kitchen hands or bedroom hands and gardeners.

On Mondays and Fridays fewer work seekers reported. Last Friday 213 Blacks applied at the various offices and 57 were placed in employment.

Vacancies

A spokesman for the central district labour bureau appealed to the public to register vacancies at the Ordnance Road labour office.

The total unemployment figure could not be calculated but steps had to be taken to protect employment opportunities of those already settled in the area.

"Even though Kwa Mashu, Ntunzuma and Umlazi are homeland townships they are considered by the authorities as local labour sources for the Durban area. These people must have the first chance for jobs which are going," he said.

Swamped

Mr. Bourquin said: "This is one of the purposes of influx control . . . to protect the local population against being swamped by outsiders."

Meanwhile in Pietermaritzburg investigations into a report that more than 92 000 Africans in the Edendale and Swartkops areas were jobless are being carried out by the Department of Bantu Administration.

Mr. J. J. van der Watt, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Natal, said yesterday he had no figures at hand but "I doubt very much if this figure is correct."

The report said the unemployment situation had reached serious levels.

afs

It is esse
your answe
tutorial (

Make sure
answer-boo

Ce bull
You have
the first

I. EITHE
value

OR (b)
ativ
AFRIQ

*Je dé

2. Answ

(a)
NOM

ADRI

(b)
scu

(c)
slo
OC

(d)
tk

*J
en vue

r of

so

ss the

(25 marks)

isation pour l'année 197...

g questions (25 marks):

lation (underlined) in the Standard Eng-
the word "raspberry".....

.....(5 marks)

vide into its morphemes the word
.....

(4 marks)

.....

tuent diagram for the sentence: We drove
treets.
.....(10 marks)

st immediate-constituent division, explain
pretty new dresses

l'année civile 197....

it à l'Université de .....(6 marks)
..... et joins ma cotisation de
R2,50 valable pour l'année civile 197... (Il est à noter que seuls
les étudiants n'ayant pas encore dépassé le niveau du B.A. Honours
pourront bénéficier de cette réduction.) (Total: 50 marks)

*Rayer la mention inutile.

PRIERE D'AJOUTER AU DOS DU CHEQUE OU DU MANDAT POSTAL LA MENTION "COTISATION AFSSA" SUIVIE DU NUMERO DE L'ANNEE POUR LAQUELLE EST EFFECTUE LE VERSEMENT (PAR EXEMPLE: "COTISATION AFSSA 1977").
MERCI.

DATE: ..... SIGNATURE: .....

'Economy reason for emigration'

Star 2/8/77

328

John Patten,
Political Correspondent

The dominant factor in the adverse flow in migration was South Africa's economic situation, not politics, the Minister of Immigration, Mr Schlebusch, said yesterday.

He was commenting on figures released by the Department of Statistics showing that 4 463 more people left South Africa this year than arrived.

The number of immigrants for the first five months this year had dropped by half from 14 702 to 7 085 compared with last year, while emigrants rose from 4 964 to 11 548.

TRENDS

For the first time in years, 1977 shows a reverse flow in which emigrants exceed immigrants — the margin growing larger each month.

In May 2 065 came to settle, while 2 747 left.

Mr Schlebusch, who did not have the latest figures before him at the interview, discussed the general trends.

Dealing with the fall in immigrants, he said his department had curtailed its advertising campaign for immigrants because it was no use bringing people if they could not be employed.

Despite curtailing advertising, he said, the department had received 5 807 applications from people wanting to immigrate.

The department had rejected 4 415 of the applications because of the need to be more selective in the present climate.

Mr. Schlebusch said many people — particularly in the motor, building and electronics industries — who had been issued with permanent residence certificates had become jobless in the recession and had left.

7700,
South Africa.

N. Mercury 3/8/?? ✓

Jobless figure 'no cause for concern'

328

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG

THE African unemployment figure for Edendale Township and adjoining Swartkop location is 11 200, the Bantu Affairs Commissioner for Natal, Mr. J. J. van der Watt, said yesterday.

The figure was released after a meeting of top officials of the Department of Bantu Administration and the Drakensberg Bantu Affairs Administration Board to discuss a Press report that 92 000 Africans in the affected area were jobless.

"I'm not worried at all about the unemployment situation. There is no cause for concern," Mr. van der Watt said when asked if the Government intended taking steps to alleviate the position.

He pointed out that about 160 000 people lived in Edendale, Swartkop location, Wilgefontein and New Politique — all African areas near Pietermaritzburg. The population census figure was 122 000 for those areas.

Potential

This gave a potential employee figure of 32 000 people, of whom 18 000 workers were employed in the Pietermaritzburg area.

This left a balance of 14 000 workers, of which about 20 percent were employed in Edendale and in adjoining areas such as Howick and Hammarsdale.

Mr. T. C. van Rooyen, the magistrate in charge of the Vulindlela District Labour Bureau, said the figure of 92 000 was "patently a mistake" in the book.

The monthly average unemployment figure at Edendale was 1 100 to 1 200. But due to clerical mistakes the figure had been 18 000 in one month and 45 000 in another month.

	Page
Introduction	1
Growth of the Labour	3
Growth of Non-Farm Em	9
Growth of Farm Employ	16
Unemployment, Underem	23
Competition for Labour	40

328

Workless to get rent relief

Star 30/7/77

The Department of Community Development has announced a relief measure for unemployed in trouble with rents or instalments for National Housing Commission homes.

The measure allows unemployed up to six months in arrears — double the time allowed by the department before eviction actions begin at present.

Local authorities have been notified of the new period of grace.

The measure applies to all races.

Rent arrears among whites was causing the Johannesburg City Council concern, an official said, but he could not give figures until a report had been submitted to the committee.

No figures could be obtained about any increase in rent arrears in the African township of Soweto or the Indian township Lenasia.

An official at the council's Coloured and Asian affairs Department said the number of unemployed coloured people who reported to the council for assistance was not high.

He said there could be more but they have not come forward yet.

Survey shows plight of city black workers

328

ARGUS 4/8/77

'AFRICAN workers interviewed in a survey in Cape Town have complained that they are paid too little, that unwarranted deductions are made from their wages, that management takes arbitrary action against them and that they have no effective means of negotiating on their grievances.

Migrant labourers expresed a strong desire for family life. Seventy percent of them had spent less than a month with their families between contracts or on annual leave.

The survey was undertaken by Mr Johann Maree, lecturer at the University of Cape Town School of Economics, and Miss Janet Graaff, former junior lecturer in sociology at UCT, and has been published by the School's Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru).

INEFFECTIVE

The research fund liaison and works committees, where they existed in factories, were ineffective. Workers with grievances approached their committees infrequently — only 59 percent of those with liaison committees and 36 percent of those with works committees approached them when they had grievances.

The existence of a works committee or liaison committee did not reduce the problems experienced by workers.

The researchers studied the rural situation of the families of workers with rural ties. The families were found to be living in poverty and were 'severely dependent' on the money sent home by workers.

NO LAND

Four out of 10 of the workers' families in the Ciskei and Transkei had no land available while only one out of 10 had more than five hectares of land.

Five out of 20 families derived no income and were entirely dependent on wage labour. More than half the families earned less than R8, while 15 out of 20 families earned less than R24 a month from subsistence production.

Average wages of workers at the beginning of 1976 varied between R37 a week for the 'higher operatives' and

grants earned less than the residents.

The researchers made the following policy suggestions to those in authority to 'enable African workers to lead lives in which they can ultimately develop their full human potential':

- To allow African workers the same negotiating rights extended to white, coloured and Asian workers — that is to form registered trade unions.
- A programme to eliminate the high level of African unemployment. This, in conjunction with the previous suggestion, would enable them to negotiate better wages.
- To allow African labourers to settle permanently at their place of work and to bring their families with them, to try to solve the poverty in the rural areas.
- To cope with the pressure on housing by granting family accommodation to those workers who are most qualified in legal terms to live permanently in Cape Town, and then in stages ending with those least qualified.

'These changes are essential if we hope to eventually have a just and peaceful society free from potential or actual deep-seated conflict,' the researchers said.

M'Mercury 6/8/77

Jobless: row over TV view

328

Mercury Reporter 6/8/77

UNEMPLOYMENT in Wentworth was still escalating, and the Midweek television programme with Durban Councillor Clive Herron had not reflected the true picture, Coloured leaders claimed yesterday.

Mr. Bill Hendrickse, chairman of the Durban Coloured Local Affairs Committee, said: "Mr. Herron implied that the situation couldn't be too bad as most of the Wentworth rents had been paid.

"But he is aware that the Wentworth Relief Fund is helping these people. We have paid the rent and light bills for many to stop them from being evicted.

"The Council is working from statistics, but members should go and see the position for themselves."

Mr. Hendrickse said the interview with him had been given two months ago when they had canvassed 1 800 families, of which 33 per cent had been unemployed.

"We are doing another survey among unemployed people. We have already covered more than 1 000 families and our unemployment figures are up to 50 per cent.

"We are more organised now, that is why we are coping, but we are not going to be able to carry on much longer. If the Council won't do anything it must seek help from national agencies," he said.

Father C. Carey, of Christ the King Church, said R2 839,30 had been paid out for rents, lights and water and directed to the Corporation by the Catholic Church.

'Hazard'

"I have had to stop paying rents as there is no more money. But if people don't pay for lights and water they are cut off — and that can be a health hazard with flush toilets.

"We have also paid out R1 792 in cash for things such as funerals and fares to work."

All this was for desperate cases, and he felt the TV programme had given a false impres-

"The City Treasury did not know that was happening, which meant the welfare groups must be paying the rents directly to the tenants."

He added: "We have made representations to the Department of Community Development. This crisis is completely beyond the control of local government."

Samaritans

Meanwhile, the children of two primary schools in Westville are bringing extra lunch packs to school to help feed about 600 of their Coloured counterparts in Sydenham.

The Pitlochry Senior and Avon Junior Primary Schools in Westville have "adopted" the Sydenham Primary School.

The Westville children take turns once a week to bring a second lunch pack to school. The packs are collected at assembly and taken to the Sydenham school by parents who initiated the scheme.

sion. No one had been evicted for about a month, but only soup kitchens and other charity services were keeping many people going.

Mr. C. R. George, Regional Representative of the Department of Coloured Affairs, said they were paying the current month's rent for those who had received eviction notices, and were also giving social relief in the form of food vouchers.

Interview

Mr. Herron said last night that the Coloured leaders' complaints "bore no relation to my interview."

He said: "By using statistics, I denied claims that many people are unable to pay their rents.

"I went on to say that I was not sure how it was that people were able to pay their rents."

Mr. Herron said he had discovered only after the interview that welfare groups were paying the rents.

Sun. Times 7/8/77

Jobless wives go out on the streets

(328)

DESPERATE Durban women of all races are turning to prostitution as unemployment figures continue to soar.

By SUZANNE VOS

One hotel manager said the newcomers often let themselves be picked up for the sake of a meal.

"I watch a girl chat up a guy. They disappear for a while — then she's in the restaurant having dinner. The next day she will move on to another place and so do the rounds."

Durban taxi drivers reported a big increase in the number of middle class prostitutes.

One, who has been driving for nearly 20 years, told me: "We get to know them after a while. It's really bad to see some of the nice girls who are getting themselves involved. But what can you say?

"I just watch and keep my mouth shut."

It's the same story everywhere — in dockland bars, hotels along the Golden Mile and in the Indian and coloured areas, where hundreds of women in the clothing industry have been thrown out of work.

Prostitution was uncommon and seldom blatant among the conservative Indian community, but this week groups of Indian women were openly soliciting in Grey Street.

Figures just issued show that almost 7 000 people of all races are out of work in Durban — more than double the figure at this time last year.

Apart from prostitution, it has led to an upsurge in crime, alcoholism, baby bashing and wife beating, desertion, abortions and nervous disorders.

More than 500 Africans a day apply for work at the four labour offices in the Durban area. In the Maritzburg townships of Edendale and Swartkop more than 11 000 people are seeking work.

Crime in the Durban townships of Umlazi and Kwamashu has jumped dramatically. Residents say unemployed men burgle homes left empty during the day.

An Umlazi social worker said women are afraid to leave their front doors open because young toughs walk in demanding food and money. Gangs hold up commuters in trains and buses.

Meths

In the coloured area of Wentworth, unemployed are manning soup kitchens and packing food hampers.

Miss Mari Jessiman, who heads the University of Natal community project in Wentworth, said: "Things will get completely out of control unless the Government or the municipality gives help soon."

A soup kitchen opened this week in the Indian township of Chatsworth, with a population of nearly 300 000. More are planned.

An official of the South African National Council of Alcoholism said many unemployed Indians and coloureds were drinking methylated spirits.

A Social Welfare official told me that for the first time his department was being approached by "solid, middle class whites" who, through unemployment, could not keep up bond repayments, hire purchase agreements and instalments on their cars.

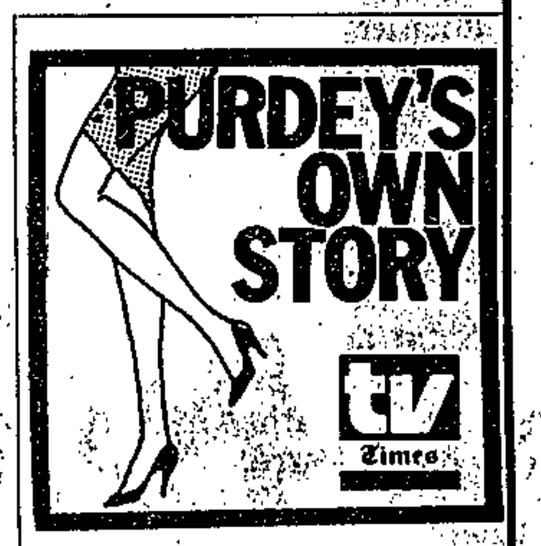
Some were desperate, he said.

Members of the Abortion Reform Action Group say they receive almost daily inquiries from women wanting abortions.

Many are their family's sole breadwinner and cannot afford to lose their jobs because husbands are unemployed. Others say the cost of another child would be financially crippling.

A Pinetown social worker said some pregnant women who approached her were in a terrible state.

"We cannot help them. God only knows who they turn to next."



SUN. TIMES (EXTRA) 7/8/77

TIMES are hard. Jobs are scarce, and as the unemployment spectre reaches alarming proportions — with no apparent end in sight — more and more people, who once considered their jobs secure, are finding themselves scanning through the situations vacant columns in the local newspapers.

Coupled with the present exceedingly high unemployment figure in South Africa is an increase in anxiety about the Unemployment Insurance Fund and how it affects the man without a job.

To clear up the confusion surrounding contributions to and benefits from the fund, the Sunday Times today publishes the first in a series of articles by MR BOETIE SINGH, a personnel consultant for a large national company.

Mr Singh will outline in detail the rights and privileges of the workers, his unemployment benefits, maternity benefits, and benefits to widows and dependants of deceased contributors.

328

Payments to the unemployed

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance contributions must not be mistaken for a savings scheme.

Contributions made will not be paid back, but should a contributor become unemployed certain benefits can be claimed.

The unemployment fund collects weekly contributions from weekly paid staff and monthly from monthly paid staff so that if a job is lost for any reason, some money can be obtained over a fixed period to assist the work seeker financially until a new job is found.

Simply, it is an insurance against the risk of loss of earnings due to unemployment. This insurance provides financial relief while another job is being sought.

Besides loss of earnings owing to unemployment, the Unemployment Insurance Fund also caters for and pays out other benefits:

● Sick benefits can be claimed by contributors who are away from work, for medical reasons, for a period longer than three weeks.

● In the case of female employees who fall pregnant, provided the employee in question has contributed to Unemployment Insurance, a claim for maternity benefits can be submitted.

● Pensioned employees can also claim for benefits from the fund.

When a worker who has contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund dies, his widow or dependants are entitled to some money from the fund.

For benefits claimed from the Unemployment Insurance Fund, applicatation must be made on the relevant forms at the nearest Department of Labour office or magistrate's court.

In future articles to appear weekly in the Sunday Times, contributors will be shown

● What can be expected from the fund.

● The manner in which applications are to be submitted for sick benefits, maternity benefits and for death benefits.

● Appeals and how to lodge an appeal to the Unemployment Benefit Committee.

● Appeals to the Unemployment Insurance Board if dissatisfied with the decision of the Benefit Committee.

From July 1. 1977 deductions from pay for the Unemployment Fund have been increased. In return for the increased contributions, contributors will receive higher benefits.

In another article, a table showing some of the old and new contribution rates and benefits will be shown and it will be explained how this affects the contributor.

Jobless wives go out on the streets

Sunday Times 7/8/77

328

DESPERATE Durban women of all races are turning to prostitution as unemployment figures continue to soar.

By SUZANNE VOS

Golden Mile and in the Indian and coloured areas, where hundreds of women in the clothing industry have been thrown out of work.

Prostitution was uncommon and seldom blatant among the conservative Indian community, but this week groups of Indian women were openly soliciting in Grey Street.

Figures just issued show that almost 7 000 people of all races are out of work in Durban — more than double the figure at this time last year.

Apart from prostitution, it has led to an upsurge in crime, alcoholism, baby bashing and wife beating, desertion, abortions and nervous disorders.

More than 500 Africans a day apply for work at the four labour offices in the Durban area. In the Maritzburg townships of Edendale and Swartkop more than 11 000 people are seeking work.

Crime in the Durban townships of Umlazi and Kwamashu has jumped dramatically. Residents say unemployed men burgle homes left empty during the day.

An Umlazi social worker said women are afraid to leave their front doors open because young toughs walk in demanding food and money. Gangs hold up commuters in trains and buses.

Meths

In the coloured area of Wentworth, unemployed are manning soup kitchens and packing food hampers.

Miss Mari Jessiman, who heads the University of Natal community project in Wentworth, said: "Things will get completely out of control unless the Government or the municipality gives help soon."

A soup kitchen opened this week in the Indian township of Chatsworth, with a population of nearly 300 000. More are planned.

An official of the South African National Council of Alcoholism said many unemployed Indians and coloureds were drinking methylated spirits.

A Social Welfare official told me that for the first time his department was being approached by "solid, middle class whites" who, through unemployment, could not keep up bond repayments, hire purchase agreements and instalments on their cars.

Some were desperate, he said.

Members of the Abortion Reform Action Group say they receive almost daily inquiries from women wanting abortions.

Many are their family's sole breadwinner and cannot afford to lose their jobs because husbands are unemployed. Others say the cost of another child would be financially crippling.

A Pinetown social worker said some pregnant women who approached her were in a terrible state.

"We cannot help them. God only knows who they turn to next."

One hotel manager said the newcomers often let themselves be picked up for the sake of a meal.

"I watch a girl chat up a guy. They disappear for a while — then she's in the restaurant having dinner. The next day she will move on to another place and so do the rounds."

Durban taxi drivers reported a big increase in the number of middle class prostitutes.

One, who has been driving for nearly 20 years, told me: "We get to know them after a while. It's really bad to see some of the nice girls who are getting themselves involved. But what can you say?

"I just watch and keep my mouth shut."

It's the same story everywhere — in dockland bars, hotels along the

N. Mercury
8/8/77

The unloved ones?

328

IT WOULD BE regrettable if television viewers who saw the Midweek programme on unemployment at Wentworth gained the impression that the picture is not as bad as it has been painted by social workers and leaders of the Coloured community.

Pertinent questions asked by the interviewer revealed the plight of proud but disconsolate men and youngsters, fit and willing to work, struggling for survival against an inflationary wave which buffets them more mercilessly each week. Their public representatives added to the canvas sufficient brushwork of sepia and purple to put into perspective some of the explanations offered by Mr. Clive Herron, chairman of the municipal Health and Housing Committee, on behalf of the City Council.

A woeful picture finally emanated from the question-and-answer session. No cure was prescribed, no positive undertaking given to tackle an allied problem — inadequate and often overcrowded housing.

The unhappy sociological implications of such a situation are clear, for where is an unemployed man with no roof over his head to find money to feed and clothe his family? In minimising claims of large-scale evictions Mr. Herron should have realised that rent is probably every wage earner's first monthly payment, no matter how little is left for other basic needs.

The continuing controversy in the wake of the TV programme, which was made about two months ago, has revealed that unemployment in Wentworth is still rising. It has also been disclosed that the Wentworth Relief Fund, the Roman Catholic Church and others have paid out thousands of rands for rent, light and water — a fact which Mr. Herron ought to have been aware of but apparently was not.

There is a limit to what the City Council can do to help the distressed people of Wentworth and other areas, but the help that it can give would be more effective if more councillors and officials got out among the people instead of digesting dry statistics in their offices.

W Cape factory closes for year

328

CAPE TIMES 8/8/77

THE AMCOR phosphate factory in the Vredenburg/Saldanha area will soon close down for a year.

The factory employs about 350 people who will be given other jobs.

The shutdown is seen as a blow to the Vredenburg/-Saldanha complex, one of the major growthpoints in South Africa and a vital link in the Sishen project.

The manager of the factory, Mr Rudi Heymann, said it was initially decided to close the factory immediately, but this decision was later rescinded. It is not certain when the shutdown will become effective.

It is understood that representives of Amcor have held discussions with members of the Cabinet in Pretoria on the issue.

The decision to close the factory is a further setback to development in the area already reeling under a massive property slump and exodus of people.

Mr Heymann emphasized that most of the workers at the factory would be given employment in other centres at factories of his organization.

He gave as reasons for the shutdown the rise in production costs and high rail tariffs.

"As far as production cost is concerned I wish to point out that wages alone have trebled in the past three years," said Mr Heymann.

"A major factor is of course the high rail freight charges. As at least 80 percent of our product is marketed in the maize triangle This results in our prices not being competitive."

Mr Heymann said all the employees had accepted the situation and understood that the temporary shutdown had become inevitable.

Meanwhile, a delegation from the area, including representatives of the ratepayers' associations and chambers of commerce, has held discussions with the Administrator, Dr L A P A Munnik on the subject of increased rates.

Rates in the area went up by an average of 150 percent in 1976 and in some cases by as much as 3 500 percent.

CAPE TIMES 9/8/77 (328

Commerce fears on unemployment

Industrial Reporter

THE Cape Town Chamber of Commerce believes a recent government clampdown on the employment of black contract workers could force companies to close and increase unemployment.

In its latest weekly bulletin, the chamber notes that the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in the Western Cape, Mr F H Botha gave an assurance in March that contracts for black migrant workers with a record of previous employment would be renewed.

But with coloured unemployment reaching record levels, the government had now clamped down on the re-employment of black contract labour in the area in an endeavour to encourage employment of coloured workers. In terms of government policy the Cape is a coloured preferential labour area.

The chamber said that although the move appeared to make good sense "on cold statistics", in practice it could spell disaster for firms already stretched to the limit by depressed economic conditions.

"With the prospect of a worsening of their trading situation, it makes no sense whatsoever to require firms to discharge experienced employees, many of them having acquired specialized training and skills over many years with a particular company, and replace them with others who have no experience on the job. To apply this policy indiscriminately, could force companies to close down business, thus creating still further unemployment."

The chamber appealed to member firms experiencing difficulty on the matter to provide details.

Southern Unit

JOMY

John Knight

Saldru Working Paper No. 11

Cape Town June 1977

, Tuesday, August 9, 1977.

328 RDM 9/8/77

Soweto families hard hit by unemployment

By DIAGO SEGOLA

SOARING unemployment has hit many families in Soweto and has led to a number of disturbing developments, say social workers and doctors.

More women are attending family planning clinics and many more are looking for jobs; some families are taking children to children's homes while others are taking them out of creches because they cannot afford the fees; and a deterioration has been reported in the physical conditions of children whose parents have lost their jobs.

Family planning clinics in Soweto are dealing with more cases than during previous years, a Soweto doctor said.

"Unemployment has definitely had a bearing on this. Families are wanting fewer children because there is less money available," Dr Woody Matsie, who is in charge of clinics in Soweto, said.

"Even disturbances in June this year did not affect attendances at clinics."

He said some patients who had been discharged from Soweto TB clinics came back to the clinics because they were unemployed. They pretended they were still ill so that they could get some benefits.

A social worker at Entokozweni Early Learning Centre, which deals with disadvantaged children from low income families, said they had fewer children this year than in previous years.

She said many of them were from families whose father had lost his job.

Of those who continued to come even when the father was unemployed, she said: "Their learning performance has suffered; their general outlook has changed; they have become introverted and no longer play or enjoy playing with other children; and their whole physical appearance has changed."

A spokesman for the African Children's Feeding Scheme said: "Many more women in Soweto are going back to work and there is more need for us."

Other Social Workers said that because of unemployment many families were in arrears with their rents. Crime had escalated and many who committed their first crimes were found to be unemployed.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, has called on the Government to ensure that more milk at lower prices was supplied to black townships.

Her appeal was backed by Mr Attie Niewoudt, president of the Confederation of Labour, who said he would help in making representations to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

Sho
com
she

Sta
THE
R2 600 0
in Brak
Gardens
The p
some Br
say that
one of
open sp
area.
Gener
ty and t
Mr N
letter t
the com
to have
poned
garded
revitali
centre.
The
leased
compa
vided
plex w

N. Mercury 9/8/79

Council claims jobless getting housing help

Mercury Reporter

COUNCILLOR Clive Herron says the Durban City Council is not as heartless as recent reports suggested and arrangements are being made to help the unemployed with rent problems.

At a Press conference called to put into perspective the unemployed in Wentworth and their rent backlogs, Mr. Herron said that the Council was aware of growing unemployment among Coloureds.

The building industry, in which many had been employed, had 370 registered unemployed in January and 707 at the end of May.

However, statistics showed no change in the numbers behind in their rents. There was in fact a marginal improvement.

There were 22 people two months in arrears in April and 14 in July; there were six three months behind in April and seven now and five four-or-more months behind in April and four now.

Doubling

"But in difficult times families double up and this must be happening among Whites too because for the first time we have vacancies in White housing schemes.

"But we have appealed to people who are made redundant to come and see the housing section at once so some arrangement can be made about rental payments.

"We have got permission to drop the interest rate of those people down to the sub-economic rate. This can be from 9,75 percent down to 1 percent. One man's rent has dropped from R90 to R50 while he is out of work.

"But it can only be reduced from the first day of the month following investigation.

Postponed

"So in fact those who have got churches to pay their rents have just postponed getting these reductions," he said.

Rents on Coloured letting schemes totalled R50 000 a month. The R2 885 paid out by the Catholic Church in the last four months was a very small percentage of that sum and the rents of the 70 percent of houses in Wentworth not Corporation owned.

Mr. Herron said that for those who could not get to Martin West Building, a social worker was at the University Community Project in Austerville Road every Friday.

He said they were not heartless but there were State organisations to provide social relief.

Evictions

Of the three people served with evictions in June, all three had been reinstated the same day after investigation.

There were no evictions in July in the 700 letting units in Wentworth.

Water was not cut off where bills were unpaid. "We always leave a trickle."

Councillor Herron said that to suggest that the Council should waive rents for the unemployed was not only legally impossible but also unfair to those not fortunate enough to be in Corporation homes.

(2) 328

Mechanisation plans faulted

N. Mercury **Finance Reporter** 10/8/77

RECENT mechanisation programmes have failed to produce an increase in productivity, according to a survey of 75 engineering firms in South Africa, carried out by a leading management consultancy company.

Speaking at a seminar for a number of Natal industrialists in Durban on Monday, Mr. Tony Bell of PE Consulting Group's Industrial Division, said companies all over South Africa were included in the survey.

He said that the results of the recently completed survey had not justified the amount of money spent on the machinery.

"As all the machinery is imported, the effect this is having on the balance of payments is criminal," said Mr. Bell.

It has also resulted in workers who had been displaced being turned on to the streets unnecessarily, he said.

Mr. Bell said there had been an increase in mechanisation after the unrest last year.

the best historical
in the class not
determine precisely
were

ENGLISH I (LANG

It is essential that, in th
your answer-book, you write
tutorial (or, failing that,

Make sure that your full na
answer-book.

You have 45 minutes for thi
the first question.

I. EITHER (a) Suggest a def
value of three attempts

~~Choose one~~ (b) ~~succinctly~~ descri
ative grammar

2. Answer all the following

(a) Explain the assimila
Tish pronunciation of th

(b) Write down and divid
sculptresses.

(c) Provide a constituen
slowly down steep street

(d) In terms of first la
the two meanings of pre

200 will lose jobs as plant closes

ARGUS 12/8/77

ABOUT 200 migrant workers will have to be sent back to Transkei when the Bellville plant of Brick and Clay, one of the biggest brick manufacturers in the Western Cape, is temporarily closed at the end of this month.

But the managing director, Mr Bruce Amm, said that some staff would be kept on.

'It's our intention to reopen the plant when things improve,' he said. 'and we'll use the shutdown for extra maintenance.'

The group's Paarl plant has already been closed. Most of the staff there were coloured.

Mr Amm said that key staff had been kept on and the group had found jobs for most of the others.

'Only about 30 people were involved there,' he said. 'The Bellville plant, which is much more labour-intensive, employs mostly contract labour from Trankei.

COMPENSATION

'Some contracts will have expired by the end of the month and will not be renewed. Those workers whose contracts have not expired will be given reasonable compensation.'

It had been decided to close the plants rather than go on stockpiling bricks until the building industry improved.

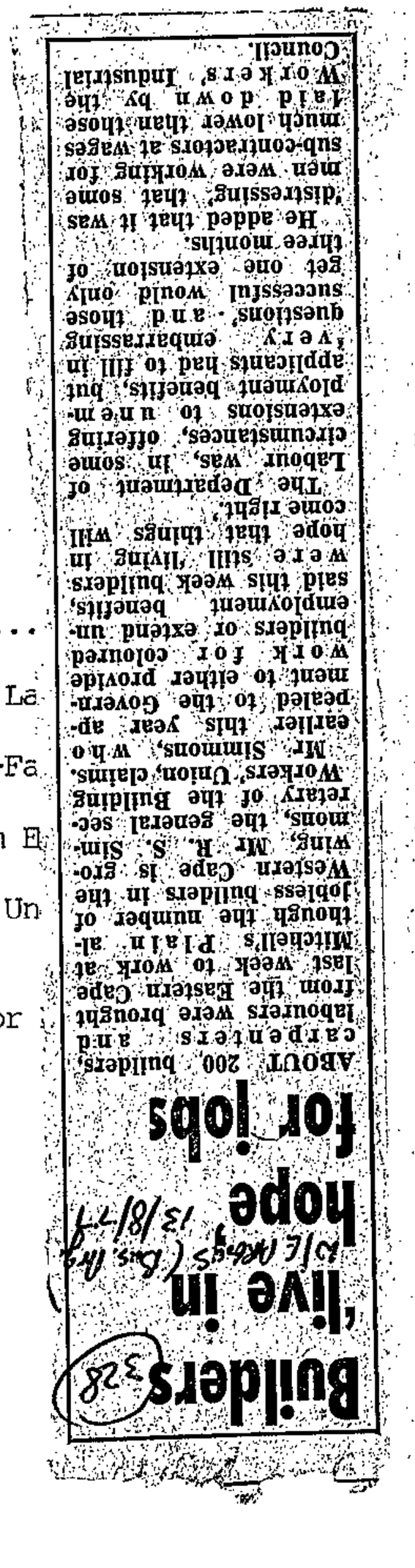
Between them, the two plants supplied about a million bricks a week to the building industry in the Western Cape. Demand has fallen because of the recession.

Mr Amm said the position had been made worse by the use of concrete for big housing projects such as Mitchell's Plain.

Although this cut building costs, it had caused increased unemployment.

of centralised control
ed in order to
lers of the industry
EST. 1/2. JOP. Mo
corner of the cover of
the number of your
Language tutor.
the cover of your
centralised industry and
about 20 minutes to
ge. Briefly assess the
igin of language.
tructural and gener-
(25 marks)
in the Standard Eng-
(5 marks)
(4 marks)
(10 marks)
(6 marks)
(Total: 50 marks)

Chapter Four: Conc
The apparent cartel
small efficient and
reference to the
most efficient ex
this cartel auth
This argument is made explicit with reference to the
arrangements regarding our neighbouring states. The paper
concludes with a discussion of the costs of control, the
possible alternatives and the implications of these conclusions
for a better understanding of the agricultural sector in general.



Builders 328
'live in hope for jobs

ABOUT 200 builders, carpenters and labourers were brought from the Eastern Cape last week to work at Mitchell's Plain although the number of jobless builders in the Western Cape is growing, Mr R. S. Simmons, the general secretary of the Building Workers' Union, claims.

Mr. Simmons, who earlier this year appealed to the Government to either provide work for coloured builders or extend unemployment benefits, said this week builders were still living in hope that things will come right.

The Department of Labour was, in some circumstances, offering extensions to unemployment benefits, but applicants had to fill in very embarrassing questions, and those successful would only get one extension of three months.

He added that it was 'distressing' that some men were working for sub-contractors at wages much lower than those laid down by the Builders' Industrial Council.

		Page
Introduction ...	.....	1
Growth of the La	.....	3
Growth of Non-Fa	.....	9
Growth of Farm E	.....	16
Unemployment, Un	land ure	23
Competition for	.....	40

RDM 16/8/77

328

Business Mail

Engineering hit

More retrenchments can be expected

By CHRIS CAIRNCROSS
Industrial Editor

THE outlook for the civil engineering industry is bleak and a further substantial drop in activity is expected, says Mr Kees Lagaay, director of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors.

In a mid-year review, he warns that there is not enough work for the industry and a further curtailment of operations and retrenchment of staff can be expected.

Already about 35 000 have lost their jobs in the civil engineering industry in the last two years.

There is no indication yet of when the recession in the industry will bottom out.

However, the marked decline in construction activity showed signs of slowing during the April to June quarter.

There appears a slight improvement in contract work, which should become noticeable in the current quarter. The work becoming available is that for which tenders were closed during the second quarter

A feature of the conditions is the fierce competition for whatever work is available.

According to Mr Lagaay, many building contractors, facing a severe slump in their own industry, have added to the competitive element by putting in bids for civil work.

The federation has appealed to the authorities to abolish job reservation in the industry, as it now serves no purpose in protecting job opportunities for whites.

The nature of many of the occupations in the industry is such that, over the years, the number of whites interested in jobs has steadiyly declined.

Of more significance from the point of view of getting rid of job reservation was the fact that, with the increased degree of sophistication and standards of civil engineering contracts, a higher degree of supervision has become necessary.

The federation says this has provided more opportunities for staff to be appointed to junior management posts.

It concludes that the appointment of black employees to senior operator posts should, therefore, offer no danger to white operators. Instead, it will give them the opportunity to better themselves.

The federation says; "Due to the shortage of white operators on all categories of plant, the introduction of black operators to operating posts has been a perfectly natural transition. Harmonious race relations have been maintained at all times.

Praise for Durban aid to jobless

STAR 17/8/77

Siegfried Hannig,
Labour Reporter

A local community, which feels the immediate impact of unemployment, bears the primary responsibility for remedial action, says a leading expert on unemployment.

Professor P J van der Merwe, labour economist of Pretoria University, welcomed the Durban City Council's proposal to establish a central co-ordinating body to help the city's unemployed.

"Co-ordinated community planning is the first line of defence against unemployment and its concomitant evils of starvation and crime," he said.

"But it should not be necessary for starvation and crime to prod communities into action.

"Community leaders with responsibility and foresight can be expected to identify the nature and gravity of unemployment in their communities before it gets out of hand.

"They can be expected to put their heads together with all interested parties to devise ways of reducing unemployment and alleviating suffering.

"And when they have exhausted all avenues, such community leaders can submit facts, figures and concrete proposals to the Government for the assistance they require.

"No government would turn a deaf ear to well-founded and specific representations from such a community," Professor van der Merwe said.

He thought it possible that Durban was not the only South African community moving towards co-ordinated action on the unemployment front — but he regarded the general unemployment situation as serious enough to call for co-ordinated community planning in every city, if not town.

"Every community has specific economic and social circumstances which cause specific kinds of unemployment and call for specific remedies," the professor said.

"The community itself is better equipped than the Government to assess its problems and to devise appropriate solutions.

"It can mobilise ideas, resources and goodwill to the benefit of the unemployed and to the benefit of the entire community, including its race relations.

"All sections of the community — its various population groups, commerce and industry, schools, churches, welfare organisations and local government — should be drawn into a co-ordinated planning body.

"They should start with a detailed assessment of the unemployment situation on the basis of age, race group and industry, to name only a few aspects.

"They can go on to establish the effects — malnutrition, crime and so on.

"Having established the needs, they can take remedial measures such as work-sharing, special community projects designed to provide work for the unemployed, youth programmes, soup kitchens, school feeding and so on, depending on the degree of the problem."

(2) 325

pointing with her

too, I suppose,

. Of course I

en that old castle,'

y easy to make.

young girl

e suffers dread-

't go either; he

his week, if we

bourne inquired,

...e. He wants to stay at the hotel. Mother's afraid to leave him alone, and the courier won't stay with him; so we haven't been to many places. But it will be too bad if we don't go up there.' And Miss Miller pointed again at the Château de Chillon.

FR. 77.77

328

D.D. 17/8/77

Black jobless: State may act

STELLENBOSCH — The Government is likely to act soon to help stem the tide of growing unemployment, particularly among blacks, the executive director of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Raymond Parsons, said here yesterday.

Selective stimulation of the economy in the near future is inevitable, he told the regional congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Western and Southern Cape.

The Government, he said, would probably opt for limited stimulatory measures of a kind which would at least help alleviate the unemployment crisis.

He added: "Within the economic and political constraints set by the balance of payments and inflation, it is possible to conceive of selective reflationary steps which would do more good than harm."

Mr Parsons said business conditions, unemployment and bankruptcies had worsened to the point at which a change of direction in economic policy and a mild stimulation of the economy had to be contemplated.

This was because:

The present economic situation was creating serious and undersirable social risks, stimulatory policies could be devised which would pose the minimum risk to the balance of payments, but which would contribute towards creating new job opportunities — black housing was an example; business confidence was at a low ebb because there appeared to be no respite from the deep recession — SAPA.

INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT

Figures for Chatsworth

At long last, there is some reliable documentation of the alarming unemployment problem in Durban's vast Indian township, Chatsworth.

Preliminary data from a research project by Peter Corbett of the University of Durban-Westville's Social and Economic Research Unit indicates that over 4 800 men in the area are out of work — most of them involuntarily, and with little chance of obtaining jobs in the near future. This represents over 13% of the economically active men in the township. In April, a third had been jobless for up to three months and nearly another third for between four and six months.

"About half of them are breadwinners and around 40% come from households where monthly income is less than R20 per head," says the project's report.

FM 19/8/77

677

328

21

it. III. 737

...ndi sensit, sed ab omnibus longe
que constat, in heredem eam actionem
, quæ transitura fuisset, si illata da-
quem is æstimaretur.

COMMENTARIUS.

es. *eo in anno plurimi*] Hæc clausula æstima-
habet damni, quod per eandem datum est.
uc qui servum occidit, non quanti is erat,
etur, sed quanti eo anno plurimi fuit. *l. ait*
Neratius. 23. §. Idem Iulianus. 3. hoc tit. ubi
ibit, hominis occisi æstimationem ad id
ri, quo eo anno plurimi fuerit, repetitis
ris trecentis seratim cuique diebus
um retrorsus numerari, ex quo quis occi-
eo, si pretiosa pictoris dextra fuerit, quin-
annum quo præcideretur, fuerit occisus,
um Aquilia agere, pretioque eo æstimari
fuit prius, quam artem cum pollice ami-
rtifere vulneratus sit servus, deinde post
ortempore interjecto, mortuus sit, se-
ianum inde annum numerari placet, ex
us est, licet Celsus contra senserit. *d.l. ait*

esse hujus legis actionem] Actio legis A-
lis est. Nam etsi interdum lis ultra da-
mnum datum non æstimetur, veluti, si res intra annum
perierit, tamen id non ex hoc habet, quia pœnalis est,
sed quia ex damno crevit. *l. si quis. 27. §. 1. ad l. Aq.*

In heredem non transire] Constat hanc actionem
nalis; nisi forte ex damno locupletior heres factus sit.
l. si furiosi. 13. §. 1. hoc tit. Neratius. 23. §. Idem Iulianus. 3. hoc tit. ubi
lis cum defuncto fuerit contestata. §. 1. *inf. de perp. &*
tem. act.

Quæ transitura fuisset] Ait actionem legis Aquiliæ
in heredem transire, quia ex hac causa dissentiebant,
quia pœnalis; transituram, si pœnalis non esset. Ita-
que si hoc quæratur, an hodie transeat, videndum
existimant, actiones non pœnales, etiamsi ex delicto
veniunt, in heredem dari, sicut illæ, quæ ex contractu
de obl. quæ ex del. & infr. §. 1. de perp. & temp. act. Ho-
die actio legis Aquiliæ pœnalis non est: nam solum
eatenus ea nunc utimur, ut damnum injuria datum
persequamur, non etiam quanti plurimi supra id res in
eo anno aut in diebus 30 proximis fuit: & quando ali-
quid propter occasionem conjugis vel parentis, vel
mnis servandi, quam coërcendi adversarii, causa fieri
introd. 32. & 34. Groenew. de ll. abrog. hic.

Aaaaa Te-

Air masses over the plateau of the High-
Jackson (1947), Tarjaard (1969), Tyson
January brings winds from North
and these from 27,2 per cent of January
North West - North North West from
wind (Fig. 4) (Weather Bureau, 1200):
there is no true prevailing wind. The
winter is the result of the seasonal movement
Bureau, 1965).
Rainfall in the area is dependent on air
moist air over the Orange Free State
are necessary. In the Orange Free

immer months of December and
throughout the day but as the
In winter there is a
does not reach its summer
summer it is also the rainy
from the sort to reduce much of
le saturation deficit is less;
water lost in transpiration
any plants escape this problem
I have been extensively described by
(1969), and the Weather Bureau (1965).
North West to North North East
winds come from
ining 22,2 per cent of the month's
Although most of this wind is northerly
bright conditions between summer
Weather
movement of high pressure cells (Weather
and consequent influx of
Frontal fall unstable air conditions
State unstable air conditions are usually
caused by one of three processes. Firstly, a cold front moving up the continent
from the South West, as a result of a strong high pressure off the Mozambique-
Natal coast, is marked by a cloudy period with precipitation.

Secondly, an inflow of unstable maritime air from the North East, East or South East caused by an anticyclone off the South East coast following the passage of a depression. This results in widespread prolonged rainy and cloudy periods in summer and, in the Eastern Orange Free State, extensive snowfalls

Telefunken stel weer aan

Sake-Rapport 21/8/77

328

ONDANKS die slapte in die televisiebedryf het een vervaardiger, Telefunken, die meeste van die 220 werkers wat hy noodgedwonge verlede jaar van Augustus tot Desember moes afdank, weer in diens geneem.

In die jongste tyd het 132 nuwe werkers hulle by die maatskappy se bedryf in Oos-Londen aangesluit — die meeste nadat hulle in die begin van die resessie in die TV-bedryf afgedank was. Nog 100 sal oor die volgende ses weke in diens geneem word.

Die rede vir die toename in die vraag na arbeid is die verhoogde produksie in SATV se komponent- en oudio-vervaardigingsafdelings.

Bemarking

Die geleidelike bekendstelling van Telefunken se oudioprodukte in die Suid-Afrikaanse mark en die aggressiewe bemarking van stelle met die doel om 'n groter deel van die kleiner televisiemark te verower, was ook betekenisvolle faktore, sê die besturende direkteur, Mike Bosworth.

SATV Manufacturing se totale personeel beloop 1 015.

Jobs: Bleak future for children

THOUSANDS of South African schoolchildren could be walking the streets looking for jobs early next year if the economy does not improve.

By SUZANNE VOS

Trade union officials, leaders in commerce and industry and educationists all have grave fears that, with growing unemployment, school-leavers will have a tough time finding work.

At the end of this year more than 44 000 white matric students will leave school.

Many young men will join the army, universities, and training colleges, but this will still leave several thousand looking for work.

At the same time, 15 000 African matric students will leave schools throughout the country, and nearly 6 000 coloureds and 5 300 Indians.

There will also be an unknown number leaving at standard eight.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, told me he was afraid people would have to get used to living with unemployment from now on.

He said Tucsa had already approached the Government about the looming problem of the influx of teenagers on to the job market.

"Fortunately, I think the economy is picking up, and we hope things will be much better by January," he said.

"But what is desperately needed now is a mild restimulation of the economy — particularly in certain sectors like the building and construction industries."

But business men should not sit back and wait for the Government to make the moves. They should help.

Nearly 7 000 white men and women are registered as job seekers, and the figure is rising.

Young people are already in trouble.

Latest official statistics show that 2 257 white men and 1 398 white women are looking for work on the Rand. More than 60 of the men and 34 of the women are under 19.

Figures for coloureds in the area are: 1 453 men (27 under 19) and 592 women (32 under 19). Nearly 300 Indians are also registered.

In Natal, where the recession has hit Indians particularly badly there are more than 4 000 seeking work, with 1 484 whites and nearly 1 000 coloureds.

In the Cape, 1 370 unemployed white men and women are registered, with more than 6 000 coloureds and 22 Indian and Chinese.

Compared with other provinces, the Free State appears to be better off, with only 196 whites and 85 coloureds seeking jobs.

Comprehensive figures for blacks are not available.

High school headmasters approached this week were concerned about career opportunities for school-leavers.

A Durban principal said: "It's all very well us holding career symposiums, but where are the jobs?"

Lectures on careers for school-leavers in Durban this week covered 12 different occupations, but only dentistry had vacancies worth mentioning.

328

The Star
Tuesday August 23 1977

(2) 328

Poverty—the quiet peril

ONE of the most disturbing aspects of The Star's report yesterday that "crimes of hunger" are increasing is that there is no way to tell how large the problem is. There are no statistics on poverty, and in particular no meaningful documentation of the extent of black unemployment.

As a result, an incident in which a man snatches a cooked chicken from across a delicatessen counter and can hardly wait until he is on the other side of the road before he begins to devour it becomes somewhat more significant; what we lack in official figures we can begin to guess at through these human cameos.

The situation is all the more serious because, although there is some hope of the economy stabilising again in the next few months, it is generally agreed that black unemployment will continue to rise for some time.

According to the Rev Dale White, director of the Agency for Industrial Mission, a preliminary survey showed that one in 10 Soweto families has no income at all, and one in four has no breadwinner. These are appalling statistics, although it is necessary to note that even these are imprecise and perhaps unreliable. The situation may be better—it could be worse.

The truth is that in the anxiety caused by the Soweto unrest we have tended to lose sight of this problem which is socially as significant and in security terms may be equally sensitive. There are a great many empty bellies, and there is, thanks to past State indifference, no way to tell how many or how to reach and help them.

It is not possible to solve this type of problem overnight. But Durban's example of coordinated effort by municipality and welfare organisations to quantify the situation and begin to deal with it effectively is a good starting point. Johannesburg needs the same sense of concern.

328

Fund for jobless blacks

RDH 23/8/77

Staff Reporter

A JOBS fund which could provide financial help to promote opportunities for unemployed Soweto blacks might be started in Johannesburg.

The idea was mooted at a meeting in Johannesburg yesterday called by the Inter-church Agency for Industrial Mission (AIM) which has carried out a survey on the plight of Soweto's unemployed.

An interim committee has been formed and a follow-up meeting to bring together various groups into a co-ordinating council has been called.

The Reverend Dale White, the agency's director, told the meeting it was time for concerted community action. It was shameful that Johannesburg lagged behind other centres in co-ordinating community planning to meet the needs of the unemployed of all race groups," he said.

He said it was unpardonable that the burden of survival and maintenance of living standards should be loaded on to "the already poverty-stricken Soweto community".

United action is needed to beat black unemployment

Sieg Hannig
Labour Reporter

Yesterday's proposals of co-ordinated community action against unemployment in Johannesburg and the creation of a fund to generate black self-help are supported in principle by Soweto's Committee of Ten.

They also tally with ideas expounded by a widely recognised authority on unemployment, Professor P J van der Merwe of Pretoria University.

He said in an interview with The Star last week responsible community leaders could be expected to join forces to identify the nature and gravity of unemployment and to devise ways of alleviating the problems it caused.

The Star's report on food snatching from Johannesburg shops yesterday gave some indication of the depths of desperation.

So did the findings of a pilot study in Soweto, outlined as the basis of the call for community action by the Rev Dale White, director of the Agency for Industrial Mission.

The initial response to Mr White's proposals indicates, however, that it may be difficult to involve white community and business leaders in co-ordinated action.

Obvious parties to such an undertaking should be not only the Soweto leaders but also leaders of Johannesburg's coloured and Indian communities, representatives of commerce and industry, the Urban Foundation, the Johannesburg City Council and perhaps even the West Rand Administration Board.

If all, or most of these were to join forces, the organisation formed would be capable of worthwhile action after a thorough assessment of the problems.

For example, such a body could exert the influence needed to implement one of the suggestions put forward at yesterday's meeting — Soweto-based labou bureau, divorced from th restrictive image of th West Rand Administratio Board and within eas reach of the unemployee who cannot afford bu and train fares.

Such a body could also provide premises, advice and assistance in training

328

projects for the unemployed.

It could arrange a school feeding scheme of the kind that has been operating in the Cape for years. It could also run soup kitchens to prevent the hungry from turning to crimes perhaps even worse than those reported in this newspaper yesterday.

It is difficult to imagine a greater boon to race relations than true concern and involvement by commerce and industry in what black and coloured people begin to perceive as the gravest problem in their townships — unemployment.

Appeals to the Government do not absolve a community from its responsibility towards the hungry on its doorstep.

But, in the words of Professor van der Merwe: "No government would turn a deaf ear to well-founded and specific representations from such a community."

intrusion, the Rhodesian Chamber of Mines sought and obtained a permit for 5 000 workers as a[illegible] initiative. This, now open, international conf[illegible] serves placed Southern Rhodesian employer[illegible] a 'free flow' (so-called 'voluntary') syste[illegible] robability existed of more workers being unabl[illegible]ts of protracted and/or regular migration s[illegible]lso openly admitted in 1939 that 'On an equal f[illegible]and mines, with their huge resources, will bea[illegible] not a type of opponent to compete with on a b[illegible]

The interposition o[illegible]e prospect of Southern Rhodesian mine and farm e[illegible]tives in regard to W.N.L.A. competition, which [illegible]. In any event, the Compulsory Native L[illegible]rn Rhodesia secured tens of thousands of local [illegible]yment, especially in low-wage primary industries.

By the end of the [illegible]a was facing a 'labour drain' to South Africa on [illegible]l' labour 'catchment' area. The outflow via W.[illegible]d and the 'clandestine labour' exodus gathered mo[illegible]itself.

In 1944 the Chief[illegible]eport recorded that there were 14 000 'clan[illegible]ion in addition to which it was believed ther[illegible]om Nyasaland and 5 000 from Portuguese East A[illegible]ough these latter groups need not all have[illegible] In terms of annual increases in Sout[illegible]r, this amounted to a substantial drain of[illegible]s estimated that the total 'clandestine' nor[illegible]thern Rhodesia to the Union was 20 000 worke[illegible]s the 'clandestine' indigenous flow to be consid[illegible]w of authorised migration of local and fore[illegible]nimum of 3 508 in 1945 alone).[11] The fact that si[illegible]mpanied men in this exodus can be taken to imply that either long-term or permanent migration was anticipated in the case of a considerable number of authorised indigenous migrants. This judgement would tend to be confirmed by the fact that the government bus, based in the Gwanda District for the purpose of bringing /'clandestine' .....

Jobless rate doubles

D,D, 24/8/77

388

PRETORIA — Indications were that a larger percentage of blacks were unemployed than other population groups, the Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr T. W. de Jongh, said yesterday.

Increased unemployment was one of the problems still facing the country and had become a factor in determining economic policy, he told the bank's annual meeting.

The further decline in the real economic growth rate during the past year was accompanied by a substantial increase in unemployment outside the mining, agricultural and public sectors.

"The number of unemployed whites, Coloured and Asians approximately doubled." Similar statistics for black unemployment were unavailable.

Dr De Jongh said success had been achieved in solving the problems of the huge current account deficit on the balance of payments and the excessive increases in domestic credit extension and the supply of money and near-money. The high rate of inflation had been reduced.

"On the other hand, the problems of a weakening capital account in the balance of payments and a declining rate of real economic growth, resulting in increased unemployment, have become more pronounced," he said. — SAPA.

FRENCH

			Max.
YEAR'S WORK:			
PAPER I:	A.	(a) Thème	160
		(b) Exercices de la	80
	B. or C.	La Tragédie au (1 commentary	20
PAPER II:	A.	Histoire de la langu	80
	B.	Textes du moyen âge:	
		1. Translation (	180
		2. Essay (	
	C.	Littérature de la Re	
PAPER III:		Textes Modernes	
		3 questions (1 may be ar English)	180
ORAL:			100
			800

FRENCH

PAPER I:		Stylistique comparée	
		Thème	120
		Commentaire de tradi	120
PAPER II:		Histoire de la langue	120
PAPER III:		Textes littéraires du m	
	Qn. 1:	Contexte	
		Traduction	60
		Commentaire	
	Qn. 2 - 5		60
PAPER IV:		Histoire de la littérat	120
PAPER V:		Auteur Moderne	120
ORAL:			100
			700

RETRENCHMENTS

Why not short-time?

Are employers sufficiently concer about keeping retrenchments to a mi mum?

No, says the (African) Metal a Allied Workers' Union (MAWU). It just completed a survey which sugg that the lack of work in the engineer industry on the Reef has b "exaggerated".

Many firms, MAWU claims, are working substantial overtime. and so of these same firms are also retrenchi

The survey covered 39 firms in Kew/Wynberg, Heriotdale and Isan areas. Of these, 29 were found to working at least one hour overtime a d at least 19 five hours on Saturdays, two or more at least five hours on S days. MAWU is therefore asking for industrial cou cil ban on regular ov time work.

The union points out that employ have generally sought to justify retren ments by pointing to emptying or books. "Our survey shows that the l of work has been exaggerated and th is a severe problem only in certain s tors and certain areas," says MAWU.

Many firms, it reckons, have b retrenching workers to reduce lab costs rather than because they h insufficient work. It goes on to argue t firms should attempt to reduce retren ment by working short-time. Its N branch reports extensive short-time w there when order books are empty.

Seifsa Director Errol Drumm replies that "in the current economic mate there could be justification for fi retrenching workers purely as a cost ting operation."

He adds however: "It's impossible react to vague statements. If the union prepared to approach me and qu chapter and verse, I am prepared to l at the situation and perhaps alleviate

Financial Mail August 28 19

328

there are problems."

Several Reef companies questioned by the *FM* confirmed that it was "possible" for firms to work regular overtime and retrench: "Obviously in these times firms have got to think about rationalising. Some firms may be getting rid of unproductive workers as part of that," says one.

Meanwhile, however, unemployment continues to grow.

UNIVE

FROM

Name of Applicant:.....

Address: .....

.....

.....

Telephone No.: .....

PD UCT 1

REQUEST FOR POSTGRADUATE REGISTI

I wish to make application for

.....

1. Qualifications

Degrees/Diplomas Held

2. Field of Research/Thesis Ti

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... as

.....

.....

.....

.....

aduate Registration,

ee over)



The face of resignation . . . to permanent joblessness?

UNEMPLOYMENT
Political remedies

Unemployment is not only an economic problem. And nobody realises more acutely than the jobless themselves that political changes are the chief means of solving it.

These key points emerge from a preliminary report on joblessness published this week, the result of 150 interviews with jobless people in black urban areas and the precursor to a fuller report which will include rural areas.

Produced by the Agency for Industrial Mission (AIM), a Reef church group, the report highlights both the increase in unemployment and the destitution of the unemployed. It also shows that many jobless people see not misfortune but government policies as the root of their troubles.

Out of 94 respondents who believed the causes of unemployment were "societal", 28 named issues like influx control and job reservation, 23 "apartheid provisions", and 25 recession or inflation.

AIM also found that many older people had resigned themselves to permanent joblessness. Of those who said something could be done about the problem, however, 32 believed political change was needed; 18 said measures like influx control and job reservation should be scrapped; and 32 named economic development in the urban areas as the key. Fully 80% rejected government decentralisation policies and saw them as a major problem.

The survey also highlights once again the inadequacies and the black mistrust of government labour bureaus and Unemployment Insurance Fund. Of the 150 interviewed, fewer than half were looking for work through the bureaus — 16 because they were legally compelled to, and 40 because they wanted to qualify for UIF. So even the bulk of those who are using the bureaus do so only because they have to.

Most placed their hopes of getting work elsewhere in relatives who have jobs and may be able to get them work, in newspaper advertisements, and in personally soliciting work from employers.

Fewer than half had registered for UIF benefits, and only about two-thirds of them were actually receiving money from the Fund. Once again employer failure to comply with UIF provisions was shown to be a problem — 48 of the 150 were unable to draw UIF benefits because of what appeared to be employer negligence.

Most of the workless reject charity, says Dale White, who is running the survey for AIM. Only two of the respondents wanted welfare assistance. The rest wanted some form of work and an end to the restrictions which bar their way.

White adds that one of the direct consequences of current economic remedies to protect the balance of payments and combat inflation is a planned increase in unemployment. "With the shortage in foreign investment the promised economic upturn promises to be postponed to an ever-receding date."

He is asking business and the general public to contribute to a fund to create jobs. These, he says, would involve improving community facilities in places like Soweto on the basis of priorities determined by the jobless themselves and approved by the fund.

FM 26/8/77 (328)

C.T. 27/8/77

80 men lose jobs on mine

328

TSUMEB. — About 80 white employees of Tsumeb Corporation are to be retrenched next month, the company announced yesterday.

A statement said that the depressed state of base metal prices had dictated a rationalization of the labour force at the copper, lead and zinc mine in South West Africa. "The number of black employees on the payroll will be reduced by natural attrition during the next few months by approximately 150," the statement said. — Sapa

SUNDAY EXPRESS, August 28, 1977

7 months pass—and still no help for Black jobless

SEVEN MONTHS after a pledge to consider releasing extra funds to combat the unemployment crisis, the board of the Unemployment Insurance Fund — holding assets of R208 000 000 — has not yet made up its mind on the idea.

The UIF board meets every month.

"The matter is still on the board's agenda," a spokesman for the UIF told me this week, "but it has not yet finished its deliberations and no recommendation to the Government has been made."

In February, the Fund's Commissioner, Mr A Dreyer, said the board was looking at the

By DEREK TAYLOR

possibility of using Section 46 of the unemployment insurance legislation for the release of extra funds to relieve unemployment distress.

Social workers and charity organisers have campaigned for fuller use of the UIF's money — and its extension to many Black workers who are excluded from it — since massive unemployment began last year.

Mr Dreyer said, in February, that the "emergency" Section 46 had never been used in the Fund's history.

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

The latest figures released by the UIF, for April, show that while unemployment claims have increased by about 80% over last year, the Fund was making payments to only 27 355 unemployed Whites, Blacks, Coloureds and Indians.

Black unemployment has been estimated at nearly 1 300 000, increasing by 15 000 a month, by the economics department of the University of Pretoria.

The head of the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research, Professor J L Sadie, believes the total will increase by 50% by the end of the year — nearly 2 000 000 Black unemployed.

The Trade Union Council of South Africa has warned the Government, repeatedly, that the UIF is hopelessly inadequate in both funds and flexibility to cope with large-scale unemployment.

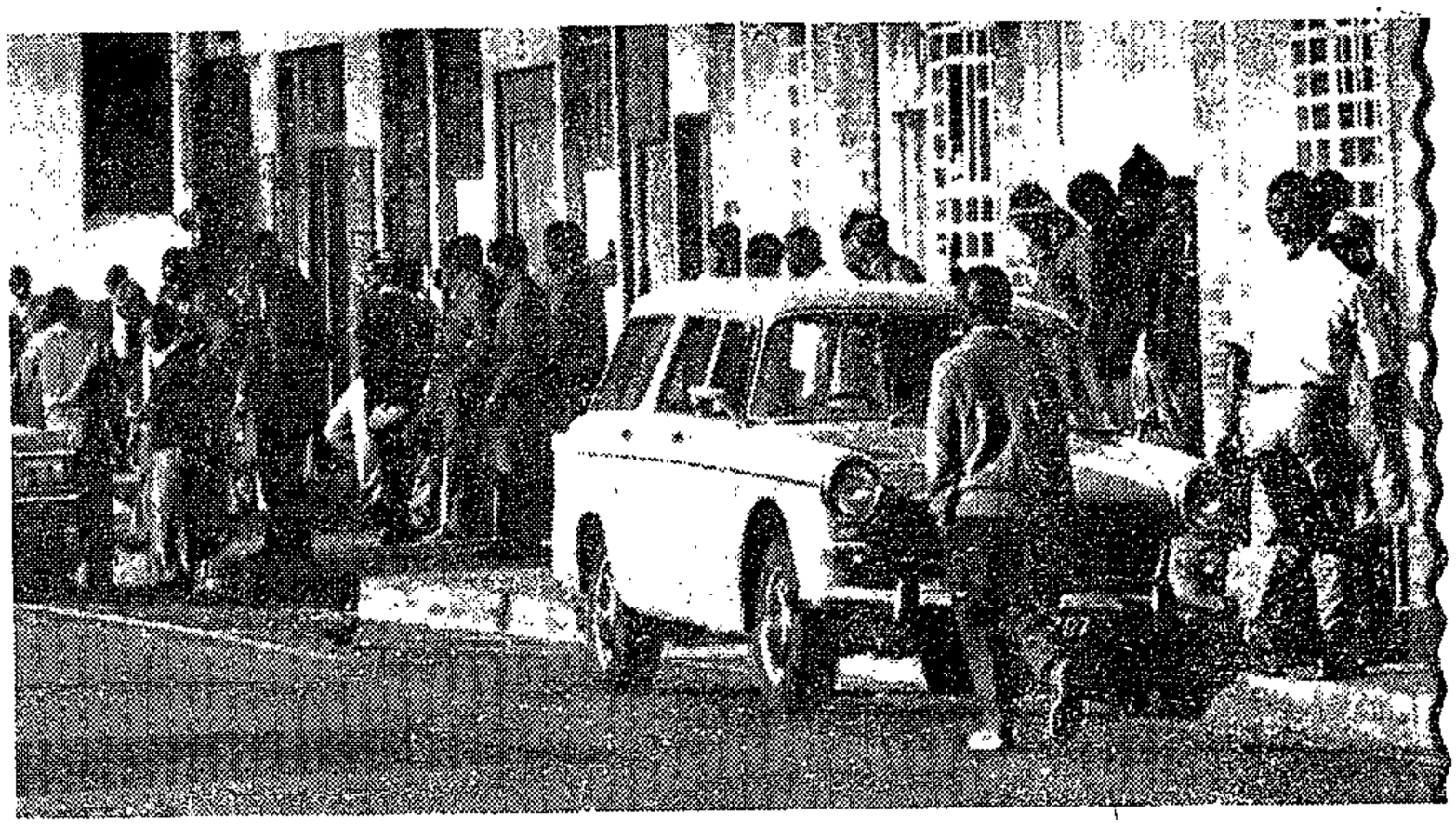
The Fund is responsible for unemployment, sickness and maternity benefits to workers earning more than R10,50 a week but not more than R564,34 monthly.

• **Heartbreak house for people with no jobs . . . See Pages 20, 21.**

328

Sun. Exp., 28/8/77 Paged

Heartbreak people with



By DEREK TAYLOR

IT'S 6am, a bitter morning wind blowing away the darkness outside Johannesburg's heartbreak house for Black unemployed. A heart-stopping, ghostly figure rolls out from under a parked car.

"You want a boy, baas?" asks Mr Isaac Vetikhi, hugging the papers and plastic bags in which he tried to sleep during the night.

Outside the West Rand Bantu Administration pass and employment offices on the other side of Fox Street scores of jobless Afrians are gathering.

Across the municipal parking ground, another line of men huddles against the shop fronts of Delvers Street, waiting where the rising sun will give its first pale warmth.

Occasionally, a truck or bakkie slows down and is immediately rushed by the waiting men.

These are building contractors, survivors of the construction slump, picking up cheap labour illegally because desperate men are not fussy about being paid half the rate for casual, unregistered day labourers.

As I approach one of the trucks to hear the bargaining, the driver sees me and drives away hurriedly, leaving the crowd still shouting: "Remember me, baas, I worked for you before!" "Baas, I am a good worker for all jobs." "Baasie, I am from the bricklaying school ..."

The group looks at me resentfully. If the builder thought I was a policeman, I must be one.

In fact, the police don't bother much about this particular racket these days: better a man gets some work, even if it is underpaid, to keep him from crime a little longer.

Along the pavement comes a man with steady, if unusual, employment. He is a pedlar for a nearby shebeen, stopping at the more prosperous-looking men and murmuring his offer: a 20c dop from the bottle of cheap brandy under his coat.

On the near-freezing morning the dop man's wares are an especially attractive breakfast option.

Others with money are trickling into the "Chiefs Eating House" on the Delvers Street corner.

A man stretches his hand over the high plate-glass counter front which guards the buns and candy bars from snatchers.

A plate of mealie pap and meat stew costs 45c.

"I am hungry," says the man, offering 8c.

Mr Al da Sousa, proprietor, looks at him for a minute and then wordlessly brings him a lump of pap with a splash of hot gravy.

Big, hand-lettered signs on the walls urge: "BUY YOUR FOOD BEFORE YOU SIT BY THE TABLE."

The tables are empty.

"What can you do?" asks Mr Da Sousa. "A man is hungry so you give him

He is an office orderly and messenger who has not worked for two months. His wife and two children are waiting in an elderly relative's house in Soweto with 60c to buy the day's food.

"I had some savings but I have lost jobs three times in the last year and they get smaller every time," Mr Dan Matissini tells me.

"The bus ticket to come here every day costs R1,15 a week and next week I shall have to borrow it or walk in and out."

Yes, the times are bad and Mr Matissini has a matter-of-fact explanation for them.

"It is because of all these people who are trying to come into the country, the

Richard Smith

28/8/77

Page 2

something to eat.

"But I can't keep going much longer. If things don't get better by the end of the year, it won't be worth paying the trading licence and I'll have to close down.

"Three times my place has been broken into this year. They take cigarettes, anything they can sell. These are the crooks, not men who need work.

"In January they steal my new Valiant from right outside here. Zoom! Away in a minute and the police still don't find it."

Three men walk in and buy a loaf of bread. One of them cuts the loaf into three and they walk out, eating.

Outside, the sun has reached the shop fronts and the waiting men lift their faces towards it, squinting into its warmth.

At the WRAB offices, Room 83A is opening, ready to receive employers looking for workers. Nobody enters. Most the days few offers of employment are telephoned to WRAB by businesses that deal with the employment office regularly.

The builders' bakkies have stopped their kerbside pickups.

Murmurs follow me down the line. "Work?" "You want a good boy, basie?"

I introduce myself to a middle-aged, neatly dressed man.



'Basie, I know you will give me food. I know you will basie.'

communists, that there are no jobs."

How is this? I ask him.

Mr Matissini is vague.

"There are troublemakers," he says. "The children are making trouble and breaking everything in Soweto."

He gestures at the scores of waiting men.

"We are the fathers," he says. "The children make trouble and we come here every day to try to feed them and pay for the schools."

What about unemployment insurance?

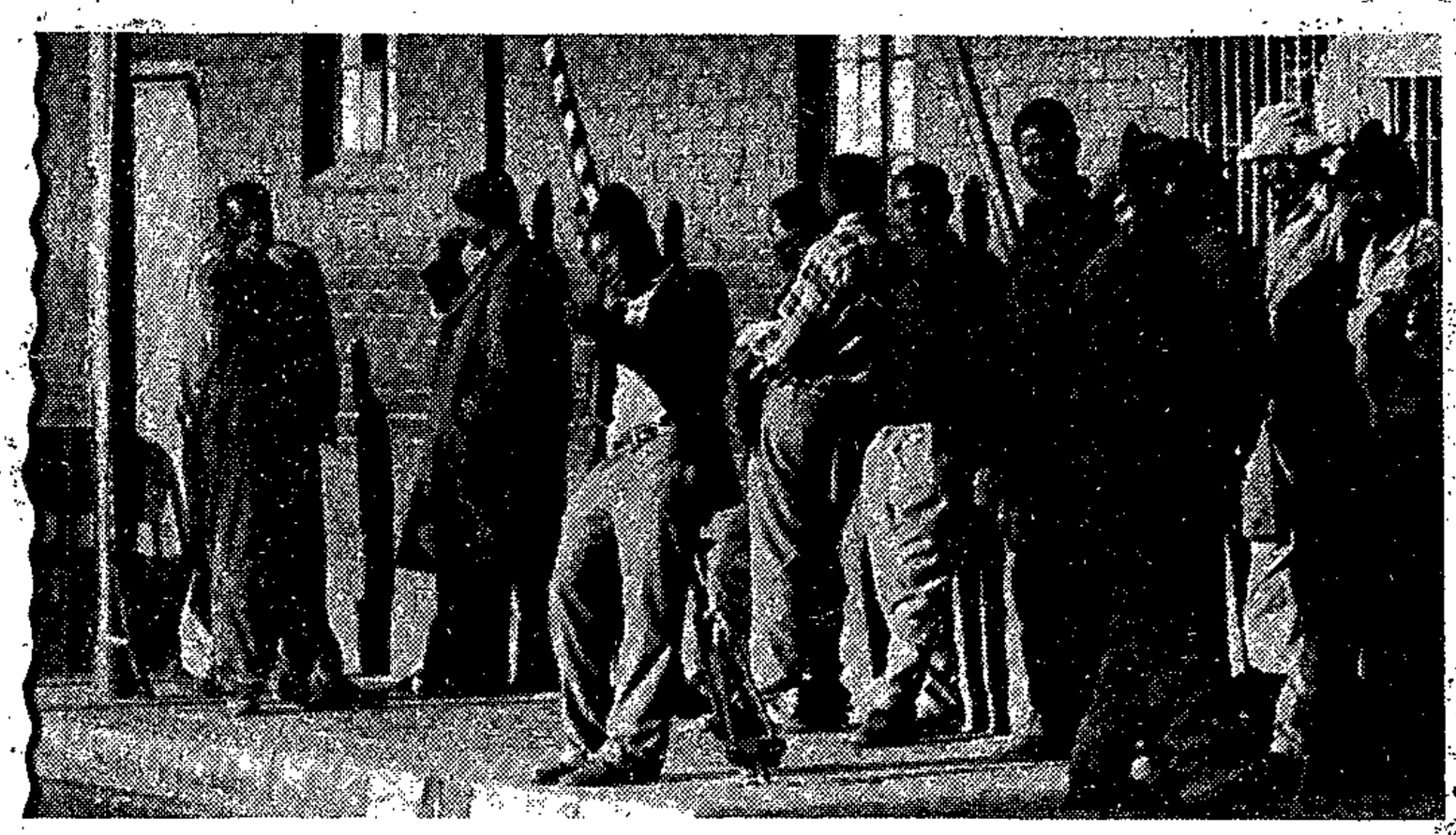
"I have been there twice. Now I must go there again next Thursday and they will give me a paper which will say when I can get some money."

How much money?

"I don't know. Before, I have always got a job before they are ready to give

Sun. Exp. 28/8/77

house for no jobs



money. There was some trouble because my boss did not fill the card."

A curious group has gathered round us as we talk. I ask Mr Matassini if he can do any other work, besides that of an office orderly.

A man behind me thinks I am offering a job.

"What is the job, basie? I am a good worker," he says, shoving his shoulder in front of Mr Matassini.

A clamour begins: "Look at me, basie, I am strong!" "Give me job, sir, I can do anything!" "I worked for Missus Joubert in Linden, basie, eight years, basie!"

Men run towards us. Within a minute I am the centre of a mob of shouting, pushing men. Mr Matassini is shouting: "No job, there is no job!" He is ignored. More men press into the group and the pressure begins to lift me off my feet.

A man squeezed against my chest stares up at me helplessly: "Sorry, basie! Sorry, basie" he says, in a frightened chant.

We are a swaying, staggering mass of bodies clenched together by pressure from all round.

I have a frightening vision of falling under a score of boots and shoes and being trampled.

Angry shouts and the padded thuds of batons against shoulders on the outskirts of the mob start a slow relaxation of the pressure. My feet are on the ground. WRAB police — the Black Jacks — thump and pull at men who still press in, striving towards the mythical jobs in the centre.

As quickly as it began, the mob relaxes. "No job! No job!" the Black Jacks shout.

I walk away, shaken, towards the corner.

It is 8am and many of the men begin filing into the WRAB office where the jobs are called out.

Many do not. These are the unregistered workers, men whose passes are not in order. They come here to try to accost an employer before he gets into the WRAB system. Later, they will begin to walk through the city, asking at garages and shops for casual employment.

By mid-afternoon, many of them will have reached the suburbs where they will ask for gardening work.



'Baas. I am a good worker for all jobs remember Mr Baas.'

According to some of the men who lean against the Delvers Street shopfronts and the Hotela la Bantu, you can buy "a special pass" from a man who does business from a Soweto taxi parked, at various times, in the municipal parking ground opposite the WRAB offices.

Apparently, these are stolen and doctored passes and the work of the forger is clumsy enough, often, to earn the unlucky purchaser an automatic arrest when he tries to use his new identity.

Mr Matissini, pointing to a pavement dice game near the Delvers Street line-up, said: "These skabengas come to meet and look for men to rob and plan for stealing.

"Sometimes when a man they know gets a job, they make him tell them if there is money or something to steal from his boss."

The involuntary spy is threatened with a knife and given "something" from a successful robbery.

It is a world in miniature. On the kerb sits one man studying an Afrikaans text book. He is 28 and still hopes to complete the matriculation he had to abandon at 18 because his family moved back to KwaZulu.

Why did he not go with them?

"They were away a long time and it will be a long time before the chief gives them land."

Mr Vetikhi, still shivering from his plasticwrapped night under a parked car, has some hope left in him.

"Basie, I know you will give me food. I know you will give me, basie," he says as he follows me back to the Chiefs Eating House. He is right.

Mr Da Sousa has hopes too, as passes over a 3c bun-and-margarine-scrape.

"Maybe the Government will do something," he says.

"Maybe somebody will do something."

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, AUGUST 28, 1977

328

~~107~~

INKATHA WAR ON STARVATION

Crisis call to council for R25 000 to help jobless

A LEADING member of Durban's Management Committee is to urge the City Council to take action on the current unemployment crisis in the city and make a grant of R25 000 towards relief.

Mr Cornelius Koekemoer has sent a letter to the Town Clerk to be placed on the agenda of the next Manco meeting in which he says unemployment in Durban is reaching crisis point and dissociates himself from the official view

Tribune Reporter

that unemployment is not the responsibility of a local authority.

"I believe that the well-being of a community is as much the responsibility of a local authority as of the Government," says Mr Koekemore.

"The latest unemployment figures clearly indicate that the situation is deteriorating rapidly and that there is every likelihood of it developing into a crisis situation by the end of this year.

"At the risk of being branded an alarmist, I believe that despite welcome predictions of an upswing in the economy, I cannot foresee a material improvement in the present unemployment situation before ebruary or March.

"The unemployed and their families face the bleakest Christmas since the depression years of the 1930s."

By CLEMENTS NTOMBELA

INKATHA, the black National Cultural Liberation Movement, is to launch a joint project with three other organisations to combat starvation among blacks in Natal.

The spectre of starvation facing blacks in the immediate future and over the next few years was raised last weekend by the KwaZulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi in a speech at Nqutu.

According to Mr Gibson Thula, head of the project committee, the other organisations involved are the Black Community Programmes, Helwell in KwaMagwaza (Zululand) and the Edendale Lay Ecumenical Centre.

Mr Thula said the project committee was in the process of employing economic experts who would investigate which areas were in the most urgent need of attention.

Blueprint

After the survey is completed, in about four months, a blueprint for action will be prepared.

He hopes a joint statement would soon be issued by the four organisations, but emphasises that the project was at this stage "still a delicate one."

According to Mr Thula, who is also KwaZulu's Principal Urban Representative and in charge of Inkatha's strategy, publicity and elections, the project committee includes the Rev Zeblon Mthethwa (Helwell) and the Rev Enos Sikhakhane (Lay Ecumenical Centre), and a BCP representative.

Mr Sikhakhane confirmed that his group was included in the project, but a spokesman for the BCP said he was not aware of any invitation to join a project to help combat starvation.

Unaware

Mr Mthethwa of Helwell could not be reached for comment.

Addressing an Inkatha inauguration rally last weekend, Chief Buthelezi warned that black people faced starvation.

"Today hundreds of thousands of blacks have no jobs, and hundreds of thousands are fast losing their jobs. This means hunger for us," he said.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister said blacks formed the poorest section of the community and should do all they could to cultivate the land they had.

"If we do not do this we will die of starvation," he said.

No gold for Rainbow

MEDH EDM 29/8/77

(225)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Higher feed costs and a mountain of unsold frozen chickens has forced Rainbow Chickens to retrench staff.

Although the exact number has not been established, it has been confirmed that the country's biggest producer of broiler chickens is getting rid of workers — white, African and Indian — to cut production costs.

The managing director, Mr Stanley Methven, has been "unavailable for comment" for the past week amid growing rumours that all is not well with the company. The former joint MD, Mr Cedric Savage left in July.

The chicken price war, which has now been raging for months, has undoubtedly hit Rainbow margins. For the past few years the company had an annual growth rate of more than 25%. Industry sources put present growth at less than 5%.

Rainbow's production costs are estimated to be at least 82c a kilogram. With broilers selling to supermarkets at 66c a kg, huge stocks have been building up in its plants at Hammarsdale and Worcester.

The two plants produce about one and a quarter million broilers a week, or 35 to 40% of South Africa's total production. The Hammarsdale plant, where the sackings have taken place, produce about 900 000 broilers a week. Rainbow is producing faster than it can sell. Because of competition from broiler farms owned by feed companies in the Cape, the new Worcester plant has to ship chickens to the Rand at high cost.

The number of Rainbow chickens in cold storage is not known. What is known is that storage is expensive. Unless new outlets are found or the price goes up, Rainbow's problems can only worsen.

plys at the Associations' In addition, the W.N.L.A. (originally entered into), whereby W.N.L.A. would uited for the mines but 12/ This agreement folded up and ceased

e two bureaux worked largely in favour of W.N.L.A., the higher wages stipulated on the latter's contracts being the all important determinant of the distribution of labour supplies between them. Only Nyasaland government limitations on permissible W.N.L.A. recruitment levels enabled the R.N.L.S.C. to secure a growing level of supplies as its permit maximum was periodically re-negotiated upwards. In northern Bechuanaland a similar pattern of W.N.L.A. superiority prevailed, the supply of R.N.L.S.C. recruitees from this country being very small. South of latitude 22° S. the N.R.C. operated for the Chamber of Mines.

Even after the establishment of the Federation in 1953, whereby Nyasaland became more firmly under the political power of Southern Rhodesian employers, W.N.L.A. continued to dominate the Nyasaland foreign contract labour market. However, Southern Rhodesia continued to place most of its reliance on the 'free-flow' system though the R.N.L.S.C. did build up annual recruitment to a relatively high level. The peak was reached in 1956 with a total recruitment of 16 234 workers. After 1953, with the onset of economic recession in the Federation, the growth of a substantial labour surplus in Southern Rhodesia and the adoption of a new foreign labour policy by the Southern Rhodesian government, the R.N.L.S.C. contract system faced steadily increasing supply constraints. Its annual throughput began systematically to be run down. This occurred as W.N.L.A. hegemony in Nyasaland became more easily asserted and as farm wages fell seriously in real terms in Rhodesia after 1963. By 1960 the Chamber of Mines (S.A.) had recruited 83 000 'Tropicals' (20,9 per cent of all their African mine-workers in South Africa). By 1973, as may be seen in the table below, the figure for Malawian workers alone had reached 106 638 or 27,7 per cent of the total complement.

/Table 1 .....

378

Survey to monitor jobless blacks

STAR 1/9/77

Sieg Hannig,
Labour Reporter

The Department of Statistics is canvassing black teachers to monitor black unemployment monthly in 10 000 households throughout South Africa.

The first national survey on black unemployment is hoped to be ready by December to provide an overall picture broken down into three categories — metropolitan areas, small towns and farms.

Initially the survey is to provide indications of the ages of sex of the unemployed, as well as the industries in which the employed people of the respective households are working.

"We want a picture of the entire workforce — the employed and the unemployed," said a spokesman for the Department of Statistics.

"Later on we may want to assess particular problems or needs in areas such as training and skill levels."

He said training of "registrar," every one of whom would provide monthly reports on a cluster of about 30 dwellings, was to begin late this month and early next month.

Self-help plan for unemployed of Soweto

328

STAR 1/9/77

Sieg Hannig,
Labour Reporter

Soweto is drawing up a blueprint of self-help and relief projects for the township's unemployed, Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, announced today.

He supported proposals for co-ordinated community action on unemployment and the creation of a JOBS fund to provide self-help for Soweto's unemployed.

The proposals, by a church group, were based on a pilot study which indicated that Soweto's unemployment figure may be nearly three times as high as the number of workseekers registered by the authorities — 11 000 to 20 000 in the Johannesburg area.

He named the Urban Foundation, which is already involved in self-help community projects, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Sakekamer, the universities and others as bodies which could play an important part in a joint community effort.

A start towards mapping out priorities and setting up specific proposals was being made by the Black Community Programmes, a self-help organisation of which he was a director, Dr Motlana said.

Asked to outline the kind of self-help and relief work he had in mind, Dr Motlana said.

● There should be ongoing research to assess the nature and extent of unemployment in Soweto.

● Employers should be helped to devise schemes by which retrenchments of staff could be reduced.

● Existing efforts to take unemployed women off the streets and teach them sewing, handiwork and homecrafts should be expanded.

A department store had offered to take all African garments being produced at one self-help centre. Co-ordination could facilitate more such production and marketing.

● Instructors, materials and premises should be made available to train unemployed men in things such as literacy, welding or plumbing.

● Mobile kitchens should be set up to provide food for the unemployed queuing for jobs at the West Rand Administration Board and for unemployment pay at the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's office.

● School feeding should be reintroduced as soon as possible throughout the country.

Jobless plight 'bad'

328

Mercury 4/9/77

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Labour leaders yesterday disagreed with the Minister of Labour, Mr. Fanie Botha, that unemployment was not as serious as in 1932.

They said the minister must have been referring to Whites, Coloureds and Asians, with an official combined unemployment figure of just over 30 000.

They stressed that Black unemployment in the major industrial and urban areas had never been more serious.

And economists yesterday claimed the increase in the number of workless Blacks continues to rise.

Unemployment had a momentum which even after an economic upturn would continue to increase.

Professor P. J. van der Merwe, of the Economic Research Bureau at the University of Pretoria, said even in European countries with growth rates of 3 and 4 percent unemployment continued to mount.

This was because of surplus labour capacity in many industries which first had to be taken up before the unemployment increase rate started to slow down.

He believed unemployment was rising in excess of 15 000 a month, and that there were no indications of a slow down.

The head of the Economic Research Bureau at Stellenbosch, Prof. J. L. Saide, estimated that unemployed and under-employed Africans could reach 1 500 000 by the end of the year.

The president of the Garments Workers' Union of S.A., Senator Anna Scheepers, said the Minister of Labour "must be ignorant of the situation in the urban areas if he believed Black unemployment was not as serious as in 1932."

She pointed out that in 1932 there were relatively few Africans in the urban areas.

They were mostly living a hand-to-mouth existence in the rural areas.

"Those of us who have a daily contact with Black workers know just how serious the situation has become and just how desperately relief is needed," Senator Scheepers said.

pp iv+88.

ELLENBERG, H., 1956. Aufgaben und methoden der vegetc

Grundlogen der Vegetationsgliederung von H. Wa

und die Phytologie Bol. iv teil I. Stuttgart : Ul

EVANS, R., 1948. An introduction to colour. New York Sons, Inc., pp 340.

FAIR, T.J.D., 1948. Hill slopes and pediments of the sem S. Afr. Geogr. J. 30:71-79.

FOSBERG, F.R., 1961. A classification of vegetation for Tropical Ecology. 2:1-28.

FRITZ, N.L., 1967. Optimum methods for using infra red sensitive colour films. Photogramm. Engng. 33:1128-1138.

FULLER, G.D., & CONARD, H.S., 1932. Plant sociology - the study of plant communities. Hafner Publishing Company, New York & London.

GEIGER, R., 1965. The climate near the ground. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, pp 611.

GLEASON, H.A., 1926. The individualistic concept of the plant association. Bull.Torrey Bot. Club 53:7-26.

GOODALL, D.W., 1952. Some considerations in the use of point quadrats for the analysis of vegetation. Aust.J.Sci.Res.Ser. B.5:1-41.

Black unemployment can breed discontent

8/9/77

Kevin Stocks

The fight for "the hearts and minds" of the people and intensifies the dangers of subversion.

When unemployment reaches the staggering proportions revealed by The Star's survey of unemployment, published yesterday, it should receive the grave attention of the rulers — even if that attention is motivated entirely by self-interest without a trace of compassion.

Two-thousand-and-one-hundred-thousand unemployed in the Reef/Pretoria region means a prosperous country and a reasonably contented population.

200 000 people who are more likely to listen to those who agitate the pool of discontent than they would be if they were gainfully employed and had jobs and incomes that would be threatened by civil disorder.

Governments does, however, face the problem of what to do about unemployment in a situation where a normal economic recession is intensified by the political and economic hostility of the world's major powers.

The options are limited — but they do exist.

History does provide examples of governments faced with massive unemployment that nonetheless managed to ease the burden on their less fortunate citizens, though not to eliminate it altogether.

In the depression of the 30s the United States responded by electing the Roosevelt administration which initiated large-scale public works programmes to provide some employment, and some income, for those worst affected by the depression.

South Africa, during the same period, started white "pick and shovel" projects to provide employment for unemployed whites.

It should be assumed, that what government could do for white unemployed in the thirties government can do for black unemployed today.

If the Government really wishes to provide agitators with a fertile field of discontent it is doing the right thing.

Even our own Government has recognised that a "prosperous population" of unemployed proletariat s

A hungry and under

tages the fight' for "the

compassion.

Two-hundred-thousand unemployed in the Reef/Pretoria region means a prosperous country and a reasonably contented population.

Thus, leaving compassion aside, the growing unemployment in the black sector of the economy is as much a threat to the ardent Afrikaner Nationalist as it is to the emotional liberal.

Even our own Government has recognised that sabo

e

AFRICAN HISTO

End of year Examinations.

There will be two 3-hour papers.
1875, the second from 1875 to the

In the first paper you will have t
questions will deal with the follo

1. (Compulsory) Seven quotations, or
ments You will have to identify
In preparing yourself you should
Read, mais le caractéristique.
(Compulsory) Seven quotations, or
ments You will have to identify
Look through back numbers of the s

I

CLE

- Victor Hugo

A choice of 12 questions. Nine
You will have to answer three ques
Part B.

Second Paper.

ture sont parfaitement distincts. La nature
l'une ou l'autre n'existerait pas. L'art,
terrestre et positive. Quoi qu'il fasse, il
prosodie, entre Vaugelas et Richelet. Il a,
ses, des formes, des moyens d'exécution, tout
ce sont des instruments; pour la médiocrité,

j'ai dit : le drame est un miroir où se
r est un miroir ordinaire, une surface plane
une image terne et sans relief, fidèle, mais
t la lumière perdent à la réflexion simple.
ir de concentration qui, loin de les affaiblir,
ainsi qu'une lentille, d'une lueur une lumière, d'une
e drame est avoué de l'art.

. Tout ce qui existe dans le monde, dans
tout doit et peut s'y refléchir, mais sous
réalité les siècles, réalité la nature,
eproduire la réalité des faits, surtout celle
ns le cœur au doute et à la contradiction que
tes ont tronqué, harmonisé ce qu'ils ont
les repare, comble leurs lacunes par des
emps, groupé ce qu'ils ont laissé épars,
ace sous les marionnettes humaines, revêt le
à la fois, et lui donne cette vie de vérité
e prestige de réalité qui passionne le
: le poète est de bonne foi. Ainsi le but de
, s'il fait de l'histoire; créer, s'il fait
e de voir se déployer avec cette largeur un
nature, un drame où l'action mêlée à la
, sans diffusion et sans étranglement; un
ement le but multiple de l'art, qui est
n, d'illuminer la fois l'intérieur et
réalité. (There will not be any
Mais ce sont leurs secours et leurs leçons de
vers, en un mot, dans le même tableau, le
No.1, 'The Sudanic States', look
de genre, et le poète doit choisir dans les
commencez vous aussi look a

SURVEY OF BLACK UNEMPLOYED SHOWS THAT A STAGGERING PERCENTAGE HAVE

Nearly one-fifth jobless

Kevin Stocks

Almost one-fifth of the normally economically active African labour force in Johannesburg, Pretoria and on the Reef is out of work.

This enormous urban unemployment rate emerged from a scientific survey of unemployment commissioned by The Star and conducted by Market Research Africa.

The survey was commissioned because no official statistics were compiled on black unemployment and there was no way of knowing exactly how bad conditions were.

The survey, conducted on strict market research lines with intense validation checks, showed that a minimum of 18,8 percent of normally economically active Africans were out of work and are seeking work.

The survey also produced indications that the figure could be considerably higher as the structure of the survey did not probe the precise status of certain groups.

WORSE HIT

Because of this Market Research Africa, as a public service and at its own expense, will carry out a further in-depth survey in October.

The Star's survey showed that some areas were worse hit by unemployment than others.

All the figures given are minimums with a possibility that the actual figure could be higher.

The area with the highest rate of unemployment is the East Rand where 21,6 percent are out of work.

Johannesburg is next with a 19,5 percent unemployment rate. Pretoria has a 14,1 percent rate while the West Rand is best-off with an unemployment rate of 11,8 percent.

The figures also show that 51,1 percent of those who are unemployed and actively seeking work have been out of work for more than six months.

Respondents were also asked if they had been unemployed before and, if so, how long it had taken them to find work.

Of those who had previously been unemployed seven out of 10 had, on those occasions, found work within six months.

The survey notes that "based on the same group of unemployed informants the present period of unemployment has exceeded the previous period by a wide margin."

There is also a correlation between unem-

HOW LONG THEY'VE BEEN LOOKING

PERIOD JOBLESS	Last time	This time
1–2 weeks	25·3%	9%
3–4 weeks	13·7%	9%
2–3 months	19·2%	16·5%
4–6 months	11%	14·4%
over 6 months	15·6%	51·1%



BY MAIN AREA		
	JOHANNESBURG	19·5%
	PRETORIA	14·1%
	EAST RAND	21·6%
	WEST RAND	11·8%

The table (above) shows the percentage of normally economically active people unemployed in the different urban areas covered by the survey.

page 2

BEEN IDLE FOR A LONG TIME

ployment and education.

Thus the greatest percentages of those out of work were those with either no education or with only primary education. The percentages for these two groups were 14,9 percent and 22,1 percent.

Those who had completed high school had an unemployment rate of only 8,5 percent.

LESS LIKELY

Older people were also less likely to be unemployed than younger ones.

The problem facing school-leavers was shown by the 22,5 percent unemployment rate among 16 to 24-year-olds and the 20,1 percent rate among those aged between 25 and 34.

People aged between 35 and 49 had an unemployment rate of 18,1 percent while only 10,4 percent of those over 50 were out of work and looking for a job.

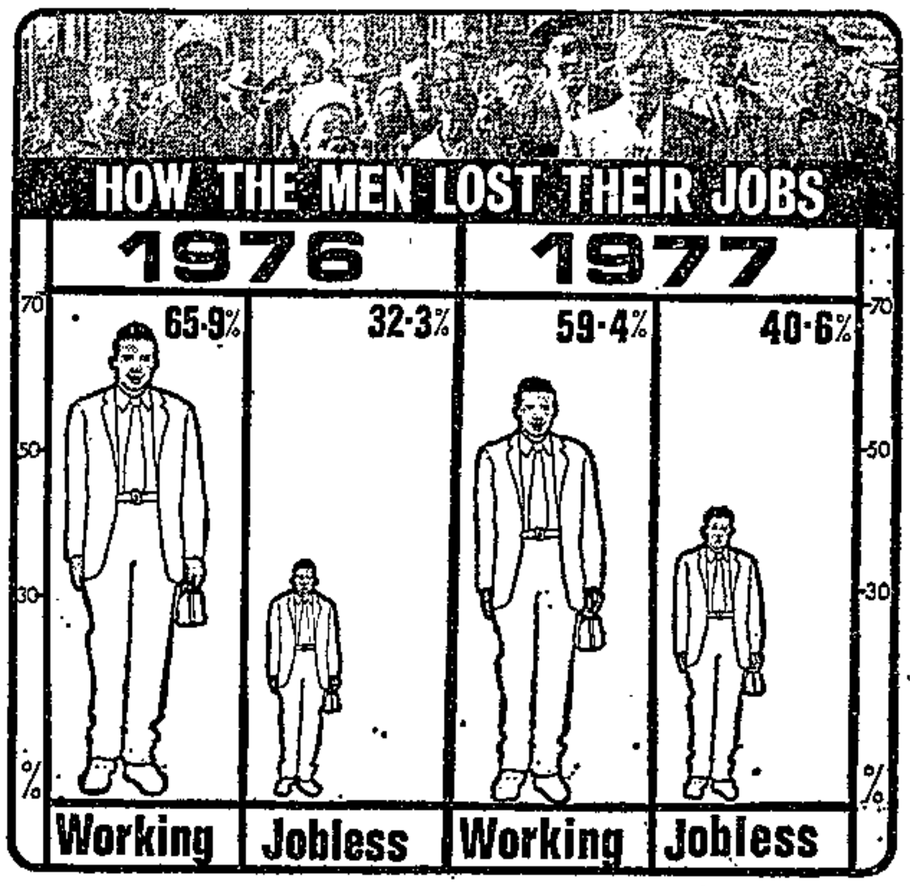
There were slightly more women out of work than men — 19,3 percent to 18,3 percent.

A further 28,1 percent of those who responded to the survey said they were "not working these days" but did not say they were seeking work.

HOUSEWIVES

Included in this percentage are people such as students, pensioners, non-working housewives and people marking time between jobs.

MRA believes, however, that some of these might realistically be regarded as unemployed and it is the situation of these people that will be probed in the October survey.



The illustration shows the proportion of adult men in employment to those not working in the urban areas of Johannesburg, the Reef and Pretoria. The "Jobless" figures include the 18,8 percent unemployed as well as the normal pool of non-working men such as students, and pensioners. The shrinkage of people in employment from 1976 to 1977 is well illustrated.

328

8/9/77

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY

Survey spotlights black unemployment

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Nearly one-fifth of the normally economically active African labour force in Johannesburg, on the Reef and in Pretoria is out of work.

- **East Rand is worst-hit area.**
- **Most have been out of work for more than six months.**
- **Higher percentage for less educated and younger people.**

This huge urban unemployment rate emerged from a scientific survey of unemployment commissioned by The Star newspaper and conducted by Market Research Africa.

The survey was commissioned because no official statistics were compiled on black unemployment.

The survey, conducted on strict market research lines showed that a minimum of 18,8 percent of normally economically active Africans were out-of-work and were seeking work.

CERTAIN GROUPS

The survey also produced indications that the figure could be considerably higher as the structure of the survey did not probe the precise status of certain groups.

Because of this, Market Research Africa, as a public service and at its own expense, will carry out a further in-depth survey during October.

The Star's survey shows that some areas are worse hit by unemployment than others.

All the figures given are minimum with a possibility that the actual figure is higher.

HIGHEST RATE

The area with the highest rate of unemployment is the East Rand where 21,6 percent are out of work.

Johannesburg is the next worst hit area with a 19,5 percent unemployment rate.

Pretoria has a 14,1 percent rate while the West Rand is 'best-off' with an unemployment rate of 11,8 percent.

The figures also show that 51,1 percent of those who are unemployed and actively seeking work have been out of work for more than six months.

Respondents were also asked if they had experienced unemployment before and, if so, how long it had then taken them to find work.

Of those who had experienced previous periods of unemployment, seven out of 10 had found work within a six month period.

The survey notes that 'based on the same group of unemployed informants the present period of unemployment has exceeded the previous period by a wide margin.'

There is also a correlation between unemployment and education.

The greatest percentages of those out of work were those with either no education or with only primary education. The percentages for these two groups were 14,9 percent and 22,1 percent.

OLDER PEOPLE.

Those who had completed high school had only an 8,5 percent unemployment rate.

Older people were also less likely to be unemployed than younger ones.

The problem facing school-leavers was shown by the 22,5 percent unemployment rate among 16 to 24 year olds and the 20,1 percent rate among those aged between 25 and 34.

People aged between 35 and 49 had an unemployment rate of 18,1 percent while only 10,4 percent of those over 50 were out of work and looking for a job.

There were slightly more women out of work than men — 19,3 percent to 18,3 percent.

A further 28,1 percent of those who responded to the survey said they were 'not working these days' but did not say they were seeking work.

PENSIONERS

Included in this percentage are people such as students, pensioners, non-working housewives and people marking time between jobs.

But Market Research Africa believes that some of them might realistically be regarded as unemployed and it is the situation of these people that it will probe when it does its further survey in October.

Number of unemployed up in city

ARGUS 13/9/77 328

THE number of white, coloured and Asiatic people in the Cape Town-Bellville area registered as out of work rose by 718 to 8 361 in August, the Department of Labour reports.

This is more than double the number registered as unemployed in December.

No unemployment figures are available for Africans.

The biggest increase in unemployment was among coloured men.

Those out of work rose by 273 to 4 262 to account for more than half the area's registered unemployment.

The number of coloured women without jobs rose by 265 to 2 385.

WOMEN

Coloured juveniles without work rose by 17 to 159.

The number of coloured people registered as not having jobs rose by 555 to 6 806.

Whites registered as unemployed rose by 154 to 1 524.

Women appear to be hardest hit by the economic recession, as those registered as unemployed rose last month by 157 to 807. The number of white men unemployed fell by four to 706.

Meanwhile figures issued by the Department of Statistics show that during the past year ended June banks, building societies and insurance companies all trimmed their white staffs.

The number of bank employees fell by 1 666 to 58 614 with the number of whites employed falling by 1 439 to 47 701.

Building societies reduced their work force by 253 to 13 636 and Whites employed by the societies declined by 214 to 10 923.

In the insurance field the labour force fell by 213 to 33 741 while the number of white employed in insurance dropped by 388 to 24 300.

INCREASED

On the other hand, the universities increased their staffs by 586 people to 27 383 with the white componene increasing by 154 to 16 871.

The Department's figures show that the banks' wage bill in the June quarter was 6,8 percent higher than a year earlier while the building societies was 13,4 percent higher, the insurance companies 8,8 percent higher, and the universities 17,8 percent higher.

Clothing workers' jobs 'safe'

ARGUS 14/9/77

(1) 184
(2) 199 -
(3) 328

Financial Editor

THE directors of the clothing company, M. Rabie and Sons have told the 380 workers they have little fear of losting their jobs.

The company is a subsidiary of Fairweather Fashion Holdings which is expected to apply to the Cape Supreme Court tomorrow for a provisional liquidation order against it.

At a meeting on Monday, M. Rabie's employees were told:

- Their company had a full order book.
- It had close to R1-million worth of stock on hand.
- Its main problem was its illiquidity.

The directors said there was every expectation of keeping the company in operation. At worst, the staff were told, every endeavour would be made to sell the company as a going concern.

M. Rabie and Son has been in difficulty for the past three years. This led to a number of management changes about a year ago.

Fairweather is also expected to apply for provisional judicial management orders against it by two other major subsidiaries, Atlantic Knitting Mills and Madame Lorraine Fashion Holdings. These two companies were both operating profitably when Fairweather's profit and loss account was published.

- The Lion Match group is moving half of its Cape Town match production line to Rosslyn, near Pretoria. It will result in 59 workers at the Observatory factory losing their jobs.

used in the survey of the

ea.

Botanical Survey and Agriculture.

5-19.

The role of aerial photography in

aper read at Seminar on the

r sensing natural resources, at

Natal Parks Game & Fish

ssification of stands of vege-

rm of the components and vege-

anica Bot. 4 Sao Paulo.

den der vegetationskunde.

ng von H. Walter (Einführung

Stuttgart : Ulmer).

New York: John Wiley &

und die Phyt

EVANS, R., 1948. Ar

Sons, Inc., F

FAIR, T.J.D., 1948. ts of the semi-arid Karoo.

S. Afr. Geogr. J. 30:71-79.

FOSBERG, F.R., 1961. A classification of vegetation for general purposes. Tropical Ecology. 2:1-28.

FRITZ, N.L., 1967. Optimum methods for using infra red sensitive colour films. Photogramm. Engng. 33:1128-1138.

FULLER, G.D., & CONARD, H.S., 1932. Plant sociology - the study of plant communities. Hafner Publishing Company, New York & London.

GEIGER, R., 1965. The climate near the ground. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, pp 611.

GLEASON, H.A., 1926. The individualistic concept of the plant association. Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 53:7-26.

GOODALL, D.W., 1952. Some considerations in the use of point quadrats for the analysis of vegetation. Aust. J. Sci. Res. Ser. B.5:1-41.

Page 1

328

Four jobs ... and 200 applied

By VIV PRINCE
Chief Reporter

THE UGLY face of unemployment showed itself in central Johannesburg yesterday as riot police watched more than 200 blacks put in a desperate bid for jobs.

The odds were incredible — 50 to 1 (4 jobs for 200 applicants) — and very soon the hopeful 200 were desolute.

They'd swarmed to the distribution company at the corner of Nugget and Bree Streets after reading of vacancies for clerks and packers in a newspaper advertisement.

Someone panicked and rang the police. Within minutes two van loads of riot police were standing by — just in case.

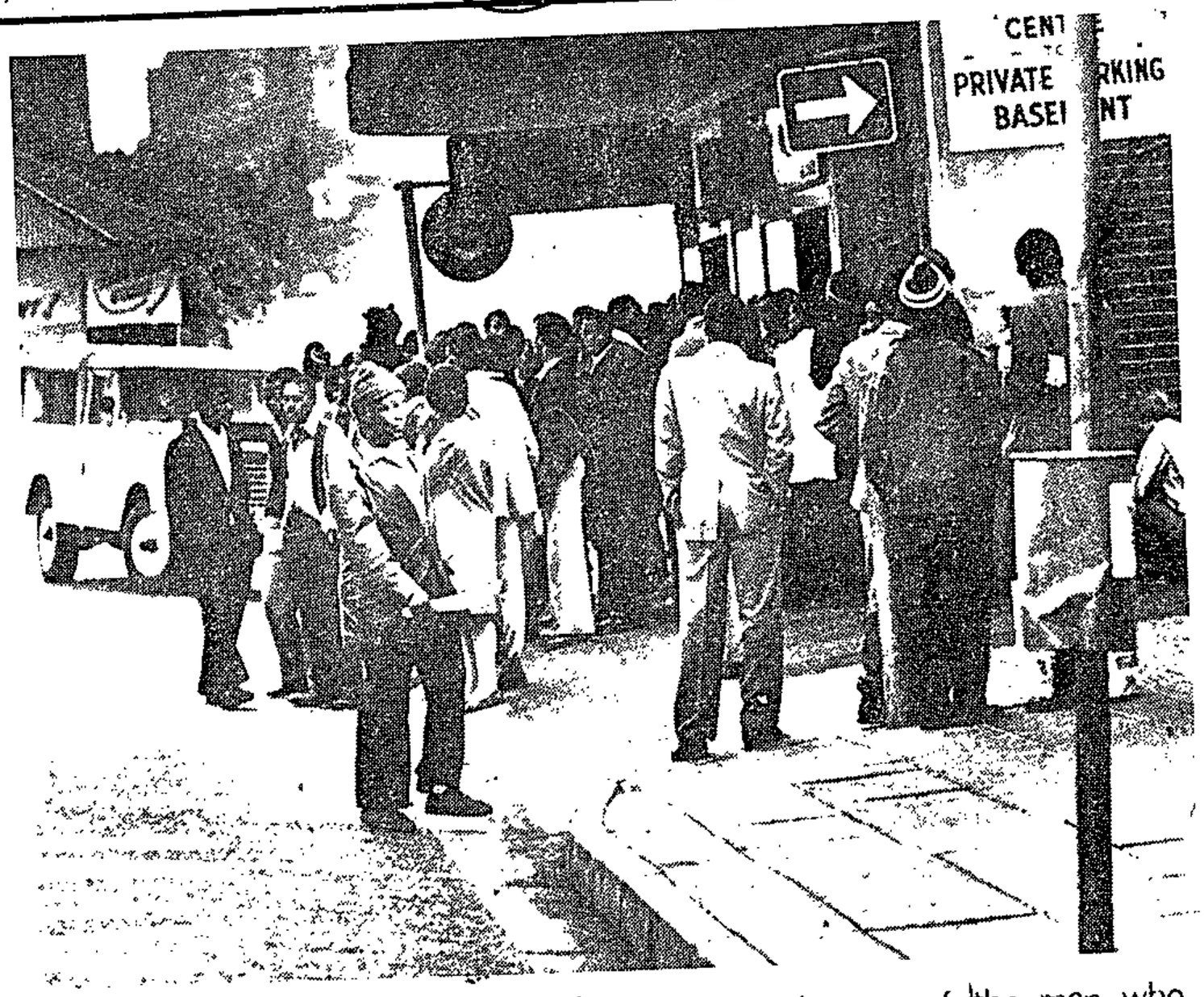
They made no arrests, just watched as a crowd of sad people trooped away from the bid that failed.

The company did their best. After accepting four people, they handed out application forms for future reference until they, too, ran out.

Then they shook their heads and sympathised with the host of hopefuls who'd made a long trek — for a piece of paper.

There will be no more advertisements like the one that drew the 200.

"I can't ask people to come to the office now, we got too many. I'm afraid I'll have to stick to written applications," said a company spokesman.

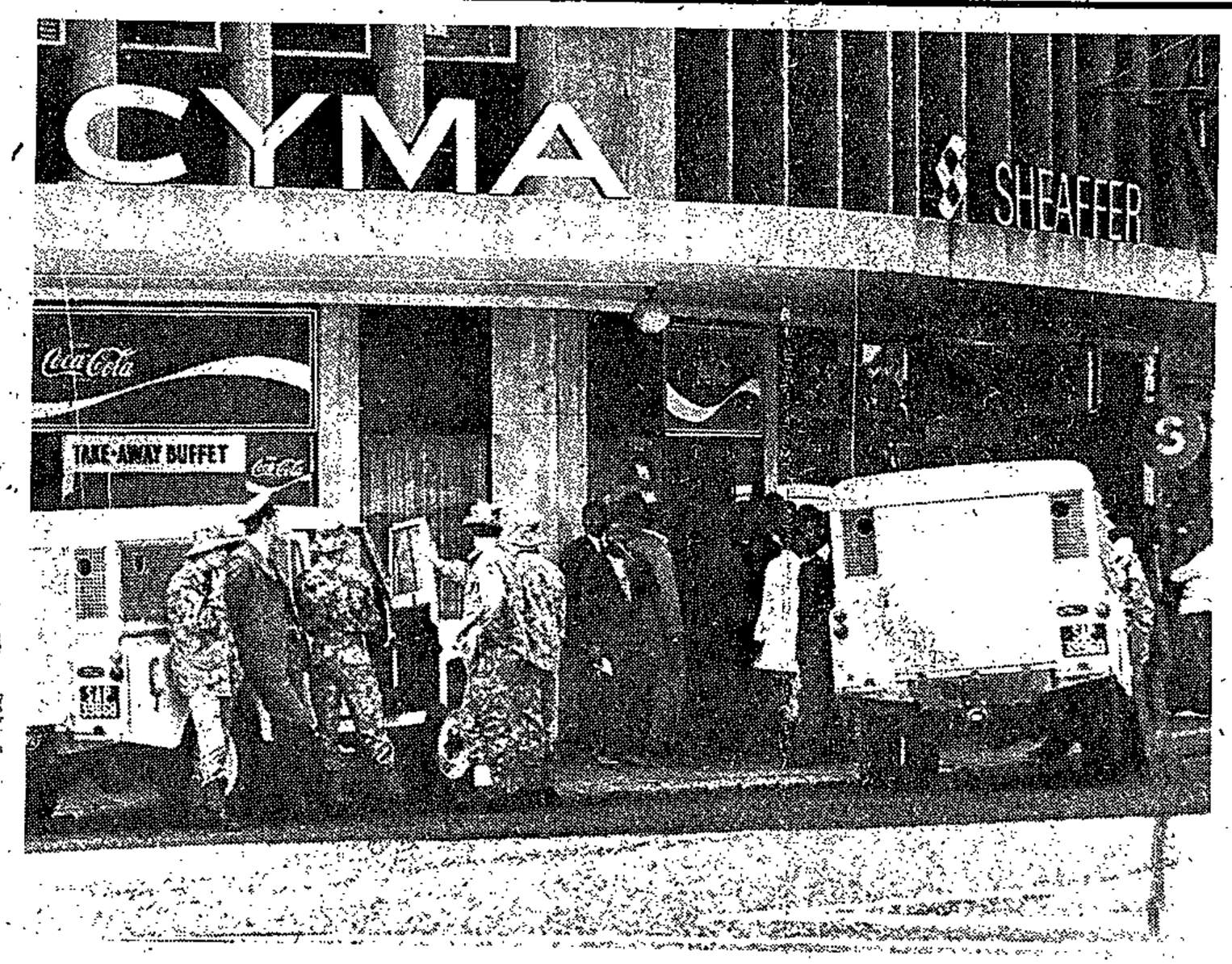


The job queue that grew and grew . . . and the van of the men who watched it — Johannesburg's riot police.

13/9/77 Page 2



Waiting in vain . . . the hopeful 200 who swarmed into central Johannesburg after four jobs.



Men of the riot squad watched closely, but there was nothing to do. The 200 eventually trooped sadly away.

Picture: ALAN VAN ROOYEN

328
FM 16/9/77

VINK, **APPRENTICES**

Placement problems

A potentially serious situation in the training of apprentices in some of Natal's recession-hit industries has been averted through action by employers, workers' representatives and the Department of Labour.

In the metal industry, for example, 95 apprentices found themselves without sufficient work earlier this year, largely because of a decline in the shipbuilding and ship-repair sectors. James Brown & Hamer ran out of orders, and the reopening of Suez combined with a decline in world trade to reduce repair work.

The trades worst affected were plating, plater-boilermaking, electrical and electrical wiremanship. Unlike journeymen, apprentices cannot be dismissed when there is no work, or have their contracts summarily cancelled. Equally, they can hardly learn a trade when there is nothing to do and nobody to train them.

In April an action committee was formed. Forty-one of the 95 apprentices in the metal industry were transferred to other firms; employers secured new contracts to keep another 33 in jobs; nine are still working short-time; while efforts are still being made to place the remaining 12, some of whom have asked for their contracts to be cancelled.

Seifsa director Errol Drummond is not unduly perturbed. He regards Durban as a special case: "As far as the country as a whole is concerned, we will still be taking on apprentices in the same numbers because there will be an upturn again and then we're going to be right back with this critical bottleneck of skilled artisans.

Shortages of skilled men

"We're still very short in certain key trades — the more sophisticated ones such as electronics, electrical, and that type of thing. We're also short of certain boilermaking trades in view of the developments which are taking place — Koeberg, Sasol 2, etc."

As might be expected, the building industry has been most severely affected by the economic downturn. Nearly a fifth (12,4%) apprentices in the Durban-Westville-Pinetown area, are without sufficient work. The hardest hit have been carpenters (57) and bricklayers (12).

It has been possible to transfer only three men to other employers. Six have left the industry and are working elsewhere; 51 are working short-time; and the remaining 18 are twiddling their thumbs.

Master Builders' Association president Bob Stevenson notes with concern that last year the number of apprentices registered in the Durban area dropped from

ressées, sées, D.A., 1965. Some
assion, on of aerial photographs for sans cesse
is proposed. Section B-32. Delft.

VON BR
(t apparatus for the survey and
S son sublime, nnah vegetation. Proc. IX
F Intime, dévier, 1348.
R ,
WALKER, ll notes on botanical analysis
methods of botanical
l. 7:403-426.

WEAR, J.F., 1960. Interpretation methods and field use of aerial color
8 novembre 1831
photos (transparencies). Photogramm. Enana. 26:805-808

IDEOLOGY v REALITY

Plant ecology. McGraw Hill
London. pp 601.

WE lant communities either possible or
70.
WE ain classification and evaluation
w of recent work at Oxford.

WEI sus paper prints. Photogramm.

WEL ica - a geographical study. Vol. I.
at the University Press.

Economic policy to warm up

N. Mercury 20/9/77 328

PRETORIA — The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, yesterday announced a swing in South Africa's economic policy aimed at halting growing unemployment and shortages in the skilled workforce.

But at the same time he warned that the country still faced considerable economic problems, and that the Government was not yet in a position to give the go-ahead for a general stimulation of the economy.

Mr. Vorster was making his normal policy statement after the regular meeting, on August 29 and 30, of his Economic Advisory Council.

Mr. Vorster said both the Government and the council were full of praise for the efforts of the private sector — particularly the trade unions and the workforce as a whole — for the sacrifices they had made in helping to restore the economy to a better position.

However, he added, while the outflow of short-term capital had slowed there was now also an outflow of long-term capital.

It was clear that the time was not yet ripe for a general stimulation of the economy, he said.

However, the EAC considered that other factors were growing more serious.

Unemployment was reaching a high level and there was a shortage in some sectors of skilled workers which could lead to "serious bottlenecks" when an upswing got underway.

In addition, the prolonged recession was now beginning seriously to impair the economy's basic production ability.

"If the economy is cooled down further, these harmful effects will be aggravated and the concomitant social problems intensified," he warned. — (Sapa.)

The Natal Mercury,

'Sanctions mean unemployment'

328

Financial Editor N Mercury 23/9/77

WHAT will sanctions mean to South Africa? This question has been answered by Mr. A. J. van Wyk, vice-president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, in an address given in Cape Town to the Afrikaanse Sakekamer.

Mr. van Wyk said that sanctions would cause a short-term stimulation of South African industries as they would have to replace imports.

Exports, such as fruit, would be hard hit.

"Although we should be steeled to a degree, there will be a psychological shock and emigration will increase.

"Unemployment would rise in spite of the stimulation of the economy. The wellbeing of the economy would be a matter of more importance than it was today."

Mr. van Wyk added that costs would rise and there would be much ineffectiveness in the closed economy which would exist.

"Manufacturing will be at a premium and the scene will be dominated by the availability of capital. We will have to make up for the lack of capital inflow so we cannot afford to waste money.

"Our watch words should be peace and provision. We will have to adjust ourselves to a world opinion which we have challenged for too long.

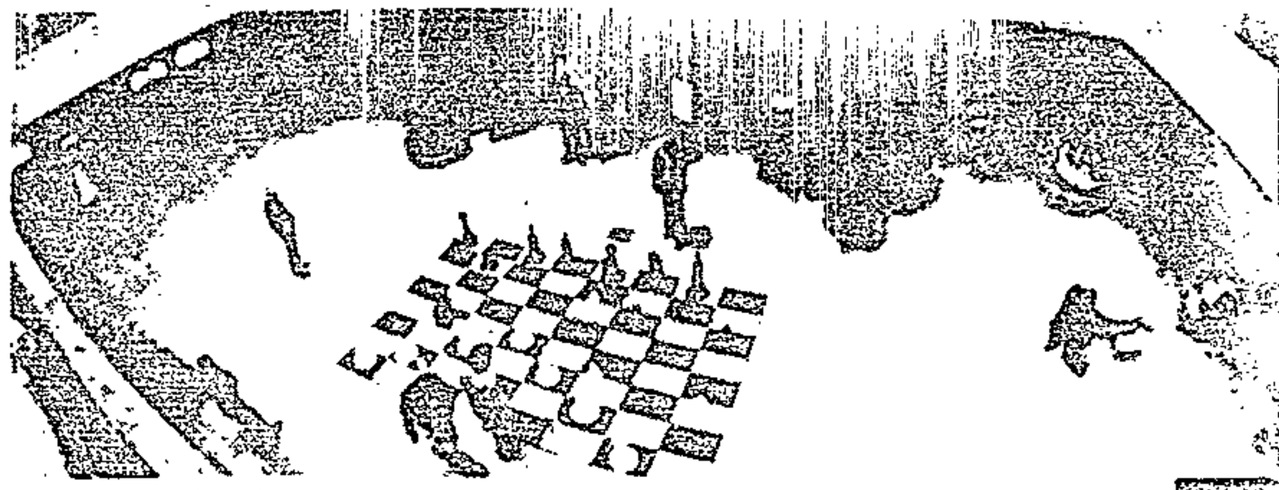
"At the same time we must keep our powder dry by taking precautions and getting our people to stand firm."

Mr. van Wyk said that although sanctions do not succeed easily, South Africans should realise that world emotions were running strongly against them.

"Sanctions, in our case, may succeed. Our first recourse would be to make ourselves self-sufficient and do without imports.

"We must first assess our ability to replace imports and then the degree of their necessity.

"Although the price of oil will rise and our consumption will increase, this will probably be off-set by savings in imports of military equipment as they will not be available to us."



• The Carlton Centre chess board, where Hamon spends his days — a winner without a wage-packet.

Whiz kid at chess can't get a job

By DEREK TAYLOR

[illegible] the Carlton Kid — a young [illegible] chess freak who takes on all-[illegible]mers at the huge paved chess [illegible]ard under the Carlton Centre. [illegible]nd wins.

He plays for the love of the game and an occasional cigarette, cold [illegible] or bun [illegible] opponent, and [illegible]standers. And because he can't [illegible]t a job.

In a typical sequence of 12 games [illegible] week, Hamon Rooc won [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]. And spent [illegible] [illegible] patiently coaching other [illegible]ayers.

Hamon left school two years ago [illegible]nd hasn't been able to get a steady [illegible]b since.

Every morning his mother or [illegible]rother can find him the bus fare [illegible]om Dube. Hamon comes into the [illegible]ty for the dwindling roll-call of [illegible]s at the unemployment office [illegible]r Blacks in Fox Street.

But as the scores of other losers drift away, Hamon heads for his other world of neon and luxury shops in which he is a winner. A winner without a wage-packet.

He stalks and pounces among the waist-high chessmen with the instinctive authority of the champion he may one day become.

When he beats a White player, he asks: "Do you know where I can get a job?"

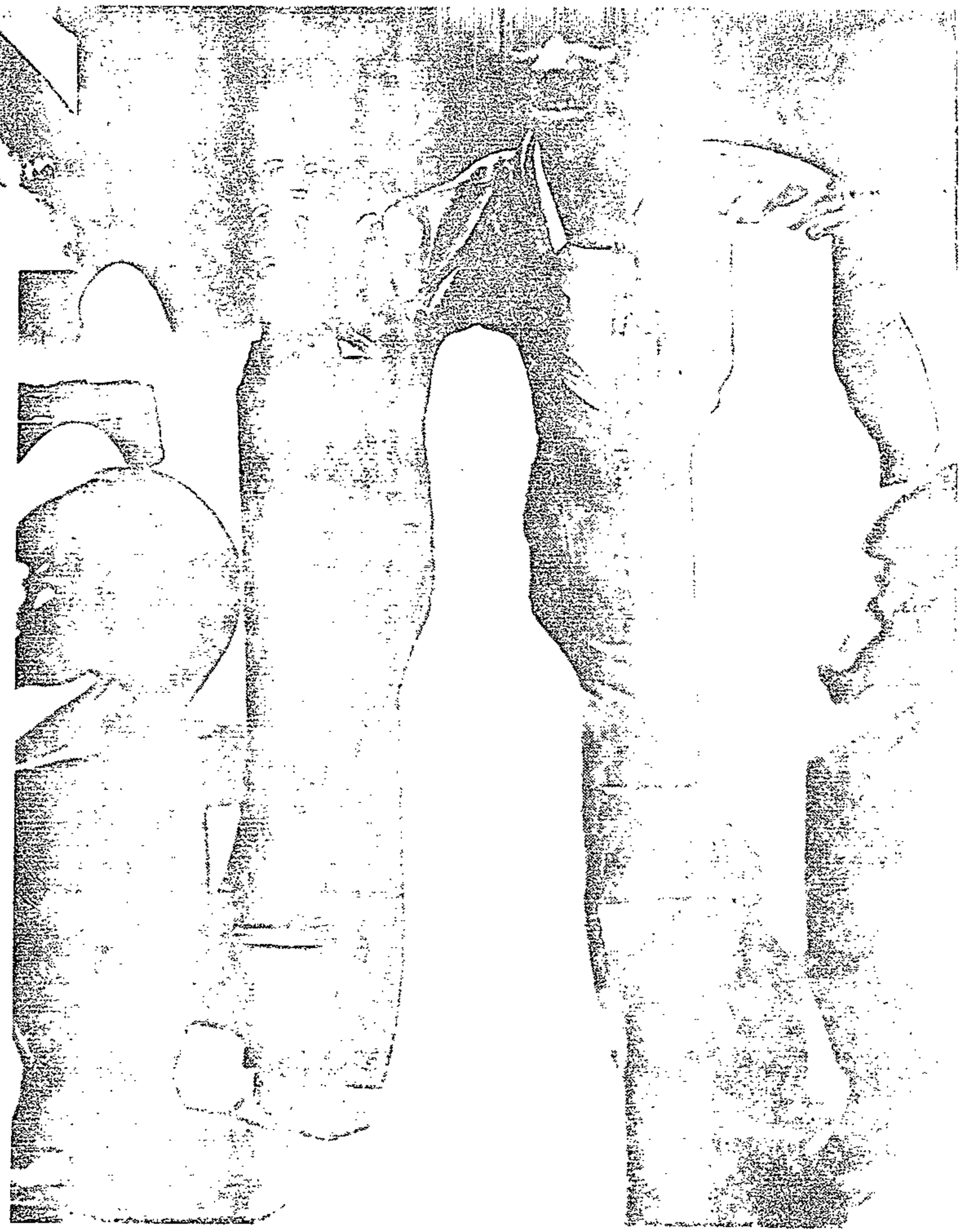
Hamon learned his chess at school and sharpened it in street-corner games. The only chess book he has ever read was an account of the Spassky-Fisher World Tournament.

What sort of job does he want?

"I don't know," he says. "I've never had one."

Casually fork-checking an opponent, Hamon scratches his shaved head and smiles tentatively.

"Perhaps I could be a clerk," he says. "[illegible] good at maths."



• [illegible] memories of [illegible]

Picture by [illegible] SONDE[illegible]

Youth unemployment not serious in SA — Cilliers

CAPE TIMES 29/9/77

328

By GORDON KLING

THE SECRETARY for Labour, Mr Jaap Cilliers, says white, coloured and Asian youths in South Africa have been virtually unaffected by worldwide unemployment running into millions of people under 25.

Commenting on a recent international study conducted in 24 countries which showed that youths accounted for 40 percent of the unemployed in these countries, Mr Cilliers said the problem was confined to only one or two percent of youths registered for employment in the Republic.

South Africans were becoming alarmed at rising unemployment here because they were not used to it, but the problem was not as serious as in other Western countries.

Total registered unemployment in August was 1,4 percent of the white, coloured and Asian workforce compared with about seven percent in the United States and European countries.

He said total unemployment among black youths in the US was about 40 percent. Comparable statistics were not available in South Africa because comprehensive records on blacks were not compiled, but the Department of Statistics hoped to have a survey completed by the end of the year.

A survey conducted by Manpower Inc which has more than 750 offices in 33 countries found that seven million people under 25 in 24 industrialized nations were unable to find jobs.

The European Economic Commission recently found that one out of every three unemployed people in the nine Common Market countries is under 25 and they numbered almost two million last winter.

"Baby boom"

Manpower says unemployment among young people has risen faster than among the rest of the population since 1970. The children of the "baby boom" after World War II were not on the jobs market and it would be well into the late 1980s before the current drops in the birth rate were felt.

One of the main reasons for unemployment among the world's youth appeared to be increased selectivity and competitiveness of educational systems. Starting in primary grades, gifted and motivated students were constantly skimmed off the top. The others were rapidly devalued, and directed towards general or professional schools where the educational level had shown a tendency to drop. When they graduated, young people were faced with a world requiring skills, knowledge and behaviour patterns they did not have.

Training expenses

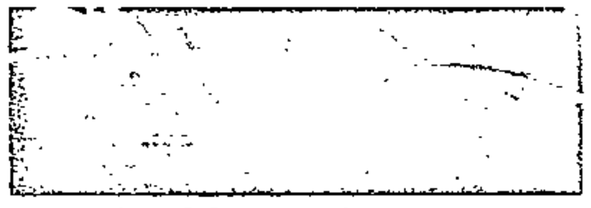
"A great many companies are no longer willing to assume increased training expenses and many employers are not willing to hire them," says Manpower. "It costs more to integrate them into the company than older workers and their output, at least initially, is frequently rather low."

But in South Africa, maintains Mr Cilliers, "the job opportunities are still there. I have no doubt that youths who have matriculated will succeed in finding acceptable employment." The government services still required young workers and there were vacancies in the private sector.

EXPRESSCOPE | THE DESPERATE PEOPLE

SO YOU think that recession means cutting down on your smoking, eating meat only four times a week and making the children's clothes last another season?

O IN Plein Street, Johannesburg, three men step from the shadows of a doorway and pin a passerby to the wall with a knife at his throat.



As they empty his pockets one apologises: "We're not robbers, boss. We can't find work and we are very hungry . . ."

O IN an African eating house near Albert Street pass office, where two or more men often share one 25c plate of meatlegap, a customer takes his portion to eat outside. But he stays hungry — the food is snatched from him and eaten by desperate youths;

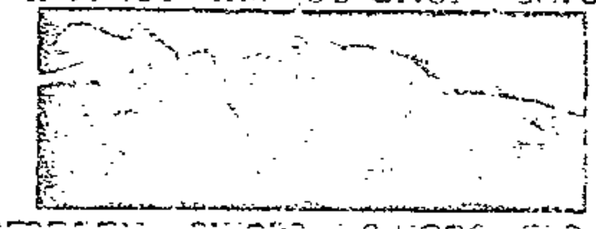
O IN the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court a young White mother curses the magistrate who jails her husband for fraud. "I made him do it," she says. "We did not have jobs and the baby was starving . . ."

O IN less than 12 hours, within a five-kilometre radius of central Johannesburg, there are seven different holdups. R18 000 is stolen.

O IN Von Wielligh Street two men take R40 and a lumberjacket from a drycleaning depot at gunpoint. "We can't find jobs, and we're cold," they say;

O IN Soweto youths attack and rob a meat delivery truck;

O IN a Black Sash advice office an elderly African, who lost his job after years with the



same company, lowers his head into his hands when told there is nothing to do but wait — and hope — for his unemployment pay.

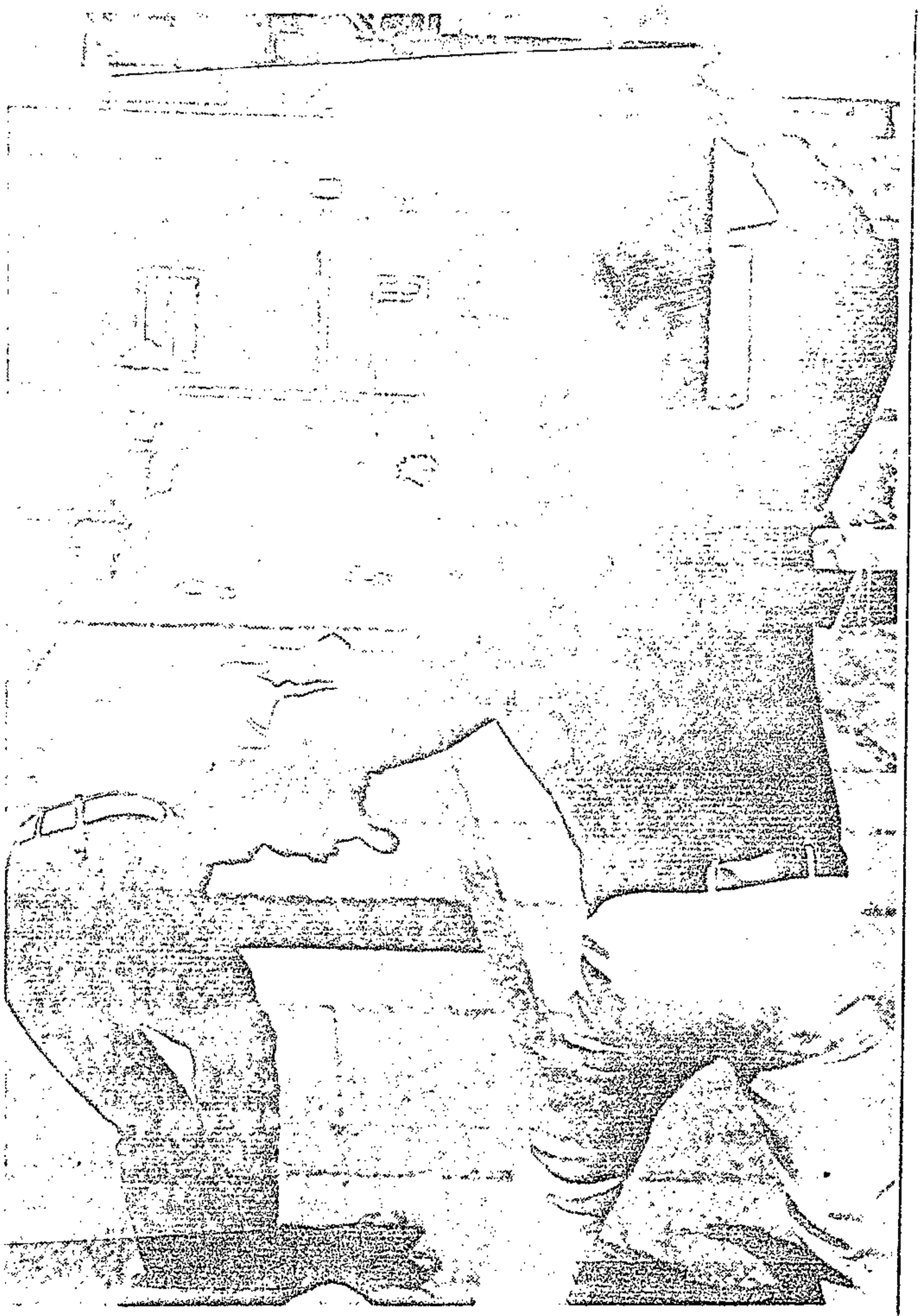
"What must I do to feed my children?" he asks. "Must I now go and steal?"

Page 1

Hunger is the whip driving the jobless into a life of c[illegible]

Page 2

31/7/77



during the first three months of this year with the same period last year," says Mr W G Miller, one of the general managers of Dun and

"The figure has increased by 59,6%."

In June the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, revealed that over 40% more

three months of this year than in the same period last year.

Bankruptcies dealt with by the Transvaal Supreme

Marshall Street a gang of four held up a clothing store and escaped with R1 170 and goods; in Industria a man was robbed of R2 675; in Anderson Street another was robbed of R800, and two shopkeepers were attacked and robbed in the city and Bez Valley.

Housebreakings too, seem to be on the increase.

"According to our statistics there has been a rise of about 5 to 10%," an executive of a burglar alarm company told Empressscope.

"Housebreaking is a specialised crime, however, so it won't show such a steep rise. Bag-snatching and petty theft are different matters altogether."

Nevertheless there is a very real danger that people who start off committing street crimes may eventually graduate to the more specialised ones, like housebreaking. Especially if they land up in jail and mix with hardened and experienced criminals.

"It is a fact that when there is an unemployment

said Mrs Robinson.

they can then sell to buy food."

There are various reasons why the unemployed turn to crime, says Professor Venter. Not only do they lack a means of subsistence, but they feel depressed and useless through having no place in the labour field.

At Putco, which employs a large black staff to run its bus services into the townships, job applications have risen steeply — by about 60% — between July last year and July this year. So has the crime rate, mainly the robbing of drivers, on its buses.

"This is due to both the recession and the unrest," a spokesman for the company said.

The effect that large-scale unemployment has on the crime rate is aggravated both by the lack of social security for Blacks and the system of documentation involved in their employment.

"When people cannot find work and have no social security to fall back on, it is

"Some shopkeepers, in fact, are encouraging credit to stay ahead of the cost of living themselves," one said. "Then they get angry when people cannot pay."

"It's hair-raising if one compares the amount involved in civil judgments during the first three months of this year with the same period last year," says Mr W G Miller, one of the general managers of Dun and Bradstreet, credit controllers.

"The figure has increased by 59,6%."

In June the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, revealed that over 40% more people were declared bankrupt during the first three months of this year than in the same period last year.

Bankruptcies dealt with by the Transvaal Supreme Court in that period increased by 50%.

Must I steal to stay alive?

"MUST I go out and steal to stay alive?" is a question that voluntary workers at the Black Sash advice office hear with increasing frequency these days from jobless Blacks.

These are some of the typical heartbreak cases with which the advisers are faced every day:

© A Soweto mother lost her job in a clothing factory two years ago because of general retrenchments. Since then she has been unable to find employment other than part-time domestic service to keep herself and her children.

Now even those jobs are no longer available. She came to the Black Sash office hoping they would be able to help her claim unemployment benefits against the contributions she paid while still in the clothing industry.

The Black Sash can do nothing for her. She forfeited her claim to unemployment benefits through being unable to find another job in the clothing industry and resorting to domestic work.

There is no unemployment benefit scheme for domestic workers.

© A widow with eight children has been struggling to stay alive in a Black homeland since her husband's death in 1976.

She has been unable to find work. On her husband's death she came to Johannesburg and applied for the welfare benefits due to Him.

She was told to return to her home town and check regularly at the Magistrate's office for the payments to be made. Since 1976 she has been making these inquiries every month but without success. A cousin has helped her and her children survive.

In desperation the widow finally sought assistance from the Black Sash. They are now trying to find out why the money has not been paid to her.

© A contract worker from the Northern Transvaal has lost his job in a Johannesburg restaurant. He is now destitute, but being a contract worker he cannot look for another job in the city.

He has to return to the Northern Transvaal and wait to be offered a job by a recruitment agent. He will be entitled to unemployment benefit — but for 26 weeks only.

If he does not get offered a job within that period he does not know what he will do. The problem is that the recruitment agents offer jobs to only five or 10 out of every 20 men looking for work.

31/7/77

page 3

Brenda Price. What is Socialization?

Socialization is the t[illegible] of skills, techniques, knowledge, attitudes, belie[illegible]alues by members of a given society and culture[illegible]t culture. It is therefore the vehicle of cu[illegible]he fundamental technology of human survival since:

Cultures must meet a c[illegible]c human needs:

1) The maintenance of [illegible]ctioning of the group.
2) The reproduction of [illegible] the group
3) The socialization [illegible]to functioning adults
4) The production and [illegible]goods and services necessary to life
5) The maintenance of [illegible] group and between itself and outsider
6) The definition of t[illegible]fe and the maintenance of the motivation t[illegible]gage in activities necessary for survi[illegible]

The satisfaction of any [illegible]eds is culturally defined and depends upon the simulta[illegible]on of all the others.

Socialization must be r[illegible]e-long learning process for the individual in a cont[illegible]verlapping of generations. It is a reciprocal process.

Socialization may be vi[illegible]rspective of the individual, or from that of [illegible] - ideally in Anthropology these perspectives overlap.

That socialization is n[illegible]sful is evidenced in the fact that all societies [illegible]o enforce a degree of conformity.

Socialization can be fu[illegible]r framework of society and the[illegible] environmental factors.

Bibliography:

Aansen, J.A.: Socializat[illegible]
Danziger, K.: Socializat[illegible]
Hammond, P.: Some Readi[illegible]
Williams, T.R.: Socializ[illegible]

[illegible]ups

PRETORIA — The rapid rise in unemployment had reached proportions demanding urgent attention the Secretary for Commerce, Mr. Joep Steyn, said in an interview in Pretoria yesterday.

Earlier this week the Secretary for Labour, Mr. Jaap Cilliers, revealed that the numbers receiving unemployment benefits had doubled to more than 50 000 since the beginning of the year.

Mr. Steyn stressed that if the Government, Mr. Steyn said, had been following a number of policy priorities directed at restoring the equilibrium of the balance of payments, reducing the inflation rate, and curtailing public expenditure.

These measures inevitably had a reflationary effect on the domestic economy and had caused substantial declines in company turnovers as well as a rapid rise in unemployment.

Policy measures would be reviewed from time to time in the light of conditions in the domestic economy.

"We would be reducing the overall balance of payments deficit by higher export earnings, we would be providing more job opportunities and relieving the unemployment problem. And we would be placing manufacturers and traders in a position to achieve increased turnovers at lower unit costs which would tend to lower the inflation rate."

Mr. Steyn stressed that if through a more intensive export effort spare capacity could be used in the manufacturing industry it would be possible to hit three birds with one stone.

JOBLESS ARE AN URGENT MATTER

Mr. Mervyn Steyn (329)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EASING SAYS SURVEY

Sun. Trib, 9/10/77

328

THE LATEST survey of employment prospects conducted by Manpower, a worldwide employment bureau, shows that there is increasing optimism shown by South African employers.

Ralph Parrott, Manpower Managing Director points out that the number of companies planning decreases in staff for both the white and black sectors appears to be at its lowest point for 15 months.

"But in spite of the improvement, there is still a high level of unemployment, particularly in the black sector and many of the large number of school leavers entering the labour market at the end of this year are unlikely to find suitable employment."

The survey is based on returns from senior executives in over 1 200 companies employing more than 750 000 employees. Results show that the bottoming out of the unemployment trough has definitely passed and a slow climb out of the recession is ahead.

UNEMPLOYMENT SPECTRE

328

Mercury Correspondent 13-10-77

PRETORIA — Unemployment will continue to dog the South African economy until well into next year, even if the recession is relieved by Government stimulants, according to labour leaders and economists spoken to yesterday.

They agreed that the numbers of workless constituted a crisis unequalled since the last two years of the great depression of the early Thirties.

They were concerned about the lack of job opportunities for school-leavers, especially Blacks. For Whites, they claim, the situation will not be so bad.

The deputy head of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, Mr. A. J. M. de Vries, said unemployment, especially among Black workers, had increased rapidly during the past few months.

They were no indications that the trend would change in the foreseeable future. The total of workless would continue to rise until at least the middle of the year, or even later.

5.3.2 (i) El… …ninant grass-land community w… …ented by plots 69, 52, 97 and 5… These dominants … …e past and present biotic re… …, Heteropogon contortus, Trista… …falx suggest that little of thi… …e steepness of slope preventing exploitation by cattle. Andropogon appendiculatus is commonly present. Associated species are Eragrostis plana and Pennesetum sphacelatum, which grow in moist, heavy soil and yet Eragrostis capensis, which indicates that waterlogging does not occur, is also present. These species fall into Roberts'(1966) Mesophytic Subtropical grassland, indicating a moist cool habitat. Trichoneura grandiglumis and Aristida congesta indicate that there has been some general disturbance, as does Eragrostis gummiflua, which occurs in the sandy soil derived from weathering of the overlying sandstone. Scirpus burkei may also be present.

The cover values for these plots average 3,5 per cent and are above average for the norm of the area. The photo colour generally has a strong brown tinge formed by the dense grass cover with autumnal shades. This type is prominent on the slightly cooler south, south-east and east slopes.
An exception to this is plot 52, which faces north-west, but it is protected from the hot sun by being in an amphitheatre.

5.3.2 (ii) Elionurus argenteus - Eragrostis chloromelas co-dominant grass-land community, with Hyparrhenia hirta present as represented by plots 51, 58 and 79.

This community is similar in most respects to the previous one having the same dominants and similar accompanying species and basal cover but the slopes face north, north-east or north-west and are warmer and drier (Geiger, 1965).

Hyparrhenia hirta favours the warmer situation (Roberts, 1966) and Andropogon appendiculatus is excluded. Accompanying species include Themeda triandra, Heteropogon contortus, Eragrostis chloromelas, Eragrostis capensis, Eragrostis gummiflua and Eragrostis plana as well as Cynodon dactylon and Wallefreida densiflora. Sporobolus fimbriatus is also found where

JOBLESS FUND

A necessary facelift

At last government is moving to refurbish the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Various changes in the Fund's rules are in the pipeline and the Department of Labour is also moving to eliminate bottlenecks which delay UIF pay-outs.

Secretary for Labour Jaap Cilliers tells the *FM* that the Unemployment Insurance Board is looking at the idea of extending beyond 26 weeks the maximum period for which the unemployed are entitled to receive benefits.

The Board has also recommended that the earnings ceiling for contributors be raised to allow the Fund to continue to cover people whose wage rises have pushed them above it.

But government won't be considering scrapping the R10,50 a week floor, below which workers are not entitled to benefits: "This has become largely academic. The only workers who earn that little are farm workers, and they aren't covered by the Fund," says Cilliers.

Cilliers has also announced that the Department will not hesitate to prosecute employers who don't keep their workers' UIF cards up to date, thus making it difficult for them to draw benefits.

He adds that the Department's inspectors have also been instructed to give priority on their periodic visits to workplaces to checking whether employers possess cards for all their workers and that the cards are correctly filled in.

FM 14/10/77

328



Cilliers . . . tough talk to employers

Cilliers points out that "perhaps the greatest obstacle to a speedy pay out of benefits is that many employees simply don't have correctly filled-in cards", and that this situation is "largely the fault of employers. Granted, the employee often does not keep his card in order, either through neglect or ignorance, but every employer should have the administrative machinery to make sure his workers' cards are in order."

For this reason, Cilliers appealed to the FCI last week to encourage its members to honour their UIF obligations: "Employers should care enough about loyal workers who leave them through retrenchment to ensure that they at least have some sort of income," he said.

The Department is also planning a publicity campaign on Radio Bantu, explaining to African workers how to keep their cards up to date.

No relief for jobless for six months—warning

RJM 17/10/77 (328)

Pretoria Bureau

CRIPPLING unemployment will continue well into next year, even if the recession is relieved by Government stimulants, labour leaders and economists said yesterday.

They agreed that the crisis was the worst since the Great Depression.

They were concerned about the lack of jobs for school-leavers, especially blacks.

It is estimated that 200 000 workers have come on to the labour market since last October. Most are still jobless.

RAPID

The deputy head of the bureau for economic research at the University of Stellenbosch, Mr A J M de Vries, said unemployment, especially among blacks, had increased rapidly in the past few months. But there were no indications that this trend would change in the foreseeable future.

The key factor, he said, was the amount of stimulus the Government decided to give the economy and the effect of this on the pace of business.

The president of the Confederation of Labour, Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, said that if economic forecasts were correct, there would be more than 1 000 000 jobless in the first half of next year.

"The realisation that the whole of the Western world is struggling with the same problem is scant comfort. We have it here and it is getting worse and something drastic has to be done to slow the increase."

Like other labour leaders, Mr Nieuwoudt is concerned about next year's school-leavers.

Though the two-year national service intake would draw numbers off the labour market, there would still be many others looking for work.

He welcomed the investigation being carried out by the Department of Labour into an extension of the 26-week benefit period.

An extension of the period was becoming increasingly necessary as the recession continued unrelieved and periods of unemployment lengthened, Mr Nieuwoudt said.

(TA) consisting of a Chief and his councillors: -the appointment of the TA members is determined by local custom and law, but this may be supplemented by government and Chiefly appointments while the government has veto power over all nominees. The Chief receives a small salary from the government, and is responsible for reporting any agitation and the number of taxpayers; he has powers of search and arrest, and is not allowed to join a poli-

tical organizat area for over seven days without permission. Al arry out dutues in consultation with his TA, he ly responsible for the proper performance of second tier is the Regional Authority (RA) bers of two or more TAs. The third level is uthority, composed in turn of representatives RAs. At all these levels, the government agai over councillors. T ibility to run schools, construct public works, m and hospitals, reforestation, and improvement It can assess an adult male head tax up to sence of an RA, the TA can take over the functions of the Territorial Authority is essentially a supervisory b

2

the concept of nationhood for in the Transkei ision whereby representatives from par- placed the Chie erals past, the Chief ts no responsibil , the BAA ntrast to the their actions- councillors

---

Jobless may pass million next year

(338)

PRETORIA — Unemployment will continue to dog the South African economy until well into the new year, even if the recession is relieved by Government stimulants, according to labour leaders and economists.

They agreed the numbers of workless constituted a crisis unequalled since the last two years of the great depression of the early thirties.

They were concerned about the lack of job opportunities for school leavers next year, especially blacks. Since last October it is estimated 200 000 new workers have come onto the labour market — the vast majority of them are still without work.

The deputy head of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, Mr A. J. M. de Vries, said unemployment, especially among black workers, had increased rapidly during the past few months.

There were no indications that this trend would change in the foreseeable future, and the total of workless would continue to rise until at least the middle of next year.

The key factor, he said, was the amount of stimulus the Government decided to give the economy, and the effect of this on the pace of business.

The president of the Confederation of Labour, Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, said if economic forecasts were correct, the total of unemployed would be well over a million in the first half of next year.

"The realisation that the whole of the Western world is struggling with the same problem is scant comfort. We have it here, and it is getting worse, and something drastic has to be done to slow down the increase".

Like other labour leaders, Mr Nieuwoudt is concerned about next year's school leavers.

Although the two-year national service intake would draw large numbers off the labour market, there would be many others looking for work.

He welcomed the investigation being carried out by the Department of Labour into an extension of the 26-week benefit period. An extension of the period was becoming increasingly necessary as the recession continued unrelieved, and periods of unemployment lengthened, Mr Nieuwoudt said. — DDC.

MORIJA PRINTING WORKS

328

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Political risks

FM 21/10/77

An annual growth rate of a whopping 7% to 8% will be necessary if the SA economy is to absorb the labour force's yearly increase and reduce the ranks of the country's unemployed, according to Nedbank and SA Breweries chairman Frans Cronje.

If for political reasons foreign capital inflow were to cease, he said in Pretoria this week at a conference on marketing SA's image, the economy could continue to grow at more or less past rates provided certain structural changes such as moving away from capital intensive methods and slowing down public sector growth — were made.

Growth rates of 7% 8%, Cronje added, could not, however, be achieved by internal capital formation "unless the terms of trade move very much in SA's favour". Some improvement in the terms of trade might indeed occur within the next 10 or 20 years, but, Cronje argued, optimum growth would still require "considerable foreign investment".

There's the rub. For Cronje pointed out that the "risk" for foreign investors was now political — despite the fact that SA was an attractive haven on purely economic grounds.

The risk, he warned, was "that the past political and social stability of SA is at an end, or ending" And the assessing of this risk was a far more difficult exercise than assessing purely economic risks.

SA's present "destabilisation" was the result of rapid economic growth, compounded by the country's racial heterogeneity. "Social and political structures must be adapted to suit the new world brought about by economic change," Cronje added.



Cronje . . . the risks are now political

This adaptation, he said, was taking place: "Anyone who has not been here for 10 years will observe vast changes in the attitude of business and government to the non-whites. The only debate is whether the change is too slow or not in the right direction."

Motor industry joins pleas for boost by State

Michael Chester, Financial Editor

The motor trade today formally joined the queue of business sectors seeking priority in Government measures to stimulate the economy.

Mr George Hall, president of the Motor Industries Federation, urged Mr Chris Heunis, Minister for Economic Affairs, to set the motor business beyond only the building and construction industries in the selection of spheres intended to form a spearhead into recovery.

He told the MIF annual conference in East London that the decline in new vehicle sales between mid-1976 and mid-1977 had been a drastic 21 percent.

And he added a warning that motor traders had no chance of relying on government protection from the fierce price competition promoted by the manufacturers and now sharpened by the entry of discount stores into the sales battle.

Mr Hall said there were now signposts that price controls would be abolished as soon as the economy picked up, leaving it entirely to free market forces to regulate price levels.

To aggravate the problems, total sales of vehicle replacement parts had slumped more than one-third, due to a combination of less travelling because of fuel restrictions and less wear because of speed restrictions.

Moreover the do-it-yourself motorists were increasing in numbers by leaps and bounds. Often at the expense of service stations, about 30 percent of all South African motorists now carried out their own oil changes.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Here, he had been alarmed to discover that nearly one-third of all the smaller filling stations had closed down in West Germany as supermarkets moved in on the sale of motor oil. Did it indicate a trend?

The appeal for government action with economic stimulants was supported by Mr E. J. Keevil, president of the SA Motor Industry Employers Association.

There was little doubt that unemployment had been a contributor to recent black unrest and it was vital to tackle labour-intensive projects with speed.

Latest estimates of population growth indicated that as many as 9,3 million new jobs — 75 percent of them for black workers — needed to be created by the year 2000



Mr George Hall, president of the Motor Industries Federation . . . falling sales in cars and spares. Small garages may be driven to the wall.

DEGREE

e.g. (1) = first period, 8.30 - 9.15 a.m.

C. (MAJORS FOR B.A. DEGREE)

			t year)
g.			Comp.African Govt.& Law II (2.15 p.m.)
h.	Cult.Hist.of S		Cult.Hist.W.Eur.III (4)
i.			Drama II (5)
j.	Economics Ia (		Economics III (2)
j.	Economics IB (		
	Economic History I (2)	Economic History II (1)	Econ.History III (3)
k.	English I (3) or (5)	English II (4)	English III (1)
	French Intensive (4)		
	French I (1)	French II (3)	French III (2)
	Geography I (2)	Geography II (5)	Geography III (3)
l.	Geology I (5)	Geology II (2)	
		Geology II (5)	-

African Lang.III (+)

-

Afrik.& Ned.III (3)

-

-

Archaeology III (+)

-

-

'SA will need 9m jobs by end of century'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Some 9 300 000 jobs — 75% of these for blacks — needed to be created by the year 2000, Mr E J Keevil, president of the South African Motor Industries Employers' Association, said yesterday.

Speaking in East London at the annual congress of the employers' association and the Motor Industries Federation (MIF), Mr Keevil said this was a formidable task facing South African businessmen.

"The present recession, with unemployment as one of its most serious by-products, has undoubtedly hit us at a most inopportune time.

"There can be little doubt that unemployment among the blacks was a contributing factor in the recent black unrest."

It was therefore essential that the Government should no longer delay action to reflate the economy, despite the danger that the rate of inflation would increase.

Unemployment offered the authorities a golden opportunity for tackling labour intensive projects such as housing schemes for blacks and electricity schemes for black metropolitan townships.

"Unless this action is taken, unemployment among non-whites could become the breeding ground for further political unrest," he said.

The president of the MIF, Mr George Hall, told the congress that instability constituted an enormous threat to the industry of any counry.

It would therefore be unwise for delegates not to acknowledge that until Southern Africa had resolved certain major political issues a considerable improvement in the economy could not be expected, he said.

Mr Noel Phillips, president of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa, said motor vehicle manufacturers had lost R36-million this year as a result of the recession.

On the subject of taxation, Mr Phillips said: "The tax burden this industry is carrying has contributed considerably to price levels, buyer resistance, and lower volumes.

"There is not another industry in this country that is subjected to customs duties, excise taxes, sales taxes and now customs surcharge.

"This hardly seems compatible with products which are largely of an essential nature in a country with an inadequate public transport system,"

328

Natal Mercury 26/10/77

Govt urged to reflate economy

Nine million jobs needed by 2000 AD

Mercury Correspondent

EAST LONON — Some 9,3 million jobs, of which 75 percent would have to be for Blacks, needed to be created between now and the year 2000, Mr. E. J. Keevil, president of the South African Motor Industries Employers' Asosication, told delegates and guests in his report to the annual congress here yesterday.

"This is a formidable task facing South African entrepreneurs and emphasises the need for further industrial development and growth in this country.

"The present recession, with unemployment as one of its most serious by-products, has undoubtedly hit us at a most inopportune time.

"There can be little doubt that the unemployment situation among the Blacks was a contributing factor in the recent Black unrest. A man with :ut work can easily be incited and, in any event, has little to lose.

Inflation

"It is, therefore, essential that the Government should no longer delay action to reflate the economy, in spite of the danger that the rate of inflation will increase.

"Unemployment offers the authorities a golden opportunity for tackling labour intensive projects with little or no drain on the country's foreign reserves. I have in mind, particularly, housing schemes for non-Whites and electricity schemes for Black metropolitan townships.

"Unless this action is taken, unemployment among non-Whites could become the breeding ground for further political unrest. In addition, a reflation of the economy would generate confidence at home and abroad — something which is desperately required at this point in time."

Mr. Keevil also urged employers to avail themselves of the facilities provided by training courses for Blacks at various training centres.

Mr. Keevil added: "At a time when every endeavour is being made to isolate this country on all fronts, I believe those of us who are still fortunate enough to participate in international organisations or bodies, should grasp any opportunity with both hands to strengthen those ties and relationships."

PIETERMARITZBURG (328)

Economic hollows

FM 28/10/77

Pietermaritzburg is fondly known by locals as "Sleepy Hollow". For some firms at least, the name is particularly apt right now.

Spokesmen in the local chambers of commerce and industry tell the *FM* that many of the major industrial companies in the city are working on short time, while others have significantly reduced their staffs. Scottish Cables and Sarmcol, for instance, are working 3 4 day weeks, while Haggie Rand's new plant was mothballed before production even began.

Some firms are doing well, however. Tractor manufacturers like Deutz Magirus and International Harvester have experienced an upturn in demand. Indeed, the latter has gone back to full production and re-engaged some of the staff it laid off earlier.

Graham Crouch of Dick Whittington shoes says: "We had a poor February and March but right now we cannot cope and we are working all three production lines from 6 am to 6 pm. We have never had it better."

In general, however, the shoe industry — which is well represented in the Natal capital — has been particularly hard hit.

Other indicators are also looking rather bleak. Unemployment has shot up: recent figures issued by the Department of Labour show that the numbers of registered unemployed have almost doubled in the past year. There has been a particularly rapid jump in Indian unemployment.

As far as African unemployment — for which no realistic official statistics are available — is concerned, the situation is almost certainly even worse.

Maritzburg's problems are not only the result of the general economic recession. Many people there feel that part of the trouble arises from the withdrawal a few years ago of decentralisation concessions.

Indeed, the City Council felt so strongly about the need for the concessions that they sent a deputation to government in August last year to request that they be reinstated. The plea was backed by the chambers of commerce and industry, who pointed out the city's importance as a provider of jobs to neighbouring KwaZulu.

Despite these efforts, however, the concessions were not reinstated.

S. Tribune 30/10/77

QUOTE

Mr R. BEECH, secretary of the building trade workers' union.

'Some of my members have been living on the smell of an oil rag for months, and I can't see any improvement in the industry before September next year.'

CHRISTMAS ON THE BREADLINE

328

Thousands face a bleak new year as their dole runs out

By DICK USHER

THERE will be no turkey and Christmas pud for thousands of unemployed South Africans this festive season as their dole money runs out with no immediate relief in sight.

Trade unionists throughout the country are alarmed over the number of jobless now coming to the end of their benefits.

No figures are available on the number of people affected, although a subcommittee of the Unemployment Insurance Board is attempting an assessment. But all unionists consulted agreed that "many, many thousands" of workers are affected.

The board is urgently considering the extension of the existing 26-week benefit period, but unionists do not expect this to come into effect this year.

Meanwhile, they point out that thousands of workers laid off during the economic slump have either exhausted their benefits or are approaching the end.

Frightening

Dr Anna Scheepers, general-secretary of the Garment Workers' Union, said that of about 700 unemployed garment workers in the Kimberley area about 95 percent had exhausted their benefits.

Mr Norman Daniels, secretary of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union, said that of the 112 000 textile workers in South Africa, the blanket and cotton trade had been particularly hard hit.

"It is frightening how many people are out of work and I know that there are several more factories closing at the end of the year.

"Unfortunately most of the textile workers are Africans and there are no accurate figures on African unemployment, but most of those who have been drawing unemployment benefits have either exhausted them or are very close to the end.

"Fortunately some employers have been putting people on short time rather than paying them off but I don't know how long they will be able to do this," he said.

Secretary of Labour Mr Jaap Cilliers said a subcommittee of the Unemployment Insurance Board is collecting figures on the number of people who have exhausted their benefits and will make recommendations to the Minister on whether or not to extend the period in which people can draw benefits.

"I know they are treating it as a matter of urgency, but I can't say when they will make their recommendation or what it will be," he said.

Mr L. A. Petersen, general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union of the Western Province, knew of about 600 people in his union who had run out of benefits.

Mr R. Beech, secretary of the 14 500-strong Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, said the position was particularly worrying among Indian and coloured workers in the Cape and Natal.

"In the Transvaal we have a special arrangement which guarantees unemployed workers benefits independent of the UIF, but in other provinces there are people who have been out of work for nine months.

"Some of my members have been living on the smell of an oil rag for months, and I can't see any improvement in the industry before September next year," he said.

"One of the problems is that many of these people could be lost to the building industry. They will look anywhere for a job and if they find something secure they're not going to come back when there is a revival."



Anna Scheepers: garment workers out of benefit

Self-help schemes offer hope to unemployed

RRN Nov 1977

328

Page 1

Cold statistics about unemployment abound. The general public, however, seldom comes up against what joblessness means in the lives of individuals and families

One organisation which is helping to fill in the human dimension of the unemployment picture is the Agency for Industrial Mission (AIM), a Christian body based on the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre near Johannesburg.

How do the unemployed keep body and soul together? A survey undertaken by AIM earlier this year showed that most unemployed were being supported by their relatives, although there were a good number of families without any income whatsoever.

Many live by hope—the hope that an economic upturn would come and jobs would be on offer once more. However, after waiting for a year and longer, they find the upturn has not appeared.

The only alternative, it seems, is for people to support themselves. The AIM survey showed that the unemployed were highly motivated in this direction. Moreover, churches and others who have begun to assist the unemployed find that they far at least, some assistance is necessary in the form of basic materials and basic equipment.

Help may also be necessary in marketing and advice on saleability and quality. In addition, while every effort is being made to use skills already in the community, there are cases where opportunities in markets outside the skill-framework of the people involved, and thus new skills need to be taught.

Two groups are under way already. One of these—a women's group in Diepkloof—is using members of the Weavers' Guild to train unemployed women in simple weaving to meet a specific commercial line.

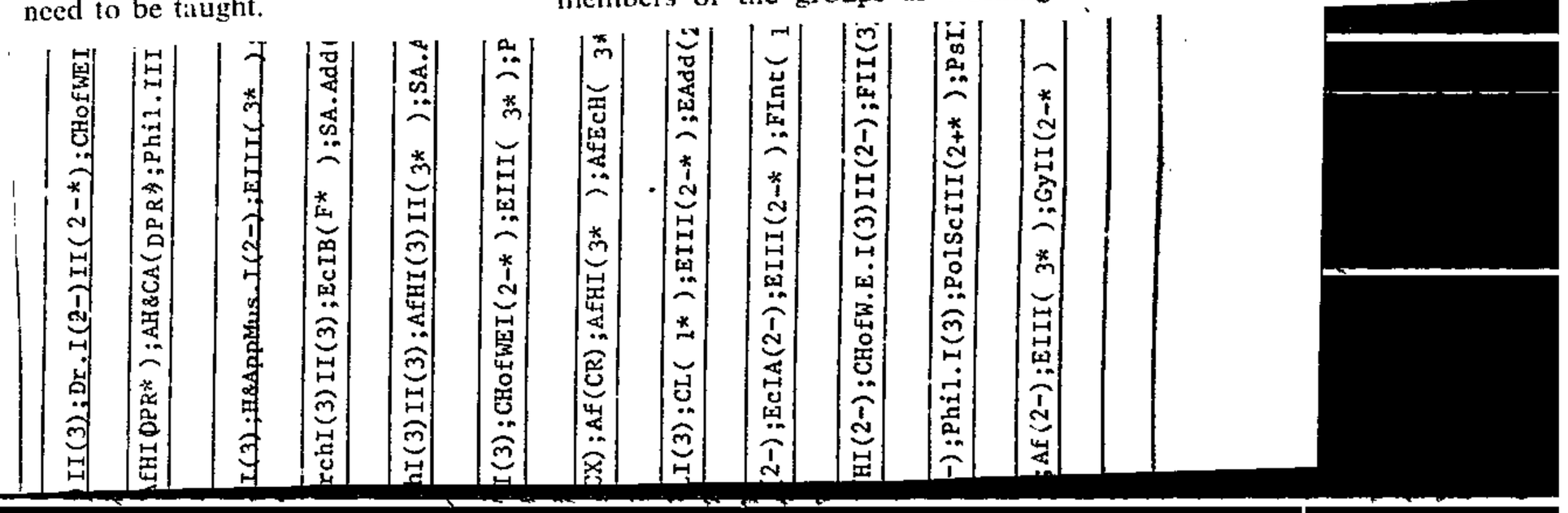
The other group is being trained to turn out women's garments, using ethnic fabrics in the modern idiom. Small loans are being advanced to members of the groups as working capital, but the aim is to make the groups self-sufficient.

Mrs Ina Perlman, director of the Institute's Southern Transvaal Region, is closely involved with groups. "Our own centre in Western Coloured Township is expanding into a morning programme, where women will concentrate on making quilt covers, patchwork cloths, and in establishing a mending and collar-turning service," she says.

Opportunities for this kind of home industry are endless, she finds, particularly if based on needs in the immediate community.

Another example of self-help: a group of young men who assisted with the building of a wall in Soweto were given, as part of their wages, a machine for making concrete blocks. They are now building walls all over their particular area.

As large-scale funding for this scheme was not available, each group will take a small sales commission from the initial marketing to establish a basic fund from which loans for equipment and material can be made.



RLN Nov 1977

prefer to get involved in self-help projects than to be on the receiving end of handouts.

This raised a question: who could provide the means to help people to begin helping themselves?

This question was discussed last June, when representatives of almost all the women's organisations in Johannesburg and Soweto met at the request of the National Council of Women.

Page 2 11/77

Twofold aim

They were addressed by the Rev. Dale White, director of the Agency for Industrial Mission. He spoke on the findings of the unemployment survey, and also stressed the preference of Soweto unemployed people for getting involved in self-help projects.

Responding to these stated needs, the group adopted the name of "Operation Inspan", and set themselves a twofold air:

- to attempt to encourage and assist the establishment of cottage and family industries in Soweto;
- to appeal to big business to institute realistic assistance with rents and relief.

The latter aspect, however, turned out to be unproductive. All there is to show for this phase of the programme is a soup kitchen being run in Albert Street by the congregation of St Columba's Presbyterian Church, Parkview, and Rotary.

Page 1

INSTITUTE PRO

RRH Nov 1977 325 Bannings

In an unprecedented move, the Institute of Race Relations staged a protest meeting on Thursday, October 20, after the bannings and restrictions of the day before. Introducing the two speakers, Mr Joel Mervis, former editor of the *Sunday Times*, and Prof. John Dugard, Dr Bernard Friedman stressed that although the Institute was not a protest organisation, the seriousness of the situation had made this protest meeting imperative. On this page is the text of the speech delivered by PROF. JOHN DUGARD.

We are told that protest is futile, that nothing we say will move that stubborn piece of granite that is the Government. That is true.

But that does not mean that our protest is futile.

(i) We protest because we do not believe that the Government has acted in the interests of the people of South Africa;

(ii) We protest because we believe that organizations, publications and individuals have been unjustly silenced;

(iii) We protest because we believe that the people of South Africa should know that there is an informed body of opinion that believes the Government has acted stupidly and unjustly.

(iv) We protest in the hope that we will influence some, however small in number;

(v) We protest because our consciences will not permit silence.

Let us look at the action that has been taken against organizations, publications and individuals.

The Organisations

Eighteen organizations have been banned under the Internal Security Act on the ground that their activities "endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of public order".

I do not believe this. Rather, I believe that it is the bannings, that is, the Government's action, that endangers the security of the State, the maintenance of public order and the future of us all.

Dangerous action

Let us look at precedent. In 1961 there was no evidence that ANC policy aimed at overthrowing the State by violent means. At least that is what a court of three judges, presided over by the present Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, found at the conclusion of the Treason Trial.

Yet the Government chose to ban the ANC in 1961 in the same way as it yesterday banned 18 organizations. Did this banning achieve the Government's purpose? Did the ANC go away? No.

Its leaders went to Robben Island, overseas and underground. It reorganized itself, it changed its policy to violence.

And today its members threaten our borders and engage in acts of urban guerilla warfare. The Government must accept responsibility for this state of affairs. Its action, its banning of the ANC and PAC, has promoted guerilla activities.

And, today, I warn the Government that its action of yesterday will have the same effect.

Black consciousness will not wither away. It will go underground.



PROF. JOHN DUGARD

tion, but of us all. And that is why I say that the Government's action endangers the security of the State and our own future.

While these organizations were lawful we, and here I speak particularly of the whites, knew what blacks wanted, what their aspirations and ambitions were.

But now we no longer know. We are condemned to ignorance, and the fear that flows from the unknown.

In condemning the banning of these organizations we reaffirm the philosophy of free expression enunciated by the great American judge, William O. Douglas.

"The airing of ideas releases pressures which might otherwise become destructive. When ideas compete in free discussion exposes the false and they gain few adherents. Full and

The Press

Three publications have been banned and one crippled. *The World* and the *Weekend World*, the expression of black opinion, and *Pro Veritate*, the expression of the Christian conscience, have been banned. The *Daily Dispatch* has been crippled by the banning of its editor, Donald Woods.

Two great editors have been arbitrarily dealt with. Mr. Percy Qoboza, who transformed *The World* from a sensationalist newspaper into a serious reflection of black views, has been detained. And Mr Donald Woods banned.

No longer will South Africa — including the Government—be able to boast of Press Freedom. For there will be none.

Every newspaper will publish in the knowledge that it may be closed

STITUTE PROTES

Pager

It protest is futile,
e say will move
piece of granite
ernment. That is

es not mean that
ile.
because we do not
he Government has
interests of the
uth Africa;
because we believe
itions, publications
ls have been un-
d;
because we believe
le of South Africa
that there is an in-
of opinion that
Government has
y and unjustly.
the hope that we
some, however
er;
because our con-
not permit silence.
he action that has
nst organizations,
individuals.

ns

ations have been
Internal Security
d that their activi-
e security of the
ntenance of public

lieve this. Rather,
the bannings, that
's action, that en-
y of the State, the
public order and
ll.

n

at precedent. In
no evidence that
d at overthrowing
nt means. At least
rt of three judges,
the present Chief
e Rumpff, found
n of the Treason

ernment chose to
1961 in the same
y banned 18 orga-
s banning achieve
purpose? Did the
o.
ent to Robben Is-
d underground. It
, it changed its

members threaten
engage in acts of
fare. The Govern-
responsibility for
irs. Its action, its
NC and PAC, has
activities.
warn the Govern-
tion of yesterday
effect.
ousness will not
ll go underground.
oetry and rhetoric

In an unprecedented move, the Institute of Race Relations staged a protest meeting on Thursday, October 20, after the bannings and restrictions of the day before. Introducing the two speakers, Mr Joel Mervis, former editor of the *Sunday Times*, and Prof. John Dugard, Dr Bernard Friedman stressed that although the Institute was not a protest organisation, the seriousness of the situation had made this protest meeting imperative. On this page is the text of the speech delivered by PROF. JOHN DUGARD.



PROF. JOHN DUGARD

tion, but of us all. And that is why I say that the Government's action endangers the security of the State and our own future.

While these organizations were lawful we, and here I speak particularly of the whites, knew what blacks wanted, what their aspirations and ambitions were.

But now we no longer know. We are condemned to ignorance, and the fear that flows from the unknown.

In condemning the banning of these organizations we reaffirm the philosophy of free expression enunciated by the great American judge, William O. Douglas.

"The airing of ideas releases pressures which might otherwise become destructive. When ideas compete in free discussion exposes the false and they gain few adherents. Full and free discussion keeps a society from

The Press

Three publications have been banned and one crippled. *The World* and the *Weekend World*, the expression of black opinion, and *Pro Veritate*, the expression of the Christian conscience, have been banned. The *Daily Dispatch* has been crippled by the banning of its editor, Donald Woods.

Two great editors have been arbitrarily dealt with. Mr. Percy Qoboza, who transformed *The World* from a sensationalist newspaper into a serious reflection of black views, has been detained. And Mr Donald Woods banned.

No longer will South Africa — including the Government be able to boast of Press Freedom. For there will be none.

Every newspaper will publish in the knowledge that it may be closed down with a blank issue of the

The Detentions

Over 40 black leaders have been detained. Many of these are friends of this Institute who have participated in our meetings.

These are the leaders the Government should be speaking to, not detaining. They are leaders who have sought to interpret the hostile mood of the younger generation of blacks to whites, to warn whites of the dangers inherent in Government policies.

They are the moderates, but by this act of folly the Government will drive them into the camp of the radicals.

The Bannings

Bannings, silencing, under the Internal Security Act are always serious as they deprive the banned person of virtually every basic liberty. But they are more serious, more destructive when they are imposed on men of the calibre of those who have now been banned.

Beyers Naude, for many years a member of the General Purposes committee of this Institute, Peter Randall, a former Assistant Director of this Institute, Cedric Mayson, Brian Brown, Theo Kotze, David Russell and Donald Woods.

Bannings of individuals are distressing because of the subjectivism and secrecy surrounding the action. The Minister bans a person when he considers that the person's activities endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of public order.

Presumably he acts on information received from the security police for this purpose. But there is no objective enquiry and there is no possibility of judicial review.

In theory a court may set aside a banning order issued in bad faith, but in practice this cannot be proved because the Minister of Justice is not obliged to disclose the reason for his action.

On this occasion there will be grave suspicion about the Minister's actions, particularly in respect of the banning of Donald Woods. Mr Woods is a known supporter of the PFP; he was booed at a recent meeting at Wits when he urged that students work for this party rather than spend their time debating black consciousness.

Issued challenges

Since the death of his friend Steve Biko he has attacked the Minister of Justice personally in his writings and his speeches for his handling of the matter and issued challenges to the Minister of Justice. There has been a personal confrontation, a battle of wits — in which Mr Woods emerged as a victor —

S THE BANNINGS

Page 3

that his only crimes are cheek, concern, humour and humanity.

Is this why he has been banned? Because his speeches and writings on the death of Steve Biko have embarrassed the Government? But surely this is no cause for banning a man.

How free are we today? How freely can we speak our minds on matters of public concern?

If the banning of Donald Woods is any guide it woud appear that we are no longer at liberty to **publicly** and **lawfully** criticize the Government without the fear of a banning order under the Internal Security Act.

Today we protest against the banning of organizations and publications, and against the detention and banning of individuals. We place on record our abhorrence of the action that has been taken. There are wide implications of this action, and serious consequences. I would like to refer to three of these.

1. The International Aspect

South Africa has become the polecat of the world for two reasons: discrimination and repression. The Government has pledged itself to "move away from discrimination".

Although no discriminatory laws have been repealed, it is true that the operation of certain discriminatory laws has been modified by means of exemption permits. Also, although I regard the homelands policy as an exercise in fantasy and folly, it is at least an attempt on the part of the Government to overcome discrimination.

But what about repression? The international community is as much concerned about repression in S.A. as it is about discrimination.

But we have no pledge that we will move away from repression. Instead we have new laws and action which takes us still further down the slope of totalitarianism.

The Government responds to pleas for human rights in South Africa as if the whole human rights programme was a gimmick invented by President Carter.

It is not. It is a powerful international movement which has dominated international relations since 1945 when the Preamble of the Charter of the U.N., drawn up in part by General Smuts, "reaffirmed faith in fundamental human rights".

The United States under Presidents Nixon and Ford did not show the concern for human rights that has characterized the Carter administration, but it would be wrong to see the United States as acting on its own in this regard.

The Carter administration now reflects the thinking of the free nations of the world. But the S.A. Government seems unconcerned about this as it resorts to arbitrary bannings and detentions which violate every human rights standard.

It seems as if it is more than unconcerned and that its action is a *kragdadige* response to international protests over the death of Steve Biko.

Such a response may impress the voters of Wonderboom and Wakkerstroom but it will not impress our few remaining friends in the western world.

2. Are we in a State of Emergency?

It is important that we compare today's situation with that of 1960 when a state of emergency was declared under the Public Safety Act and foreign investment fled the country. The situation today is worse.

(a) In 1960 the ANC and PAC were banned for twelve month period. Only in 1963 were they permanently banned. Yesterday eighteen organizations representing black opinion and Christian concern were banned.

(b) Detention without trial was permitted in 1960 and many people were detained. But today over 600 persons are detained under the more drastic detention-without-trial laws, laws which permit interrogation in isolation, laws which permit a form of treatment which is widely seen as a form of psychological torture. Laws which have been responsible for the deaths of over 40 people. In addition some 40 people have now been detained under section 10 of the Internal Security Act which allows preventive detention. Here at least, however, detainees are accorded the privileges granted awaiting-trial prisoners.

(c) Meetings were prohibited in 1960. Today all open air meetings are banned under

Today there
clare a state of
Government now
Statute book whi
permanent state o

But this will
investors. They
Government's
paranoia which
investment.

3. Are there an

One of the
myths in S.A.,
of enlightene
within the
the National
emerge in glo
charger and sa

According
are opposed to
repression an
which distin
verkrampte,
bedfellows.

In 1970 Mr
maiden speech in
that "S.A. sh
tent, identify
sal Declaratio
Many of us
this was an
attitude on the

Since 1970
evidence of
went on belie

The last six
exploded the
of Nationali
styled as
Steve Biko
yesterday,
endorsed by
cluding Mes
Koornhof
are no basic

They are
action, to the
rights, to the
and black
this action.

So if we
let us at le
myth of the
There are those
maintain
common area
all means even
Africa into
transforms the
tary/police S

On the
those whites
change, who
inherent in
are prepared
their power

There are

There are
National pa
continues
nationalist
events place
of the *verk*

To
the actions of
that the
tions be
sympathy
unjustly

Numbers in detention still climbing

The high number of detentions during October confirmed the Government's determination to silence black dissidents through the implementation of security legislation.

According to records kept by the Institute of Race Relations, 122 detentions took place in October, bringing to 778 the total number of people believed to be detained. Of these, 45 were reported to have been detained in terms of the preventative detention provision of the Internal Security Act.

This group could be held for up to a year, according to some reports.

Much publicity was given to the detentions of October 19, but little attention has been paid to the fate of the 733 other detainees held in terms of the Terrorism Act and other legislation.

However, members of the legal profession have been stirred into cautious action. After the September statement issued by the Johannesburg Bar Council calling for changes in the Terrorism Act, members of the University of Stellenbosch Law Faculty, the Natal Society of Advocates and the University of the Witwatersrand Law Faculty, all voiced their support of reform of the Act to allow regular visits by independent doctors to detainees.

The statement issued by the Natal Society of Advocates read its desirability or otherwise might be, it must be accepted that detention without trial is an exceptional measure designed and calculated to be used in, and to meet, exceptional circumstances. Its very nature is such as to make it essential that safeguards exist to prevent any abuse of power and to expose irregularities." (*Natal Mercury*, October 12.)

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa called on the Minister of Police to amend legislation to allow ministers of religion to visit security detainees.

On October 25, representatives of the law societies of the Transvaal, OFS and Natal interviewed the Minister of Police, Mr J. Kruger, on the deaths of detainees.

According to a statement, this was the first time the societies had taken up the question of detainee deaths at Cabinet level. "The issue was widely and frankly discussed, and the Minister undertook to consider the matter and to investigate the representations made." (*Star*, October 25).

As far as bannings are concerned, the banning of seven people on October 19 brought to 160 the total number currently under restriction orders in terms of the Internal Security

HE BANNINGS

page 4

are check, con-
umanity.
as been banned?
s and writings
e Biko have em-
vernment? But
se for banning a

we today? How
our minds on
ncern?
g of Donald
it would appear
ger at liberty to
lly criticize the
t the fear of a
ler the Internal

test against the
tions and publi-
st the detention
viduals. We place
horrence of the
en taken. There
s of this action,
uences. I would
e of these.

1. The International Aspect

South Africa has become the polecat of the world for two reasons: discrimination and repression. The Government has pledged itself to "move away from discrimination".

Although no discriminatory laws have been repealed, it is true that the operation of certain discriminatory laws has been modified by means of exemption permits. Also, although I regard the homelands policy as an exercise in fantasy and folly, it is at least an attempt on the part of the Government to overcome discrimination.

But what about repression? The international community is as much concerned about repression in S.A. as it is about discrimination.

But we have no pledge that we will move away from repression. Instead we have new laws and action which takes us still further down the slope of totalitarianism.

The Government responds to pleas for human rights in South Africa as if the whole human rights programme was a gimmick invented by President Carter.

It is not. It is a powerful international movement which has dominated international relations since 1945 when the Preamble of the Charter of the U.N., drawn up in part by General Smuts, "reaffirmed faith in fundamental human rights".

The United States under Presidents Nixon and Ford did not show the concern for human rights that has characterized the Carter administration, but it would be wrong to see the United States as acting on its own in this regard.

The Carter administration now reflects the thinking of the free nations of the world. But the S.A. Government seems unconcerned about this as it resorts to arbitrary bannings and detentions which violate every human rights standard.

It seems as if it is more than unconcerned and that its action is a *kragdadige* response to international protests over the death of Steve Biko.

Such a response may impress the voters of Wonderboom and Wakkerstroom but it will not impress our few remaining friends in the western world.

2. Are we in a State of Emergency?

It is important that we compare today's situation with that of 1960 when a state of emergency was declared under the Public Safety Act and foreign investment fled the country. The situation today is worse.

(a) In 1960 the ANC and PAC were banned for twelve month period. Only in 1963 were they permanently banned. Yesterday eighteen organizations representing black opinion and Christian concern were banned.

(b) Detention without trial was permitted in 1960 and many people were detained. But today over 600 persons are detained under the more drastic detention-without-trial laws, laws which permit interrogation in isolation, laws which permit a form of treatment which is widely seen as a form of psychological torture. Laws which have been responsible for the deaths of over 40 people. In addition some 40 people have now been detained under section 10 of the Internal Security Act which allows preventive detention. Here at least, however, detainees are accorded the privileges granted awaiting-trial prisoners.

(c) Meetings were prohibited in 1960. Today all open air meetings are banned under the Riotous Assemblies Act

Today there is no need to declare a state of emergency as the Government now has laws on the Statute book which provide for a permanent state of emergency.

But this will not fool foreign investors. They will see in the Government's action of hysteria and paranoia which are unconducive to investment.

3. Are there any verligtes?

One of the most fervently held myths in S.A. is that there is a body of enlightened, *verligte*, opinion within the cabinet and the ranks of the National Party which will emerge in glory mounted on a white charger and save South Africa.

According to the myth *verligtes* are opposed to discrimination and repression and it is this concern which distinguishes them from their *verkrampte*, reactionery nationalist bedfellows.

In 1970 Mr R. F. Botha, in his maiden speech in Parliament, pleaded that "S.A. should, to a greater extent, identify itself with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights". Many of us naively believed that this was an indication of a new attitude on the part of Nationalists.

Since 1970 there has been little evidence of such a change, but we went on believing in this myth.

The last six weeks has however exploded the myth. The insensitivity of Nationalists, including those styled as *verligtes*, to the death of Steve Biko and now the events of yesterday, which must have been endorsed by the full cabinet — including Messrs Pik Botha and Koornhof — emphasize that there are no basic differences.

They are all party to the present action, to the suppression of human rights, to the polarization of white and black which will result from this action.

So if we achieve nothing today, let us at least stop believing in the myth of the *verligte* nationalist. There are those whites who wish to maintain white supremacy in the common areas of South Africa by all means even if it plunges South Africa into violent conflict and transforms the country into a military/police State.

On the other hand, there are those whites who favour peaceful change, who realize the difficulties inherent in such change, but who are prepared to do everything in their power to avoid a race war.

There are none in between.

There are no *verligtes* within the National party. Everyone who continues his support for the nationalist party after yesterday's events places himself in the camp of the *verkramptes*.

To conclude. We protest against the actions of yesterday. We demand that the bans be revoked and detentions be terminated. We express our sympathy to those who have been unjustly treated. We reaffirm our

bers in detention still climbing

ber of detentions
r confirmed the
determination to
lissidents through
ation of security

to records kept
te of Race Rela-
ntions took place
inging to 778 the
of people believed
d. Of these, 45
to have been de-
ns of the preven-
n provision of the
ity Act.
ip could be held
ear, according to

blicity was given
ons of October 19,
tion has been paid
of the 733 other
l in terms of the
t and other legis-

members of the
sion have been
meus action. After
r statement issued
nesburg Bar Coun-
r changes in the
t, members of the
Stellenbosch Law
Natal Society of
d the University of
rand Law Faculty,
eir support of re-
ct to allow regular
pendent doctors to

ment issued by the
of Advocates read

its desirability or otherwise might be, it must be accepted that detention without trial is an exceptional measure designed and calculated to be used in, and to meet, exceptional circumstances. Its very nature is such as to make it essential that safeguards exist to prevent any abuse of power and to expose irregularities." (*Natal Mercury*, October 12.)

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa called on the Minister of Police to amend legislation to allow ministers of religion to visit security detainees.

On October 25, representatives of the law societies of the Transvaal, OFS and Natal interviewed the Minister of Police, Mr J. Kruger, on the deaths of detainees.

According to a statement, this was the first time the societies had taken up the question of detainee deaths at Cabinet level. "The issue was widely and frankly discussed, and the Minister undertook to consider the matter and to investigate the representations made." (*Star*, October 25).

As far as bannings are concerned, the banning of seven people on October 19 brought to 160 the total number currently under restriction orders in terms of the Internal Security

NEW ERA
NOV 1977
328

NUWE WERKLOOS-HEIDSVOORDELE

Unielede word herinner dat vanaf 1 Julie 1977 is daar 'n nuwe skaal van bydrae aan die Werkloosheidsfonds, asook 'n nuwe skaal van voordele.

Die vakbondbeweging is gedeeltelik verantwoordelik daarvoor dat die Regering die nuwe skaal in werking gebring het. Die vakbondsentrums word op die Werkloosheidsverseker-ingsraad verteenwoordig, tesame met werkgewers se verteenwoordigers asook die Department van Arbeid.

Die Raad het verlede jaar aan die Minister van Arbeid aanbeveel dat 'n algehele nuwe stelsel van bydrae en voordele ingestel word

Vanaf 1 Julie vanjaar is daar geen meer groepe van byraers nie, maar instede betaal elke bydraer 'n gereelde persentasie van sy verdienste in — naamlik, 0,5% of 5 sent in elke R10 van verdienste. Die werkgewer se bydrae ten opsigte van elke werknemer is 0,3% of 3 sent in elke R10 van die werknemer se verdienste.

Voordele sal nou op 'n basis van 45% van verdienste betaal word. Vir die meeste werknemers beteken dit 'n groot toename in voordele, en moet dit hartelik verwelkom word. Die verhoogde voordele is definitief die groter bydrae werd.

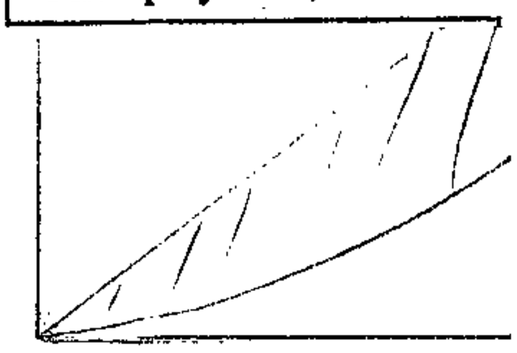
Ten opsigte van die laagste besoldigde werknemers in die arbeider klas is die verhoging in voordele egter baie skrander, en hierdie aspek van die saak is voor die aandag van die Vakbondraad van Suid-Afrika gebring, met die oog daaroop om verdere ondersoek in te stel.

NM 1/11/77 (328)

Unemployment crisis on cards by Christmas

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — The capital could face an unemployment crisis by Christmas, the chairman of the Pietermaritzburg Co-ordinating Committee on Unemployment, Mr. John Schroeder, said yesterday.



He said firms which were struggling to survive often chose this time to retrench staff and could avoid paying them bonuses.

Speaking at a Press conference here yesterday, Mr. Schroeder said there were already hundreds of families in the Coloured, Indian and African suburbs of the capital who had no money coming into the household at all.

"What we are faced with here is naked starvation," he said.

The period during which Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) grants were paid to unemployed workers was now running out for many of them.

"What is the Government doing for people like this, or does it just rely on the communities to take action."

Mr. Schroeder called for the extension of UIF grants to unemployed workers and increased Government aid to organisations which were trying to help them.

If the Government was going to stimulate the economy it must be done on an urgent basis if the country was not to face catastrophe.

Mr. Schroeder called for employers to initiate a voluntary tax of 1c in the rand of employees' salaries and to donate the money to organisations set up to help the capital's unemployed.

RDM 1/11/77 (328)

Govt urged to aid jobless

Staff Reporter

AN APPEAL for Government aid to relieve the growing distress in urban black townships has been made by leading trade unionists.

They stressed that it was not only black workers who were suffering. There were many white workers who had been out of a job for more than six months and had outrun their entitlement to unemployment benefit.

Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers Union of South Africa, appealed to the Department of Labour to speed up its investigation into lengthening the 26-week limit on unemployment benefit.

She said there were many thousands of workers who had been out of work for more than 26 weeks and who no longer qualified for benefits. There were also large numbers who had no claim at all on unemployment pay.

Senator Scheepers said that in the Transvaal alone there were now 3 500 black garment workers without jobs. The situation was becoming more serious daily.

In addition, up to 75% of the estimated 200 000 new black workers who had come on the labour market in the past 12 months were still without work.

"Take these into account and the alarming dimension of the problem comes into focus."

Senator Scheepers said the least the Government could do was to make emergency funds available for food and other necessities for the growing number of destitute families in the townships.

Mr Ray Altman, secretary of the National Union of Distributive Workers, said more and more workers of all races had overrun the six months unemployment benefit period, and were totally without incomes.

Mr Altman, who is also secretary of the coloured National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers, said:

"The position is not only serious as far as black workers are concerned. Large numbers of whites are also in distress.

"An extension of the 26-week benefit period has become an urgent necessity."

He agreed that the Government should give priority to a relief scheme for destitute urban African families.

D.D. 21/4/77

Unemployment rise

328

NUREMBERG — West German unemployment increased in October to 954 000 or 4,2 per cent of the work force. In September the rate had been 4,0 per cent. — SAPA-AP.

Tyre workers face retrenchment

RDM 2/11/77 (328)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Dunlop South Africa, the tyre company, will close its Durban factory a week earlier than usual at the end of the year and may have to retrench workers because it has not been awarded the Durban City Council's tyre contract.

A spokesman for Dunlop said that with one exception, the company had enjoyed the Durban Municipal contract for the past 20 years.

"Since June, 1976, our Durban factory has reduced its payroll by 300 due to the economic downturn. This will be further aggravated by the council's decision," he said.

370 000 jobless

D.D. 2/11/77

CANBERRA — Australia's unemployment soared to a post war record of 370 335 — six per cent of the work force — last month and is likely to leap again to more than half a million early next year, the Government said yesterday. — SAPA-RNS.

328

Arms ban could help workless

Star 8/11/77 328

Labour Reporter

The arms boycott against South Africa could well provide some relief for the unemployed, according to Professor P J van der Merwe, labour economist of Pretoria University.

"The arms boycott may stimulate certain sectors of the economy in the short run," he said.

Such stimulation, rooted in the need to provide South African-made substitutes for unobtainable imports, would alleviate unemployment.

Dr Hennie Reynders, executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, says South African industry is quite capable of manufacturing the country's requirements of light arms.

He told The Star the difficulties lay in the production of heavy equipment such as aircraft, submarines and heavy artillery.

In the absence of public knowledge about the extent to which South Africa could convert to the production of heavy armaments, it was difficult to say whether such conversion would give rise to problems.

Student job-hunters 'desperate'

Argus. 8/11/77

THIS Christmas holiday will be a lean one for students who have to work to put themselves through university. Casual employment has reached the lowest level in years.

Mrs A. Hariby, professional employment officer for the University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council's vocational employment bureau, said yesterday: 'Some of the students are desperate. They must get a job to be able to come back to university next year.'

So far the bureau has had offers of only about 100 vacation jobs — not nearly enough for the hundreds of students who want to work during their holidays.

Mrs Hariby said the position was far worse than it had been in years.

'Last year was bad, but this year it is even worse,' she said.

The bureau had to close registration of students for holiday jobs once it reached 200. Only if more jobs became available, would the bureau be able to extend its service.

Mrs Hariby sent out more than 200 letters to companies, asking them for their co-operation in finding employment for the students. So far she had had only 10 replies.

Last week appeals were made every day on the radio, but again only three jobs were offered in that time.

'The students went out themselves to look for jobs, but they all came back and said it was really tough,' Mrs Hariby said.

With the rising costs of fees and books, students found it more necessary than usual to supplement their incomes, she said.

Thousands of Maties are also desperately looking for jobs over the coming two months' vacation and are willing to do almost anything for a reasonable salary.

More than 200 Maties have applied for vacation work through the student council office of the universiy where employers can apply for workers. But only 41 jobs have been found.

A salary of at least R200 a month is considered reasonable.

Employers interested in student workers should contact Mrs V le Roux at the university's student council office, telephone Stellenbosch 3702.

Fewer jobless

328

THE number of registered unemployed people dropped for the first time this year between September and October. Extended military service is expected to relieve the position even more.

In an interview in Pretoria, the Secretary for Labour, Mr E A Celliers, said the department's latest figures showed that 30 770 people were registered as unemployed in South Africa at the end of October, compared to 31 595 in September.

This figure does not include blacks out of work. — Sapa.

(2)328

STAR 21/11/77

Tough time for garment workers

Sieg Hannig
Labour Reporter

There will be little Christmas cheer for many Johannesburg garment workers who will join the 3 500 already laid off this year.

For many others it will be a season of despair because they have received unemployment benefits for the maximum of 26 weeks and can get no more.

BLACK WOMEN

"Some have been ordered out of their homes because they cannot pay the rent," said Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa.

She said most garment workers were black women — many the sole breadwinners of their families.

And there would be no relief in January. The industry always started the new year with a smaller work force.

"This time, it will be worse because very few factories are working the overtime which is normal for this time of the year," Senator Scheepers said.

Twenty four factories shut down in the Transvaal clothing industry this year — 12 of them bankrupt — and one moved to Newcastle. Others retrenched workers.

The work force dropped by about 1 160 to about 20 000.

In Kimberley, half the 2 000 garment workers are unemployed.

Senator Scheepers said she would apply to the Minister of Labour to appeal for an automatic extension of the present limit to unemployment payments under the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

328

SA growth can't match need for new jobs

RDM 24/11/77.

By HOWARD PREECE
Financial Editor

THERE IS a growing belief among economists that South Africa cannot expect a real economic growth rate next year of more than 2,5% to 3%.

Such a rate would do nothing automatically to reduce unemployment — it would not even allow enough expansion to cope with supplies of new labour coming to the market.

But it would still be the best growth performance since the 7,1% recorded in the 1974 gold boom.

The increase in real growth in 1975 was 2,1% and last year it slumped further to 1,4%.

With the recession continuing in 1977, Dr T W de Jong, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, has predicted a growth rate of between 1% and 2% this year.

Senator Horwood, the Minister of Finance, has announced a R250-million programme to boost black housing as a first step in an attempt to get the economy on a higher growth path again.

Some business and trade union leaders called for further action at this week's meeting of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council meeting in Pretoria.

Senator Horwood has said: "A continued deflationary policy would in all probability undermine growth and increase unemployment without either improving the overall balance of payments or reducing the rate of inflation."

But he has also indicated his wider dilemma: "A more general and vigorous expansionary policy involving such measures as tax and interest rate reductions might have been called for if conditions had been more normal.

"In the ordinary course of events the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments would by now have resulted in a noticeable upward movement in the gold and other foreign reserves and the creation of an expansionary monetary and fiscal climate.

"The present situation, however, is not normal in respect of the capital account of the balance of payments."

Various commentators have drawn attention to the implications of this dilemma for interest rates — and thus to growth.

It is estimated that between R500-million and R1 000-million of the country's import trade which is being financed by overseas banking facilities could try to switch to South African financing if interest rates fell here while rising overseas.

Although this would not add to the overall balance of payments burden in the long run — it could even be a marginal saving — it would put tremendous short-term pressure on the gold and foreign exchange reserves.

Hence the Reserve Bank is unlikely to allow interest rates to fall much further or to make any significant relaxation in the credit ceiling while this threat persists.

Even if the gold price were to stay firm next year — even if it were to go above $200 — there are no signs that the authorities would make early direct boosts to economic expansion, as opposed to continuing the present policy of largely trying to talk the economy up.

There is no doubt, however, that Senator Horwood would like to go for as much growth as possible — some sources say he still hopes for more than 3% next year — and this seems to be the view of his special economic adviser, Dr Gerhard de Kock, senior deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank.

But the Governor, Dr de Jongh, appears to take a more cautious view.

What is clear is that South Africa has moved from being one of the world's high growth countries into a less favoured area.

This is even more true when growth per capita — that is, growth allowing for population increase — is taken into account.

Between 1960-65 South Africa had an annual average real growth rate of 6% and between 1965-70 of 5,5%.

That compared with rates for all International Monetary Fund member countries of 5,1% and 4,8% respectively.

This pattern was still true overall until at least 1974 when the depression effect of the oil crisis was still apparently hitting countries and most Third World countries as severely or more so than South Africa.

But South Africa has an annual average population increase of close to 3%.

That means that in 1975-77 real growth — that is, discounting inflation — was running behind the population rise.

Next year it might just keep even.

The international recession is still being felt in many other countries, but South Africa has certainly slipped markedly down the world growth league.

I believe, as I have argued before, that a necessary but not sufficient condition for a change in that position is a change in the country's traditional open door approach to imports.

The "buy" South Africa campaign of the private sector is an indication that this view is gaining ground.

328

Finance

A NEW YEAR WITHOUT JOBS

Finance Reporter

THE LOW level of the economy and the lack of facilities and guidelines for the private enterprise training of apprentices will leave thousands of Indian and coloured school-leavers in Natal jobless at the beginning of next year.

The root of the problem is that because of the economic slump, smaller firms are refusing to take on apprentices.

At the forefront in the battle to get a better deal for would-be apprentices is well-known Pietermaritzburg businessman, Eugen Ege, managing director of Conac Engineering.

Ege has just returned from an extensive overseas export promotion tour which has confirmed his longheld belief that South Africa's apprentice training facilities are out of date and a long way behind those in Europe.

"Five years ago coloureds and Indians were hardly employed in industry as apprentices," he says. "But now we have this vast potential manpower coming on to the market and if we want to reap benefits in four years time we must start training them now."

Ege has called for a central body to be formed in South Africa to draw up a set of guidelines which can be used by smaller firms training apprentices.

In Pietermaritzburg, the jobless situation appears to be desperate.

Conac has just placed a local advertisement for admission to its sophisticated on-site training school, which can only take 14 people each year.

"We had applications from 25 whites, 130 Indians, 35 coloureds and eight blacks," says Ege. "This is surely an indication of the serious problem facing hundreds of thousands of school leavers this year."

According to Ege, one of the main reasons for the reluctance of smaller firms to take on apprentices is a complete lack of guidelines on how to train them. The result is that firms regard them as a burden for two or three years.

The only guidelines that exist, are the courses that have been developed in the Government and mining sectors and the technical college training syllabus — but nothing for the private sector.

Conac has had to adapt the sophisticated Swiss training syllabus, which includes practical training, basic safety, tool care, first aid and the do's and don'ts in industry. The training is done using a series of carefully prepared lectures.

This, in addition to the block release training, at least ensures that the apprentice can make a valuable contribution to the company after only a year.

Apart from the costly and time-consuming construction of more schools, Ege believes the only way to meet our trained manpower needs in the short term is to encourage private firms to take on apprentices as a matter of urgency.

6. MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

B. Kantor : The Evaluation of Monetary Policy in South Africa, S.A.J.E. March 1971.

B. Kantor : The Money Supply Process in South Africa.

G. de Kock : The Business Cycle in South Africa Recent Tendencies, S.A.J.E. March 1975.

F.D.F. Strydom : Monetary Legislation in South Africa, An Analysis S.A.J.E. March 1974.

Annual Reports and Economic Surveys of the S.A. Reserve Bank.

Budget Speeches and Statistical Survey.

S.A. Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin - The Economic Surveys.

7. THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF INFLATION.

Glahe Chap. 12 Durnburg and McDougall Chap. 16.

H.G. Johnson : "Inflation : A) Monetarist View in H.G. Johnson, Further Essays in Monetary Economics Chap. 13.

F. Machlup : Cost Push and Demand pull in R.J. Ball and Peter Doyle (ed) Inflation, chap. 9 (Penguin).

UNEMPLOYMENT

6th December 77 —

28th Sept 78

NM 6/12/77

Timber firm closes

328

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — Marshall Timbers (Pietermaritzburg) will close down at the end of January and workers will be paid off from next week.

The concern will close its doors for business at the end of the month but some employees will be kept on to progress stock.

The firm, part of the giant Marshalls group which is under judicial management, first opened its doors in Pietermaritzburg about eight years ago.

The staff of about 100 — including 27 Whites, 50 Africans, four Coloureds and the remainder Indians — have not been offered other jobs within the group. Employees were told about two weeks ago the firm was to close down.

4. The problem of separating the productive contributions of each factor when products are jointly produced by factors.

Need for the production function concept to help solve the imputation problem. What is the production function ? A technical relationship Q=F(L,K). Connection between production function and distribution theory. The marginal product of a factor. Difficulty of knowing marginal productivities in particular fields. Long-run nature of marginal productivity theory. Low of diminishing returns implicit in this process.

5. Wage differentials under perfect competition would be non-existent, i.e. if all men and jobs were exactly alike.

Wages would be determined by supply and demand. Wage rate will equal the value of the marginal product of labour. If people were alike but jobs different, wage differentials would compensate for non-money differences between jobs.

---

1. A union can attempt to control the supply of labour.

employers

g the

industry act'

'More jobless unless Govt,

By DIAGO SEGOLA

UNEMPLOYMENT in South Africa will increase unless there is a major effort to create jobs, stimulate economic activity and eliminate prejudice and self-interest.

This is one of the findings of Manpower — a world-wide service group to commerce and industry — in their latest quarterly survey of employment prospects. The survey is based on information gathered from more than 1 200 companies.

"The potential, and hence employment, is certainly there but it will require strong and dynamic leadership from both the public and private sectors if a dramatic deepening of the recession and unemployment is to be avoided," says the survey.

It found that the number of companies planning increases in both the white and black sectors was the lowest it had been in 18 months.

Only 6% of companies surveyed planned to increase their white staff, whereas 10,4% were planning an increase a year ago.

Only 5,3% planned to increase black staff, compared with 8,8% a year ago.

The number of companies planning to decrease staff had dropped but it was still well above the lowest figure recorded.

The survey found 11,3% planned to decrease white staff — a drop of 3,3% in three months, but nearly double the figure 18 months ago.

And 14,1% planned to cut black staff — a drop of 3,7% in three months, but more than double the figure 18 months ago.

The survey found that unemployment was largely a black phenomenon.

This was because:

● Far more blacks were being made redundant than whites;

● It was more likely that a redundant white would find new employment than a black;

● The number of blacks coming on to the labour market was far higher than the number of whites.

RDM 6/12/77

328

Number of jobless up again

ARGUS 7/12/77

328

UNEMPLOYMENT among Cape Town's whites and coloured people began rising again last month after declining in September and October.

Department of Labour figures show that 8 020 people were registered as unemployed at the end of last month.

This was 137 more than at the end of October, but still 341 below the peak figure of 8 361 at the end of August.

Hardest hit by the recession appear to be white women and coloured men. The number of white women seeking work rose by 93 in November to a new high of 686.

DOUBLE

The number of coloured men seeking work rose by 255, to 4 274, also a new high. This is double the number of coloured men which sought work a year ago.

However, the number of white men registered as unemployed dropped by of coloured women by 167 22 to 462 and the number to 1 919.

Women over 60 and white men over 65 seeking work dropped slightly. But the number of boys and white girls seeking work rose.

Grim future for school leavers

Star 8/12/77 (328)

Staff Reporters

Thousands of South African school leavers face a grim future with jobs at a premium and few organisations willing to take on inexperienced workers in the current economic recession.

Particularly hard hit will be girls looking for clerical or secretarial work and the 15 000 youths who start their national service in July.

Some Johannesburg employment agencies claim the situation is worse than it has been for years. Almost all the large organisations report they have cut their intakes this year or simply do not have any jobs to offer.

Some agencies report that they are also having difficulty placing university and college graduates in certain fields.

WORSE FOR GIRLS

There was a total of 53 000 white Standard 10 pupils this year, with 15 000 youths starting their national service in January.

Some universities report an increase of up to 20 percent in enrolments for next year, but more than 20 000 school leavers (including Standard 8 and 9 pupils) could still enter the job market.

The Secretary for Labour, Mr E A Cilliers, said that as far as he knew, "there are plenty of vacancies for young men, although the situation is worse for young women because of the large number of married women on the job market."

He said school leavers were too selective about the kind of work they wanted and were not interested in work in areas away from their homes or cities.

A survey by The Star found that:

● A large Johannesburg insurance company recently had 30 applications for two junior vacancies and no further jobs were likely to be available this year. A few might crop up next year, said a spokesman.

● Johannesburg City Council is taking on fewer school leavers because it has cut back on staff.

● South African Railways has 7 000 vacancies throughout South Africa and SWA/Namibia for "crucial grades" from station foreman to train drivers, but an embargo has been placed on recruitment of clerks in administrative offices.

● A spokesman for the

To Page 3, Col 10

Public Service Commission said both Std 10 pupils and some graduates would find it difficult to get work.

● The number of vacancies in the Defence Force's Permanent Force has dropped compared with previous years with appointments becoming more selective.

● Vacancies for both men and women are limited in the police force.

● The General Post Office has countrywide vacancies for about 4 200 school leavers — 800 fewer than last year and more Std 10 pupils are reported to be applying than usual.

FILLED FAST

● Banks, with their long-term staffing plans, have not been greatly affected by the economic situation as far as vacancies are concerned, but fewer people are resigning, which affects the intake of new staff.

● Building societies report that vacancies are being filled sooner with more applicants than before.

During interviews with employment agencies in Johannesburg — one of which has had 70 people on its "books" for the last six months and has only been able to place two — it was found that the factors acting against school leavers and graduates are:

● To achieve maximum productivity in the current economic climate, many companies are taking on experienced personnel only. They are not willing to train junior staff to the same extent as previously.

RETRENCHING

Even teachers — mostly married women who cannot get permanent posts or men who want higher salaries — and graduates cannot get jobs in commerce because they lack practical experience.

● Large numbers of companies are closing or amalgamating and cutting staffs.

● People are tending to stay in their jobs more than before, which reduces vacancies.

● Companies are retrenching staff or not replacing those who leave.

Few jobs for black youths

Star 8/12/77

328

Black school leavers are having great difficulty in finding jobs on the Rand, where the overall black unemployment situation is alarming.

Mr A E Steenhuisen, director of labour of the West Rand Administration Board, says if present economic conditions persist all school leavers will have problemss finding jobs.

He advised them to register at labour bureaus.

Meanwhile the Department of Statistics is canvassing black teachers to monitor black unemployment monthly in 10 000 households throughout South Africa.

SURVEY

The first national survey which should provide an overall picture of unemployment in metropolitan areas, small towns and farms should be ready soon.

A department spokesman said: "We want a picture of the entire workforce — the employed and the unemployed.

"Later on we may want to assess particular problems or needs in areas such as training and skill levels."

A survey commissioned by The Star in September showed that almost 200 000 adult blacks were out of work in the Johannesburg, Reef and Pretoria urban areas. Neither the Department of Bantu Administration nor the Labour Department kept statistics of African unemployment.

Star 8/12/77 328

Anything goes in battle for jobs

Labour Reporter

Many black university students and matriculants are prepared to do anything in these holidays to get enough money to continue studying.

But holiday work is hard to come by, says the Transvaal regional secretary of the Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Ina Perlman.

Last year the institute found about 12 firms which took on 100 students. This year only one had jobs to offer to fewer students and only for October.

Mrs Perlman said many students with bursaries still required holiday earnings to see them through university or school.

Others had to earn about R90 during the holidays to help pay for the schooling of a brother or sister.

Anybody who can offer work to students should call Mrs Perlman at Johannesburg 724-4441.

140 fired at car works

RDM 10/12/77 328

DURBAN. — The Motor Assemblies plant at Prospecton, near Durban, has fired 140 workers.

The company's industrial relations manager, Mr Bob Devlin, said yesterday it was a difficult decision to take, especially in view of Christmas.

He said they had tried to arrange their affairs in such a way over the past few months that retrenchment would not be necessary. They had worked a four-day week but the rationalisation of labour requirements could no longer be avoided.

Mr Devlin said the company hoped to resume a five-day week next year.

The firm's 2 500 workers broke up for their Christmas recess yesterday. The plant is to reopen on January 11. — Sapa.

NM 10/12/77

Bad news for 230 workers

328

Mercury Reporter

THE MOTOR ASSEMBLIES plant at Prospecton has retrenched 140 workers — mainly Blacks.

The manufacturing director, Mr. R. Broadley, said yesterday the company employed 1 900 hourly-rated workers — 140 of whom had been retrenched.

These were mainly African, Coloured and Indian workers, he said.

He added that the move came when it was felt that too many people had been carried on a four-day week for too long.

The plant had been working on and off for four days a week for four months and a consistent four-day week for the past two months, Mr. Broadley said.

Workers will resume a five-day week when the plant opens on January 11.

A market slow-down forced Superocla Ltd., nation-wide manufacturers of concrete pipes, to close down their Pinetown plant earlier this week.

A spokesman for the company said that in view of the current market downturn and the bleak prospect for 1978 it was felt that the plant was no longer viable.

The shut-down will not affect the company's sales and delivery service in the Durban area, as the product will continue to be manufactured at plants in Newcastle and Isetebe, KwaZulu.

Approximately 90 workers have been affected by the shutdown.

RDM

School leavers will struggle for jobs

14/12/77

328

By SHEILA WING

JOB prospects look bleak for thousands of school leavers who will be entering an already flooded labour market in the New Year.

Many employers are finding they have far more applicants than jobs to offer and can be more selective. They are choosing people with more experience, rather than juniors just out of school.

"It's the employers' market at the moment," a spokesman for a Johannesburg employment bureau said yesterday.

"All our requests for staff are for people between 25 and 35 years — nobody seems to be giving the juniors a chance.

"The job situation is worse than it has been for years because of the poor economic climate," she added.

An employment agent who places women agreed. "There are no jobs going at all," she said.

Another agent said university and college graduates were also losing out in the flooded labour market.

"The attitude of employers is very hard. Economic prospects are dismal and anybody who is not 105% productive is out," he said.

This year's school leavers have not yet become a major job-seeking force. Most will wait until January before they start looking for jobs in earnest.

Department of Labour statistics show that unemployment is on the increase.

The unemployment figure for whites, coloureds and Asians jumped to 31 244 in November, an increase of 12 274 since November last year.

However, Mr E A Cilliers, Secretary for Labour, said yesterday that opportunities still existed if youngsters were prepared to be mobile and not too selective.

The Post Office's quota of vacancies has dropped by 800 since last year — 4 200 jobs are available throughout the counthy

The South African Railways has 7 000 vacancies in the crucial grades, but has temporarily halted the appointment of clerical staff at administrative offices in major centres.

4 000 to lose jobs

Cape Times 14/12/77 (1) 211 (2) 328

By GORDON KLING

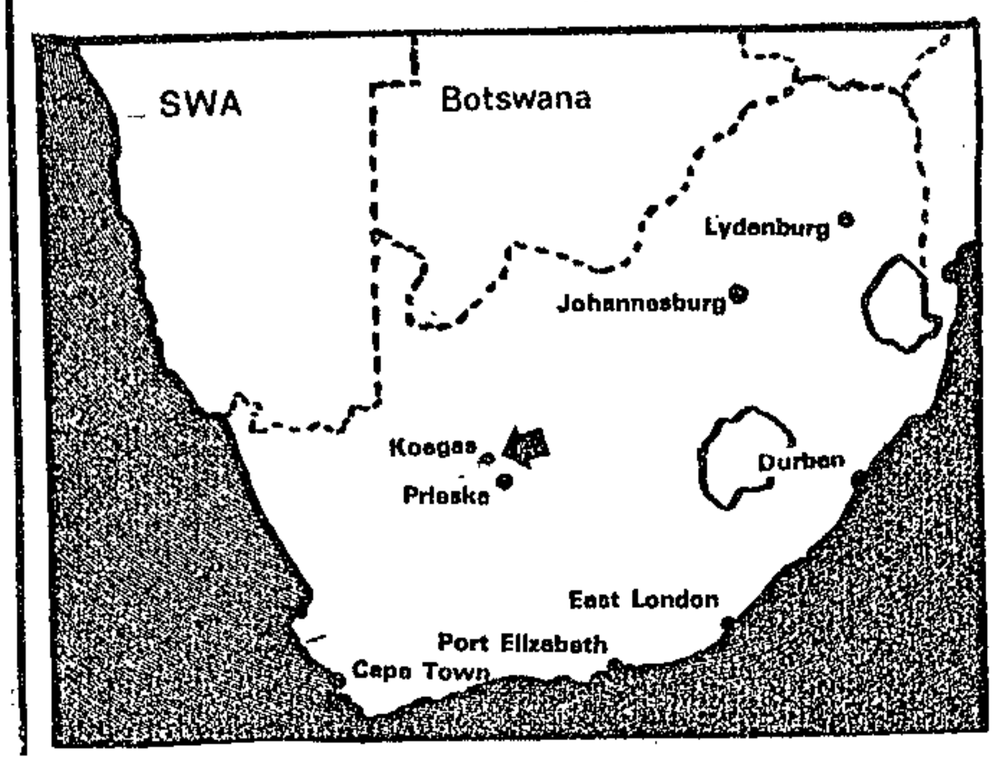
MORE than 4 000 mineworkers will lose their jobs with the announcement by Cape Asbestos SA of major cutbacks in its mining operations. Altogether 1 650 of the workers are at Prieska in the Northern Cape.

The managing director of Cape Asbestos SA, Mr Simon Dougherty, yesterday told the Cape Times in an interview from Johannesburg that production cuts announced by the company would mean almost immediate retrenchment. There was little possibility that white miners would be able to find other jobs in the areas.

The company's Penge mine in the Lydenburg district of the North Eastern Transvaal would reduce milling from two shifts to one in a move which will put 150 whites and 2 500 blacks out of work.

The two milling shifts at the Koegas mine in the Prieska district of the Cape are also being cut to one, putting 50 whites and 1 600 blacks out of their jobs. It was likely the mine would close in the latter half of next year which would mean the loss of a further 50 white and 1 000 black jobs.

Production was reduced earlier this year at the Pomfret mine near Vryburg and no further cuts were expected.



Contract

Mr Dougherty said the black contract workforce would be reduced by ending recruitment. Many contracts were now due to expire. White workers would be made redundant "in a week or two".

The cutback was prompted by unexpectedly weak world asbestos markets.

The company announcement said it firmly believed the present weakness in the market, caused by overstocking among consumers, was temporary.

Assistance in finding alternative employment would be given to the jobless, and departure from mine housing would be delayed where this was helpful.

Cape Asbestos is a wholly owned subsidiary of British-based Cape Industries, which is in turn controlled by the Anglo American Corporations's Charter Consolidated group.

Detailing the international situation which forced the drastic cutback, the company said:

"Consumers of fibre hoping for an upturn in demand and having in mind the shortage of asbestos in 1975 and 1976 have continued to purchase above their rates of consumption, and stocks have risen.

"The company anticipates a slow off take into next year

until stock equilibrium has been restored".

Job prospects bleak for school-leavers, say many employers

Cape Times 14/12/77 (328) XX

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Job prospects look bleak for thousands of school-leavers who will be entering an already flooded labour market in the new year.

Many employers are finding they have far more applicants than jobs to offer and are able to be more selective as a result. This means they are choosing people with experience, rather than juniors just out of school.

"It's the employers' market at the moment," a spokesman for a Johannesburg employment bureau said yesterday. "All our requests for staff are for people between 25 and 35 years — nobody seems to be giving the juniors a chance."

Another agent said university and college graduates were also losing out in the flooded labour market.

Department of Labour statistics show that unemployment is on the increase.

The unemployment figure for whites, coloured people and Asians jumped to 31 244 in November — an increase of 12 274 over the same period last year. At least 353 men and women under the age of 21 were jobless in November.

"There are fewer opportunities because the economy is not as flourishing as it used to be and some companies are curtailing staff," Secretary for Labour Mr E A Cilliers, said.

He added that opportunities still existed if young people were prepared to be mobile and not too selective. "We can't take the mountain to Mohammed," he said.

The post Office quota of vacancies has dropped by 800 since last year — 4 200 jobs, ranging from clerks and technicians to postmen and telephonists are available.

The South African Railways has 7 000 vacancies in the crucial grades such as station foremen, conductors, shunters, guards, drivers and firemen but has temporarily halted the appointment of clerical staff at administrative offices in major centres.

Job prospects bleak for school-leavers, say many employers

Cape Times 14/12/77 (328)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Job prospects look bleak for thousands of school-leavers who will be entering an already flooded labour market in the new year.

Many employers are finding they have far more applicants than jobs to offer and are able to be more selective as a result. This means they are choosing people with experience, rather than juniors just out of school.

"It's the employers' market at the moment," a spokesman for a Johannesburg employment bureau said yesterday. "All our requests for staff are for people between 25 and 35 years — nobody seems to be giving the juniors a chance."

Another agent said university and college graduates were also losing out in the flooded labour market.

Department of Labour statistics show that unemployment is on the increase.

The unemployment figure for whites, coloured people and Asians jumped to 31 244 in November — an increase of 12 274 over the same period last year. At least 353 men and women under the age of 21 were jobless in November.

"There are fewer opportunities because the economy is not as flourishing as it used to be and some companies are curtailing staff," Secretary for Labour Mr E A Cilliers, said

He added that opportunities still existed if young people were prepared to be mobile and not too selective. "We can't take the mountain to Mohammed," he said.

The post Office quota of vacancies has dropped by 800 since last year — 4 200 jobs, ranging from clerks and technicians to postmen and telephonists are available

The South African Railways has 7 000 vacancies in the crucial grades such as station foremen, conductors, shunters, guards, drivers and firemen but has temporarily halted the appointment of clerical staff at administrative offices in major centres.

More may l
Cape mine

ARGUS 14/12/77 (328)

Warning of complete shutdown

By Argus Staff Reporters

MORE than half the workers on an asbestos mine in the north-western Cape will be jobless by Christmas.

Seventy whites and about 1 300 black miners and 124 coloured and blacks on the salaried staff of the Cape Blue Mines at Koegasbrug, on the banks of the Orange River, will lose their jobs.

The mine's acting manager, Mr R R Hammond, said today that if present trends continue the mine will close down completely in the next six months.

This will mean that another 689 black, white and coloured staff will be out of work.

He said in a telephone interview that the white miners had already been told of their retrenchment and the rest of the staff would be told during next week.

Mr Hammond said that the whites had taken the news 'well,' but emotions were 'running high,' and it was a 'very difficult time for all.'

3 months' pay

Mr Simon Dougherty, managing director of Cape Asbestos, which owns the Koegasbrug mine, said his white employees were getting three months' pay and proportionate compensation for leave and bonuses, plus continued fringe benefits for two months.

There was also an allowance for the early retirement of men who were within 10 years of retirement.

Most of the blacks were contract workers from the Transkei and, because of their contracts, could have a few months' grace.

The whites would be allowed to stay in mine housing until they found new employment.

Mr Hammond said the mining town of Koegasbrug would be available for the establishment of a coloured village, should mining stop.

In Transvaal

The mine's manager, Mr A D Germond, was retrenched last week and Mr Hammond, the underground manager, was appointed in his place.

Cape Asbestos announced yesterday that 150 whites and 2 500 blacks at the Penge mine in the Lydenburg district of north-eastern Transvaal, would be retrenched.

The company announcement warned that the continued operation of the Koegas mine, opened in 1892, had been sustained in recent years by the need to supply the market, even at an increasingly uneconomic cost.

Deep regret

'While every effort will be made to continue mining, it is likely that the mine will close in the latter half of 1978,' it said.

The announcement added: 'The Board deeply regrets the disturbance caused to employees and plans to do all it can for those affected. Where redundancy is unavoidable terms will be as generous as possible.

'Assistance in finding alternative employment will be given and departure from mine accommodation delayed where this may be helpful. In most cases employment of blacks will continue until work contracts expire.

International

Detailing the international situation which forced the drastic cutback, the company said:

'For some years the market for asbestos has been exceptionally firm throughout the world and the company has responded by investing substantial sums in infrastructure, housing and amenities at Penge and Pomfret mines and has under construction a major new production facility at Pomfret which will be commissioned in March 1978.

'The strong demand continued in the early part of 1977, but has weakened substantially in recent months. It is now clear that the main markets throughout the world in which asbestos products are used have not strengthened as was anticipated.

The Mineworkers' Union expects to find jobs for the 200 whites being retrenched at two mines, but the outlook for the blacks is not so good.

...ose ...obs

1 200 more miners lose jobs

D.D. 22/12/77

328

JOHANNESBURG — Another 1 200 miners are to lose their jobs — this time at the Otjihase copper mine near Windhoek.

Last week 4 300 miners lost their jobs when Cape Asbestos reduced operations at two of its asbestos mines in the North-Eastern Transvaal and North-West Cape.

Johannesburg Consolidated Investments announced yesterday it was suspending mining operations at Otjihase this week. The milling of accumulated stock will continue for a few months.

The mining house said every effort would be made to minimise the impact on the workers and where possible to find alternative employment for them.

The company will offer alternative job opportunities to the 110 whites in South Africa and will attempt to find jobs for the Coloureds and blacks in South West Africa, all of whom were recruited in the territory.

A company spokesman would not speculate on the chances of successfully relocating the over 1 000 blacks and Coloureds.

The decision, according to JCI, was taken in the light of the' continuing depressed price of copper and the resulting drain on the company's financial resources.

The mine has been battling under the pressure of the falling copper price which had dipped to £680 yesterday. In the year to June the company suffered a loss of R6 200 000 but losses continued to mount and in the September quarter reached R2 734 000.

The plant and underground workings will be fully maintained and the mine kept in a condition which will enable operations to be resumed without delay when circumstances warrant it.

At the recent JCI annual meeting, the chairman, Sir Albert Robinson, said that Otjihase required a copper price of £900 to break even.

The mine, which was designed to mill 100 000 tonnes of ore a month, was operating at a 70 000 tonne capacity for the past few months.

The mine officially came into production in July last year and was almost immediately beset by difficulties in the metallurgical plant.

JCI has a 49 per cent interest in Otjihase and at the last balance sheet date its total investment was listed as R28 million in equity and loans, but it has a further commitment of about R19 million through bank guarantees.

The other major shareholder is Federale Volksbeleggings which has a 33 per cent interest. — DDC-SAPA.

Action early in new year

Self-help plan for jobless

STAR 28/12/77
328

Self-help plan for jobless

From page 1

the widest support possible.

They also felt it was impossible to issue individual invitations to all the organisations and individuals already assisting the unemployed or planning to do so.

Therefore, they said, The Star should publicise an invitation.

It was stressed at the exploratory meeting that the unemployed did not want "hand outs" but desired assistance to help themselves.

The Star has accepted the proposal and is inviting all who can contribute to concerted community action — black, coloured, Indian and white — to attend a meeting.

All interested parties are invited to the conference scheduled for 3 pm on Monday January 9.

The Star has hired the auditorium of the Allied Building Society, in the basement of the Allied Building, Bree Street, corner of Rissik Street, Johannesburg.

Sieg Hennig, Labour Reporter

Plans for community action against rising unemployment will be put before numbers of black and white organisations in Johannesburg early in the new year.

A multiracial body that will promote self-help projects rather than seek charity has been proposed.

The move comes at a time when at least 750 000 people are estimated to be unemployed outside the homelands, with a further 15 000 on average becoming unemployed every month.

These are the estimates of Professor P J van der Merwe, labour economist and member of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council.

The professor welcomed the news that interested parties of all races in Johannesburg and surrounding townships such as Soweto are being invited to a meeting designed to launch a multiracial co-ordinating body to assist the unemployed through self-help schemes.

Motlana bid

Co-ordinated community action on these lines was advocated by Dr Nthato Motlana, the detained chairman of Soweto's

Ineffectual

Isolated efforts to assist the unemployed in the Johannesburg area have proved small or ineffectual so far.

That is why The Star invited several black labour leaders, church representatives and the Urban Foundation to an exploratory meeting recently.

The meeting was designed to look into the feasibility of co-ordinated community action.

All the parties present recognised the need for such action and all wanted to play a part in such action.

They proposed that The Star should call a large meeting of all interested parties in order to attra

To Page 3, Col 5

Self-help pioneer backs Star's project

STAR 6/1/78 (328)

The pioneer of the first successful community effort to provide self-help relief for the unemployed is to help launch a similar scheme for Johannesburg.

He is the Reverend Sol Jacob, the leading figure behind self-help projects for the unemployed in Maritzburg and, more recently, Durban.

Mr Jacob flies to Johannesburg on Monday at The Star's invitation to attend a multiracial meeting of local community leaders, social organisations and businessmen aimed at starting a Johannesburg drive against unemployment.



The Rev Sol Jacob.

INTEREST

People of all races, particularly those most aware of the unemployment situation, have expressed interest in Monday's meeting.

"I certainly will be coming," said Mr Matodzi Liphosa, chairman of the Johannesburg branch of the Black Social Workers' Association.

"It's frightening to imagine what can happen if unemployment grows worse amid the many other problems of Soweto," he said.

Others who congratulated The Star on arranging the meeting were Dr Emile Jammine, director of the Coloured and Asian Affairs Department of the Johannesburg City Council, and Mr Cyril Pearce, a past president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and a leading member of Rotary.

INVITED

Interested people of all races in and around Johannesburg are invited to the meeting on Monday at 3 pm in the basement auditorium of Allied Building, corner of Bree Street and Rissik Street.

The meeting has been called by The Star at the request of representatives of churches, black trade unions and the Urban Foundation.

Star 6/1/78 (328)

THE STAR P

Sieg Hannig
Labour Reporter

There is no dearth of ideas about self-help projects to fill the stomachs and raise the spirits of the unemployed.

The problem is that no single organisation has shown itself capable of launching such projects on the scale needed in the Johannesburg area.

That is why The Star invites interested parties of all races to a meeting next Monday.

The aim is to launch a multiracial co-ordinating body which is fully representative of the community — from Soweto to Sandton.

Such a body could:

- Devise strategies to combat unemployment and alleviate suffering in consultation with the unemployed;
- Co-ordinate the efforts of all organisations and individuals concerned about unemployment;
- Take maximum advantage of the combined resources of all sectors of the community;

Development

- Command the respect of business and the authorities, with whom it may have to liaise about ways of reducing unemployment and misery.

Such an organisation would mobilise ideas and resources — particularly the idle talents of the unemployed, but also idle tools, machines, workshops and land.

An empty room is all that is required to start literacy classes by the unemployed for the unemployed, boosting the

STAR 6/1/78 (328)

PLANS BIG MEETING ON JOBLESS FOR MONDAY

Bid for unity in battle against unemployment

morale of both teacher and pupil.

With a little help from educational institutions, commerce and industry, the general slump in manpower development caused by the recession could be converted into a massive manpower development programme.

Manpower planning is desirable at the best of times.

In times of unemployment it becomes even more necessary.

A co-ordinating body concerned with unemployment might advise businessmen on the scope for labour intensive (rather than labour replacing) industry.

It might also want to establish its own labour exchanges to overcome the shortcomings of existing labour bureaux and employment agencies, particularly where blacks are concerned.

On a more practical side, a co-ordinated community effort could help the jobless to plant and reap crops on the vast areas of untilled land around Soweto.

Surely some of this land is arable and irrigable.

Construction firms — which have had to retrench thousands of workers — could provide unused picks and shovels for such a project.

Cut prices

They might even throw in a bulldozer or grader for the rough work.

Hundreds of really desperate people might jump at the idea of such a team effort.

Isolated home industries for the jobless — making simple toys, patchwork, bags, etc — could be co-ordinated into sophisticated undertakings.

A co-ordinating body could buy raw materials at cut prices and sell the finished products on preferential terms.

A special trade mark for such products, combined with newspaper publicity, would broaden the market.

In fact the sales could be done through unemployed salesmen, from house to house or from special shops set up for this purpose.

Such a scheme would promote import replacement as well.

Of course, there must be some reward for a day's work.

This may consist of a food parcel for the unemployed people and their families.

Some may argue that jobless people who attend education or training courses deserve the same.

It would seem necessary to keep a register of the unemployed, which may be double-checked by volunteer workers or social workers, to ensure that those suffering the greatest hardship are the first to get relief through self-help.

When a co-ordinated community effort of this kind runs out of resources, it may make representations for rent relief or even for State relief schemes.

And when money for such schemes becomes available, the proposed community body would be equipped to say how and where the money should be spent.

Who should take part in the proposed community effort to combat unemployment and alleviate its effects through self-help?

Every organisation concerned about unemployment should be involved.

In particular, there is a need for organisations that represent the various facets of the community — leaders of all race groups, trade unions and employers.

Big role

Obviously the organisations directly involved with the needs of the unemployed — churches, self-help and welfare organisations, and social worker organisations — have an important role to play.

The problem will be the election of a central leadership group that has overall recognition but is small enough to be energetic.

Such leadership might be given by a group of six to 12 dynamic individuals representing a cross-section of the community — white, black, coloured and Indian; workers and commerce and industry, churches and social institutions.

It will be up to the community of greater Johannesburg to select a dynamic decision-making body on Monday.

The meeting, which is open to all interested parties of all races, starts at 3 pm in the basement auditorium of the Allied Building, Bree Street, corner of Rissik Street.

It is expected to last no longer than 2½ hours.

● **Self-help pioneer backs Star project — Page 4.**

41

Survey shows job prospects are best in two years

Cape Times 10/1/78

328

By GORDON KLING

ONE of the most extensive unemployment surveys ever conducted in South Africa shows that job prospects are better than they have been for nearly two years.

The survey, conducted by the international Manpower group, among 1 200 companies employing more than 750 000 employees in 30 commercial and industrial sectors, shows considerably improved employment prospects for all races in the first quarter of this year. The number of companies planning to increase staff is at the highest point in two years, and the second half of last year showed a slow improvement in the employment situation.

In spite of the optimistic results obtained in the survey on prospects for the first quarter of the year, confidence should be tempered with the realization that unemployment in South Africa is still running at very high levels, particularly among blacks.

And the results give little consolation to the school-leaver hoping to be profitably employed at the start of a career. Less than 20 percent of the companies surveyed were planning to take on school-leavers, and many were planning to recruit fewer than they did a year ago.

Improvement

The survey compilers add: "There is no doubt that long-term improvement in the employment situation and the economy is closely related to the socio-political situation within the country, and to the international political and economic situation."

On a regional basis the Transvaal shows an increasingly optimistic picture, with the percentage of firms planning to take on white and black staff at the highest level for 18 months and one year respectively.

In the Cape the increases are the highest they have been for two years for both whites and blacks.

A slow improvement has been maintained in Natal. The Free State shows the highest increases for nearly a year, but there has also been a significant rise in the number of companies planning decreases.

Although there appeared to be more optimism at the beginning of this year than last, the improvements were small and were considered as significant only in the light of the recessionary picture that has appeared over the past 18 months.

Age of 25

However, the figures should also be seen in the light of the international unemployment figures. Unemployment in the nine European Economic Community countries now tops six million people, a third of whom are under the age of 25.

Registered unemployment in South Africa, which excludes blacks, stood at 31 244 in November or about 1,4 percent of the relevant population. This compares with rates of more than seven percent in Europe and North America.

The survey concluded that "unemployment is traditionally one of the major causes of social unrest and upheaval, and it is within this context that the solving of this problem must be seen.

"It is, however, likely that improvements shown since the middle of 1977 will continue through 1978, and bold leadership, from both the public and private sector, could in fact have a dramatic effect on employment prospects in the year ahead."

STAR 11/1/78

More unemployment but job prospects improve

528

Sieg Hannig
Labour Reporter

Unemployment remains on the increase overall, but employment prospects are better than they have been for nearly two years.

There is cause for "great concern" particularly about school leavers and black workers, according to the latest survey conducted by Manpower.

The survey — involving 1 200 companies throughout South Africa — shows that:

- Fewer than 20 percent of the firms plan to take on any school leavers up to the end of March, and many are recruiting fewer school leavers than a year ago.
- More firms (11,4 percent) still plan to decrease their black staff rather than to increase (8,9 percent) black staff.
- The reverse applies to whites, with 13 percent of the firms planning to increase white staff and 8,8 planning to decrease white staff.

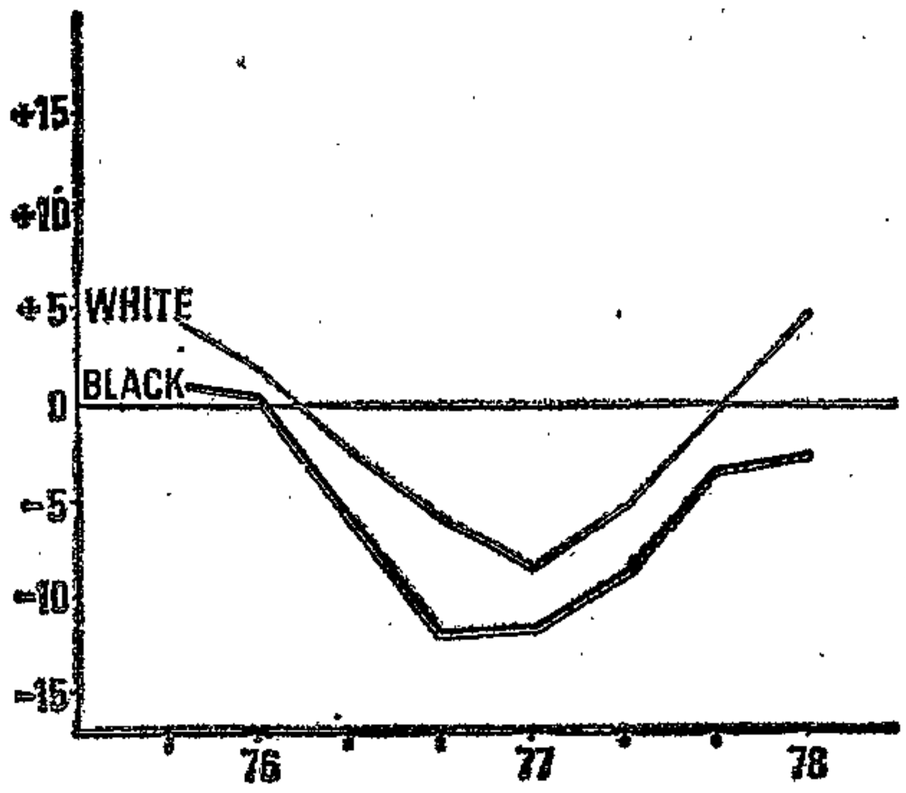
The release of the latest Manpower statistics coincides with today's attempt to launch co-ordinated community action against unemployment in the Johannesburg area.

Representatives of organised labour, commerce and industry, churches, welfare and service organisations are attending a meeting called by The Star to promote self-help for the unemployed.

There are high hopes that the establishment of a multiracial co-ordinating body will result from the meeting at 3 pm in the auditorium of Allied Building in Bree Street, corner of Rissik Street.

A heartening feature of the Manpower survey is that Johannesburg has the highest percentage of planned staff increases in

To Page 3, Col 3



The improving employment trend — amid continued increases in overall unemployment — is reflected in this graph. Planned retrenchments of blacks still exceed planned recruitment of blacks, but the white employment curve has moved above the horizontal line where staff increases and decreases balance. The graph does not reflect the unemployment rate but only the changes in retrenchment and recruitment.

More join jobs hunt

From page 1

the country — 20,3 percent for whites and 17,3 percent for blacks.

But Johannesburg also headed the list in retrenchments throughout last year. And the prospects of the neighbouring Witwatersrand are poorer than average.

The overall improvements will have "very little significant effect," according to Mr Ralph Parrott, managing director of Manpower in South Africa.

His organisation sees the long term solution in non-inflationary stimulation and the re-establishment of international credibility in the political sphere.

"Bold leadership from both the public and the private sectors could have a dramatic effect on employment prospects in the year head," says a statement accompanying the survey.

City TV factory lays off workers

ARGUS 10/1/78 (328)

A CAPE TOWN TV factory has laid off 134 workers because of the financial situation — while one of its direct competitors says business is 'just great.'

Mr George Bernhardt, technical director in charge of the Tedelex factory in Bellville, said economic conditions and tightness in the television industry forces the lay-off.

He felt the market was not yet saturated. However, television sets were luxury items and the public was hesitant to make high cost purchases at this stage.

Since September 1976 Tedelex had retrenched about 900 workers of all races. Those retrenched yesterday were mainly coloured workers.

He said records were kept of all those retrenched and it was hoped to re-employ them if conditions improved.

Tedelex manufactures Sony and Blaupunkt sets.

The branch manager of Barlows TV in the Western Cape said the market was good.

'We had an excellent December — in fact, we are over our budget for all months since October.'

PORTABLES

He said there was a measure of saturation, although people now buying sets are trading in black and white sets for colour, or are those who have waited to see whether there was an improvement in programmes and whether the sets were reliable.

Portable sets were also in demand.

A spokesman for a large wholesale furniture supplier described the television market at present as a little sick.

STAR 10/11/78 (328

Rally for jobless

Community leaders take first step to action

Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

The first step towards community action to promote self-help among the unemployed was taken yesterday at one of the most representative meetings of the greater Johannesburg community ever held.

A widely representative cross-section of all races rallied in support of the proposal yesterday and left no doubt about the need for action.

But the diversity of views at the meeting of about 200 concerned people — roughly a third standing in a packed auditorium — made it impossible to select a steering body at the 2½ hour meeting.

It was agreed by popular consent that a small group which played a leading role, including the editor of The Star, should urgently form a steering committee for further action.

Those present called for another meeting as soon as possible, probably in two weeks time.

COMMERCE LEADER

unemployed people of different races, businessmen, church representatives, members of women's organisations and various welfare bodies, including service organisations such as the Jaycees and Rotary.

There were also two city councillors, one from Johannesburg and one from Sandton.

Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of The Star, said the people of Soweto and other poor areas had the worst unemployment problem and had to lead the way in solving it.

"We don't want white paternalism . . . but we must have organised effort," he said. Efforts at co-ordination so far had met with suspicion and even antagonism, he said.

After a description of Maritzburg's successful community effort, by the man who pioneered it, the Rev Sol Jacob, several speakers took the floor.

Mrs Constance Kosa, who plays a leading role in unemployment efforts of the South African Council of Churches, was asked by acclaim to take the chair.

Confusion arose after an attempt to nominate a steering committee for co-ordinated action on the basis of organisations regarded as playing important roles.

It became clear that it was impossible to select an acceptable steering body at such short notice.

Mr Ralph Parrott of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce then warned: "If we are not careful, we may get ourselves a committee which just is another political issue and I think that will be disastrous.

"We are here because we want to do something — not to seek office."

Mr Tyson, Mrs Kosa, Mr Jacob, Mr Parrot and the Rev David Nkwe of St Paul's Anglican parish in Soweto, were named to select an ad hoc steering body for the next meeting.



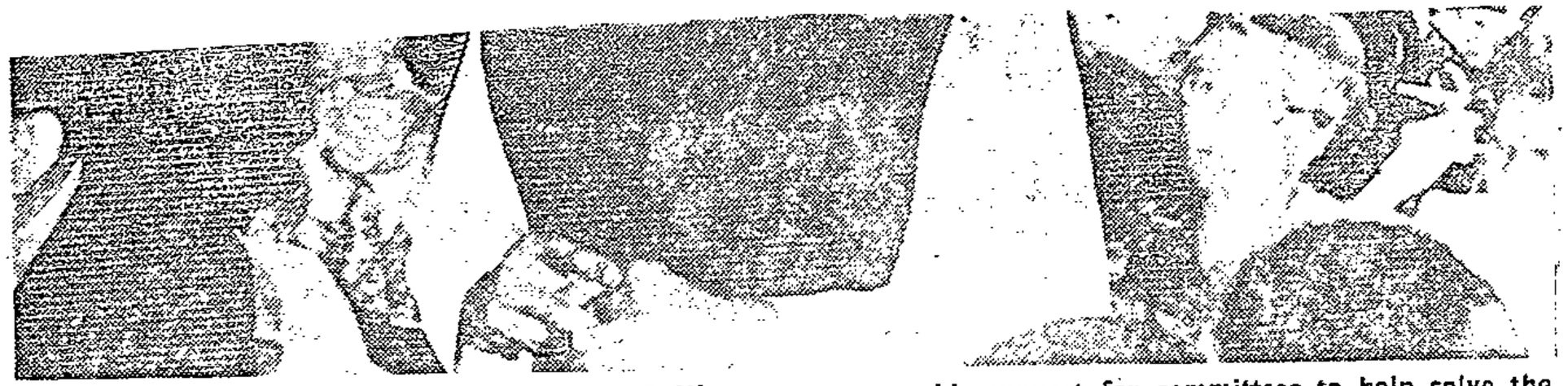
COMMERCE LEADER

Among the most prominent personalities present — who did not necessarily have a mandate from their organisations — were the president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr F N Haslett, and the first vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Andre Malherbe.

Leading black personalities included the Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simeon Nkoane, the chairman of the Johannesburg branch of the Black Social Workers' Association, Mr Matodzi Liphosa, and some of his colleagues, such as Mr Shirhane Kumalo and Mr Ben Nteso, the chairman of the Soweto Residents' Committee, Mr Albert Mhlungu, Mr D G Mtshaulana of the Soweto Coal Dealers' Association, Dr Sipho Nyembezi and a number of black trade unionists.

Coloured community leaders like Mr Miley Richards, Mr Albie Pop and Mr D H Mateman, attended and so did Mr I F H Mayet, executive member of the Indian Council.

And there were several



The Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev S Nkoane, expresses his support for committees to help solve the unemployment crisis.



More than 200 people attended the meeting in Johannesburg yesterday. They represented a cross-section of Reef people of all races.

Star 10/1/78

328

JOBLESS SEEKING WORK IN VAIN

10/1/78

328

Mercury Reporter

THE plight of the unemployed was illustrated by the large number of people waiting for a job outside one of Durban's newest beachfront hotels yesterday.

When a Mercury reporter arrived, he was surrounded by at least 100 people, mainly Africans, who thought their chance for a job had come.

Shouts of "I speak English" — to them the major criterion for being employed — came from all around the circle they had formed.

Two of them spoke it well.

"I've got four children and although my husband is working, we need the money," said Mrs. Sybil Nsele (34).

"I have been waiting here from 8 a.m. every day since the beginning of the month," she added.

Miss Octavia Scele (20) said she had been waiting for days from 6.30 a.m. hoping for a job.

But there's no chance for any of them. Not at that hotel anyway.

"We've already employed the 360 people of all races needed at the hotel," said the general manager, Mr. Chris de Kock.

HOPES RISE FOR JOBLESS

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — One of the most extensive unemployment surveys ever conducted in South Africa shows that job prospects are now better than they have been for almost two years.

The survey, conducted by the international Manpower group among 1 200 companies employing more than 750 000 people in 30 commercial and industrial sectors, shows considerably improved employment prospects for all races in the first quarter of this year.

The number of companies planning to increase staff is the highest in two years, and the second half of last year showed a slow improvement in the employment situation.

But in spite of the results obtained in the survey confidence should be tempered with the realisation that unemployment is still running at very high levels.

Under 20 percent of the companies surveyed were planning to take on school leavers, and many were going to recruit fewer than they did a year ago.

On a regional basis the Transvaal is showing an increasingly optimistic picture with the percentage of firms planning to take on White and Black staff at the highest level for 18 months and one year respectively.

In the Cape the increases are the highest they have been for two years for both Whites and Blacks.

A slow improvement has been maintained in Natal.

The Orange Free State shows the highest increases for nearly a year but there also has been a significant rise in the number of companies planning decreases.

Although prospects appeared brighter at the beginning of this year than last, the improvements were small and were considered significant only in the light of the recessionary picture that had appeared over the previous 18 months.

The figures also should be seen in the light of the international unemployment figures. The jobless total in the nine European Economic Community countries now tops 6 000 000 and a third of these are under the age of 25.

Registered unemployment in South Africa, which excludes Blacks, stood at 31 244 in November or about 1,4 percent of the relevant population. This compares with rates of more than 7 percent in Europe and North America.

The survey concludes that: "Unemployment is traditionally one of the major causes of social unrest and upheaval and it is within this context that the solving of this problem must be seen."

Cape Times 10/11/78

(2) 328

The

134 employees laid off by TV factory

Staff Reporter

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR workers at Tedelex TV factory in Bellville arrived there yesterday morning to be told they had been laid off in an across-the-board retrenchment.

The plant – which manufactures Sony and Blaupunkt television sets – reopened yesterday after the Christmas recess. Mr George Bernhardt, technical director in charge of the factory, said replanning during the recess had made a quarter of the work force redundant.

Those affected include skilled manufacturing operators and semi-skilled and unskilled workers, both male and female.

"Less than half a dozen are white and all the rest coloured," said Mr Bernhardt.

It was "just not possible" to give the workers advance notice of their dismissal, he said. The 134 had received payment instead of notice, but Mr Bernhardt refused to say how many days' wages this covered.

"The numbers we have let go are proportional to the total number we employ in each category. It is an across-the-board retrenchment of the people least important to us in each."

He blamed a combination of general economic conditions and tightness in the television set industry as factors necessitating the cutback.

The last major retrenchment at Tedelex was from September 1976 to January 1977, when about 900 workers were dismissed.

"We have a record of everybody we let go this morning, and we hope to be able to re-employ them at some stage," said Mr Bernhardt.

"We did this very successfully last year, when we re-employed 200 people.

None of the workers laid off yesterday belongs to a trade union.

Unemployed self-help: hope for national co-ordination

Sieg Hannig,
Labour Reporter

Hope for national co-ordination of community efforts to provide self-help for the unemployed has been expressed by a pioneer of community action, the Reverend Sol Jacob of Maritzburg.

Mr Jacob spoke in Johannesburg on Monday at a meeting arranged by The Star to promote concerted community action against unemployment in and around Johannesburg.

He launched South Africa's first effective community drive of this kind in 1976, in Maritzburg. Later he helped Durban to mount a similar effort and he is now helping Cape Town to establish co-ordinated community action.

Next month he is due to assist Port Elizabeth in a similar effort.

"It is hoped that we will be able ultimately to co-ordinate on a national level the committees of the cities and rural areas," Mr Jacob said.

He quoted recent figures as putting unemployment in South Africa at 2,7-million, with a projected increase of at least 16 percent for 1979 and 1980.

Accurate figures are not available, he said, and much of the country's unemployment is hidden. It has existed for years and been aggravated by the economic recession.

"We have moved from a statement of 'no crisis' to at least recognising the crisis," Mr Jacob said.

"We need now to move to respond to the crisis."

The R200-million in the Unemployment Insurance Fund is not available at the moment to generate any relief. Initiative has to be taken by the people themselves. It has to start in the community, from the unemployed, he said.

But the "deterioration of human life" in black communities kills initiative among the people to help themselves.

Therefore a partnership effort is required to help these unemployed to help themselves, to draw on material and human resources on a wide front, to educate, train, develop and upgrade the unemployed.

"Unemployment in South Africa is a total community problem that demands a total community response at all levels, cutting across racial barriers," Mr Jacob said.

Citing the example of Maritzburg's effort, Mr Jacob said the first thing the unemployed want to know is what they will get out of it.

"Okay, you start them at the hand-out level. We started there and got an unemployment queue going. At the moment we're feeding 1 000 families.

"Then out of the unemployment queue of hand-outs we pulled out 40 people and asked them to work for what they're getting. Today they're making R1 000 a month, which helps the other people as well.

"We have three more plans of similar self-help structures on the board."

Dr Sipho Nyembesi of Soweto said he does not like shared poverty. he referred to the black man's helplessness in the face of the booms and recessions of a "white economy" and pointed out that R1 600-million goes into South Africa's defence budget.

The Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Reverend Simeon Nkoane, said unemployment is almost a "life-and-death problem" for some people.

"If your next-door neighbour is without a meal it is a very good and humane thing that you should share."

The first vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Andre Malherbe, said: "What we are trying to do is to preserve some element of self-dignity among those who unfortunately become unemployed."

Relief should be provided to those who are prepared to make some contribution, no matter how small.

It will not help to discuss booms and recessions or the politics behind the defence budget, Mr Malherbe said.

335

328 STAR 12/1/78.

Self-help for jobless plan in full swing

Sieg Hannig
Labour Reporter

A multiracial steering committee of 11 has been nominated to set in motion Johannesburg's self-help drive for the unemployed.

This committee is to meet on Monday to plan further action, including the movement's next general meeting, scheduled for the following week.

The selection of the committee was the work of an ad hoc body which sprang from this week's widely representative meeting on concerted action against unemployment in Johannesburg.

One of the principles underlying the nomination of the steering committee was that blacks — hit worst by unemployment and left virtually leaderless by bannings and detentions — should have the widest representation.

On this basis, a committee of six black, three whites, a coloured person and an Indian was nominated, each to represent a specific sector.

The sectors — designed to accommodate all interested parties between them — include Soweto, the coloured community, the Indian community, the trade unions, employers, churches, social workers, women's organisations, and service organisations.

The Urban Foundation — which has declined to serve on a steering body, but which is prepared to give the movement practical assistance — is being invited to accept representation on the steering body through a black representative widely respected in the black community.

The full steering committee will be announced later. Only two of the members of the ad hoc body which selected the steering committee will be represented on the committee.

They are Mr Ralph Parrott of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, who will represent the employers, and the Rev David Nkwe of St Paul's Anglican parish in Soweto, who will represent the churches.

Those who drop out, but are continuing to offer assistance, are Mrs Constance Kosa, the Rev Sol Jacob and Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of The Star.

Black workless warning from unions

12/1/78

328

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Warnings of further unrest and rioting in urban townships unless the Government moves urgently to alleviate Black unemployment were issued yesterday by Black and White trade unionists.

They warned, too, that unemployment and deepening poverty in the townships was driving workless Blacks into crime — at this stage mostly petty crime, including the theft of food and clothing.

Although there is still no reliable estimate of the total of African unemployed — the Department of Statistics is currently working on an estimate — economists place it between 1 500 000 and 2 000 000 under-employed and unemployed.

Rising

Whatever the figure, according to the head of the Stellenbosch University's Economic Research Bureau, Professor J. L. Sadie, it will be aggravated by the expected 160 000 new African workers entering the labour market this year.

The general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, Mrs. Lucy Mvubelo, said the winter months would be the explosive period unless unemployment was relieved by swift Government action.

She said there were indications of a slight improvement in the clothing industry in the Transvaal.

However, the major concern was the large and increasing number of unskilled Black workers without jobs. This, she said was the greatest problem.

Risk

The president of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, Dr. Anna Scheepers, said the crime rate and the risk of further unrest and township violence was rising as the numbers of unemployed Blacks continued to mount.

She said it was a "cruel paradox" that in the current employment crisis the Government was still enforcing the environmental planning legislation which compelled industry to employ a maximum of two Africans to one White.

Directly and indirectly the legislation had caused 12 clothing factories to close on the Rand.

She agreed, however, that the unemployment crisis in the garment industry had eased.

Star 13/1/78 (328)

Offers from all races pour in for

Labour Reporter

A forest of helping hands — black, white and brown — has been extended in support of Johannesburg's self-help drive for the unemployed.

It ranges from a Soweto coal dealer's offer to "contribute material resources," to offers of voluntary services from individuals, firms and organisations.

There have been several calls to The Star offering work for the unemployed.

The South African representative of the World Youth Fellowship offered to explore foreign markets for African handcraft.

Organisations such as the Institute of Personnel Management and Inkatha volunteered their official support.

All this for a movement which still has to get off the ground after a somewhat confused inaugural meeting?

Yes, there was some confusion at the meeting. But this led finally to a unanimous vote to disregard politics and get down to the urgent task of co-ordinated action.

And this has facilitated the selection of a multiracial steering committee which is expected to meet with widespread approval because it was tailored for the task at hand.

After their meeting on Monday, the committee members are expected to put the many extended helping hands to work on a co-ordinated basis.

Most of the offers have come through questionnaires completed by people who attended last Monday's meeting.

To the question of what tasks they were prepared to tackle, many people replied "anything you ask me." And one voluntary worker proved it by helping the editor of The Star send out letters to other people like her.

Many people with managerial skills offered part-time assistance. A black student social worker offered to do voluntary work in his field. A woman offered to collect groceries or help with clerical work.

There were people among them with specific skills, such as a professor and other members of university faculties. And there were unemployed workers.

(328)

jobless self-help drive

There were clergy of many denominations and trade union leaders of all races, all prepared to play some role or other.

The organisations represented by these would-be helpers, not necessarily in an official capacity, include:

The Soweto Residents' Committee, the Johannesburg City Council, the Sandton Town Council, the National Council of Women, the Housewives League, the Good Shepherd Community Service, the South African Indian Council, Witsco, the Black Sash, the MOTH, the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Salvation Army, Creative Action, the Women's Legal Status Committee, the Study Group on Women in Employment, the Association of Moderates, the Women's Action Council, the Society of Friends and Quaker Service, the Johannesburg Anti-Waste Corporation, the Jaycees, Rotary, Nicro, the Urban Foundation, Kupugani, the Ikageng Women's Club, the Family Planning Association, the Orlando YMCA, the Coal Dealers Association of Soweto, the Black Social Workers' Association, the Organic Soil Association, the Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, Food Gardens Unlimited and others.

Others who want to assist, and have not already offered, should write to: The Labour Reporter, The Star, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

Super-optimist Slome sacks 134

By DOREEN LEVIN

MULTI-millionaire Bennie Slome is a super optimist.

He is full of confidence for the future — after dismissing 134 workers at his Tedelex TV factory in Bellville, Cape, this week.

He says he is pressing ahead with plans to build another TV factory — which he promised four years ago to build.

The Bellville factory now has just over 400 employees.

This is less than half the number of workers prophesied by Mr Slome, when he gave a pledge to the Decentralisation Board four years ago to move the factory to new premises at Atlantis, near Mamre in the Cape.

On the strength of this pledge, he negotiated an import allocation for 100 000 semi-knocked-down TV sets.

In addition, Tedelex received valuable loan, wage and material decentralisation concessions.

In the meantime, while Tedelex has been allowed to operate its TV factory



Mr BENNIE SLOME
New factory

at temporary premises in Bellville, a short distance from the D. F. Malan airport, 30 other industrialists have put up factories at Atlantis.

Tedelex is only now taking transfer of the R200 000 Atlantis site, and the plans for the proposed R2-million television factory to be built there have still to be passed.

The Tedelex group employs more than 6 000 people and its gross assets exceed R127-million.

Mr Slome told me this week he felt "terrible" about the retrenchment of the 134 workers at Bellville.

He said Tedelex had been humane in postponing telling workers the bad news until the day they returned from their Christmas break.

"When we increase our production, possibly June or July, we will again re-employ and give first opportunity to those who were retrenched this week.

"I feel very sad when we have to dispense with the services of people, because I believe there isn't such a thing as business. It's just people."

Mr Slome said Tedelex's investment had been substantial in training a new type of skilled and semi-skilled work force for the television industry.

"These people are better equipped than before they started with us.

"Yet the harsh facts are that there are certain unpleasant steps one has to take to be as efficient as possible. But we will try to re-employ these people."

He said it was "absolute nonsense" to say that Tedelex had made a profit through decentralisation concessions.

"Our profits were made as a result of our planning, our efficiency and our volume of sales."

Mr Slome said he could "face anyone squarely" about Atlantis.

"We have done exactly what we said we would do — train and employ staff whom we want to take to Atlantis when we move at the end of the year.

"We are in touch with Atlantis — I travel down to the Cape from Johannesburg every Monday."

Despite a profits drop from R7,7-million in 1976 to R3,7-million, Mr Slome is confident that TV sales will get an enormous boost when blacks get their own TV programmes.

He said: "We have the comparison of sales in radios and how they soared after introduction of black programmes on FM.

"Television for blacks will be of tremendous educational and entertainment value.

"And it will keep their children off the streets."

Mr Piet Burger, manager of Atlantis Development, told me that Tedelex was not being treated differently to any other company.

He said: "Tedelex signed the deed of sale long ago, and transfer is now being handled by the Provincial Council's solicitors.

"The company now has two years to build."

Another 50 industrialists were expected to move into Atlantis by the end of the year, Mr Burger said. There were 609 completed houses for workers and another 2 700 would be built before the year ended.

QUOTE

— by Mr Slome

I FEEL very sad when we have to dispense with the services of people, because I believe there isn't such a thing as business. It's just people.



Matriek se ‚devaluasie'

MAMMA

DIE WAARDE van die matrieksertifikaat is „minimaal"; dit het heeltemal „gedevalueer". Dié waarskuwing kom uit onderwyskringe terwyl honderde matrikulante vergeefs van een werkgewer na die ander loop op soek na werk.

In 'n RAPPORT-ondersoek oor die hele land is wye kommer oor dié toestand uitgespreek. Vandeesweek is bekend gemaak dat 'n landwye opname onder 1 200 maatskappye getoon het dat minder as 20 persent van dié ondernemings van plan is om skoolverlaters in diens te neem.

Hordes matrikulante wat ná die Desember-vakansies nou in alle erns begin werk soek, het dié skok-feit onderstreep — 'n matrieksertifikaat is net nie meer genoeg nie.

Hierdie ontnugtering kom terwyl geraam word dat Suid-Afrika teen die einde van vandeesmaand sy grootste werkloosheidsyfer in sestien jaar gaan hê.

Veral meisies wat verlede jaar op die skoolbanke was — die meeste seuns is vir twee jaar diensplig opgeroep — staar die harde werklikheid in die gesig dat hul blinknuwe matrieksertifikate weinig aftrek by werkgewers kry. Ook vir die seuns wag daar ontnugtering wanneer hul diensplig klaar is. Altesame 48 persent van hulle het net st. 8 of laer opvoedkundige kwalifikasies.

Mej. H. A. Holtzhausen, hoof van die Afrikaanse Hoër Meisieskool in Pretoria, sê sy glo vas dat 'n matriksertifikaat vandag nie meer voldoende is nie. Die bedingingskrag daarvan is „byna minimaal".

„Soos alle ander kommoditeite het die matrieksertifikaat ook gedevalueer . . . Die prentjie het heeltemal en ingrypend verander."

Dis hoog tyd dat ouers en leerlinge besef dat opleiding ná matriek absoluut noodsaaklik is. „Ons besondere situasie in Suid-Afrika veroorsaak dat opleiding ná matriek nie meer 'n weelde is nie, maar 'n onontbeerlike voorvereiste vir 'n mededingende werk."

Ouers moet voorligtingsdienste betyds gebruik. „Ons ekonomiese situasie dwing ons om opnuut vooruit te dink waar ons kinders ná hul tersiêre opleiding in 'n beroep gaan staan. Ek is baie bekommerd oor die huidige situasie.

Ouers het deur die jare begin glo hul verpligtinge is afgehandel wanneer hul kinders deur matriek is.

Mnr. Wouter du Toit, hoof van die Hoërskool Fakkel in Johannesburg, sê veral meisies sukkel om werk te kry. Die toestande is baie kritiek. Meisies wat ná st. 8 skool verlaat, kom terug omdat hulle nie kan werk kry nie.

By die arbeidsburo is 'n oneindige lang lys. Hulle kan nooit almal help nie. Sommige matriekleerlinge gaan selfs universiteit toe omdat hulle nie werk kon kry nie.

In hierdie tye is die vermoë om goed te tik en snelskrif te doen goud werd vir 'n meisie, sê mnr. Du Toit.

Mev. B. D. Mullins, hoof van Pretoria Girls' High, sê 99 persent van die meisies wat daar matrikuleer, bekwaam hulle verder aan universiteite of kolleges. Sy lei af dat dit buitengewoon moeilik is vir 'n meisie met net matriek om werk te kry. 'n Matrikulant is nie vir 'n maatskappy veel werd nie.

Selfs 'n gewone BA-graad is vandag nie veel werd nie. Studente moet spesialiseer.

Mnr. M. S. Mulder, hoof van die Hoërskool Overkruin in Pretoria, maan dat ouers nie te idealisties moet wees by die vakkeuses van hul kinders nie. Dit help nie om byvoorbeeld 'n meisie wat nie aanleg vir wiskunde het, daarin te dwing nie. Laat sy eerder tik neem. As sy nie verder gaan studeer nie, sal sy in elk geval meer werk met tik kan krv.

Mnr. Ralph Parrott, hoofbestuurder van Manpower International, sê in 'n kwartaallikse opname is vraelyste aan 1 200 maatskappye oor die hele Suid-Afrika gestuur wat driekwartmiljoen mense in diens het.

RAPPORT 15/1/78 828

(328)



ANETTE ADENDORFF...sy is met die hande in die hare oor die gebrek aan werk. Selfs met handelsvakke sukkel sy om werk te kry.

Minder as 20 persent van die maatskappye het aangedui dat hulle in die tydperk van Januarie tot Maart vanjaar van plan is om skoolverlaters in diens te neem.

Mnr. Parrott sê onder blankes lê die probleem van werkverskaffing by meisies. Die twee jaar militêre diensplig het die probleem vir seuns uit die weg geruim — tot later.

Die tyd dat skoolverlaters neusoptrekkerig kan wees, is verby. Meisies kan ook maar sogenaamde „glamour"-werk vergeet. Algemene handelswerk soos tikster en boekhoudster is hul voorland.

Mnr. Neville Mackay, hoofbestuurder van Kelly Girls, sê daar was net ses versoeke om gematrikuleerde meisies van maatskappye in Johannesburg. Verlede jaar het skoolverlaters swaar gekry en vanjaar is dit weer so.

Oor die algemeen gebruik maatskappye nie werkverskaffingsburo's om skoolverlaters in diens te neem nie. Hulle plaas eerder advertensies in die pers.

In Kaapstad het mev. Val Williamson, streekbestuurder van Kelly Personnel, aan RAPPORT gesê die standaard van snel- en tikskrif in Kaaplandse skole is nie toereikend nie. Dit behoort verhoog te word.

Die werkvooruitsigte in die Vrystaat vir meisies met net st. 8 is uiters swak. Vir meisies met matriek is werk skaars, maar nog bekombaar.

Dit is egter moontlik dat die situasies vir meisies met matriek kan verswak aangesien talle wat verlede jaar matriek geskryf het, waarskynlik nog vakansie hou.

'n Amptenaar van die Departement van Arbeid meen die posisie vir meisies met matriek is tot dusver beter as verlede jaar toe werk nóg skaarser was.

'n Woordvoerder van die Vrystaatse Werkverskaffingsburo in Bloemfontein meen ook dat daar tot dusver meer werk is as verlede jaar — „toe 'n mens moedeloos gevoel het as meisies kom aanklop, want jy het geweet daar is nie werk vir hulle nie. Maar dis nie vanjaar so erg nie."

TEKKRYGE

Saans leëha jongmeis

WERKLOOSHEID in Suid-Afrika neem by die dag toe en honderde matrikulante sit radeloos sonder werk. THINUS PRINSLOO het dié sorgwekkende toestand vandeesweek ondersoek en doen verslag.

VROEGOGGEND met die bus stad toe en dan van een werkgewer na die ander. Haar spore lê reeds deur die kantore van Sasol, Evkom, die Spoorweë, FM Power en werkgewers in Dunvegan Chambers en Lipperd House . . .

Oral bly die antwoord: „Nee, ons het nie werk nie."

Laatmiddag ry Anette Adendorff, 19, dan maar weer met die bus terug na haar ouerhuis in Bantamrylaan, Blairgowrie, Randburg. Sy self kan dit nog nie heeltemal begryp dat daar in die grote Johannesburg nie plek is vir nog net een tikster nie.

In Bantamrylaan is mev. Adendorff net so verslae. Sy't dan spesiaal vir Anette uit die Hoërskool Linden gehaal en haar na Die Kruin, 'n handelskool, gestuur sodat haar dogter handelsvakke saam met die gewone akademiese vakke kon neem om makliker werk te kry.

Anette se matriekuitslae wys sy het nie lyf weggesteek op die skoolbanke nie — sy kan 100 woorde per minuut snelskrif skryf en minstens 45 woorde per minuut tik. Afgesien van vakke soos Afrikaans en Engels het sy ook boekhou en bedryfsekonomie geneem. Nogtans is daar nie werk vir haar nie!



MARIëTHA SNYMAN, 18 . . . haar matriekvakke was snel- en tikskrif, Afrikaans, Engels, biologie en huishoudkunde, maar die werkgewers soek

Sy het die gewone matrieksertifikaat (nie praktiese matriek nie) verwerf en het gedink die handelsvakke sou haar makliker werk laat kry.

Anette se ondervinding is dieselfde as dié van honderde skoolmeisies oor die hele land: werk is skaars, baie skaars as jy in November verlede jaar nog op die skoolbanke gesit het en nie ondervinding het nie.

Anette — die skerwe van jongmeisiedrome oor 'n eie woonstel, selfs 'n motortjie, lê vlak in haar oë — vertel self: „Almal sê hulle sal jou laat weet. Dan moet jy weet dis tickets! Sommige firmas soek meisies met ondervinding. Hulle wil nie mense leer nie."

Daar is 'n verwyt na ma se kant toe ook — sy het gesê wag maar tot ná die vakansie met die werksoekery. „Nou sit ek en al die beste werk is gevat."

By Lipperd House is Anette modelleerwerk in die aand aangebied, maar sy kan dit nie aanvaar nie. „Ek sal nie omgee om dit te doen nie, maar ek het nie vervoer nie."

Sy vertel: „My pa sê toe hoekom gaan ek nie Spoorweë toe nie. Ek gaan toe vanoggend, maar daar is geen tiksterposisie of klerklike werk oop tot einde Januarie nie.

„Ek wil graag begin werk, ek wil begin spaar vir 'n motor en in 'n woonstel gaan woon . . . Daar moet seker 'n uitweg wees."

Sy hoop om so R250 per maand as tikster te kry, maar sy weet nie of maatskappye soveel sal betaal nie.

Mev. Adendorf is bitter oor haar dogter se lot. As

Die jeug moet nou voorberei

GEBRUIK nou die tyd om jouself te bekwaam vir die beter tye wat weer sal kom, is mnr. Fanie Botha, Minister van Arbeid, se boodskap aan jongmense.

Ons kan verwag dat die werkloosheidsyfer vir Januarie 'n styging sal toon omdat nuwe werksoekers uit ons skole, universiteite en oud-diensplichtiges die arbeidsmark verder sal oorlaai. Dit bly 'n bron van kommer. Net 'n oplewing in die ekonomie sal die toestand bevredigend verbeter.

„Ek wil graag aan ons jongmense sê dat 'n oplewing in die ekonomie weer tekorte in ambagte en professies sal veroorsaak. Dis nou die tyd om deur studie uself te bekwaam vir daardie dag . . . gebruik nou die tyd om uself te bekwaam."

EN WERK NIE!

id op bus . . . en 'n e-droom sterf

iemand bedank, word 'n ander een nie in sy plek aangestel nie. Daar word net van bestaande personeel verwag om twee se werk te doen teen dieselfde betaling. „Ek weet, ek werk self."

Mev. Adendorf sê haar dogter moet dankbaar wees sy het nog 'n pa en ma wat vir haar kan sorg.

Zelda Magnissen van Ferndale, Randburg, vertel dat sy haar naam by verskeie werkverskaffingsburo's in die stad opgegee het, maar sonder sukses.

Sy het in 1976 gematrikuleer en daarna 'n sekretariële kursus by die Green Oaks gedoen. Met 'n wrang glimlag som sy haar penarie op — dis nie haar idee van pret om van plek na plek te loop en werk te soek nie.

Die algemene tema is dat werkgewers sê hulle sal jou skakel, maar dan hoor jy niks verder nie, sê sy.

„Waar moet ons wat nou pas die skool verlaat het, ondervinding opdoen?" kla Marietha Snyman, 18, van Thornton in die Kaap. Sy sê sy soek al sedert November sonder welslae werk.

Sy sou vanjaar na 'n tegniese kollege gaan, maar het daarteen besluit. Nou kan sy nie werk kry nie, want almal soek net meisies met ondervinding.

„Baie werkgewers stel nie eens belang om jou simbole te sien nie. Ek het 'n B-simbool vir tik gekry en kan 90 woorde per minuut snelskrif doen." Sy moes al by meer as twintig plekke teleurgesteld omdraai.



DONNA MURRAY, 19 . . . haar vader is 'n vooraanstaande sakeman, maar dit help nie. Werkgewers vra nie wie jou pa is nie, maar watter ondervinding jy het.

Ons pyl af op hoogste in sestien jaar

SUID-AFRIKA stuur af op sy grootste werkloosheidsyfer in sestien jaar. Volgens 'n senior woordvoerder van die Departement van Arbeid sal dit buitengewoon wees as die syfer teen die einde van vandeesmaand nie die hoogste sedert 1962 is nie.

Die toename word veral veroorsaak deur jongmense wat ná diensplig of studie tot 'n reeds oorlaaide arbeidsmark toetree.

'n Baie skerp styging word hierdie maand verwag en dit gaan na verwagting September se rekordsyfer van 31 000 oorskry. Dis mense wat hulle as werkloos laat registreer het, en dié syfer sluit nie swartmense in nie.

Volgens die woordvoerder was 31 595 blankes, Asiate en Kleurlinge in September verlede jaar werkloos. Dis die hoogste werkloosheidsyfer sedert Februarie 1962 toe die getal 34 005 was.

In November verlede jaar was 31 244 werkloses by die Departement van Arbeid geregistreer. Desember se syfer, wat nog nie amptelik beskikbaar is nie, is laer as dié van November. 'n Tendensie wat sedert 1948 waargeneem word, is dat die werkloosheidsyfer in Desember daal en dan ná Januarie baie skerp styg.

In Februarie bereik die werkloosheidsyfer gewoonlik 'n hoogtepunt. Verlede jaar het die syfer ná Februarie aanhou styg. Dit wys hoe sleg die ekonomie eintlik was.

Van Desember 1976 tot Januarie verlede jaar het die werkloosheidsyfer met 4 300 gestyg. Dis veral veroorsaak deur jongmense wat begin werk het.

In November verlede jaar het 337 blanke seuns en 302 blanke meisies hulle as werkloses geregistreer. Dié syfer wys nog nie die nuwe toevoeging nie.

Die woordvoerder kon nie 'n aanduiding gee van hoeveel ander mense werkloos is, maar wat nie by die departement geregistreer is nie.

'n Woordvoerder van die Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing sê die Departement van Statistiek het verlede jaar 'n steekproef onder swartes geneem om werkloosheid te bepaal en daar word beplan om dit later op 'n maandelikse basis te doen. Geen inligting is nog bekend gemaak nie.

Suid-Afrika se swart bevolking neem met tussen 2,8 en 3 persent per jaar toe. As dié groei en die algemene ekonomiese klimaat in aanmerking geneem word, is die werkloosheidsyfer ongetwyfeld besig om te styg.



ZELDA MAGNISSEN . . . dis nie haar idee van „pret" om so vir werk te loop en bedel nie

335

W/E ARGUS 28/1/78

JOBS HUNT

Up to 300 apply for one position

By David Albino

A DESPERATE scramble for jobs is underway in Cape Town as Peninsula families struggle to maintain their living standards in the face of inflation and unemployment.

In some cases up to 300 people at one time apply for one job.

Worst hit by the job scarcity are women — black and white — trying to raise household finances to a reasonable level.

● In a recent case 2 000 unemployed clothing workers queued outside a factory that advertised 150 vacancies only.

● An employment agency which concentrates largely on finding work for domestics has almost 300 people on its books, but only 20 jobs.

● In another case hundreds of women jammed the switchboard of a firm offering a half-day secretarial post.

TURN AWAY

The personnel officer for a large electronics manufacturing plant said: 'It's unprecedented. When we advertise vacancies, applicants pour in. We are having to turn away good people whereas in the past we had to hunt for them.

'The easiest jobs to fill are those for skilled and semi-skilled labourers, and secretarial posts, particularly for half-day.'

Four frustrated job-seekers told their stories to Weekend Argus this week.

A 29-year-old mother of two has spent the past two months looking for a half-day job.

'It's the only way to ensure my family will have enough money. The cost of keeping my children at school and creche all day and the tax I would have to pay make a full-day job impossible.'

A divorced mother of three said she was becoming 'frantic' in her attempts to find work.

'I was working full-time last year. But I have a five-year-old son and I couldn't expect my 16-year-old daughter to look after him every afternoon.'

Another divorced mother of a four-year-old child cannot find a job although she holds an MA degree.

'I've been looking for two months in vain. Now I'm prepared to do any job — as long as it brings in enough money to support me and my child.'

An out-of-work architect said he had been 'trudging the streets for weeks' looking for a job. 'I'll take on almost anything as I've a wife and two small children to support.

Latest unemployment figures show that nearly 8 000 white and coloured job-seekers are registered with the Department of Labour in the Cape Town-Bellville area.

Werk

16. Inkomste van

(sluit in lone

afhanklikes

onne

op die plaas wat dieselfde

(a) Bron:

(b) Totale jaarlik

17. Aan kontrakarb

(a) Oppervlakte var

besit)

ng (as werker sulke grond

(b) Deel wat gewoon

(c) Vee (as werker

al bokke

skape

beeste

ander

(d) Beraamde deel van jaar waarvoor werker en gesin sou kon lewe van die oes wat deur gesin gesaai is: maande

(e) Beraamde jaarlikse bedrag teruggestuur deur werker:

Courses to help the jobless

Crash courses to help jobless people fulfil the requirements of potential employers have been proposed at a meeting called to investigate unemployment among coloured people.

The proposal came at a gathering convened in Riverlea, Johannesburg, by Mr Herbert Rhoda, a member of the interim directorate of Jobs — the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-Help.

"We have the jobs, but we can't find the right people," said a computer firm representative.

15 000 new jobs yearly is aim

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Corporation for Economic Development, formerly the Bantu Investment Corporation, is aiming at the creation of 15 000 new employment opportunities in homeland industries every year.

This goal was spelt out in the latest annual report of the corporation tabled in Parliament.

But the corporation made it clear that a prerequisite to achieve this target was a reversal of unfavourable factors in the economy.

Among these was the low interest of foreign industrialists — particularly because of the negative economic climate both in South Africa and in most of the countries from which industrialists could be attracted.

Survey says 12,4 pc of blacks jobless

Pretoria Bureau

The Government's first in-depth survey of jobless blacks puts the unemployment rate at 12,4 percent of South Africa's economically active black population.

Black unemployment was estimated at 634 000 by the survey based on a nationwide sample of 10 000 dwellings. The economically active population was given as 5 110 000.

Another authoritative survey conducted recently by the Development Studies Research Group at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, put the total unemployment rate for all races during 1977 at 22 percent of the economically active population.

In terms of the Natal survey the rate for blacks would be slightly higher.

The Government survey, conducted by the department of statistics, found that four percent of the total black population of almost 16-million was unemployed.

The survey covered the entire country, including the homelands but excluding Bophuthatswana.

UNCHANGED

Distribution of the black population according to area, age and sex was accepted as unchanged since the population census of 1970.

The percentage of unemployed black women was calculated at 19,4 percent of the economically active population and the corresponding figure for male workers was 9,4 percent.

A spokesman for the Department of Statistics said there had been a need for this survey following publicity given to unemployment estimates ranging from a few hun-

To Page 3, Col 10

12 pc of blacks jobless

From page 1

dred thousand to two million.

The sample of 10 000 dwellings was divided into clusters of 30 and registrars, mainly black teachers, were appointed to each cluster to complete questionnaires submitted to each resident.

The people were divided into those who were economically active and those who were not.

A release from the department today said: "The not economically active population consists of persons who do not work and do not desire to work such as schoolchildren, housewives, retired persons, regardless of their age.

"Due to the criteria used for this survey, a large number of persons who were considered to be agricultural workers for the population census of 1970 were classified as not economically active in this survey."

The unemployed were defined as those who desired to work but either worked less than five hours during the previous seven days, tried to find work during the previous months, were able to accept positions within one week, or were between the ages of 15 and 64 (in the case of men) and 15 and 59 (women.)

- SAPA.

31/1/78 AA 33

129 119 unemployed blacks

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — For the first time the Government has given unemployment figures for black people outside the homelands.

In a press statement yesterday, the Minister of Labour, Mr S. P. Botha, said the number of unemployed blacks, according to the various Bantu administration boards, was 129 119 in December last year.

In July last year the boards' figures showed there were 148 501 unemployed blacks.

Mr Botha said that on available figures there was no justification to suspend some of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act at present. — PC.

Figures of Black jobless

NM 31/1/28

(339)

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — For the first time the Government has given the unemployment figures for Black people outside the homelands.

In a Press statement yesterday, the Minister of Labour, Mr. S. P. Botha, said the number of unemployed Black people, according to the various Bantu Administration Boards, was 129 119 in December last year.

In July last year, the boards' figures showed that there were 148 501 unemployed Black people, 134 442 in August, 132 257 in September, 134 428 in October and 132 642 in December.

12 pc of African work force jobless

PRETORIA — After more than three years of recession South Africa at the end of last year had a total of 634 000 workless Africans, according to a survey carried out by the Department of Statistics.

This represents a massive unemployment rate of 12,4 percent when measured against the total economically active African population, estimated by the department at 5 110 000.

The survey covered the whole of South Africa, including the homelands, but excluding Bophuthatswana.

Labour authorities spoken to yesterday said the unemployment total was alarming, but it did not reflect the number of workers, or seriously underemployed Africans, which they said, could be 1 000 000 or more.

They called for urgent Government action to reduce the figure for failure to do so could lead to even more sreious township unrest.

The PFP's labour spokesman, Dr. Alex Boraine, said it was alarming that the total of unemployed was almost five times the figure announced by the Minister of Labour earlier this week.

This was further evidence that the majority of workless Africans was unregistered.

Unemployment on the scale revealed, Dr. Boraine said, was extremely dangerous in South Africa's volatile society.

The president of the Garment Workers Union, Senator Anna Scheepers, believed the figure must be somewhere close to 1 000 000.

"But even if the figures are accurate they emphasise the urgent need for relief, and the creation of job opportunities."

The Government, she said, should repeal all apartheid legislation discouraging investment in South African industry, including the "disastrous" environmental planning legislation, to ensure a progressive creation of new jobs.

NM 1/2/78 (335)

Black jobless now 634 000

335

PRETORIA — After more than three years of recession, South Africa had 634 000 workless blacks at the end of last year, according to a survey by the Department of Statistics.

This represents a massive unemployment rate of 12,4 per cent when measured against the total economically active black population, estimated by the department at 5 110 000.

The survey covered the whole of South Africa, including the homelands, but excluding Bophuthatswana.

Labour authorities said yesterday the total was alarming, but it did not reflect the number of workers or serious under-employed blacks, which could be a million or more.

They called for urgent Government action to contain and decrease the dimension of the problem, and emphasised the acute socio-political consequences — already apparent in the rising incidence of petty crime — which could lead to even more serious township unrest.

The Progressive Federal Party's labour spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, said it was alarming that the total of unemployed was almost five times the figure announced by the Minister of Labour earlier this week.

This was further evidence that the majority of workless blacks were unregistered.

"We hope that following these new facts, the Minister will review the action he intends taking to stem the rising tide of black unemployment."

The president of the Garment Workers' Union, Sen Anna Scheepers, believed the department's total was too low and that the actual figure must be somewhere close to a million.

"But even if the figures are accurate, they emphasise the urgent need for relief, and the creation of job opportunities."

The Government should repeal all apartheid legislation discouraging investment in South Africa.

The director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Dr H. Reynders, said the figures reflected a serious situation.

The president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr R. Webb, appealed for urgent Government action to resolve "an alarming problem" which would lead to further deterioration in an already disturbed inter-racial social climate. — DDC.

Official figures fall short of The Star's survey

Black unemployment may be higher than indicated

KEVIN STOCKS

The black unemployment figure may be greater than indicated in the Government survey released yesterday. The official figures fall well short of those reflected in a survey recently completed for The Star by Market Research Africa.

The two surveys, however, are not strictly comparable.

The Government survey, carried out by the Department of Statistics, is nation-wide and defines "unemployed" somewhat differently from The Star's survey. The Star confined its study to the Pretoria / Johannesburg / Reef urban area.

The Department of Statistics arrived at an unemployment rate of 12,4 percent of the economically active black population. This is estimated at 643 000 people.

Fewer

The Star's survey indicated an unemployment figure of 15,3 percent in the area studied (excluding mineworkers) — approximately 211 000 people in the Pretoria / Witwatersrand / Reef area.

If the Government country-wide percentage were taken as valid for The Star's area it would indicate about 40 000 fewer unemployed.

The Star survey itself is lower than the 18,8 percent unemployed estimated in an earlier Star survey published last September.

A possible reason for the difference is a change in the survey questionnaire designed to eliminate from the definition of "unemployed" anyone not actively looking for work.

Some of the difference between The Star's survey and the Government figures, however, do not seem to be due to differences between the two surveys.

However, the Government definition of "economically active" may have something to do with them.

The Government survey states: " . . . a large number of persons who were considered agricultural workers for the population census of 1970 were classified as not economically active in this survey."

This exclusion may cause some controversy in discussion of the Government figures.

Influence

According to the Government survey, unemployment is worse among women workers than among men. The Star survey indicated exactly the opposite in its area.

The differences were as follows:

Women Unemployed: Government survey (countrywide): 19,4 percent. Star survey (Pretoria/Reef): 14,1 percent.

Men Unemployed: Government survey (countrywide): 9,4 percent; Star survey (Pretoria/Reef): 16,4 percent.

The influence of the rural areas, particularly the homelands, may have pushed-up the figure for women unemployed and reduced that for men. If so, however, it indicates an enormously high female unemployment rate among women in rural areas and a surprisingly low one for men.

A possible reason could be in the Government criteria regarding migrant workers who also engage in some form of subsistence farming between contracts.

Presumed

Presumably they would be registered as "employed" if on a contract at the time of the survey or as "not economically active" if not on a contract.

No details of the criteria on such workers was available at the time of going to press.

A particularly grave aspect of The Star's survey was that 5,4 percent of the economically active labour force in the survey area (ie those actively seeking work) had been out of work for more than six months while 4,4 percent had been out of work for from four to six months.

Defined

This means that 9,8 percent of the economically active population (almost 138 000 people) had been out of work for four months or more. (This figure is based on a black population, excluding mineworkers, of 1,38 million in the survey area).

The Government survey defined unemployed as men between 15 and 64 and women between 15 and 59 who had either worked less than five hours in the previous seven days and had tried to find work during the previous months and were able to accept positions within one week and who desired work.

The Star defined them as people over 16 who were not working but were seeking employment. Both surveys excluded people who were not looking for work such as schoolchildren, housewives and retired people.

HANSARD No. 2 col. 48 8/2/78

335

Unemployment among Blacks

*9. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Statistics:

(1) Whether his Department conducted a sample survey during 1977 to determine the nature and extent of unemployment among Blacks; if so,

(2) whether the findings will be published; if so, when?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(1) Yes.

(2) Yes. Provisional results were published in a Statistical News Release on 31 January 1978.

2. Have Safeguard is used?

If y agreed to

ARGUS 9/2/78 335

3. Wha for genuine work-seekers

4. Wha ?

Do y kers on this or on

ot ether to get something

Ha

ch.

To acc

Will y

Why/Wh

Safeguard is agreed to for genuine work-seekers

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Dr C P Mulder, has agreed to include a safeguard for genuine work-seekers, in proposed legislation aimed at taking action against certain unemployed black people in urban areas.

The Minister's move in the Assembly yesterday came after Opposition speakers had accused the Government of making unemployment a crime for black people at a time of economic recession and growing unemployment.

Dr Mulder included the safeguard in an amendment to the controversial Clause 3 of the Bantu Laws Amendment Bill during the committee-stage debate on it.



Dr C P Mulder

SUPPORTED

The amendment, supported by the main Opposition parties, provides that black people registered as work-seekers and who have not been lawfully offered employment in 122 days preceding their appearance before Bantu Affairs commissioners will not be declared 'idle.' They will, therefore, not forfeit the opportunity of remaining in the urban areas outside the homelands.

The original clause provided that action could be taken against unemployed black persons who had not been lawfully employed for a period of 122 days or more during the preceding 12 months.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), the official Opposition's chief spokesman on black affairs, said her party welcomed the Minister's amendment but still could not accept the clause.

She asked why the Minister gave protection to a person who was offered work but who did not take it.

Dr Mulder said the amendment was aimed at closing a possible loophole. It was virtually impossible at present that a person would not be offered work within 122 days.

Mrs Suzman: 'There are people who have been out of work for well over a year. They cannot find work. Whites and blacks are being laid off.'

UNEMPLOYED

Mrs Suzman suggested that the safeguard should apply to any person registered as a work-seeker. It was not a work-seeker's fault if he was not offered a job, she said.

There were at present something like 640 000 unemployed black people in South Africa, according to official figures.

Replying to the debate, Dr Mulder said the amendment was definitely an improvement. It showed clearly that an honest, lawful work-seeker would now receive the necessary protection.

FM 10/2/78

UNEMPLOYMENT

(335)

Who's counting?

"The trap of statistics," it has been said, "is that they lie as often as they tell the truth." Certainly, they often fail to tell the whole truth — and this is the charge laid against the Department of Statistics' recently published African unemployment figures. The Department will partly answer such criticism by publishing detailed breakdowns of the responses to its unemployment series in a few months' time.

Of an estimated economically active population of 5m, the Department's figures show 634 000, or 12,4%, as unemployed. The estimate is, however, much lower than those of other researchers.

Pretoria University's Professor P J van der Merwe argued last July that underemployment and unemployment stood at 23% of the African workforce. And at about the same time Dr Wim de Villiers, chairman of General Mining, projected that 2,8m new jobs would have to be created by 1980. With unemployment increasing by roughly 200 000 a year, this suggests at least 2m unemployed in 1977.

A number of things can give rise to such differences, and the Department is at pains to mention two of them. It states: "The results of this survey are based on a scientifically drawn sample and internationally accepted definitions, and thus do not necessarily agree with information obtained from other indirect studies."

Under the Department's "internationally accepted definition" an unemployed person has to satisfy four criteria. He or she must:

- Not have worked for more than five hours in the previous seven days;
- Have attempted to find work during the previous month;
- Be able to accept a position within one week; and
- Be between the ages of 15 and 64 if a male and 15 and 59 if a female.

The weakness of this definition lies in the first two criteria. Regarding the first, it is most unusual for anyone in the Bantustans to live on a smallholding — as most of them do — and not help with the work around. Under the strict definition used by the Department, such a person would be considered either not economically active or a worker. Yet as one statistician pointed out: "I can easily spend 5 hours at work in my garden over one week-end."

Many demographers believe that the underemployed — people who may be working for a few hours each week to eke out their existence — form a large percentage of the economically active population. These people are ignored by the present statistics.

Such criticisms will be met by the figures which the Department intends to publish showing the number of people who were working for more than 5 hours but who said that they were looking for work.

Despite the criticisms, the Department deserves credit for even embarking on the mighty task of collecting unemployment statistics. And the new figures on underemployed people will be welcome.

These figures — as well as the open unemployment figures already available — should soon be published in various breakdowns according to area (Bantustan, white rural and white urban), age, and occupation. It is unfortunate, however, that there will be no indication of the position in Transkei or Bophuta-Tswana.

- The *FM* learns that the Department is soon to survey unemployment among coloured people on the same basis as has been done for Africans.

Boraine urges aid for jobless

ARGUS 10/2/78

(35)

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Ministers of Labour and Finance were today urged to give urgent attention to black unemployment which, according to a survey conducted by the Department of Statistics, is at least 12,4 percent.

This is the figure for economically active Africans, a group from which agricultural workers, who are thought to be underemployed, were excluded.

Dr A Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, said the position of the agricultural workers meant that the situation was much bleaker than the survey's findings suggested.

IT IS TIME

'The time for talk, for surveys, for expressions of concern are over — it is now time for action,' he said.

'The Minister of Finance must seriously consider whether the steps recently taken to stimulate the economy were sufficient.

'Consideration must also be given to emergency assistance to the unemployed, particularly to those who have been unemployed for a long period.'

Dr Boraine called on the Government to appoint a commission on employment opportunities.

He said unemployment could be the 'breeding ground for further unrest.'

(f) Clothing: items supplied (Annual):

Costs to farmer:

(g) Bonus (annual):

(h) Presents (annual): items:

Cost to farmer (Annual):

(i) Recreational facilities provided:

Cost to farmer:

(j) Medical:

Annual cost to farmer of: doctors bills
medicines
transport to and from facilities
other

(j) Total medical cost

(k) Pension contribution by farmer, if any (annual):

(l) Insurance constribution by farmer, if any (annual):

(m) Legal costs paid by farmer, if any (annual):

(n) Worker's current debt to farmer (if any):

Now we can see just how bad the jobless figures are

By DICK USHER

BLACK unemployment figures are almost certainly higher than indicated in Government statistics recently released. But the survey itself marks a massive step forward.

For the first time South Africa has taken steps to arrive at some idea of the black unemployment situation, and although there is certain to be debate about how it has been drawn, no one will deny that the picture itself is useful.

For it immediately shows that African unemployment is inordinately high. That has been obvious for about two years, but out of the welter of argument and estimation that has been going on among academics and politicians during that period we now have a figure based on a definition of unemployment.

There are various ways in which unemployment can be defined — which has been one of the complicating factors in the whole debate — but the Department of Statistics has opted for that generally acceptable to the Western industrialised world.

They have defined unemployed people as:

- Having worked less than five hours during the previous seven days.
- Made an attempt to find work during the previous month.
- Able to accept a position within one week.
- Being between 15 and 64 in the case of men and 15 and 59 for women.

The survey covered the whole of South Africa, but excluded Bophuthatswana and the Transkei.

On this basis they have arrived at a total of 634 000 unemployed Africans, representing 12,4 percent of the economically active population.

The figures are immediately open to criticism in that they are better suited to consideration of the short term problems of cyclical unemployment, rather than the long term problems of structural unemployment and under-employment.

Short term, cyclical unemployment reflects those people out of work due to trade recessions and other fluctuations, the majority of whom can expect to find work as the economic situation improves.

Long term structural unemployment or under employment — although not unique to South Africa — has a special place in the country's economy in that it affects people arbitrarily prevented from joining the economic community by being restricted to rural areas where they exist largely on subsistence agriculture.

While the statistics give a fairly accurate idea of how many people are out of work due to the present economic recession, they don't provide the information necessary to develop strategies for reducing rural under-employment.

Estimates which have been made putting unemployment as high as two million take account of under-employment and are therefore useful for long-term planning.

It is also unlikely that the Government statistics take account of "illegal" migrants into white areas.

Unemployment definitions usually include a "willing to work" clause, but it seems that, given the desperate shortage of jobs, many unemployed people have despaired of ever finding work and might not have sought a job for several months.

This would apply especially in the rural areas where people have to contend with the Labour Bureaux bureaucracy to become registered as work seekers.

It seems that the definition should be extended to include people who have sought work in the previous three or six months before the survey.

(f) Klere: artikels verskaf deur boer (jaarliks)

Koste aan boer:

(g) Bonus (jaarliks)

(h) Geskenke (jaarliks: artikels

Koste aan boer:

(i) Ontspanningsgeriewe verskaf:

Koste aan boer (jaarliks):

(j) Gesondheidsdienste:

Jaarlikse koste aan boer van: doktersrekeninge betaal
medisyne
vervoer na en van geriewe
ander

(j) Totale mediese koste

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

15. Aanta.

wie

(a) Name (
alle

(b) Verwar

(c) Ouder(

(d) Gesla(

(e) Woonp

(f) Skool

(g) Nou c

(h) Skool
dis
var

(i) Werk
ge
ge
va

(j) Jaar
ge

(k) Jaar
kc

ar

accordingly announced in November last year.

The most important of these was the provision of an additional amount of R250 million to be spent on low-cost housing for Blacks, Coloureds and Asians during the ensuing 30 months. Of this amount R165 million will be provided by local banks as bridging finance and the balance will be available from public funds over the period. It was also decided that the periods allowed for hire-purchase repayments for passenger and for commercial vehicles would henceforth be extended from 30 to 36 months and from 24 to 30 months, respectively. Thirdly, the implementation of Phase V of the local content programme for the manufacture of motor vehicles was postponed for a year, to 1 January 1980. Finally, I also announced that export promotion would continue to form an important part of official economic strategy.

Subsequently a small increase in civil service salaries was authorized, as from 1 January 1978—the last rise had been in July 1976—and this step too should have a moderately stimulatory effect inasmuch as a further amount of nearly R250 million will be injected into the economy in the ensuing year.

The low rate of economic growth during 1977 was reflected in a continuing slack demand for labour. Unemployment was relatively high in South African terms, for Whites, Coloureds and Asians as well as for Blacks. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of Whites, Coloured and Asians registered as unemployed has risen from a little over 11 000 at December 1975 to 36 600 at December 1977. However, in proportion to the relevant economically active population the percentage at the end of December last was still only marginally above one per cent, which is well below the figure applying to most other countries in the same period.

In the case of Blacks we have, until very recently, had no dependable date on the increase in unemployment. Official estimates have, however, just come to hand and these estimates indicate that Black unemployment was of the order of 12,4% of the Black economically active population late in 1977.

It is interesting to note that the United States, a country with a moderate growth rate at present, is also saddled with a stubborn unemployment problem. The USA experienced a decline in the national unemployment rate from 7,8% in December 1976 to 6,4% in December 1977, but this represented, almost wholly, a drop in the White jobless rate from 7,1% to 5,6%. In contrast, the Black unemployment rate declined only marginally from 13,4% in December 1976 to 12,5% one year later. The percentage of those unemployed in American cities is substantially higher.

Another way of looking at the matter is to point out that 58,7% of the White population in the United States had jobs at the end of December 1977. I am referring here to the total population. This is the highest percentage ever for the White population, but the equivalent Black employment ratio, at 52,7%, is only marginally above the lowest level ever for Blacks.

As to inflation, on a December to December basis we are still saddled with a very sticky 11% average rate of inflation. However, looked at on a quarterly basis I think it is interesting that the increase between the first and second quarters of 1977 was 2,8%, between the second and third quarters 2,6%, and between the third and fourth quarters still lower, at 2,2%. This means that there seems to be a slowing down of the rate of increase, calculated on a quarterly basis. Unfortunately the unavoidable increases in administered prices of the last month or two are likely to have an upward effect on the comparable percentage increase between the fourth quarter of 1977 and the first quarter of 1978.

What is encouraging, however, is the fact that the wholesale price index has been moderating substantially during the year 1977, from a January 1976 to January 1977 rate of 15% to a December to December rate of 9,9% at the end of last year. Put differently, on an annual, seasonally adjusted basis, wholesale price rises have moderated from a first quarter 1977 rate of 16% to only 7,1% for the last quarter of that year. I think we can expect that this reduction will eventually also be reflected in the consumer price index.

I have purposely not gone into too much detail in setting out my views of the current situation of the economy because most of the official statistics for the fourth quarter on the national accounts and the balance of payments are, as I have said, still outstanding. I

6

S/Star 13/2/78

Black labour curbs eased

(33)

The Department of Planning has eased restrictions on black labour quotas to allow blacks between 16 and 20 to seek employment in commerce and industry in Transvaal urban areas.

It has granted concessions to employers to exceed their approved black labour quotas until the end of June. Youths employed by that date may continue working. The move is seen as an attempt to counteract the serious black unemployment situation in the Transvaal.

angers of ployment

335
13/2/78

for August 1975.

There was a slight drop in September 1977 (percentage-wise, but not in actual numbers) with a 104,9 per cent increase over September 1976 which, in turn, was 54,4 per cent higher than that for September 1975.

The worst hit sections were those of skilled trades (up 190,9 per cent in August 1977 after an 81,8 per cent increase in 1976 over 1975) and operatives and semi-skilled workers (up 155,7 per cent in August 1977, following a rise of 53,8 per cent in August 1976 over August 1975).

And their September figures were little more reassuring, with a 162,2 per cent hike in the skilled trades jobless, following 110,1 per cent over September 1975; and 147,8 per cent and 57,5 per cent respectively for operatives and semi-skilled.

Even professional and semi-professional skills were fairly freely available on the labour market, which is a sad reflection on the economy.

In August 1976, the total unemployed in this sector showed a 72 per cent increase over August 1975.

and this jumped to 75 per cent in August 1977.

The September figures were also disheartening, with 1976 being 56,2 per cent up on 1975, and 1977 being 78,1 per cent higher than the 1976 figure.

This means that, taking 1 000 as a base for August 1975, the August 1976 unemployment figures for skilled trades was 1 818, and in August 1977 had soared to 5 288.

On the same basis, with the September 1975 figure at 1 000, the September 1976 figure would have been 2 101, and the September 1977 total 5 507.

In other words, unemployment in the skilled trades in South Africa more than quintupled in two years!

It was not a great deal better for the professional and semi-professional classes. Again taking 1 000 as the August 1975 base, in August 1976 the figure would have risen to 1 720, and by the following August to 3 010, while the September figures would have been 1 562 in 1976, and 2 782 in 1977 — nearly triple the 1975 figure!

Treating the total official unemployment figures in a similar way, with August 1975 base as 1 000, in August 1976 it would have been 1 455, and in August 1977 it would have been 2 987; while the September figures would have been 1 544 in 1976 and 3 164 in 1977 — like the professionals and semi-professionals, tripled in two years!

It is the professionals, semi-professionals and skilled trades that a country — any country — can least afford to lose or allow to go to waste, and the injection of a mere R250 million over a three-year period will do little to ease the situation.

And it must be remembered that the percentages quoted above are only of those who register at Government employment exchanges — and there are many thousands who never set foot inside those doors when they are seeking employment — and that the figures do NOT include virtually millions of black unemployed!

In fact, the unemployment figures among the black population is not known — even the Government cannot keep track. But in East London's Duncan Village alone, which is a comparatively small location, with an official population of about 50 000, the official unemployment figure in December was nearly 10 000, and it is known to have grown considerably since then.

The d
unem

Asians (registered at Government employment exchanges) increased by 105,3 per cent last August, compared with August 1976, and in turn, the August 1976 figure was 45,5 per cent higher than

EAST LONDON — The high rate of unemployment in South Africa — which is worse than many people suppose — is not a sudden, unexpected affliction, but rather an ongoing, ongrowing malady which, if allowed to continue unchecked, will have an effect upon the national economy.

According to Stats., a monthly statistical and market digest, which quotes official Government figures, unemployment figures for whites, Coloured persons and

East London's track record better, but . . .

335
13/2/78

EAST LONDON — East London has a better track record in the unemployment stakes than the national overall position for the August months, although slightly worse for the Septembers.

In August 1976, whites, Coloured persons and Asians registered as work-seekers here totalled 7,6 per cent more than in August 1975 (national increase, 45,5 per cent), while in August 1977, the increase over the previous year was 53,3 per cent, compared with the national increase of 105,3 per cent.

The September figure was 80,5 per cent more in 1976 than in 1975 (nationally 54,4 per cent) and 31,5 per cent higher in 1977 (national figure 104,9 per cent).

This means, comparatively, that with 1 000 as East London's base for 1975, the figure for August 1976 would have been 1 076, and for August 1977 it would have been 1 649 — little more than 60 per cent increase over the two years compared with the national 198 per cent.

Similarly, the September figures show that on the same base system, the September 1976 figure would have been 1 850, and in 1977 would have risen to 2 433, a total increase of about 121 per cent — some 16 per cent higher than the national increase.

It should be pointed out, however, that while 1 000 is used here as a base, the national figures were considerably higher than that, and the local figures were much lower — barely half, in fact.

Nevertheless, with the inclusion of the black unemployment figures, even on the local scene the situation is frightening and, unless the economy receives a major boost, the future looks not only bleak, but dangerous.

— BUSINESS EDITOR

Fortune

HANS. AO.3. Cols 127, 128, 129.

335

For written reply:

Unemployed in each inspectorate area

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

(1) How many Whites, Coloureds and Asians, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at (a) 31 March, (b) 30 June, (c) 30 September and (d) 31 December 1977;

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

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

The details are as follows:

(1)

Inspectorate	(a) 31 March 1977			(b) 30 June 1977		
	Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics	Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
Johannesburg	3 241	2 069	226	3 655	2 045	277
Cape Town	1 224	5 262	28	1 224	6 411	29
Durban	2 032	1 168	3 939	1 875	1 201	4 598
Pretoria	1 308	149	48	1 293	113	57
Port Elizabeth	1 192	2 284	28	1 175	2 318	23
Bloemfontein	479	95	—	412	89	—
East London	519	228	11	484	207	11
Kimberley	209	1 069	4	234	1 021	4
George	149	174	—	141	192	—
TOTAL	10 353	12 498	4 284	10 493	13 597	4 999

Inspectorate	(c) 30 September 1977			(d) 31 December 1977		
	Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics	Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
Johannesburg	4 042	1 974	270	3 650	1 962	249
Cape Town	1 320	7 430	34	1 435	6 467	19
Durban	1 840	1 455	5 437	1 863	1 475	4 749
Pretoria	1 179	126	66	1 132	127	71
Port Elizabeth	1 238	2 417	31	1 112	2 065	33
Bloemfontein	365	106	—	390	106	—
East London	515	204	13	460	172	11
Kimberley	279	872	4	269	614	2
George	108	270	—	113	345	—
TOTAL	10 886	14 854	5 855	10 424	13 333	5 134

(2)

Occupational Categories	31 March 1977			30 June 1977		
	Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics	Whites	Coloureds	Asiatics
Professional and semi-professional	286	18	21	272	21	21
Administrative and clerical	4 201	990	776	4 124	966	849
Commerce	1 317	467	267	1 414	517	346
Skilled trades	1 236	2 579	716	1 277	2 999	778
Services	387	481	169	440	433	221
Transport	233	575	223	212	721	242
Operatives and semi-skilled workers	1 090	4 901	1 705	1 094	5 170	2 062
Unskilled workers	1 234	2 459	404	1 304	2 744	478
Other categories	369	28	3	356	26	2
TOTAL	10 353	12 498	4 284	10 493	13 597	4 999

Black unemployment STAR 21/2/78 (335)

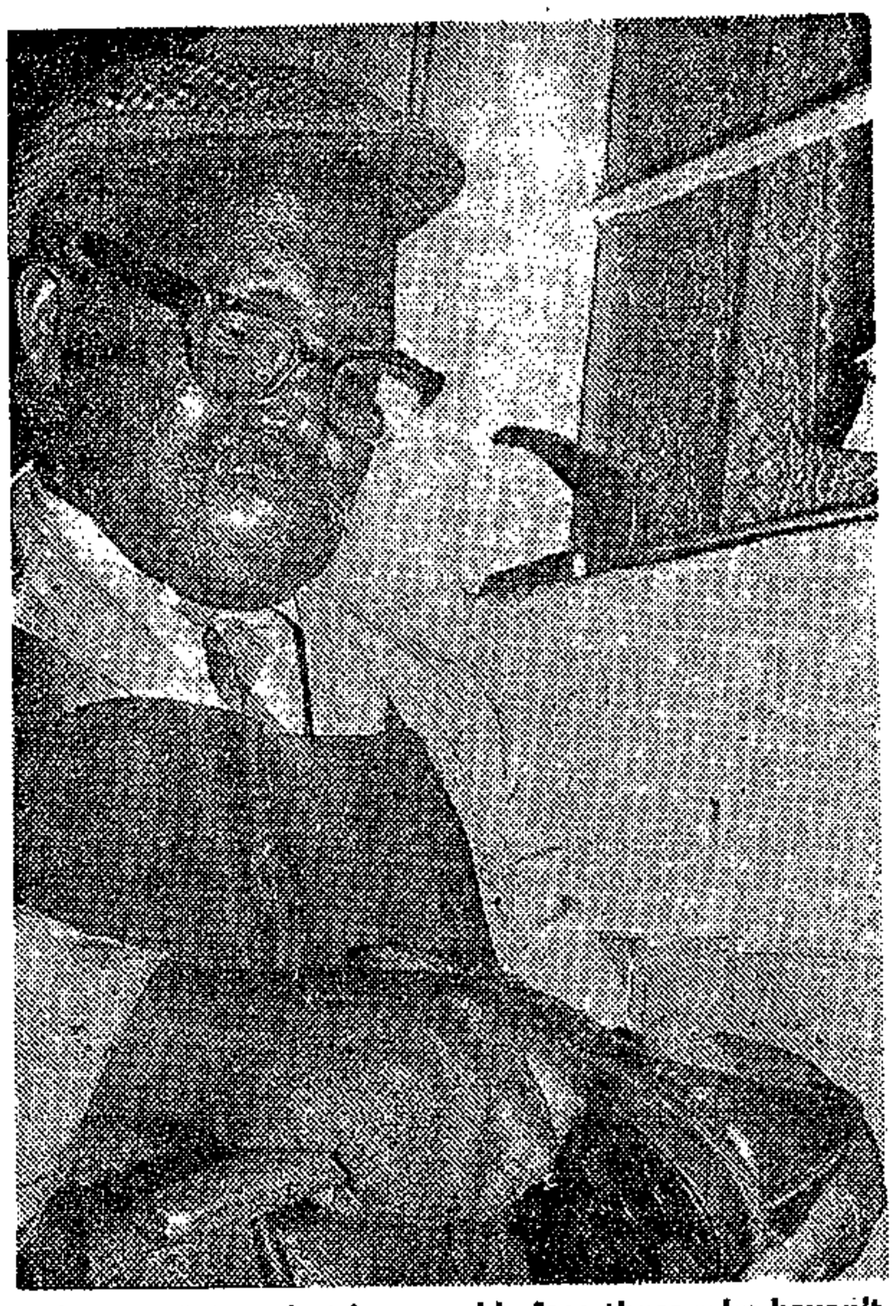
Merits of workers are ignored

I want to draw the attention of your readers to some of the deplorable circumstances which have apparently caused Dr Mulder to deem it necessary to provide for the "endorsing out" of blacks who are unemployed for longer than 122 days.

The majority of unemployed blacks are genuine "job-seekers" . . . but where is the market-place? How are employers and employees brought together? In The Star of February 9 there were 37 columns of "situations vacant" and about 140 display advertisements for whites, as opposed to half a column of smalls for blacks.

Here are some of the reasons for black unemployment:

Apart from legislation which in many instances prohibits the use of black labour, there is the rigid, uncompromising attitude towards the employment of blacks in certain spheres on the part of the white employer, white customers and clients. For example, how would the majority of whites react to having a black dental assistant handing instruments to their white dentist, and looking into their beautiful white mouths? Until we whites are ready to drop our prejudices and are prepared to treat each black person on his or her individual merits, Dr Mulder will justify his latest and other outrageous legislation to the electorate.



He's got a job — but heavy odds face those who haven't.

Certainly, there are many fields in which the black person is not yet qualified, but to what purpose are qualifications acquired at great sacrifice and endeavour when there is no prospect of employment?

To get back to the question of communication between would-be employers and employees: part of the reason for massive black unemployment is the fact that in terms of present legislation there is only one "Labour Bureau" for blacks, which is run by the Bantu Administration Department in an extremely disinterested and inefficient fashion. It has become common knowledge among better qualified and more experienced blacks that absolutely no purpose is to be served by using this avenue to seek employment. For the 454 000 whites in Johannesburg there are, at a conservative estimate, no less than 70 employment agencies, as compared with the single one provided by Bantu Administration for 765 000 blacks.

Why can private agencies not assist blacks in finding employment?

As with any concern run by private enterprise, they certainly would provide a far superior and much-needed liaison between prospective employers and employees.

Safeguards could be built into an arrangement of this nature so as to prevent blacks from being exploited.

(Mrs) Sandra Kruger
Parkhurst.

DJ 21/2/78 (335)

Botha predicts low unemployment rise

PRETORIA — With the better economic prospects for 1978, unemployment was not expected to rise above two per cent this year, the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, said here yesterday.

The Minister, who was officially opening the fifth biennial congress of the South African Labour Confederation, said unemployment among whites, Coloureds and Asians had increased by one half-a-per cent during 1977 — from one per cent in January to 1,5 per cent in September.

In December it had dropped to 1,3 per cent again.

"In the light of this and the better prospects for 1978, we do not expect unemployment to increase above a slight percentage of two per cent.

"We must naturally hope that no further difficulties are forced on us from outside. Despite unemployment in certain sectors such as the building industry, for instance, there was a shortage of labour in certain trained work fields," Mr Botha said.

The 12th manpower survey of the Department of Labour indicated that on April 29, last year, there had been a shortage of 99 000 (1,9 per cent) workers.

In the professional, semi-professional and technical fields there was a shortage of 18 100 workers in April 1977.

In the transport and communication professions there was a shortage of 12 000 (14 per cent) workers while in the trades there was a shortage of 10 600 artisans and apprentices.

"It is clear that unemployment, although higher than two or three years ago when it was abnormally low and when the shortages of trained labour reached an awkward dimension, is not anywhere as serious as what is sometimes believed," Mr Botha said.

In fact, when unemployment reached a climax in 1977, only 31 595 whites, Coloureds and Asians were registered as unemployed with the department. This figure constituted 1,5 per cent of the economically active whites, Coloureds and Asians in South Africa.

During 1977 there had been a considerable decrease in labour unrest in the Republic. In fact, it was a year of labour peace considering that there were only 90 work stoppages compared with the 245 in 1976.

Although it was clear from figures that the greatest number of workers involved in work stoppages were blacks, only 26 291 blacks — 1,4 per cent of the total black labour force — had participated in work stoppages in 1976 compared with 14 950 in 1977.

It was the Government's firm conviction and aim that any changes in the labour structure should be proceeded with in an evolutionary way. This could only be achieved with the close co-operation of those affected by it, Mr Botha said. — SAPA.

Jobless whites 'desperate'

STAR 22/2/78

335

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Unemployed whites in the Durban area are now so desperate that some are prepared to work as domestic servants just for food and shelter, according to Mr Andrew Pyper, New Republic Party MP for Durban Central.

Elaborating today on a speech he made during the Part Appropriation debate in which he outlined the plight of the workless over 40s in his constituency, he said the situation in Durban was becoming increasingly desperate.

"People have come to me and said quite frankly that they are prepared to be employed as domestic servants so that they would at least have a place to stay and food to eat.

"The tragic alternative is to hang on somehow until they are old enough to draw social benefits."

He said the people concerned were not won't-works but people such as shop assistants who were older than 40 and had lost their jobs because of the recession.

Sunday Tribune Finance / 26/2/78 (33)

...y many workless?

SAYS 600 000 — ECONOMISTS HAVE DOUBTS

By ALAN PEAT Finance Editor

and to a top limit well exceeding the million mark. However, these figures are also difficult to finalise because of the lack of population statistic details available to the labour experts.

Lower

However, according to Professor Piet van der Merwe, of Pretoria University and currently serving on the Wiehan Commission, the Minister's figure is in fact "lower than most economists" and the employers should not be urged into "self-satisfaction on the structural" figure because of the lower Government figure.

While Professor Jill Nattrass of University of Natal is happier with the more exacting Department of Statistics monthly "Population Survey," she agrees that while the economic methodology is basically correct, the end result allows also for a lower figure than her minimal 900 000.

The Pietermaritzburg Development Studies for Research Group also agrees with the higher national estimates. The labour economists there are working on a much more relaxed unemployment format, with an activity rating system which is not so abruptly restricted and limited as the Government method.

Range

This has meant that their definition of unemployment, admittedly including Transkei and Bophutatswana, allows for a figure in the 2,3 million range, allowing for a percentage which is important in the underemployment range.

While the difficulty of a true assessment undoubtedly acts as a highly varying factor in the total figure, the economics thought-patterns on approach to a reduction are simply based.

According to Van der Merwe the ideal solution to the large structural problem is an increase in growth rate for the Gross National Product. This he estimates as necessary at the five percent and higher level. However, he and other economists do not enter what has been termed as the "political difficulty of economic theory."

On the purely economic side, most of the advice for commerce and industry is primarily on the labour intensive and training side as partial solutions to the longterm unemployment situation.

According to Professor Jan Sadie of the University of Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research, one of the primary danger points in meeting structural unemployment lies in the possible inflation rate.

He said: "Wages and prices must be controlled so that the inflation rate does not boom. Three to four percent increases for a couple of years would not be dangerous, but if the rate runs at more than 11 percent a year it will be dangerous.

Pressures

A similar reasoning has led to economists allowing for the difficulties of internal and external political pressures. Most common of the remedies has been a similar belief in the importance of increasing labour intensity. This, the economists say, is not only a necessity in combating unemployment, but is also likely to be forced by politics.

Van der Merwe also points out that urgent action on unemployment among blacks is necsssary for two points.

First, there is a high population growth rate, and second, the number of unemployed is rising rapidly from the blacks who leave school at the rate of more than 200 000 a year.

HOW ...

MINISTER ...

WHILE the Minister ... Labour, Fanie Botha, ... this week announced ... an updated unemployment level among Africans of 600 000, most economists feel that this figure is far too low.

Also it has been adopted ... calculation only covers ... cyclical, or short term, ... unemployment, and does ... not allow for any curative ... approach on the structural ... (long term).

And delegates at a number ... ber of previous economic ... labour conferences have ... pointed out that the ... difficulty of assessing the ... structural immenseness of ... the problem increases the ... possibility of political and ... social pressures from an ... unemployed section.

Limit

Four of the country's ... major university labour ... economics departments ... place the likely national ... unemployment figure for ... blacks at as low as 900 000

ARGUS 2/3/78

1
2 335
3

How the new fares will affect your purse

THE Department of Transport has given examples of how the six percent increase in suburban and main-line rail fares will affect the passengers' pockets.

On Cape Town's suburban lines, first-class single tickets from the city to Bellville will rise from 48c to 49c on April 1, and from the city to Simonstown rrom 78c to 82c.

Third-class single tickets from Stellenbosch to Blackheath will go up by a cent to 22c.

First-class returns from Bellville to Cape Town will rise from 69c to 73c, and from Simonstown from R1,16 to R1,23.

ONE CENT RISE

Third-class returns from Stellenbosch to Blackheath will rise from 26c to 27c.

Weekly season tickets for first-class travellers will rise by 15c to R3,20 between Bellville and Cape Town; and by 30c to R5,40 between Simonstown and Cape Town.

For third-class passengers, the season tickets will cost the following: Monthly from Stellenbosch to Blackheath R4,34 instead of R4,10; and weekly R1,19 instead of R1,13.

On main-line journeys, first - class passengers will now pay the following fares for single journeys (old fares in brackets): Between Cape Town and Johannesburg R63,25 (R59,65); between Cape Town and East London R59,40 (R56,05); and between Durban and Johannesburg R32,65 (R30,80).

SECOND CLASS

Second-class single tickets will be: Between Johannesburg and Cape Town R42,15 (R39,75); between Cape Town and East London R39,60 (R37,35); and between Johannesburg and Durban R21,75 (R20,55).

Third-class single tickets will cost R20,15 (R19) from Cape Town to Johannesburg; and R18,95 (R17,85) from Cape Town to East London.

First-class return journeys will cost the following: Cape Town / Johannesburg R126,50 (R119,30); Cape Town/East London R118,80 (R112,10); and Johannesburg/Durban R65,30 (R61,60).

Rail rates hit bid to reduce unemployment

THE increase in rail freight charges will delay improvement in the Western Cape unemployment situation, Mr Jack Roos, director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said today.

He said it would also make it harder for local firms to compete in the main markets in the north.

Mr Roos said that the Chamber of Industries would ask the railways to make some concession to industry in the Western Cape, which was already at a disadvantage because of its greater distance than other industrial centres from the main markets in the north.

He said local manufacturers were also at a disadvantage in having to pay more for coal and raw materials from the north. The price of coal here, for example, was three times the pithead price because of railage costs.

'The 10,7 percent increase on charges for high-rated goods means that the already unfavourable gap in transport costs to the north between the Cape and other larger centres has been increased,' he said.

RAIL LINK

Mr Roos said it would be in the interests of the SAR itself, as well as of the Western Cape and the whole of the country to give some relief to local manufacturers, because the rail link would have to be maintained whatever happened and the railways would be 'adversely affected by a decline in the industrial growth of this area.'

Supermarket executives, reacting to proposed freight increases, said that rises in wholesale prices of virtually all goods since the beginning of the year, which would have the effect of gradually putting up the cost of living by about 10 percent in the next few weeks, would be followed by yet further increases caused by these higher freight charges.

One executive said it would force up the cost of living all over the country, as increased manufacturing costs and transport costs were passed on to the consumer.

Wide range of goods will go up

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A wide range of commodities ranging from breakfast cereals to motor vehicle parts will cost more to transport with the new rail tariff increases.

Here are some examples from a list supplied by the Department of Transport:

All the figures quoted are the rates a 100 kilograms.

Commodity	Present rate	New rate
Breakfast cereals	4,32	4,76
Canned vegetables	2,72	3,01
Cheese	2,41	2,67
Fresh fruit	1,48	1,65
Fresh vegetables	0,99	1,16
Maize meal	0,61	0,68
Local maize	1,57	1,75
Fresh meat	2,15	2,39
Men's clothing	7,22	7,94
Agricultural implements	3,04	3,38
Barbed wire	1,17	1,30
Fertilizer	0,40	0,45
Petrol	4,06	4,50
Diesel oil	2,35	2,62
Motor vehicle parts	1,07	1,18
Furniture	6,67	7,33
Cement	0,69	0,78
Coal	0,62	0,70
Livestock (large animals)	30,49	33,23

The Department of Transport also gave examples of tariff increases on parcels and on milk and cream in cans.

Parcels rate

Weight	From	To	Old tariff	New tariff
20 kg	Johannesburg	Krugersdorp	R1,20	R1,35
40 kg	Pretoria	Pietersburg	R4,85	R5,35
100 kg	Cape Town	Prieska	R27,40	R30,15

Milk and cream

Up to 5 l	Johannesburg	Magaliesburg	9c	10,5c
5—10 l	Mafeking	Groot Marico	9,5c	15c
20—25 l	Johannesburg	Koster	23,5c	26,0c

Prices take to the air

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The cost of flying in South Africa is to rise by six percent next month.

The new fares from Cape Town to Johannesburg are the following (old fares in brackets):

Economy class single R75 (R71); excursion R120 (R114); first class single R98 (R92).

From Durban to Johannesburg: Economy class single R42 (R40); excursion R67 (R61); first class single R55 (R52).

Mulder on black job chances

Sept 3/3/78

335

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government has taken steps to create job opportunities for unemployed Africans, the Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Dr Mulder, said today.

Replying to Mr Nigel Wood (New Republic Party, Berea), he said there were no relief work programmes for unemployed Africans, nor were any being considered.

But for certain reasons, including creation of work opportunities, the Government had made extra funds available to stimulate the building industry.

It had also authorised, as a temporary measure, the employment of African youths in Witwatersrand industries over and above the quota authorised by the Environmental Planning Act.

Certain measures directed at the creation of employment opportunities are also being considered by my department, such as the use of labour in the place of mechanised equipment.

UNEMPLOYMENT (335) ~~(336)~~

A reprieve for "idlers"?

FM 3/3/78

Government has somewhat diluted its proposals to evict "idle" blacks from the urban areas.

Legislation introduced in Parliament earlier this year provided for blacks who were unemployed for more than 122 days to be "endorsed out" of the urban areas. The bill has now been amended to exempt from this fate people who are registered as work seekers but not offered any job during this period.

Jobless householders and others legally entitled under the pass laws to remain in the urban areas now have *something* of a reprieve.

What, however, will happen to them if the job offered is more menial or at a lower salary than that to which the work seeker is accustomed? Is a semi-skilled person forced to accept a job as a labourer, on pain of being declared "idle"? Minister of Plural Relations and Development (Prad) Connie Mulder has assured Parliament that "if a man has registered and work has been offered him, then he has protection. Whether he accepts or not makes no difference."

However, as Helen Suzman tells the *FM*, "It is not the minister's intention that counts. It's what the clause says. Despite the minister's denial, the clause could be interpreted by those implementing it to mean that a man must accept whatever is offered. If all that the clause means is that one must be registered as a work seeker, why specify that he must be offered employment?"

8/3/78 Star (335)

Relief needed for jobless — call

Labour Reporter

The president of the white Confederation of Labour, Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, has called for unemployment relief measures "as in the Depression . . . so that everyone can earn his bread."

"If people are starving and frustrated, they must do things which they would not have done normally," he said in reference to leading industrialist Dr Anton Rupert's statement that he could not sleep if his neighbour was starving.

LEADERS

Mr Nieuwoudt was addressing railway union leaders in Johannesburg yesterday.

He warned that white workers, particularly railway workers, were close to breaking point after their wage sacrifices in recent years. If there was ever a time for workers to join forces, it was now, he said.

TUCSA

At the same meeting, the president of the multiracial Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Ronnie Webb, called for collaboration between Tucsa and the railway unions.

FCI director's estimate

Million Black unemployed

NM 10/3/78

335

Financial Editor

DR. H. J. J. Reynders, the executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries, said in Durban last night that he estimated there were about a million unemployed Black people in South Africa.

Addressing a top level meeting of the Natal Chamber of Industries, Dr. Reynders added that this was a very serious matter.

Although the figure was only 12,5 percent of the economically active labour force and in neighbouring countries 50 percent or more of the workers were without jobs, the position was still serious.

"In African countries the whole labour force is Black. In South Africa the Whites and Indians cannot complain about unemployment. There are problems with the Coloureds but the bulk of the unemployed are among the Blacks.

"The slight drop in the number of workers in industry does not give a bearing on the unemployment figure.

"Manufacturing industry is only part of the whole picture.

Work-seekers

"The number of Black youngsters is increasing all the time and about 1 000 new work-seekers are coming on to the market every day."

Dr. Reynders stressed that unemployment among Blacks caused a nest for unrest and this had to be avoided in South Africa.

A recent FCI study had shown that the country's requirements for overseas capital would be less in the future than in the recent past as large projects such as Richards Bay and the new Iscor had been completed.

The country would, from its own resources, be able to finance a growth rate of between four and four-and-a-half percent.

"But a growth of six percent will have to be achieved to provide enough jobs and keep Black unemployment in check."

Dr. Reynders said that the additional funds would have to come from somewhere.

If they did not come from abroad, South Africa would have to look to self-financing, now being done by Escom, which was a form of forced saving.

"However, the authorities must ensure that the present generation is not taxed too high to provide for the future.

"Also, there could be an effective allocation of available funds to the most productive areas.

"There has been much talk in South Africa along these lines but a lamentable indecision."

R80 to lose jobs

(335)

Financial Editor

ONE - hundred - and - thirty five African and Indian workers and 45 Whites will be laid off when the Haggie Rand wire factory at Mobeni closes after Easter.

Mr. W. E. Harrison, a member of the company's executive committee, said yesterday that Haggie Rand had tried to absorb as many workers as possible in other parts of the group.

Jobs had been found for 20 people.

He said that the group's operations were being rationalised and, in future, trading would be under the name Haggie Rand Ltd.

Reasons for the closure were: the high cost of steel; products made at Mobeni were sold on the Witwatersrand, and increasing rail tariffs.

Mr. Harrison said that the company had to pay the same price for steel whether it was bought in Newcastle or Germiston and the rail tariffs had been "a strong influence" in the decision to stop production.

In 1976 Haggie Rand closed its new Pietermaritzburg factory which had a capacity of about 30 000 tons a year.

This production was intended for export but the overseas market was depressed.

In March, 1977, the company reported that its earnings had been seriously affected by the losses suffered in Pietermaritzburg.

Mr. Harrison confirmed that the other companies in Natal in the group would continue to operate.

...ire to workers (2)

376 000 new jobs yearly until 2 000 must be created

Star 15/3/78

With the public sector swallowing a large proportion of local savings and foreign capital flowing out of SA, there is not enough money around to finance the capital needs of the manufacturing industry according to Dr Hennie Reynders.

In yesterday's address to the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, the executive chairman of FCI said he estimates that 376 000 jobs will have to be created each year between now and the year 2 000.

This means the manufacturing industry alone will have to grow at a rate of 6,5/7,5 percent a year as it is the largest single contributor to the gross national income and the second largest employer.

Dr Reynders believes available funds should be channeled into the most productive areas. He suggests improving investment allowances, allowing tax holidays on approved investments and ruthlessly cutting socially popular and prestigious projects, which do not contribute to growth.

He also suggests that the authorities give cover on foreign loans to the private sector — particularly when intended for approved productive purposes.

s and been refused?

with your work?

ese problems?

Do you di ems with workers on this or on other f

Have you ever thought of joining together to get something changed?

To occasional and contract workers only

Will you try to come back to this farm?

Why/Why not?

Youths: job plan falters

335

Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

Only 80 extra black youths have been employed in the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging area following a temporary suspension of the black labour quota.

The suspension is designed to ease youth unemployment.

"Deep disappointment" has been expressed by the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Mr F W du Randt, over the figures — 50 in the West Rand Administration Board's area, 20 in the East Rand Board's and 10 in the Vaal Triangle Board's.

He reviewed the position yesterday, a month after The Star published a report saying organised commerce and industry were urging employers to take advantage of the concession.

The Department of Planning first informed employers of the relaxation of the Environment Planning Act in December and followed this up with an explanation late in January.

UNTIL JUNE

In terms of the concession, employers in the Pretoria / Witwatersrand / Vereeniging area can exceed their black labour quota as long as the excess comprises black people between 16 and 20.

The concession is valid until June and applies only to youths legally residing in the areas.

They must be registered with the respective administration boards.

Mr Du Randt blamed the poor response on the recession.

He said industries reported that employers were not even using their existing labour quota.

On the contrary, they were paying off staff.

"Occasionally, when they expand, they give preference to experienced work seekers," Mr Du Randt said.

RETRENCHMENTS

Bottoming out?

FM 17/3/78

At last — some good news on the unemployment front. Most large manufacturing industries report that retrenchments are tailing off, and in some cases have stopped altogether.

In the steel and engineering industry, Seifsa director Errol Drummond reports that "the tempo of lay-offs has dropped considerably, but not dramatically." In some skilled trades, firms are actually looking for men.

Trade unionists confirm Drummond's impressions. The SA Boilermakers' Society notes that "the big problem has always been with semi-skilled workers and the trend seems to be smoothing out here." SA Electrical Workers' Association general secretary Ben Nicholson reports that short-time working has been dropping steadily.

The trend in engineering is confirmed in the motor industry. Motor Industries Federation deputy director Denzyl Vermooten tells the *FM* that both the repair trade and the components manufacturing industry "have reached the bottom of the trough." He adds, however, that any upturn in employment will be "slow but sure" and that "there are no real positive developments yet in employing additional labour."

Textile Federation director Stanley Schlagman says, "We hit rock-bottom round about October or November. It's not a very broad movement yet, but there is a reversal. However, there've been few re-engagements thus far."

The trend in the construction sector is less clear. Building Industries Federation director Johan Grotsius notes that artisan unemployment has dropped slightly but argues that this is chiefly the result of jobless men having left the industry — or the country. "There is still a drop in employment and the tempo hasn't slowed over the past few months." The number of building plans passed has shown little increase. Even if it were to pick up, adds Grotsius, it would take six to nine months for the process to filter through into job opportunities.

By contrast, Richard Beech, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trades Workers, says that his union has managed to place 132 artisans in jobs so far this year.

These few encouraging signs do not, of course, mean that total unemployment is decreasing. On the contrary, it is rising as new people come on to the jobs market. Nor is the decline in lay offs going to help last December's school-leavers who are seeking jobs right now.

Moreover, firms would have to start re-engaging workers at a very rapid pace before a significant dent is made even in the numbers laid off during the recession who are now in the job queues. According to Department of Statistics' figures, manufacturing jobs were extinguished at the rate of 1 000 a month between September 1976 and September 1977. In construction, the figure was 466.

So the backlog is enormous. Nevertheless most industries canvassed by the *FM* seem confident that the situation has at least stabilised.

city?

do - either

you like your children to do?

been to school: Why didn't you go to school?

If worker began but did not complete schooling: Why didn't you finish your schooling?

Problems

1.. What would you most like to see changed in your working conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

PM 17/3/78 (1)

THE WAGE GAP

Lead by government?

Is the public sector leading the field in narrowing the racial wage gap? Figures just published by the Department of Statistics suggest that it might be.

The absolute gap between white and African earnings in central government, electricity, and the SAR has narrowed in the past year. But in mining, manufacturing, and construction it has widened.

It has also widened among employers of provincial administrations, local authorities and the post office.

Expressed as a ratio, the racial discrepancy in pay has narrowed in several sectors (see table) - the result of the fact that African pay grew faster last year than white.

The exceptions were the post office and the construction industry - where the ratio actually widened.

In mining, notwithstanding the relatively large black wage increases between 1974 and 1976, whites still earn more than seven times as much as Africans. An African miner gets R108 a month on average - a white R809.

• According to the Natal Chamber of Industries, there was a sudden increase in the wages of unskilled Africans in the manufacturing sector in the second half of last year.

The sample from which the Chamber's wage index is compiled covers 12 000 workers in 43 firms. From June 1975 the index grew at a snail's pace of 1,4% a quarter on average - until the sudden jump of 5,8% in the September 1977 quarter and 6,1% in the final quarter.

The end of year index of 178 (December 1973 = 100) represents a weekly cash wage of R31,99, and applies to the bottom grade of unskilled labourer.

e to workers

335

o this farm?

Have you ever though of going to work in a city? (2)

you?

: (if any) would you rather do - either

mewhere else?

ou like your children to do?

t been to school: Why didn't you go to school?

(3)

ooling: Why didn't

in your working

ours, holidays)

creational facilities)

THE FRUITS OF THEIR LABOUR

Sector	† Monthly earnings (Rands) Whites	Africans	*Gap	% increase (Sept/Oct 1976-Sept/Oct 1977) Whites	Africans
Central government	496	160	336 (337)	0,13	0,63
Provincial administrations	482	116	366 (358)	0,21	5,53
Local authorities	596	118	478 (465)	5,82	19,51
Electricity	600	153	447 (457)	—0,02	6,53
SAR and H	540	118	422 (441)	-2,19	6,26
Post Office	429	113	316 (300)	3,73	0,6
Mining & quarrying	809	108	701 (628)	11,87	14,07
Manufacturing	629	141	488 (453)	8,14	9,28
Construction	655	120	535 (458)	15,7	11,03

*1976 figures in parentheses.
†Including overtime and bonuses.
Source: Department of Statistics.

ARGUS 29/3/78 (1) 335

Wanted: 10 men —but 1300 apply

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A recent advertisement for 10 mechanic apprenticeships by the Durban Transport Management Board drew 1 300 applications from the Indian and coloured communities and scores more from whites.

Mr Clive Stewart, deputy general manager of the Transport Department, said the response was indicative of the country's economic position.

The standard of the applicants had vastly improved, said Mr Stewart, and people with Standard 9 and matric qualifications were now having to turn from clerical prospects to taking up apprenticeships.

Of the 1 290 applicants for the posts, 1 112 were Indian and 184 coloured.

Eighteen Indian and nine coloured applicants were short listed and of these two Indians and four coloureds were eventually appointed.

A similar process was followed in selecting four white apprentices from among the scores of white youths who applied.

Mr Stewart said posts were advertised without reference to race and selection was on merit.

Statistics provided by Mr Marshall Cuthbert, general manager of the department, showed that at present Indians and coloureds comprised 27 percent of the artisan staff and 56 percent of the apprentice staff.

(m) Be

(n) Ge

13. Be

(a) Gr

(b) Ba

(c) Mu

(d) Vl

(e) Ri

(f) Verwarming

(g) Watervoorsiening

(h) Hoeveel mense, behalwe werker self, woon in die huis?

14. Werker se vorige werk:

	Plek (plaas, dorp, distrik)	Tydperk	Soort werk	Weeklikse loon
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Rede waarom werker elke werk verlaat het:

1.

2

3.

4.

5.

The Star Saturday

Thousands of girls jobless

1/4/78 Star 335

Thousands of girls who matriculated last year are still battling to find jobs in a bleak market, say some of South Africa's top employment agencies.

The job situation is worse than it has been for years and nobody is giving school leavers a chance, they say.

"It is difficult enough for girls with matric, or who have just left college, but with anything less they almost may as well give up," said a spokesman for one Johannesburg agency.

Employers are asking for experience and few are prepared to take on matriculants in a market where supply exceeds demand.

"Young girls are having a tough time this year and are being absorbed into jobs particularly slowly," said the manager of another agency.

"Employers are calling for at least one year's experience and I feel sorry for the kids, because they've got to start somewhere to get that experience."

"Another problem," said a third agency, "is that young girls these days expect too much from their jobs, too soon. Frustration leads them to give up their jobs and firms want to be sure of hiring someone who will stay for a long itme."

BLEAK

A fourth agency said this bleak situation also applied to college leavers.

"I usually have about 50 jobs going for youngsters at this time of year. Now I have only one!"

No accurate figures are available, but most agencies feel this situation will continue for some time.

R.D.M 2/4/28

Unemployment payout up 50 pc

Pretoria Bureau

UNEMPLOYMENT benefit payments increased by nearly 50% in the six months to the end of February this year, according to the Labour Department.

They reached a record figure of R3 471 030 in February compared with R2 392 202 in August last year.

The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, Mr J Dreyer, said the total pay-out from the unemployment fund including disablement benefits amounted to R5 940 588 in February.

In August last year, it was R1 233 436 less — R4 707 436 — he said.

In February there were 46 186 beneficiaries, including the unemployed.

Meanwhile, a survey submitted to the Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit by Mr Lieb Loots said less than 3% of the rural unemployed use State-run labour bureaus to find work.

Eighty per cent of rural males prefer to go from door to door seeking work and risking pass law prosecutions.

This underlined the failure of the labour bureaus, he said.

In the urban areas only 15,4% of the unemployed males used labour bureaus.

About half of the urban unemployed — 55,7% of the males and 49,5% of females — are under the age of 25, the survey showed.

SWART HUISE SAL WERK GEE

Rapport 2/4/78 (335)

DIE staat sal die R80 miljoen wat vanjaar op nie-blanke woningbou bestee word so aanwend dat dit die beste voordeel tot werkverskaffing inhou, het dr. Joop de Loor, Sekretaris van Finansies, Vrydag gesê toe hy die Johannesburgse Afrikaanse Sakekamer toegespreek het.

Hy het gesê dat 'n mens met hierdie soort woningbouplanne met die probleem sit dat dit die heel groot boumaatskappye is wat die laagste tenders kan aanbied omdat hulle teen 'n baie laer eenheidskoste as die kleiner bouer werk. Hulle maak ook op groot skaal van montasieboumetodes gebruik, wat die aantal werkers verminder.

Daarom het die staat besluit om die projek op 'n kompromis-grondslag aan te pak. Vir eers sal dit oor die hele land versprei word, wat dus beteken dat daar 'n hele paar kontrakteurs sal wees. Die aantal huise per kontrakteur sal ook beperk word en kontrakteurs sal gevra word om soveel as moontlik arbeid te gebruik.

Oor die nuwe algemene verkoopbelasting het dr. De Loor gesê dat dit nog geen uitgemaakte saak is dat die belasting inklussief of eksklussief gehef sal word nie.

Byvoordele

Hy het ook op 'n vraag te kenne gegee dat die staat nog besig is om aan die hele aspek van belasting op byvoordele te kou. Hy sê dat die omvang van hierdie soort voordele in sekere gevalle so 'n omvang bereik het dat dit aan sekere werknemers 'n onregverdige voorsprong gee teenoor ander wat dieselfde verdien.

Met die vermindering van die marginale belastingskaal in die afgelope Begroting sal die toename in die omvang van byvoordele in 'n mate gestuit word. Die owerheid is egter steeds besig om die saak te ondersoek en daar sal op 'n maatstaf van redelike byvoordele besluit moet word. „Ons soek nou na 'n norm," het dr. De Loor gesê.

Swart werk te laag op lys

Rapport 2/4/78

335

Van SAKKIE PEROLD

KAAPSTAD

DIE vernaamste gebrek in die Begroting: nie genoeg aansporing om meer werkgeleenthede, veral vir swartes, te skep nie. Hierdie standpunt is sterk gestel in Nedbank en die Ou Mutual se Begrotingsforum waaraan twintig professore en 'n dosyn voormanne van die handel en nywerheid Donderdag hier in Kaapstad deelgeneem het.

In sy 79 jaar, sê prof. F. A. van Hayek, wêreldbekende ekonoom en Nobelpryswenner, het hy nog nooit só 'n forum bygewoon nie, nog nooit eens gehoor va 'n soortgelyke instelling iewers ter wêreld nie.

Dat voormanne verteenwoordigende alle elemente van die bevolking só byeengebring word om die Begroting te bespreek, is vir hom iets unieks en 'n voorbeeld wat ander lande kan navolg.

Dr. Joop de Loor, Sekretaris van Finansies, en dr. Gerhard de Kock, senior vise-president van die Reserwebank, is met vrae gepeper.

Heelwat bedenkinge oor die nuwe algemene verkoopbelasting is uitgespreek, maar die verskuiwing van direkte na indirekte belasting is taamlik algemeen verwelkom. Hiermee, sê prof. Von Hayek, is Suid-Afrika op die regte pad.

As die staat te veel belasting uit hierdie bron kry, kan die Minister dit in die loop van die jaar verlaag — sonder Parlementêre goedkeuring. 'n Verskil van slegs 11 persent in indirekte belasting beteken 'n wins of verlies van R250 miljoen per jaar, het hy gesê.

Sal weer leen

Op 'n vraag oor die vereffening van buitelandse lenings het die Sekretaris van Finansies gesê ons betaal nou meer terug as wat ons leen. Dit is geld wat ons weer kan leen wanneer dit nodig word. Daar is krediet vir ons beskikbaar wat ons nie nou wil hê nie, wat ons „in die yskas" hou tot ons dit nodig kry.

Dr. De Kock het beaam: Die vermoë van ons ekonomie om dissipline te kan toepas, het ons bewys. As die groeikoers styg, sal ons weer belang stel in buitelandse lenings, maar op die oomblik betaal ons fluks terug. Dit maak indruk in die buiteland.

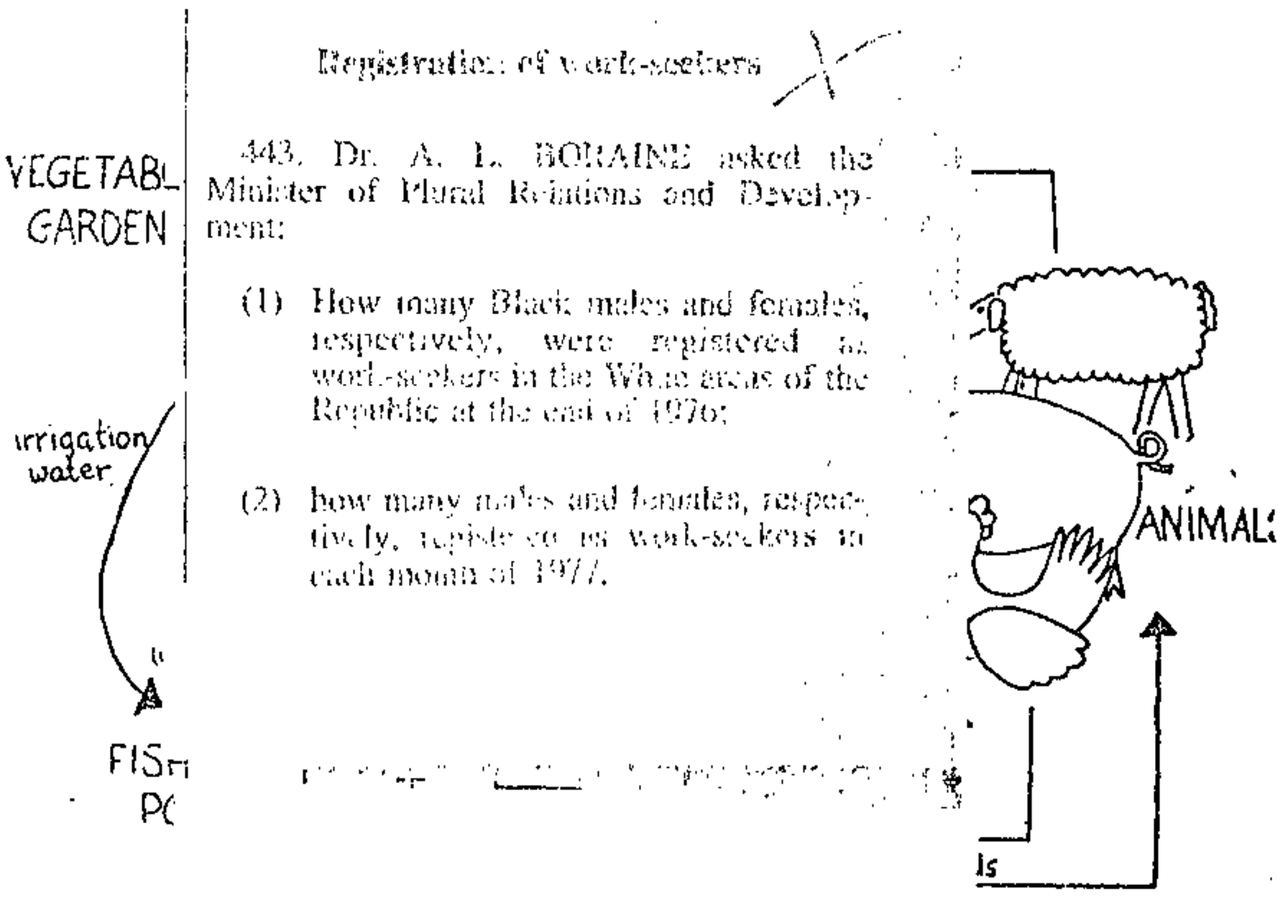
Politieke faktore buite rekening gelaat, glo hy dat buitelandse bankiers maar alte graag weer vir ons geld sal leen.

arbeidsintensiewe bedrywe te stimuleer.

Afgesien van die groot werkloosheid onder swartmense (amptelike syfer: 12 persent plus) is daar 'n jaarlikse toetrede van sowat 200 000 tot die arbeidsmark, wat beteken dat 700 addisionele werkgeleenthede per werkdag geskep moet word.

HANSARD 9 - - 5 April 1978
Question 443 Cols. 554, & 555.

1 ~~2~~ 5
3 335



Registration of work-seekers

443. Dr. A. L. BOHAINE asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as work-seekers in the White areas of the Republic at the end of 1976;

(2) how many males and females, respectively, registered as work-seekers in each month of 1977.

555 WEDNESDAY,

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Males 59 281, Females 43 101

(2)

	Males	Females
January	74 105	29 678
February	69 242	31 938
March	58 661	21 087
April	49 275	18 639
May	54 141	22 338
June	47 550	21 128
July	41 462	18 777
August	49 741	20 686
September	49 551	17 555
October	52 569	22 978
November	44 572	22 626
December	31 807	14 691

EDA: Is ther[illegible]e?
Not as [illegible]of chicken litter. This
is why [illegible]top pond. When I drain a
lower p[illegible]d water from the duck pond.
It will [illegible]ucks I can keep without
buying [illegible] fortunate in that we get
a lot c[illegible]nt.

HANSARD 9 5 April 1978
Question 459 Cols. 558

(2) 335

Bantu registered as work-seekers

459. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Bantu Labour Regulations as at 31 December 1977.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

Males: 84 547.
Females: 45 059.

The job...or else!

7/4/78

Friday Times

335

A WEST Rand Administration Board official seen hitting and throwing water over women queueing for jobs at WRAB's Polly Street bureau in Johannesburg, Mr Japie Cronje, said: "I was only doing my job." — Newspaper report.



Len Ashton

THE employment agency motto was blazoned in tasteful mauve above the doorway: Laborare est orare — To labour is to pray.

And the applicants prayed. After all, it's not every day you come across one of those flossy ads that offer glamour, a pretty boss, and foreign travel.

"The selection committee will see you now," cooed the presiding blue rinse. "And may the best girl win."

□ □ □

Blonde applicant No 1 entered the interviewing room.

She managed to duck the lemon meringue pie, but a stream of champers drenched her seconds later. As she wrestled on the carpet with a junior partner, boasting breathlessly about her shorthand, her references were ripped to confetti.

The chairman toyed, in a dignified way, with a thumbscrew, but did not offer any immediate violence. He did, however, inquire whether the blonde was adaptable and self-motivated. Her reply was unfortunately muffled by a well-aimed koeksister.

The typing test was a relative success after she had managed to land a few shrewd kicks with her wedgies.

And everyone agreed that her unflappability under pressure was admirable, particularly in the matter of the dictaphone and the dead frog. There was a tendency to wince at the pinches but, all in all, a creditable performance.

In fact, she would probably have walked away with the job if she hadn't bitten the sales manager. He contended that the lass might prove temperamental. There was a tendency to overreact, as shown by her response to what had been intended as a playful cuff.

After a pause for rearmament, the blonde was wheeled away and the committee planned its next onslaught. There was obviously no point in repeating techniques. Word got round, and forewarned was forearmed.

Accordingly, No 2 was awed by an apparently sombre wall of pinstripes — and then goosed from behind by the chairman's son-in-law.

The resulting squeal was cut short by a hail of ripe fruit and paper clips, while the head of personnel did an impresssive King Kong routine on the boardroom table.

It was all over in seconds. The insensible girl was dragged away ignominiously.

□ □ □

"Sheer waste of time," complained the chairman.

They redeployed hastily — but not hastily enough. Before they had time to take up positions, a heart-stopping shriek rent the air.

No 3, a whirl of female fury, swept in wielding a loaded bra. In two ticks she had clubbed her way to the chairman's blotter. He cringed.

"I used to work for WRAB," she volunteered demurely. "I want the job — or else."

She got the job.

DEGREES OF DESPAIR

FM 14/4/78 (335)

Graduate unemployment? Never heard of it, say most of SA's professional societies. However, this will be news to the scores of graduates hunting for jobs in a shrinking market.

Most professional groups canvassed by the *FM* suggest that unemployment among graduates is minimal. But personnel agencies report difficulties in placing graduates in many fields.

Most of the casualties are graduates with general arts degrees: "They are mainly looking for trainee jobs at fairly high salaries and there are very few of those jobs available," says a spokesman for Drake Personnel.

Another firm reports that chemical and electrical engineers are fairly easy to place, but that "we have no end of trouble" placing mechanical engineers. "Graduates are still demanding overlarge salaries and are inflexible about choosing jobs outside their field."

Colin Katz Associates reports that arts graduates are "virtually impossible to place." Students with vocational degrees, particularly engineers, are "comparatively easy" to place, but law graduates are battling to find jobs. Katz adds that some of the young law graduates on his books are looking for jobs in business because they have been unable to become articled.

On the other hand, the law societies say that they know of few aspirant attorneys who aren't becoming articled. According to the Cape Law Society, only graduates with the B Proc degree, who cannot appear in court, are experiencing real difficulties.

Not surprisingly, the prospects for young graduate architects are bleak.

While Wits lecturer and president of the Transvaal Institute of Architects Herbert Prins says that "as far as I am aware" all of last year's graduating class have found work ("although not perhaps the jobs they would have liked"), a snap survey by the *FM* revealed that only two firms were reemploying architectural staff.

A spokesman for one of these says his firm advertised for qualified staff recently and received 72 applications. He argues, however, that most of these were "mediocre to below average" and adds that firms are becoming increasingly ruthless about retrenching "less competent" staff and hiring talented replacements. "Good architects can still get jobs at good salaries."

Of the other firms of architects quizzed by the *FM*, only one was looking for new staff. "Our chief problem is that you can't plan ahead. If work falls off, we may have to retrench even more people in a few months time."

Some firms add that many architects, unable to find jobs, have simply left SA for greener pastures.

For quantity surveyors, according to Wits, "times are rough, but not as rough as for architects." The Association of SA Quantity Surveyors adds that only two Johannesburg graduates had trouble finding jobs at the end of last year.

The luckiest group of graduates appears to be chartered accountants. SA is experiencing a shortage of CA's. National Council for Chartered Accountants executive director Willem Kruger reports that the only prospective CA's who have problems are those who have yet to do military training.

"Although most firms are looking for staff, they are loath to take them on for six months and then pay them while they serve in the Defence Force for two years — without any assurance that they will return to the firm," says Kruger.

● As far as the pay of graduates is concerned, there are no doubt greater risks attached to being self-employed than to any other occupation. But the rewards are also greater.



But it still pays

Self-employed "highly qualified" white men earn about double their counterparts in the public sector. According to a Human Sciences Research Council survey of the earnings of white men holding at least a BA degree or its equivalent, the median annual earnings (as at March last year) of the self-employed were R20 210. People in the public sector with comparable qualifications earned R10 540, while employees in the private sector earned R12 110.

Covering 31 000 graduates in nearly 300 types of occupation, the survey revealed that the incomes of the self-employed rose by 14% between 1975 and 1977, with the public sector trailing behind at 10%.

The median income of advocates was R21 000, that of medical specialists R28 100, and that of chartered accountants and auditors R24 190.

However, it takes some years to reach these levels — especially in the case of advocates. The median income of advocates between the ages of 25 and 29 was R10 500. By the ages of 50 to 54, however, it was a rewarding R40 000.

D/E ARGUS 15/4/78

335

5

Jobless are cause for worry — PM

Weekend Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, said here today that the Government was concerned about growing unemployment in South Africa and was doing its best to overcome it.

Mr Vorster was speaking at the opening of the recently completed R4-million bridge over the mouth of the Buffalo River.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, earlier this week refused an invitation to attend.

Although the Border area is directly affected by the break in diplomatic relations between Transkei and South Africa, Mr Vorster did not mention the matter.

INVESTIGATED

Mr Vorster said his Government was aware of the deteriorating employment situation in the East London area. He said the matter had been investigated by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr J C Heunis, during a visit to the city.

An analysis of the situation was undertaken and the University of Port Elizabeth had agreed to begin a research project as soon as possible.

He said that unemployment was a problem even in established countries with low birth rates.

'It was understandable that in a developing country like South Africa with a high birth rate that problems would arise,' Mr Vorster said.



MR VORSTER . . . SA has survived worse crises.

'We must be thankful that this problem has not in South Africa taken on the dimensions of certain European countries and the United States.'

Mr Vorster said South Africa had survived worse crises, such as the 1929 depression, and he had no doubt that with the high calibre of South Africa that it would survive again.

300 jobs threatened by Rave closures

The jobs of 300 Rave employees are in the balance. Eight of the group's stores have been closed down.

Mr Norman Cohen, executive director of Dion Discount Centres which recently took over Rave, said today the company would close Rave stores in Hillbrow, Johannesburg; Les Marais and Sunnypark, Pretoria; Durban, Port Elizabeth, Kempton Park, Germiston and Florida.

He said staff had been notified on Friday, April 14.

The news had come as a shock to some employees, Mr Cohen said. "But it was already known that Rave had a R2,4-million loss last year and was still losing money."

He said every effort would be made to re-employ Rave staff in Dion stores. Most buyers already had been re-employed. Where possible, Greatermans and Checkers also would try to absorb other staff, Mr Cohen said.

Rave has been in business for 14 years and until the take-over, it operated 17 stores throughout the country.

The Star Thursday April 20 1978

1-m blacks jobless soon, says Assocom

(335)

More than 1-million black people would be out of work by 1981, the executive director of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, predicted today.

He was addressing the Regional Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Orange Free State in Ficksburg.

Mr Parsons said South Africa's 1976-1981 economic development programme suggested the annual growth was unlikely to exceed four percent on average during the programme period.

This implied a black unemployment figure of more than 1-million by 1981, he said.

It was hoped, he said, that the tax concessions in the Budget would eventually encourage the generation of wealth and the creation of jobs for all by the private sector.

Mr Parsons also suggested a five-year or ten-year socio-economic plan for South Africa.

He said South Africa needed a co-ordinated approach to changes. At present there were several different but related activities concerning the use of resources in the country.

Action on these points should be dealt with as a total policy "package," he said, or at least "as a clear series of 'packages'."

"A great deal of the potential to strengthen the economy and to do good for South Africa — both internally and externally — might well be dissipated if these sorts of activities are handled on a piecemeal basis," he said.

Mr Parsons listed some of the different but related activities which needed a co-ordinated approach, including:

● The work of the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions of inquiry on labour legislation and use.

Cape Times 22/4/78 (335)

Shawco: Domestic problems increased

Staff Reporter

1977 SHOWED an increase in domestic and inter-personal relationship problems in Kensington and Elsie's River — because of the economic climate.

This is according to Mrs E Holdsberg in her 1977 annual report as senior social worker of the Students' Health and Welfare Centres Organization (Shawco).

"The most disturbing feature in Kensington and Elsie's River in 1977 was the increase in problems resulting from retrenchment, redundancy and early retirement," she said.

"Many of the families that were normally able to cope came to the Shawco centre for guidance and advice.

Confused

"They were confused by circumstances beyond their control and this led to an increase in domestic and inter-personal relationship problems."

Shawco, the registered welfare organization of the University of Cape Town, works from health and welfare centres situated in Kensington (headquarters), Retreat, Elsie's River, Manenberg and Heideveld.

It's a family social work agency that employs nine professional social workers/health visitors and three community development workers.

1978 is the 35th year since UCT students started working towards aiding the less fortunate communities of the Cape, and 1977 saw the fruition of a new stage in their activities.

FCI calls for end to discrimination

Financial Reporter

THE Federated Chamber of Industries has called for the abolition of job discrimination in industry.

The president, Mr J P Cronje, says in a circular to members that although there have been improvements in employment and working conditions for blacks, coloureds and Asians in recent years, more effort is needed.

While there are still some legal restrictions on the employment of blacks in certain jobs and traditional labour practices of some employers and trade unions have inhibited the advancement of black workers, the FCI has committed itself to the elimination of these practices.

Mr Cronje says: "There still remains scope for action, and employers will do well to bear in mind that even within the present institutional and legal framework, opportunities to present themselves for positive programmes of action which could be initiated by them to improve conditions in their own factories and the labour situation.

"Indeed, many people contend that the removal of the remaining legislative discriminatory measures will produce little practical result if employers are not prepared to adapt traditional attitudes to enlightened practices."

The FCI, which represents directly and indirectly about 8 000 firms employing about 800 000 workers, urges:

- Improvement of productivity — by work study procedures and appropriate training programmes.
- Improvement of conditions of employment — by adapting accepted methods of selection, guidance and placement; wage rates in accordance with productivity and sound job evaluation procedures; fringe benefits, such as pension and medical aid, housing loans, cafeterias, recreational facilities.
- Promotion of sound industrial relations by better channels of communication between labour and management, and the education of workers, particularly black workers, in industrial relations while providing opportunities for gaining practical experience in this area, as well as training supervisors and other management personnel in all aspects of industrial relations.
- Upgrading and advancement of these workers to job categories where restrictions do not exist or have been removed.
- Improving the literacy of all adult black workers by in-service literacy courses or assistance to attend such courses provided by other bodies and by giving financial recognition for success.
- Employing unemployed black youths in black townships in white urban areas, and minimising the employment of migrant workers.
- Making use of the improved mobility of black workers flowing from the establishment of administration boards, thereby creating the possibility of recruiting the best man for the job.
- Negotiating between employer and employees the sharing of facilities and amenities in the workplace in consultation with the Department of Labour.

Cape Times 27/4/78

Unemployment worst among youth — survey

335

Industrial Reporter

BLACK unemployment is worst among younger age groups, particularly females, according to a survey conducted in rural and urban areas by the South Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru).

More than half of the unemployed were under the age of 25 with the highest percentages among males with a matriculation certificate and females with a junior certificate. In terms of numbers, unemployment was worst among both sexes with four to nine years of schooling.

Of all the unemployed, about a quarter of the men and half the women had never worked before, and another 20 percent to 39 percent only worked once before. Twice as many women as men had not worked previously.

Most young blacks entered the labour market without any skills and accordingly changed jobs often because they were often unattractive. The job-search process slowed down as the individual grew older, but it could take many years to find an acceptable job.

Less than a year

Young blacks tended to leave their first position relatively soon and men went through more jobs than women.

The unemployed were largely concentrated in a young group which had been employed for less than a year, and they could not be described as the unstable or unemployable members of the labour force.

The study found that the women were predominantly employed in service occupations in the urban areas, but professional positions became more important in the rural areas because of relatively greater opportunities in hospitals and schools. Occupation did not appear to have a determining influence upon the incidence of female unemployment.

Male unemployment was lowest in professional and skilled work, and highest in production and rural farm work.

Looking for it

The majority of the unemployed had been looking for work for three months or less, and fewer than three percent were still looking after a year. Increasing unemployment, however, could shorten the duration of jobs.

It was also clear that the unemployed had been without work for longer than they had been looking for it.

It was found that more than 60 percent of workseekers went from door to door to find employment while only a low proportion applied to the government labour bureaus. Relatively few responded to advertisements in newspapers. Assistance from family and friends was an important means of getting employment.

Cape Times 28/4/78

335

PFP wants single department

MR RAY SWART (PFP, Musgrave) yesterday welcomed Wednesday's announcement that free and compulsory education was to be introduced for Indians, saying that his party believed that Indian education should be brought into line with white education.

The PFP believed that there should be a move towards the creation of a single department of education for all races.

Mr Swart also welcomed the increases in the salaries of Indian teachers, but said that there still existed disparity between the salaries of white and Indian teachers in promotion posts.

There should be a move away from this gap, which sometimes represented a difference of R150 per month, he said. – Sapa

5 259 Indians out of work

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. – The government was constantly trying to create more employment opportunities for the Indian population, the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday.

Speaking during his vote in the budget debate, Mr Steyn said thought was also being given to opening new avenues of activities for them.

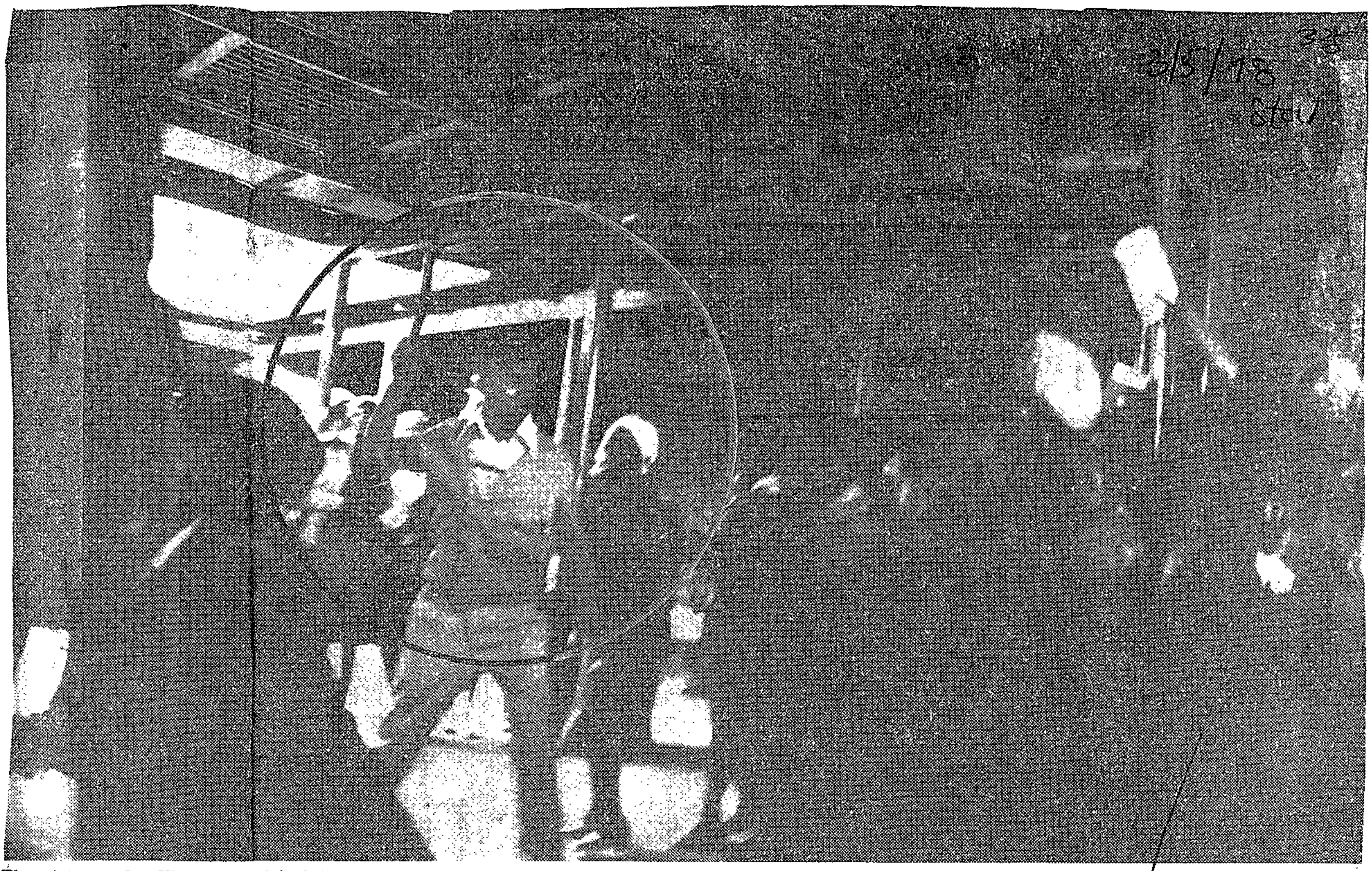
Unemployment among Indian people was presently 2,2 percent, which was not a bad situation, he said. There were 241 000 economically active Indian people, of whom 5 259 were presently without work.

It was every person's concern if anybody, irrespective of race, wished to work and was unable to do so. There were, however, certain factors to take into consideration when looking at unemployment figures.

These were that there were certain people who did not want to work, there were those who were unlucky in not finding the type of work they sought and there were constantly more people coming on to the labour market.

Mr Steyn said the Indian population had diversified their economic activities in the past 17 years to the extent that they were today playing an important role in every facet of the economy.

A special commission had been appointed to see how provision could be made for agricultural land to be made available to meet their needs. – Sapa



The picture of a West Rand Administration Board black employee raising his sjambok was sneaked by Anne Nkosi, a reporter on The Star. Witnesses said he lashed out indiscriminantly at women queueing for jobs at the board's labour bureau without any provocation.

A sorry picture of e

335

Star 3/5/78

335

A sorry picture of labour exploitation and questionable employment practices emerges from jobs being offered through the West Rand Administration Board's labour bureau for women.

One employer, offering a job through the bureau, stipulated the requirements: "Wanted, girls under 18 who have never worked before. Pay: R10 a week. Must not have boyfriends." The type of work they would have to do was not specified.

Another employer wanted a maid for his Berea flat. Duties included cleaning the flat, washing and ironing, cooking and looking after the children. Hours would be from 6 am to 9 pm. Pay would be R35 a month. The maid could sleep on the premises, no mention was made of food being provided.

A Chrisville employer wanted a young woman to do housework from 7 am to 4 pm for R40 a month, plus R5 for travelling costs.

A "young woman cleaner without boyfriend" was wanted for a night shift. Salary was not stipulated.

Reporters at the bureau this week noticed men who offered jobs to women, but did not register them at the bureau. They stood in the doorway to the bureau and approached individual women openly, without any apparent interference from officials.

A woman who has not been registered is in great danger of being exploited.

Reporters who interviewed women queueing for jobs at the bureau heard these complaints:

● Four or five women

Sjambok 'controls' jobless

A lack of any organised system of granting jobs, even on a simple first-come-first-served basis, seems to be behind much of the trouble at the Polly Street labour exchange.

It is in the scramble to catch the supervisor's attention whenever a vacancy is called that officials have resorted to their strong-arm tactics with sjambok and water jug. This was well illustrated in one incident this week.

From early in the morning the waiting room is crammed both with job seekers and with women sorting out their reference papers. They mill together around the bare concrete floor or huddle on the few hard benches.

Board officials work from a small enclosed office at one end of the yard. It is here that prospective employers make their requests, and the details are then announced outside.

Whenever a job is called there is instant commotion. A score of reference books wave in the air as the hopefuls converge on the hatch window. "Me, baas, me. Take me."

A black policeman walks about, often with a short hose at his side, keeping some semblance of order: "I don't want to see anybody this side of the pole or beyond this line. Hey, nina bafazi (you women), do you hear me, I'm not fighting yet, just do what I tell you. Don't say I didn't warn you."

The supervisor yells at the jostling crowd: "Get back . . . terug." And it was at this juncture that the women started to get sprayed with cold water.

The supervisor keeps a glass jug in his office, and this he systematically emptied through the hatch. Many women screamed in mock alarm or annoyance, but some were visibly upset. Like Eva Msimago of Zola, whose first visit to the exchange it was and who took the brunt of the water across her front.

"I've been coming here for a month and he's always doing it," said Gladys Tshabalala of Orange Grove. "He does it every day, but we can't boycott the place because we need the jobs."

Some of the women were laughing, everyone excited. Then suddenly the black official was flicking at the women with his hosepipe. It caught one squarely across the buttocks, another on the hip. One woman's hand was badly swollen after being hit.

"He did not get me but I saw him whipping people," said Eunice Mabuya of Jabulane. "I've seen him doing it each day I've been here, together with his white boss who throws water at us. He also whips us."

The black official still wasn't satisfied. Still waving his hose he shouted: "So you want to break the white man's window. You won't listen to the balungus. You still want some more? I have it."

The women had trouble doing as he directed in the confined space, and in the confusion he wielded the hose again. "Come on, stand straight. Yima uthi ngo! Attention!"

Eventually the hubbub subsided into a surly silence. In the dank waiting room, lit only through a small opening in the corrugated roof, peace of some sort was restored.

Until the next job offer was called . . .

How we checked the facts

About two weeks ago The Star heard about beatings at Polly Street and of the man who throws water at the women.

ON FRIDAY April 21 Anne Nkosi of The Star's Fair Deal Team went to see for herself. She managed to gather some evidence.

ON WEDNESDAY April 26 she again visited the bureau and saw several incidents of bullying.

THIS MONDAY she went to the bureau again, accompanied by two other reporters. They confirmed that the incidents took place again that day.

YESTERDAY, to ensure the incidents were not isolated, the three reporters were sent back to Polly Street once more. The same things were happening.

xploitation

are sometimes sent to an advertiser. But only one person is needed for that job and the other women, who have to sometimes travel long distances to the prospective employer, waste time and money;

● Women who are sent from the bureau to a prospective employer sometimes arrive at his business to find the job has already been filled, with the employer claiming that the bureau took too long to send someone;

● They have to stand for many hours in long queues if they go to be registered on their own. But if accompanied by their employer registration is accomplished quickly. Employers who send them off on their own to the bureau sometimes don't believe the women have queued all

Warnings over unemployment

3/5/78 p7

JOHANNESBURG — The Government was warned yesterday that unless it moved swiftly to relieve unemployment among black youth it would "run headlong into serious trouble."

The warnings came from the president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Ronnie Webb, and the PFP's financial spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz.

Commenting on the finding of a survey by the Southern African Labour Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, that more than half the unemployed urban blacks were under the age of 25, Mr Schwarz said when black unemployment affected youth, it became explosive in the urban townships.

"It is our most urgent problem. New labour is pouring into the economy every month, aggravating a situation which should be causing serious concern at Cabinet level."

The problem was not unique to South Africa, but in Europe and the United States, special programmes had been devised to alleviate the problem. And more adequate social benefits were available to the workless in Europe.

The Government, Mr Schwarz said, was either unaware of the threat or ignoring it.

Mr Webb agreed thatthe country's most urgent problem was to find jobs for the estimated 150 000 young blacks who came onto the labour market every year.

"The dangers are so obvious, if unemployment continues to rise, that it is astounding that no Government programme has been put together to counter them," he said. — DDC.

Africans still upset about the arms ban

UNITED NATIONS. — Six months after the UN Security Council imposed a precedent-setting arms embargo against South Africa, about 40% of UN members have not even bothered to acknowledge it officially.

These include a solid bloc of black African states who, apparently, are still upset that the council vetoed their demands for stronger action against the apartheid regime in Pretoria.

There has not exactly been a rush by nations to assure the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, that they will, as the council requested, "act strictly in accordance with the provisions" of the embargo resolution.

On April 23, despite several reminders by Dr Waldheim, 59 of the 149 member states had yet to reply, says a UN report.

Among them were most of the key black African nations — Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Senegal, Zaire and Zambia — as well as several smaller black states.

It was not clear whether the delay amounted to more than a tacit signal from the black states of their disappointment that the council had not acted more strongly.

Tanzania, Nigeria, Ghana and Mali did register their approval with Dr Waldheim.

The Security Council move was controversial, and questionable, from the start. It strictly forbids any UN member state from dealing in arms and related material of all types, including military vehicles and police equipment, with South Africa.

Black African states have sought potentially far more damaging economic sanctions against Pretoria, including an oil embargo. Petroleum is one of the few minerals South Africa lacks.

Vetoes by the three Western permanent members of the council — the United States, Britain and France, all of whom have considerable business and financial ties with South Africa — have killed all black African attempts at an economic embargo. — UPI.

Govt urged to help black jobless

RDM 3/5/78

Pretoria Bureau

THE Government was warned yesterday unless it moved swiftly to launch a programme to relieve unemployment among black youth it would run into serious trouble.

The warning came from the president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Ronnie Webb, and the Progressive Federal Party's financial spokesman, Mr Harry Schward, MP.

They were commenting on the finding of a survey by the Southern African Labour Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town that more than half of urban black unemployed were under 25.

Mr Schwarz said black unemployment was serious enough, but when it affected most black youth it became explosive in the unstable environment or urban townships.

"It's our most urgent problem. New labour is pouring into the economy every month, aggravating a situation which should be causing serious concern at Cabinet level."

The problem was not unique to South Africa. However, in Europe and the United States special programmes had been started to alleviate it. In any case more adequate social benefits were available to the workless in Europe, he said.

The Government's economic strategy had caused unemployment and it had a special responsibility to assist those affected, he said.

Mr Webb said the country's most urgent problem was to find jobs for the estimated 150 000 young blacks who came onto the labour market every year.

"The dangers are so obvious, if unemployment continues to rise, that it is astounding that no Government programme has been put together to counter them," he said.

335

'20 pc OF BLACKS UNEMPLOYED'

NM
12/5/78

Deputy Financial Editor (335)

AFRICAN unemployment in Durban is as high as 20 percent, the president of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gordon Stuart Reckling, said yesterday at the annual meeting in the City Hall.

He said that this unemployment created a serious social and economic problem. He believed that official statistics grossly understated the situation.

Unemployment was rising among all groups and was especially high among Africans.

Dealing with the world economic scene he said that while some believed the world was returning to the depressed conditions of the 1930s, he believed it was returning to economic reality.

"I believe that we have had it too easy for too long. We are returning to an era where a man has to give a day's work for a day's pay, where a firm has to compete and where the incompetent and the lazy, whether as workers or entrepreneurs, must go to the wall."

He said that a Chamber delegation had visited Lesotho this year and he hoped it would be possible for delegations to go to Swaziland and possibly Botswana.

Businessmen and business organisations must regard their meaningful role in maintaining sanity in a region which needs it badly as an important objective.

Workless leaving Jo'burg

STAR 25/5/78 (33)

Johannesburg City Council blames an exodus of workers from the city because of unemployment for at least 350 vacant flats in its economic housing schemes.

But while the vacancy rate in some council housing schemes increases, private letting agents say they are experiencing an improvement in the letting position.

According to the latest figures supplied by the council's housing section for whites, there is a 47,3 percent vacancy rate in the Claremont stage three economic housing scheme, where 184 of the 389 units are vacant.

INFLUX

At Bellavista, in Turffontein, there is now a 16,3 percent vacancy, with 120 of the 737 flats vacant.

In Vredepark, 45 of the 214 flats are vacant, representing a 21 percent vacancy. Other schemes such as Jeppe, were full.

A housing spokesman said the deteriorating vacancy rate was due to people, who had streamed into the city in boom times about eight years ago, leaving the city where there was unemployment, to seek work elsewhere.

But Mr Stan Komar, the residential letting manager for a major agency, said he believed there was now an influx of people from the coast, obtaining work here, and living in flats.

He said the occupancy rate had increased slightly recently.

He said there was a 100 percent occupancy rate in better areas such as Killarney and Illnvo and in the southern suburbs.

In the city centre, the average vacancy had been about 20 percent, but this had dropped to 15 percent.

In Hillbrow about 10 to 15 percent of flats were vacant, while in Berea this was about 10 percent. In Bellevue the vacancy rate was lower.

INDABA 335 19/5/18 80

The long queues for jobs — and bribes

An Indaba reader from Mdantsane, sent us the following letter on the general subject of unemployment, alleging bribes are offered to secure jobs.

It's a sad thing to see unemployed people borrowing cash to bribe so as to get employment. I think that the acts of bribery and extortion should be eliminated because the poor of the community are more likely to be exploited.

The uneducated man is confused by the plethora of laws and regulations relating to his stay and work in urban areas.

Basically all he wants to do is to hold a job and support his family. To avoid being on the wrong side of a personnel officer, he will pay "Isinyakumfana" as it is called.

Some officials find that "Isinyakumfana" augments their incomes and they begin to depend on it. I've heard clerks on a Monday morning chattering about their weekend escapades while queues for work seekers grew longer and longer. They know they can cause queues to grow longer by being deliberately inefficient. Once the queues are long enough people will pay bribes to jump them.

A picture Mr Kenyon cartooned in the Daily Dispatch on May 5 was a true and a clear story of what happens. Any white driving past the Board's employment offices will be stopped by a plaintive "Sifuna umsebenzi baas." Sinyakumfana payments are a part of life for the urban black. Nobody is willing to expose this extortion.

Even social workers who encounter these situations in their daily work are unwilling to speak up for fear of becoming involved.

A certain personnel officer was beaten up for refusing to accept "Sinyakumfana." A man had paid and was offered employment by this official. This man told a friend how he bribed the official concerned to get work. Although this man was told the clerk's name, the procedure and the amount of the money acceptable the official refused. This man got angry and organised his friends to beat up the official.

I for one, believe this practice of bribery among Africans stems from tradition.

It is worse in Durban and on the Reef. With the Zulus it is custom to repay a favour with a favour. With us Xhosa-speaking people this is regarded as sin and is rare.

Goodwill Tutu.

2 million blacks without jobs?

PRETORIA — South Africa's black unemployed and underemployed must number close on two million, according to authorities spoken to yesterday.

They said in the "limited" definition of the Department of Statistics, unemployment was about 700 000 last October.

But the number of workless had increased since then.

Prof P. van der Merwe, of Pretoria University, said last year underemployed and unemployed blacks constituted about 23 per cent of the economically active population estimated at the end of last year by the Department of Statistics at 6 897 000.

Since there had not been a measurable upswing in the economy, the numbers of unemployed had probably increased, he said.

The head of the Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of the Witwatersrand, Prof Gideon Jacobs, said the number of underemployed and unemployed blacks could have reached two million.

Every year 200 000 new black men and women workers were coming onto the labour market. And with little or no growth, the economy was unable to absorb this figure.

Prof Jacobs said there had been a population growth of nearly three per cent a year, and the most optimistic forecast for this year was a 1,5 per cent growth rate. — DDC.

Guardian 28/5/78

335

John Palmer in Brussels surveys new pressure from European trade unionists to alter employment methods radically

Work—a little goes a long way

WITH unemployment expected to continue its sickening ascent in the foreseeable future, trade unions through Western Europe are beginning to take seriously the idea of work sharing. As hopes of increased numbers of jobs wither, along with the hopes of rapid economic expansion, trade unionists are concluding that only through greater work sharing can unemployment be brought under control.

It is only recently that unemployment has become a live industrial and political issue. "Until very recently our members appeared apathetic in the face of the growing numbers of unemployed. There simply was not the storm of protest which had been expected by nearly everyone," said one West German official of the metal workers union.

Speaking after an EEC conference of trade unionists, employers and government ministers in Luxembourg last year, one EEC official asked: "Unemployment on this scale, particularly among the young, is a time bomb. But how long is the fuse?"

Signs that the fuse is running out came a few weeks ago in Belgium with a sudden spate of paralysing public sector strikes. Although the immediate issue was over pay, the unions made it clear to the government that more trouble could be expected if they did not make progress in getting a 36-hour week. The Belgian Government, unnerved by sudden and unexpected displays of militancy, quickly agreed that the working week would be cut from the present 40 hours to 38 hours from next year. The signs are now that the banner is being taken up by unions in Holland, West Germany and Scandinavia. The unions are demanding a variety of different measures to the same end in different countries, actual cuts in the standard working week, longer holidays and notably in France earlier retirement.

The unmistakeable object of the exercise is to force the employers to take on extra labour. To ensure this, several national trade union organisations on the continent are tightening their already considerable control on the hours of overtime worked. European trade unionists look with some amazement at the British situation where British workers tolerate at one and the same time high levels of unemployment with the longest working week worked anywhere in the European Community.

"It would be a help if the British decided to work a 40-hour week instead of an average of over 42 hours as at present," commented one economist working for a Dutch trade union. "But that would mean tough, and unpopular sanctions against overtime working."

The European trade unions have traditionally resisted overtime as a way of making up basic pay. That in part explains differences of attitude between the continent and Britain over the introduction of the so-called "spy in the cab" — the tachograph put into long distance lorries. Transport workers on this side of the Channel regard the machine, which among other things monitors hours spent at the wheel, as a weapon to force up basic pay rates and against employers who want to pay overtime for long runs.

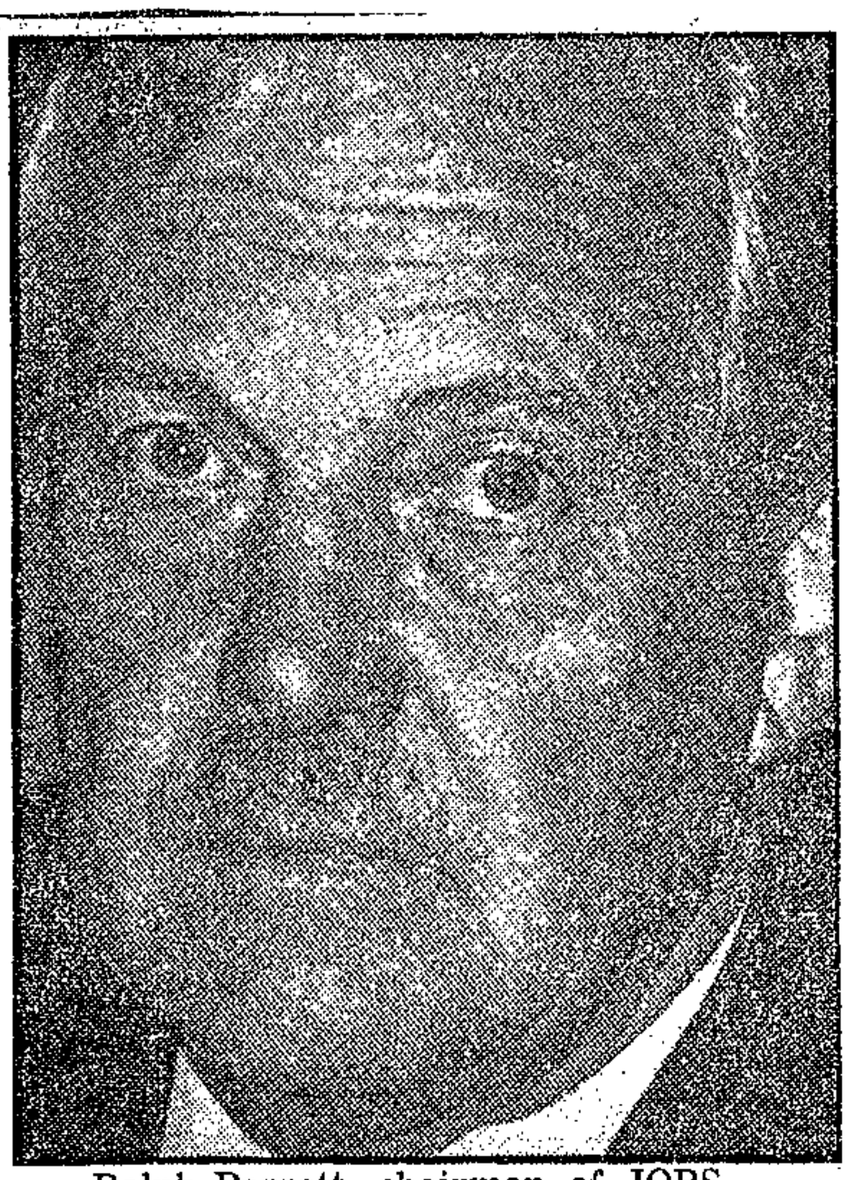
In Britain basic pay rates have fallen so far behind those elsewhere in the EEC for drivers that the Government fears that if the EEC obliges Britain to install the tachograph the resulting demands for better basic pay rates would threaten the pay policy.

There are at present more than five million without work in the EEC and this figure is now expected to rise to more than six million by the end of the year.

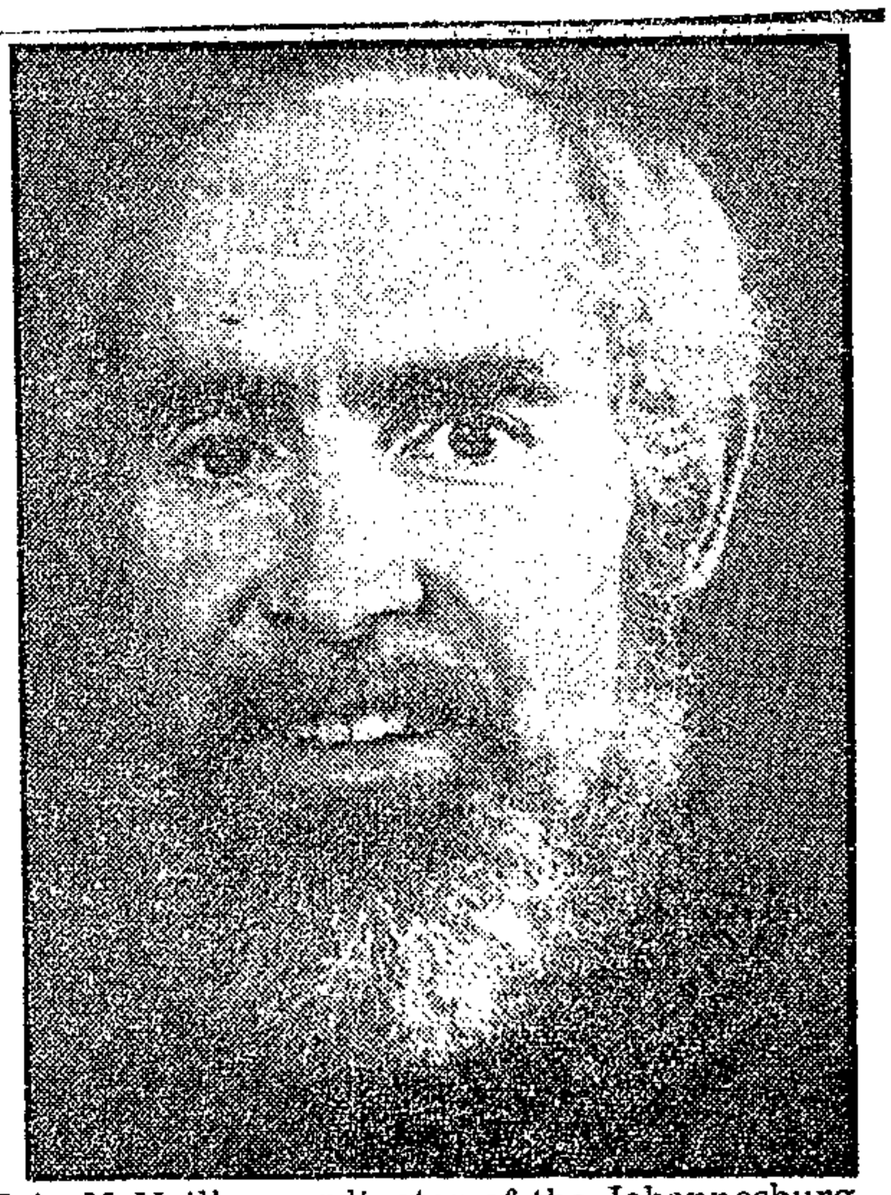
The assumption being made by the European trade unions is that work sharing will mean greater employment all round. In the short run the evidence suggests this is true.

European trade unionists know that a 38 or 36-hour week, longer holidays and earlier retirement is not the whole answer. They are still hoping and demanding that the western economic powers can agree on measures to boost economic growth. In the meantime they want governments to subsidise employers who employ extra workers. They fear that unless someone, somewhere comes up with some longer term solutions to the problem of unemployment the trade unions themselves could be seriously weakened.

"Far too many young people are outside our movement at present simply because they have not got and have never had a job since leaving school," one European TUC official observed. "And historically we know that a weak and powerless trade union movement is an encouragement to those who want an authoritarian solution to problems of capitalist society."



Ralph Parrott, chairman of JOBS.



Iain McNeill, co-ordinator of the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help.

Star 09/5/78 (335)

JOBS—the

and self-pity that can stem from the helplessness of unemployment.

The candle makers of St Paul's Anglican Church in Jabavu do not have to beg for handouts — nor would they do so. They are making an effort to CREATE jobs and in doing so are a service to the community.

★ ★ ★

There are several established self-help centres which help the poor gain skills or provide them with work.

Other self-help groups have sprung up spontaneously in Soweto and elsewhere where people fend off starvation and provide useful commodities and services for their immediate communities and wider markets.

But, like St Paul's candle project, they are desperately short of know-how, machinery, materials and working space.

JOBS (born four months ago) has set itself the task of helping to meet these needs by mustering the resources of the entire Johannesburg area.

"The goal is to make viable economic cottage industries out of struggling and isolated relief schemes," said Mr Ralph Parrott, chairman of the JOBS action committee



Eventually it is hoped that all sectors of the community will stimulate self-help projects, but initially the main tasks should be undertaken in affected areas.

The St Paul's candle project best illustrates what JOBS strives to do. Last August at breakfast prayer meetings Reverend David Nkwe, rector of the church, became aware that people were starving. Some had been without work for a year. JOBS stepped in and now this "mini" industry is a going concern.

The organisation also helped to acquire a sewing machine for a Pimville woman who has her own doll-making business and three wheelbarrows from Williams Brothers (Pty) Ltd for GROW, a self-help project that

how complex, how diverse and often how contradictory are the forces which are eager to help solve a problem dubbed "more serious than terrorism."

To cut through the clamour a multiracial steering committee was formed and given the task of involving all races (but particularly the impoverished) in a non-charitable, self-help employment campaign.

To achieve this aim a four-man directorate, under the chairmanship of Mr Parrott, a management and personnel expert, was appointed.

The JOBS committee quickly realised that "self-help" meant exactly that. It could not "organise" instant jobs for the unemployed — but it could motivate people to

Unemployment has been said to be a problem "more serious than terrorism!" What can the country do about it? Chairman of the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help (JOBS), Mr Ralph Parrott, says: "It is no longer possible to shout at government or at commerce and industry that it has to find jobs for people." The community generally must spark self-help projects in depressed areas. This is what JOBS is all about. JOBS has set itself the task to muster the resources of the entire Johannesburg area. Its goal? To make viable economic enterprises out of struggling and isolated relief schemes. To take the latent energy of the jobless – and help it generate its own power . . . and more jobs.

Bob Kennaugh and Sieg Hannig

Twelve men and women of all ages are earning a few rands a day plus a production bonus making candles in a crowded and smoky Soweto vestry.

An Orlando East man, retrenched from his job at a garage, makes a living by panelbeating four cars a month in the yard of the house where he lives. And a Pimville mother who was sacked as a "tea girl" has created a job for herself by making dolls from wool and scraps of material.

These people are three of the 634 000 blacks the Department of Statistics estimates are out of work. But these three did not have to think of resorting to crime to fill their stomachs. They did not experience the loss of self-respect the despondency

Star 29/5/78 335

and a member of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce. "Our aims are to create jobs for the unemployed. | locate centres of enterprise, assess the viability of fledgling schemes, increase the productivity of these projects, market the concept of JOBS and mobilise voluntary sponsorship from individuals and organisations."

JOBS progressed without fanfare, with deliberate, low key publicity from The Star, while the problem and ways and means of defining and trying to solve it were assessed.

"As a non-profit, non-political and non-welfare organisation with little capital, it has taken on an overwhelming community task.

What it needs most urgently is sponsorship, the training and skills of professionals and amateurs who can help the unemployed acquire job know-how.

Before we can initiate self-help projects in depressed areas we have to change the attitudes of whites and other racial groups towards unemployment. We first have to score a victory in the hearts and minds of people."

helps Soweto schoolchildren start their own vegetable gardens, said Mr Parrott.

"A small loan to a self-help organisation can generate dozens of jobs.

"At a time when thousands of rands are required to create an average job in commerce and industry, JOBS is thinking in terms of mere hundreds of rands to generate several jobs at self-help level.

"We invite requests for assistance from self-help schemes. And when we have received them, we send our co-ordinator to look into the viability of the schemes.

"We cannot create self-help, we can only help it along.

"As requests for assistance increase, we shall have to look harder for money to expand our shoestring budget.

"Already it is apparent that we cannot cope with the work which our co-ordinator has been able to fit into the two days a week for which we have employed him," Mr Parrott said.

JOBS was born from a widely representative meeting of 200 in January. The public "conference" demonstrated JOBS' steering committee, stressed that his was NOT a welfare organisation. "We are not looking for a welfare or social worker. The person we want is somebody who can assess and develop small business opportunities."

JOBS is committed to helping the unemployed to create jobs, asking commerce, industry and the public for contributions to self-help schemes, making contact with established self-help organisations and trying to change attitudes about unemployment.

The present co-ordinator, Mr McNeill, is employed by the Ipelegeng community centre but works two days a week for JOBS.

He is a dedicated Presbyterian and community organisation consultant who is a chartered accountant. His interests in community work have prompted him to take a masters degree in organisation studies at the University of Leeds.

learn skills, make an effort to work and overcome frustration and depression.

'A small loan to a self-help body can generate dozens of jobs' of

AND WE OFFER

Wanted: A man or woman from any race group who wishes to accept a unique and challenging job opportunity.

This sounds an interesting job for someone with imagination and a creative flair. But it is much more than that.

JOBS — the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help — wants an assistant co-ordinator who will take over from the present co-ordinator, Mr Iain McNeill, in about six months.

The main tasks of the assistant co-ordinator will be to investigate and evaluate opportunities for self-help projects among the unemployed; obtain the necessary support for these projects and foster their growth and development, based on sound economic lines.

Mr Ralph Parrott, chairman of the

STAR 29/5/78 (335)



Miss P Solarsh . . . public relations officer for JOBS.



E A Saloojee, director of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association.

fight is on

A doleful prospect

Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

There are many ways of looking at unemployment in South Africa . . . and many different statistics to express it.

Registered unemployment, excluding blacks, reached a peak of 33 646 in February and has dropped to 32 133 since; that is 1,4 percent of the relevant labour force.

Black unemployment stood at 634 000 last October, or 12,4 percent of the black labour force, according to an estimate by the Department of Statistics.

But, taking into account under-employment in the homelands, black unemployment has been estimated at more than 2-million by other experts.

A survey commissioned by The Star last September showed 200 000 adult Africans out of work in the urban areas of the Reef and Pretoria.

Limited

What distinguishes South African unemployment from that in, say, Europe or the United States is that jobless South Africans get only limited relief from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Depending on the contributions that have been made by the worker concerned, he qualifies for a maximum of 26 weeks' unemployment payments.

This may be extended by another 26 weeks at the most if he makes a special application on the expiry of the first 26 weeks.

The number of such applications has not exceeded 200 a month, according to the fund's commissioner.

It is not known how many unemployed people have exhausted their credit at the fund or have received their full 26 weeks' payments without being aware of the possible extension of payments.

But it is clear that there must be many thousands of youths who never contributed to the fund and therefore never qualified for payments.

A burden

All of these people have become a burden to their family and friends, if they have not resorted to begging or crime to fend off starvation.

It has been estimated that about half of the black unemployed in urban areas are under the age of 25.

In the United Kingdom, at least 70 major companies were reported to have given their managers leave of absence to assist local community groups in finding jobs for unemployed young people who were keen to help themselves.

The Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help (JOBS) has a similar objective — to promote the growth of self-help among the unemployed.

The difference is that JOBS has barely begun to seek assistance from private enterprise for the unemployed of the Johannesburg area.

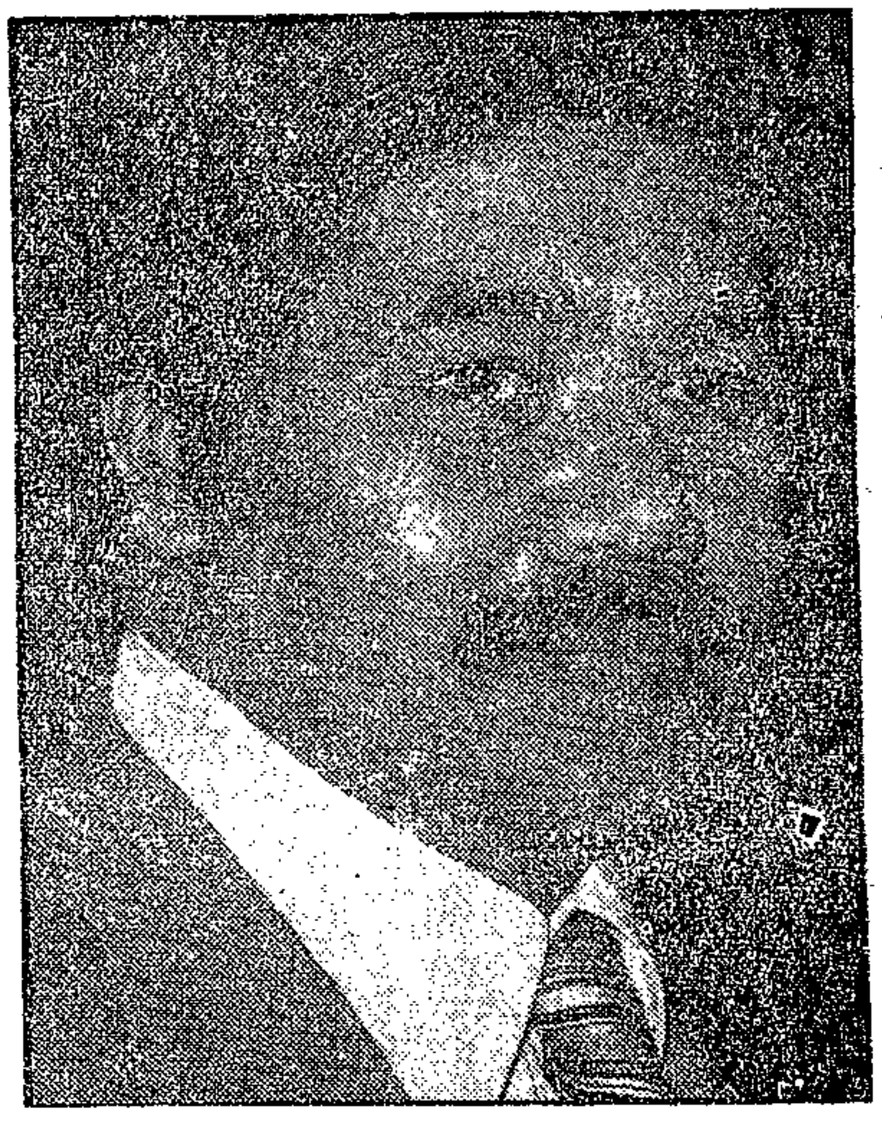
Unlike their UK counterparts, these unemployed people do not enjoy an automatic dole system to keep the wolf from the door.



They work in the crowded and smoky vestry of St Paul's Anglican Church in Jabavu, Soweto, making candles that are sold at "outlets" in other churches. The project was running at a 40 percent loss — then JOBS stepped in. The non-welfare, non-political organisation obtained three double burners with gas cylinders and 12 primus stoves. Now the church workshop is producing more than 1 000 candles a week.



Mrs Emma Mashinini, trade unionist involved in women's and welfare bodies.



Herbert Rhoda, director of the Witsco community programme for coloured people.



Bill Robb of Jaycees, another member of the JOBS' committee.

THE 'FIRST' JOB

So far he has investigated and offered help in several small self-help projects developed by JOBS.

Mr McNeill came to South Africa to be involved in the development of a community centre at St Paul's Anglican Church in Soweto. He has been invaluable as an adviser in the production of candles at the church in Jabuvu, Soweto. The driving force behind the scheme is the Rev David Nkwe.

In a very small room in the vestry workers produce about 1 700 candles a week. The "factory" employs 12 workers including a supervisor and with the help of JOBS is developing a profitable business.

Before Mr McNeill and Mr Nkwe became intensely involved in the project workers were losing about 40 percent on work done. But a loss soon changed into a profit when JOBS became involved.

'They were buying wax at a retail price of 53c a kg," said Mr Parrott. "We made a few telephone calls to Sasol and through a marketing manager were able to buy good quality wax at 41c a kg — this was a saving of more thas 22 percent in material costs.

Cheaper wax was just the beginning. The Ukukhanya "workshop" still needs wicks, dyes, moulds for candles and more up to date burners.

This example of the work of JOBS and its co-ordinator, Mr McNeill, gives a good idea about what will be expected of an assistant co-ordinator.

If you have business knowledge, have a flair for promotion, can read a balance sheet and get on well with people you should write to: The Co-ordinator, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg, 2041.

Sept 29/5/48

335

Students seek jobs

Mercury Reporter

THERE are 530 ready, willing and able students at the University of Natal in Durban seeking part-time vacation employment who are willing to do almost anything to earn some "bread."

More than 290 of them are seeking work for the June 29 to July 25 vacation while another 230 need work during the term as well.

Job offers can be phoned to 352461.

Helping people to find jobs

Star 30/5/78

335

UNEMPLOYMENT, it has been pointed out, can be a more serious problem than terrorism. Half a million or perhaps a million people are out of work, many of them stripped of dignity, morale and loyalty to the point of desperation. Thus it is a total community problem that demands a total community response at all levels.

At the beginning of the year The Star was catalyst to the interaction of 200 people of all races — among them the representatives of almost every relevant public organisation in the metropolitan area — who recognised that growing unemployment should not be shrugged off as inevitable. The majority agreed that it was possible, with community co-operation, to mount a self-help campaign. No huge industry was called for; no high-powered organisation or big money; not even charity or paternalistic aid. Just self-help.

And so the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help (JOBS) was born. Its aims were to create jobs, co-ordinate centres of enterprise and mobilise sponsorship and training skills. For four months JOBS has been achieving these objectives on a modest scale. The Star deliberately refrained from publicising the project while voluntary workers sorted out the priorities and organisational needs. Now has come the time to call on the community for co-operation.

We hope that there will be a warm response for the sake of the community as a whole. We shall report regularly on the progress and the needs of this campaign, designed to help jobless people help themselves.

JOBS is about people . . . people who don't have jobs and want to do something about it. It's important to you even if you have a job because there are 630 000 blacks without one and many whites as well. Unemployment is worse than terrorism, it has been said. What happens to the jobless affects everyone. . . . JOBS is helping people to help themselves.

They need your help— NOW!

Jobs are being found for black people of all ages by an employment information service in Parkview, Johannesburg.

The non-profit service started at the Thusano centre of concern at St Columba's Presbyterian Church, Lurgan Road, Parkview.

The church is now offering a wide range of services to the community. It is a place of prayer, a place where the jobless can learn new skills and it is the headquarters of JOBS — the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help, a movement that helps in the creation of jobs for people who want to help themselves.

JOBS is non-welfare, non-political and non-racial in approach. It is an exciting campaign which needs wide support.

Miss Melia Lambrianos, social worker at the church, was constantly asked for jobs by black people who attended courses in typing, sewing, driving theory, electrical skills and other subjects.

"Many of the 250 people who attended the courses asked for work for themselves or their friends," said Miss Lambrianos.

The next step was for an employment information service to be established. Now names of 146 unemployed people are registered.

Those desperate for work include maids, drivers, gardeners, secretaries, painters, plasterers, bricklayers and many other skilled people.

So great has been the demand for help that the service now has four voluntary workers — three whites and a black.

What they need now is your help. This could include donations to JOBS or an offer to train people in marketable skills. Those able to help JOBS or the employment information service should write to PO Box 87459 or telephone 41-5420.



When the weather is fine they work outside on an old table-tennis table which they use as their work bench. Most of the time they work in difficult conditions in the foyer of the hall.

And they are short of tools for their trade.

"If we had more equipment — more hammers, lasts, leather, nails and glue — the project could really take off," said Mr M Liphosa, a social worker involved in the scheme.

JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help, realises that the Entokozweni "mini-factory" could become a viable shoe repair shop, or even a factory, if the community decides to help.

Hand-tools and workbenches are the first priority. After that JOBS will thing bigger. A pre-fabricated building for example.

Young Kenneth, still walking on crutches, made the right decision when he sought self-help. Despite his handicap he is determined to become a skilled cobbler.

Anybody who can help the centre should write to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg. Tel 41-5420.

Star
24/1/78
335

Star 7/6/78

(335)

Jobbing along

The JOBS committee has approved a sum of R185 for materials and small tools at the Entokozweni leather workers' pension club. Mr Labius Mpshwe, (24), has been employed as a part-time instructor for up to three months.

★ ★ ★

Demand for candles made by self-help workers in the vestry at St Paul's Anglican Church, Soweto, has been considerable. Mr Iain McNeill, JOBS' co-ordinator, hopes that the project will expand to five centres, employing 50 workers.

★ ★ ★

The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation on Offenders (Nicro) is to launch a campaign in black areas next month. Aims include providing crash tuition in building and plumbing, and establishing a venue where people can be reported missing.

★ ★ ★

Tennis, soccer and volleyball nets are being made by hand at the Entokozweni community services centre, Soweto. The craftsmen's ages range from 18 to 76. They would have been jobless but for the centre's cobbler and netmaking projects.



Sixteen-year-old Kenneth Ngema is happy in his work as a learner cobbler. He did not give up hope when thugs threw him from a moving train. The plucky teenager had his right leg amputated above the knee. But this did not stop him from learning a trade at the Entokozweni community services centre in Soweto.

Thugs threw him from a moving train

Bob Kennaugh

Kenneth Ngema (16) of Soweto had his leg amputated after thugs threw him from a moving train.

He could have resigned himself to the life of a cripple — but he fought back. His parents did not have money for school fees so it was decided that he should learn a trade.

Now he is one of 22 apprentice cobblers, young and old, who are working at the Entokozweni community services centre in Soweto.

The 'do

Argus 3/6/78

335

They face a life with no work

MANY young black people in Cape Tow tion on the dole. Many of them don't l seems to be only a very slim chance th to earn a living in the Western Cape.

By Moegsien Willia

A drive through the townships tells you something is wrong.

In Guguletu at midday on a weekday when the streets in almost every other suburb in Cape Town are deserted and quiet as a churchyard — literally hundreds of young people can be seen on street corners, kicking a ball or aimlessly wandering about.

They remain in bed in the morning when mother, father or elder brother go to work. Starting work, earning more pocket money, buying new clothes, will remain a dream because they've been condemned to a life of idleness by the Government's 'coloured labour preference' policy. And the general economic recession.

A Weekend Argus investigation into their plight found many young blacks in a despairing mood and their parents bitter about their jobless sons and daughters living off meagre family incomes.

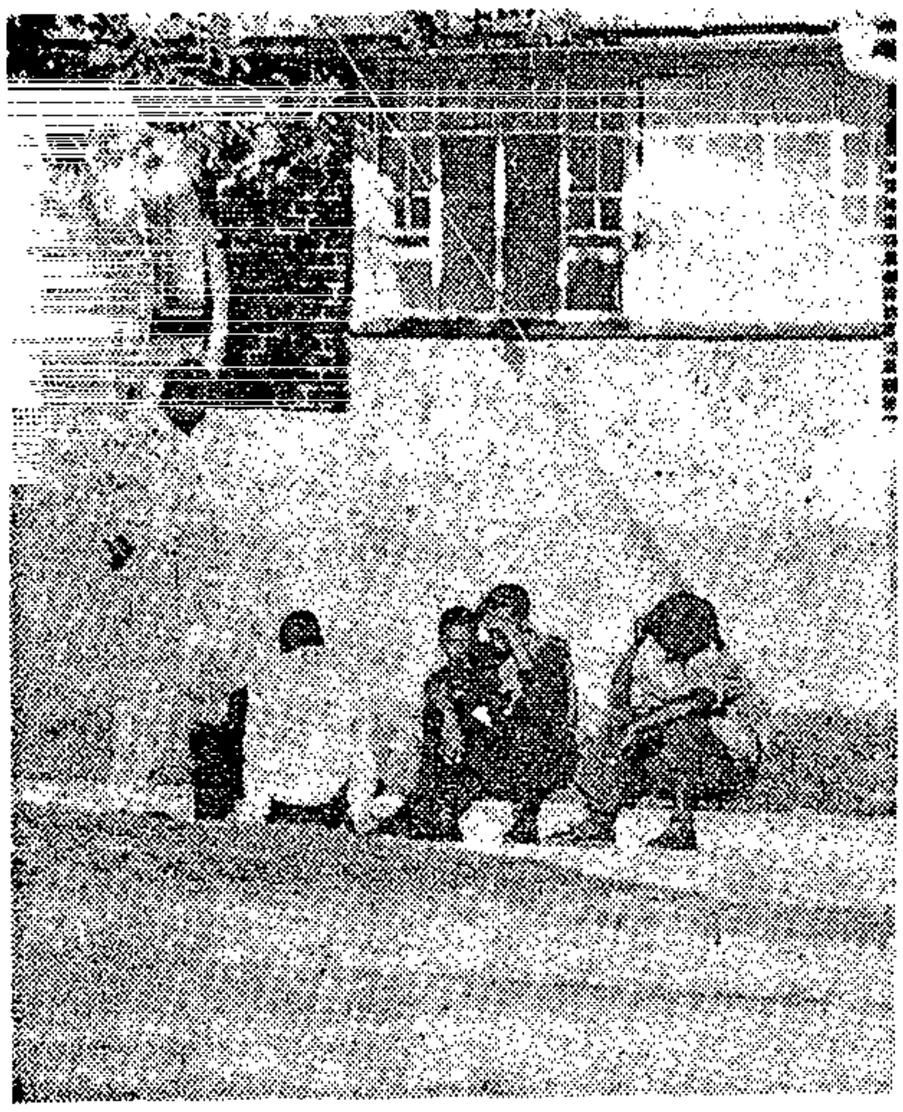
Albertina Vumazonke, 19, was of the 'class of 76' — the year of the riots and when a large number of black schoolchildren left school in frustration to seek jobs.

After leaving school this attractive and healthy young girl conjured up dreams of working in a boutique in the city but for two years now she has been unable to find work.

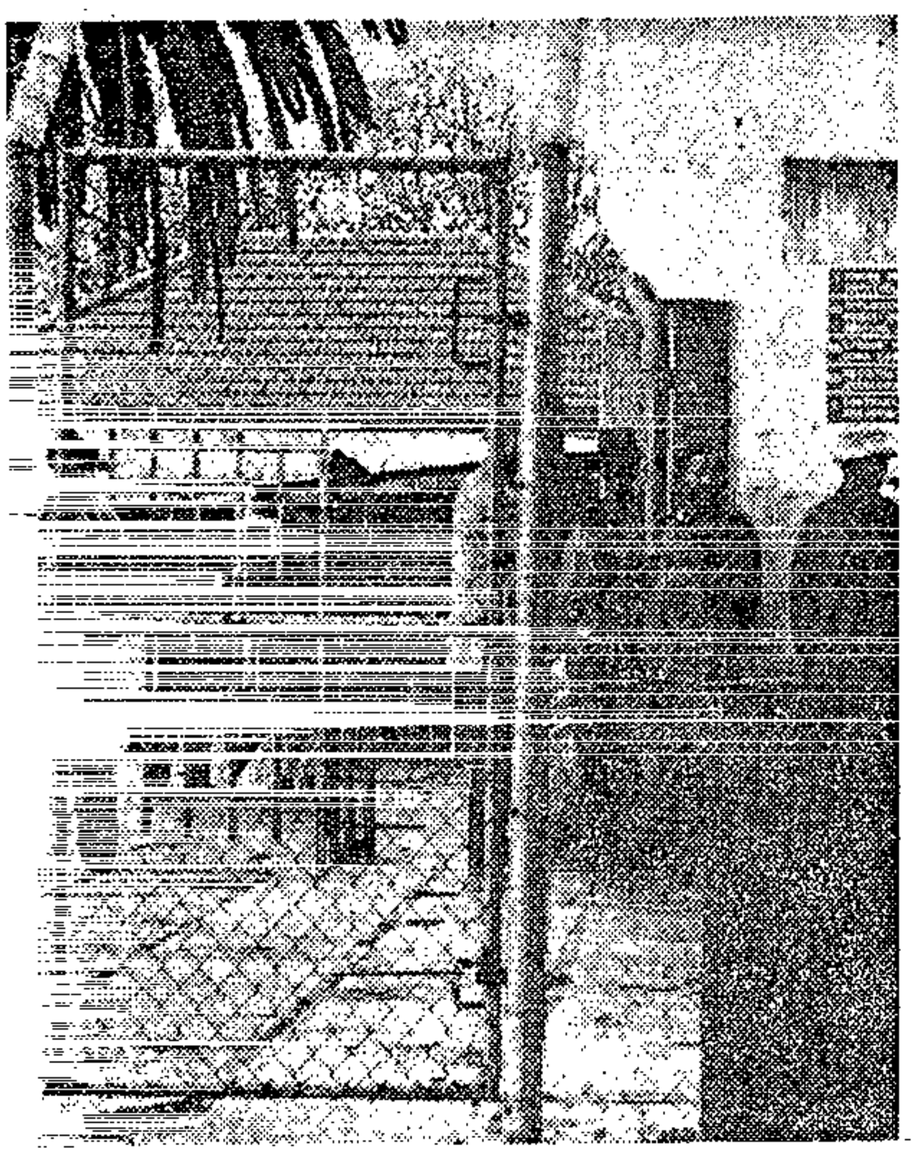
'She has given up all hope of ever finding a job,' said her mother, Mrs Caroline Vumazonke, a char and the family breadwinner.

Her younger brother, Peter, 18, is also at home after leaving school last year because of an accident which has affected his speech.

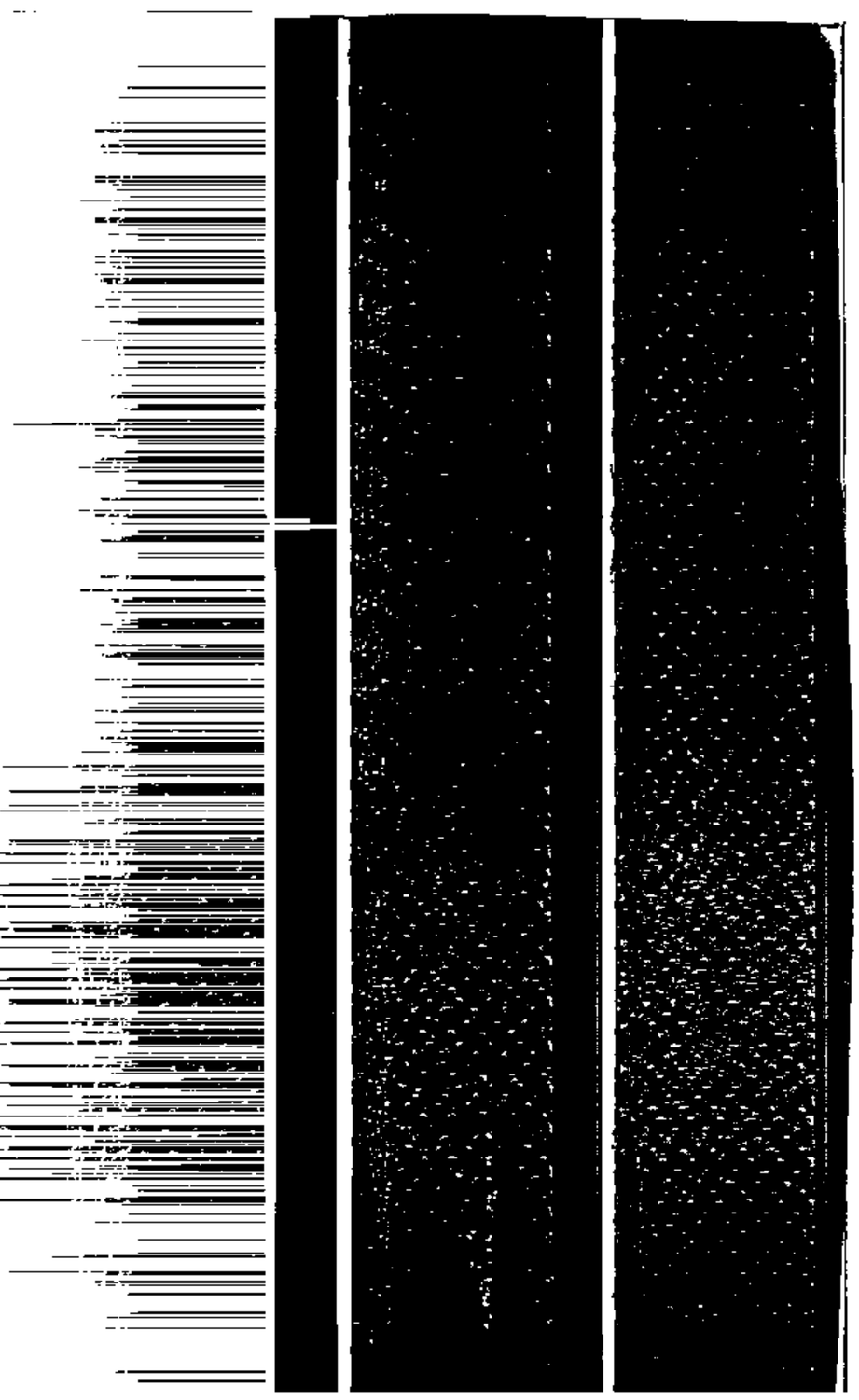
'I've really looked for work,' said Albertina. I went through the humiliating experience of going to the BAAB employment offices in Langa.

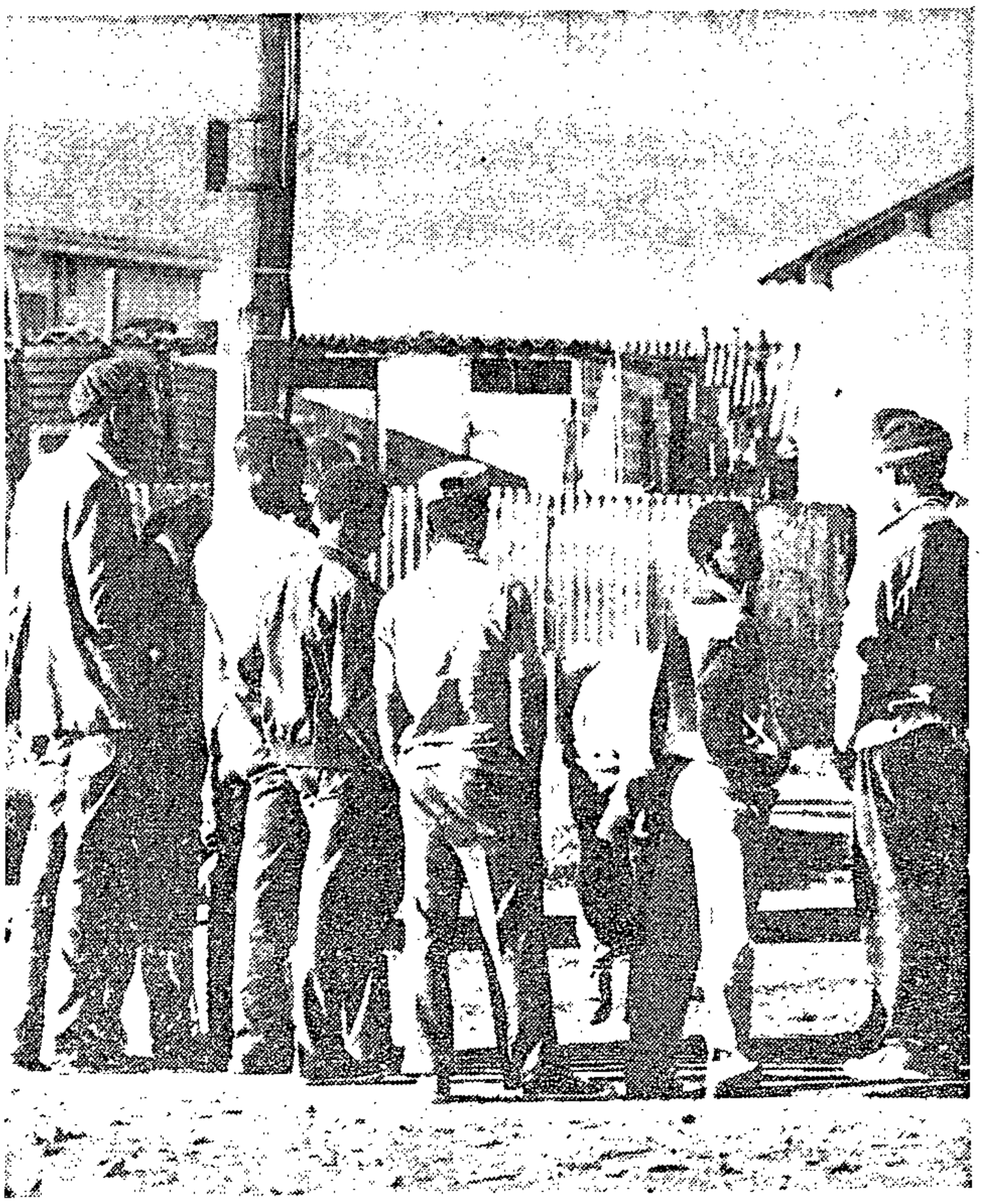


SCENES of idleness abound in the townships.



HE employment office at Langa. A grim wait for a job that never comes.





THE dice are heavily loaded against them, unlike the game they play

generation

Argus 3/6/78 (335)

represent a genera-
iow work and there
they'll ever be able

'You spend days there waiting for a suitable job to come up.

'If something does come up it is as a char, three times a week at R2,50 a day.'

MENIAL

Albertina used to go there almost every day for a job, spending money on bus fares, but has since given up.

'I refuse to accept their menial job offers,' she said.

Her mother said she was scared of what the future held for her children.

'To think, one of these days they want to get married without ever having worked in their lives.'

'I really need someone to help me work,' said Mrs Vumazonkwe who is separated from her husband.

'But what can they do when the country's laws stop them from getting work,' she said.

FRUSTRATED

When Albertina gets up in the morning she tidies up the house and apart from visiting her friend next door she does virtually nothing for the whole day.

'I have become terribly frustrated and bored,' she said dejectedly.

Joyce Malebo, 22, has had the taste of a job when she worked for seven months last year in a Claremont boutique.

But her dismissal and the subsequent events which led to a fine of R50 for working without a permit has left a bitter taste in her mouth.

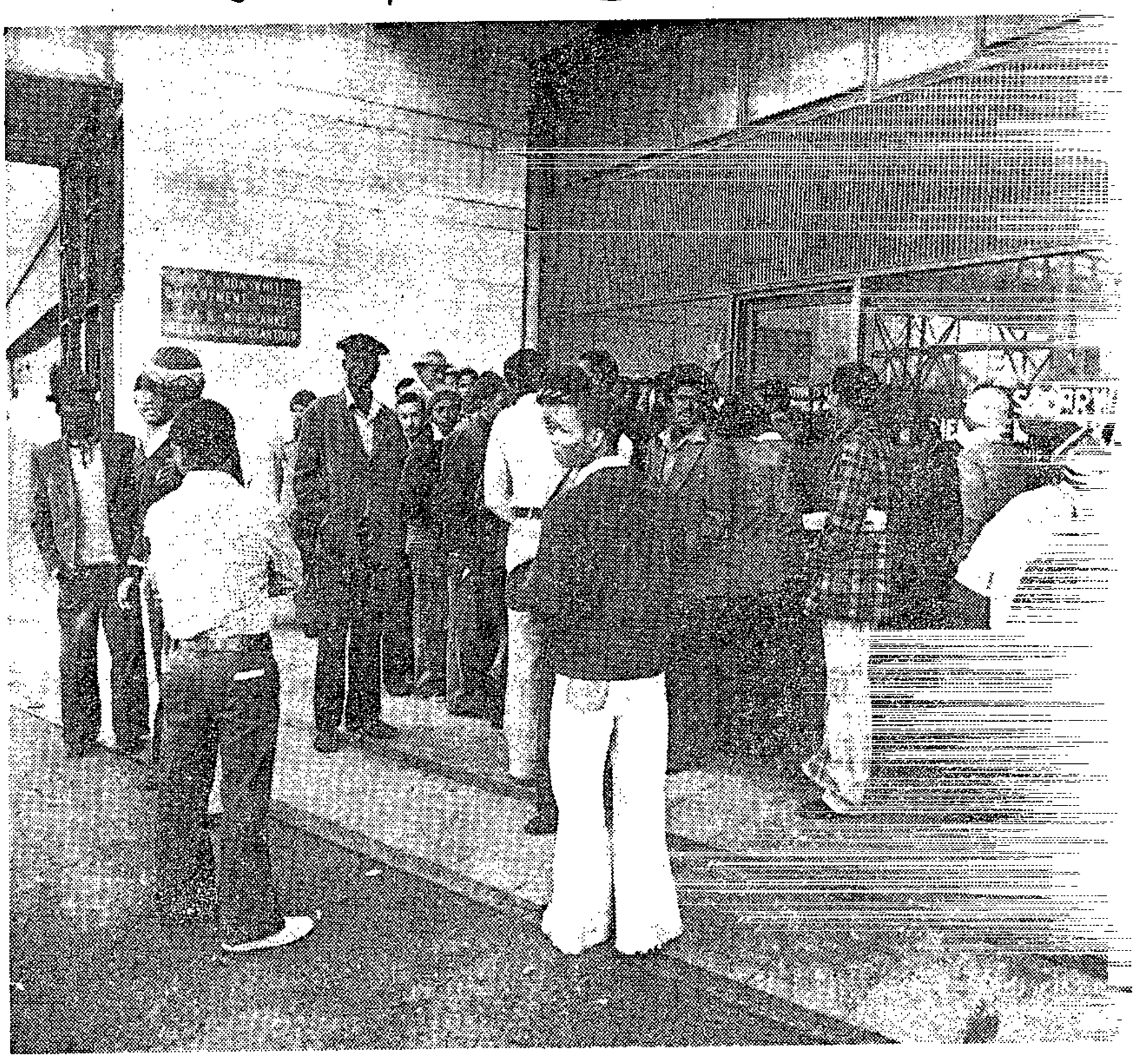
'It was my first and last job. I was very happy there and was well-liked by my employers.

NO CERTIFICATE

'Then the Department of Labour found out I was working there without a certificate,' she said.

Joyce explained that a certificate, indicating there were no suitable coloured people available for the job and issued by the Department of Labour, was necessary before any black can be employed in the Western Cape.

'My employers were sorry to lose me but they were forced to give me minutes notice and take a coloured woman even though she was not more suitable for the job,' she said.



YOUNG blacks mass in search of employment in the city — they are desperate for jobs.

Joyce, who had been to the unemployment office in Langa on more than 40 occasions, said she lost all enthusiasm for job-seeking.

'I used to go through the newspapers every day to look for jobs and if something looked promising I would contact the advertiser by phone, which is a difficult thing to do from the township.

'When a prospective employer sees a black face he also sees problems with the law and you are turned away. Never mind the money you've spent to go for the interview,' she said.

Joyce said the unavailability of jobs has hit everybody in the townships and shoplifting and other crimes were becoming 'respectable' occupations.

'People are resorting to crime now and in virtually every house in this street young people are unemployed.

'In our family only my mother works and the money she earns as a char goes to support a large family. That's why I've started my own sideline,' she said.

'People just walk up and down the streets and to relieve their boredom they go to the matinee shows at Athlone cinemas when they can find the money to get in,' she said.

Edward X, 20, interviewed on a street corner in Guguletu, is seriously considering a job of crime. Edward left school in 1976 when he was in standard 9 and has never worked.

'Crime is rife in the townships. My friends are all smuggling dagga or illegally selling liquor.

'Crime pays in the townships and it's the only job where you can earn some realistic money,' he said.

'There are no official figures available for black unemployment but it is known to be staggering,' said Dr Alex Boraine.

'The Government's policy in the Western Cape should be changed because a whole generation of idle blacks, who have never been able to find work, is being created,' he said.

ANGER

'The rising frustration, unhappiness and anger in the present volatile situation cannot be ignored.'

The Government, commerce and industry must move swiftly to provide more job opportunities, he said.

Mr G de Rouck, regional labour commissioner for the Western Cape, said he personally felt there should be a relaxation of the regulations to make it easier for local qualified blacks to find work in the Western Cape.

'The young people leaving school nowadays are better educated and don't want to do labourers' work. The present regulations, though not stopping them from getting work, does put a damper on their getting skilled work,' he said.

Mr de Rouck said it was difficult to place young blacks, fresh from school, in jobs because of the present economic situation and the high un-

335 ~~329~~ Star 6/6/78

Unemployment IS your problem

There is no limit to the growth potential of self-help for the unemployed and the physically handicapped, says the chairman of the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-Help, Mr Ralph Parrott.

JOBS was founded in January at a Johannesburg meeting attended by members of all racial groups. It's key objective is to initiate and develop "self-help" private enterprise projects in the depressed areas and make a significant improvement in the present conditions of economic recession.

Mr Parrott said that many individuals and groups were fending off starvation by providing useful commodities and services for the Soweto community, and for wider markets.

"These people include builders, plasterers, bricklayers, carpenters, members of sewing groups and apprentice cobbler workshops and even women who make dolls and ornaments from wool and other scraps of material," said Mr Parrott.

A Government survey showed that about 634 000 people of both sexes and all colours were unemployed. This represented 12,4 percent of the economically active workers.

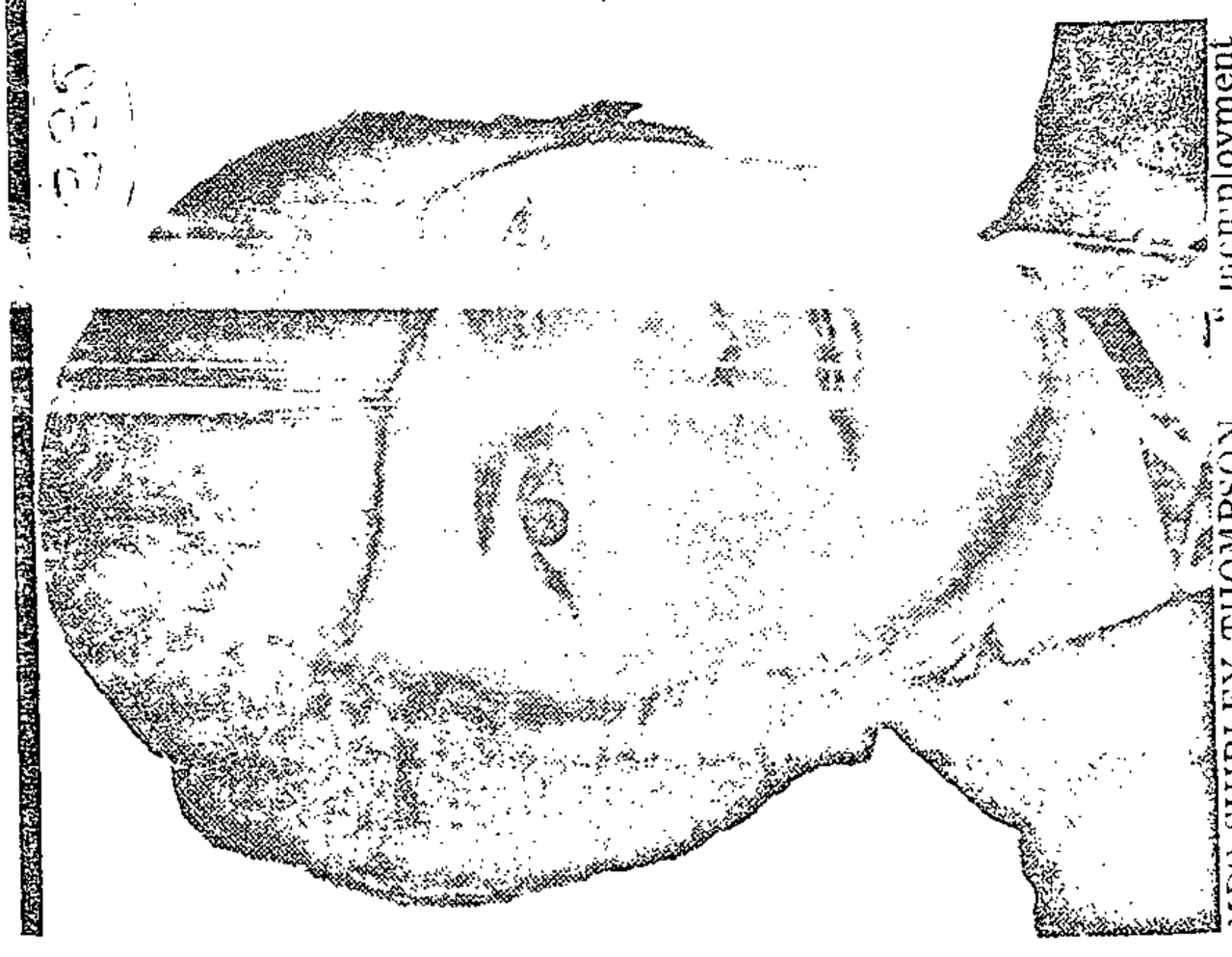
"There is no way that the ordinary structure of the economy can create 634 000 jobs," said Mr Parrott. "In addition to this we have school leavers, black and white, coming on to the market every year. A certain number of white youths are being absorbed by the armed services, but this is an interim alleviation problem'," he said.

"Many white people know that unemployment is a serious problem but they are not deeply concerned and most tend to consider it as 'not my individual to the problem'," he said.

"Unemployment must be solved by the community — the industrial and commercial sectors, the Government and the people themselves," he added.

JOBS

Unemployment — the cause of our social evils



MRS SHIRLEY THOMPSON ... "unemployment is having a detrimental effect on family relations."

Kennaug

...igh unemployment and financial strain can cause family breakdowns, frustration and depression in our "insecure society."

This is the finding of a report by Life Line, the crisis prevention organisation, and the Johannesburg Citizens' Advice Bureau.

Mrs T J Norski, director of the bureau, says in the annual report for 1977-1978 that 523 inquiries were received — 200 more than the year before. More than 900 inquiries were made about local and national transport matters — these being the direct result of the increase in bus fares and the limitation of bus season tickets at the same time."

About 300 people sought work and 34 offered employment. There were 512 inquiries about employment, employment funds and taxes, black registration and works regulations and employer-employee problems.

"Recent political developments in the world and particularly in Southern Africa have produced considerable unease, anxiety and even panic," says the report.

"These feelings of insecurity have been reinforced by a persistent deterioration in the economic field, manifesting itself in increasing trade recession, high inflation and unemployment."

Financial strain has for some time been recognised as one of the main causes of family and marriage problems.

Unemployment in Soweto is having a detrimental effect on family relations said Mrs Shirley Thompson, director of Life Line in the Transvaal. Alcohol is being used as an escape which in turn causes further hardships.

She added that an increasing number of young people in Soweto are telephoning the organisation and calling for help.

"We allow them to express their fears and anxieties, but we can't do a great deal to solve their problems except to tell them to visit our crisis centre in Redshaw Drive, Zone 4, Diepkloof," she said.

Half the calls Life Line received in April were made by unmarried parents and in March most calls concerned school problems.

335

IF FOREIGN CASH STOPS FLOWING . . .

Thousands more blacks will be jobless

Colin Campbell

At least 10 percent of the stream of 200 000 additional black workers coming into the labour market every year will find no jobs waiting for them if foreign capital stops flowing into South Africa.

And with black unemployment now running between 70 000 and one million, and with the black population growing at a faster rate than other population groups, scarcely at any time in the country's history could a reduction in investment cause more suffering.

The Centre for Business Economics of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Wits, has presented these views in putting forward a case against disinvestment in South Africa.

The arguments against pulling back foreign investments from South Africa are well known — it will do more harm than good, especially to those its protagonists most wish to help; neighbouring countries would suffer; a weakened South Africa cannot aid the West — but the Centre believes that in view of the currency of the debate, an easy reference on the controversial subject is called for.

Blacks on the 1977 population estimate make up 69 percent of the economically active and whites 17,8 percent. By the turn of the century, the percentage of blacks will have risen to 75 and that of whites fallen to 13.

The 50-page paper points out that just as a withdrawal of investment would hit Blacks the most, so conversely, more investment leading to rapid economic growth would benefit them most. Assuming a growth rate of five percent, the increase in black artisans and skilled workers alone which would be needed between 1975 and 1981 runs to over 340 000.

The "shortfall" in the white collar administrative categories by 1990 will be 1,5m people — there will be 2,8 jobs available and only 1,3b whites to fill them.

The chances of blacks filling the vacant posts is almost entirely limited by their training and education . . . and education and training on this scale and level of sophistication is costly.

The paper argues that it can only become a reality if South Africa's economic growth provides the opportunities.

Employed blacks are in a far more powerful position to influence political events than those put out of work by disinvestment in South Africa.

The Centre for Business Economics says that as an alternative to disinvestment, constructive and conspicuous support for better employment practices in South Africa and the fostering of rapid economic growth is the only key to a better way of life for all people in South Africa.

Area	Number of men
1. Bellville Municipality	41
Parow Municipality	7
Goodwood Municipality	

FM 9/6/78
335

The worldwide jobs squeeze

Stubbornly high unemployment rates are prompting governments to try unorthodox job-creating measures

The Western industrial world is struggling to come to terms with high unemployment — and going about it in some pretty unorthodox ways. While every country except the US hangs back from old-style reflation, governments are subsidising jobs and toying with the idea of work-sharing.

That does not please everyone, least of all the squeezed middle classes. For them the easiest way out of the recession in their personal incomes is moonlighting — probably the fastest-growing industry in Europe this year.

The US is the only economy robust enough to expand while others stagnate — and even there the result has been enormous trade deficits and a sagging currency. But fiscal expansion has also created jobs — 9m more since the employment trough in 1975, and 3,5m in the last year alone. Even this probably understates the amount of extra job opportunities. Take an example: it is now estimated that about 10% of Mexico's 60m people are working in the US. Many of these are there illegally, so the kind of casual employment they take is not registered by the official statistics.

But the American boom is beginning to run out of steam as inflation fears grow. The Carter administration is now looking for a $19,4bn tax cut in the fiscal year starting this October; earlier it ha wanted $24,5bn. GNP growth in 1978 is expected to be about 4% (after last year's 5,6%), which will scarcely be enough to absorb newcomers to the labour market, let alone reduce the 6,1% unemployment rate much further.

None of this is good news for the rest of the world, where unemployment is still on a rising trend. Hopes that the Bonn summit next month will agree to concerted reflation are beginning to dim. Two recent meetings, of the International Monetary Fund and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, have produced nothing concrete.

Both Japan and Germany, the two most obvious candidates for faster expansion, argue that their export-oriented economies cannot grow rapidly unless their trading partners are also growing. The latter reply that they can do little unless their trade balances improve. So the argument goes on like a stuck record.

Meanwhile the number of jobless continues to rise. Apart from the Netherlands, every large European economy now has higher unemployment than a year ago. When all countries' unemployment rates are standardised to compare like with like, the UK has 8,1% of its workforce unemployed, Italy 7,4%, France 5,0%, and Germany 3,4%.

However high these figures seem compared with those of the Sixties, they still conceal the social dimensions of the problem. Where unemployment in the Fifties and Sixties hit hardest at the old, today it affects the young more. Europeans under 25 are at least twice as likely to be unemployed as those over 25. The variation between countries is enormous: in Italy, for example, the youth unemployment rate is nine times larger than the adult rate.

Politicians are only too aware that it is the young who become vandals and who join extremist political groups, not the



Temporary worker in Swedish nursery . . . sex roles reversed

TOTAL OF DIVISIONAL COUNCIL	3 804

old. So the search for solutions to unemployment has a particular urgency. Failing some conventional reflation, Europe's governments are trying to poke at the jobless figures with a five-pronged fork:

o By sending imigrant workers home. In 1975 there were an estimated 6,3m immigrants employed in Europe's eight largest economies (4m in France and Germany alone). Since then work permits have been withdrawn on a huge scale and by 1976 (latest figures) the eight employed only 5,8m immigrants (France and Germany 3,5m). For the emigrant countries,



Demonstrating for jobs . . . only economic growth will provide a cure

tn... of remitted foreign exchange has been serious and helps to explain why ...rkey and Portugal in particular are in ...ands of the IMF.

... ob creation measures. Temporary ...bsidies to employers, special community work schemes and the like have been introduced. Their short-run effect can be fairly dramatic: in France they are estimated to have reduced unemployment by 150 000 during the winter months of November to February; in Britain by 230 000 since 1976. The schemes are not particularly expensive, but if kept on for too long will incur the wrath of the European Community for being a distorting subsidy. When they are withdrawn, a nasty surge in unemployment can be expected.

o Early retirement. Asking older men to make way for young has a certain appeal. Cash incentives for early retirement are now on offer in nearly every European country, as a cheaper alternative to lowering the official retirement age. That would mean giving state pensions to many more people, and cheeseparing governments are not in the mood for that.

o Raising the school leaving age. That too is very expensive: it was done everywhere in the Sixties, but over the past five years only the Netherlands has made its children stay at school another year. They have not been very keen anyway — why stay on for the dubious pleasure of more education if that is not going to improve your job prospects in a slow-growing economy?

o Work sharing. So now governments are publicly flirting with the notion that what work there is could be more evenly spread around. In theory, the simplest method would be to cut the length of the standard working week, but there are plenty of snags after that.

How, except by compulsion, would governments ensure that firms then took on unemployed people to fill the gap, rather than pay their existing work-force for more overtime? The EEC commission has been studying job-sharing for three years, and has concluded that it is only practicable if every country does it. Inevitably it would mean raising unit labour costs, giving a competitive advantage to those countries which chose not to follow suit.

In Britain, the Department of Employment recently calculated that cutting the 40-hour week to 38 hours would raise British labour costs by 3%, while reducing unemployment by 200 000 at most (about 1% of the workforce).

It is particularly ironic that governments are becoming interested in sharing one job between two people at a time when more and more people are sharing their time between two jobs. Of its nature, little is known of what has been variously termed the "black," "hidden," or "underground" economy. But its origins are reasonably clear. Squeezed real incomes, high marginal taxes, national insurance schemes, legislation making it hard to hire and fire people have all contributed to the mutual interest that now exists in doing a job on the side.

The growing of the hidden economy may help to explain why there has not been more widespread discontent at the apparently high levels of unemployment in the West. It can also shed light on some of the things now puzzling economists. Such as why, for example, the demand for notes and coins has risen more rapidly than wages, despite the growth of credit cards. Or why the proportion of income now being saved in every industrial economy has gone up, and stayed up, far higher than careful analysis of the official economy suggested it would.

Man round the corner

Married women were once the largest group of informal workers, but no longer. Now the man round the corner who works for the local authority or an assembly line will be only too happy to repair your roof or look under the bonnet of your car — provided you pay him in cash, of course. In Germany, the craftsmen's federation estimates that 10% of this kind of work now takes place in the hidden economy. The German Chamber of Handicrafts can fine unregistered moonlighters: last year the fines were up 40% on 1976.

Nor are the moonlighters just horny-handed sons of toil. It is not uncommon to find middle-class professional men dabbling in a variety of sidelines — antiques, say, or a spot of wine trading. More and more people in Britain, for example, are finding it prudent to register as self-employed for tax purposes—pay-as-you-earn becomes pay-as-you-please.

Moonlighting and work-sharing are only palliatives, of course. The seemingly incurable disease is economic stagnation. The world's economy is simply not expanding fast enough to provide enough jobs for its growing army of workseekers.

And if that is true of the industrial world, it is even more valid in the heavily populated under-developed regions.

Chapter 5: Outside the townships ---------- 58
S.A.R. & H. compounds ---------- 58
Di ---------- 58
Ci ---------- 59
Ho ---------- 59
---------- 59
---------- 59
ps ---------- 60
ommodation ---------- 62
on by the men ---------- 62
and Board's hostels ---------- 62
s ---------- 62
mmodation ---------- 63
---------- 64
------(by Rick Granelli) ---------- 66
---------- 66

Chapter 6: Recommendations and Conclusions ---------- 58
Cape Town City Building Regulations ---------- 58
Drainage ----------

UNEMPLOYMENT

Easing off for some

The worst may be over for SA's jobless — bar Africans. The rate of registered unemployment has slowed significantly in recent months.

Compared with the corresponding month last year, April's seasonally adjusted jobless figure of 30 144 represents a 17,5% rise. This is a marked improvement on the increases — similarly measured — during the previous three months: January (45%), February (32%) and March (19%). And, by comparison, unemployment during June last year was a huge 140% up on June 1976.

Moreover, average monthly unemployment during the four months to April last year was nearly 109% higher than the average for the corresponding months of 1976. The average for January-April this year is only 27,5% up on the same months of 1977.

But don't say cheers yet — while white, coloured and Asian unemployment is in check, the number of African jobless remains unacceptably high. The latest official count — for October last year — puts African unemployment at 643 000, or about 12,5% of the economically active African population. The unofficial reckoning puts total African unemployment closer to the 2m mark.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Single storey hostels in Guguletu ----------
Special bachelor quarters in Langa ---------- Frontespiece
Double storey hostels in Langa Zones ---------- 13
Inside a hostel in the Zones ---------- 13
Langa employers' dormitory-sheds ---------- 16
Inside the dormitory-shed ---------- 16
Langa dormitory showers ---------- 21
Langa dormitory kitchen ---------- 21
Outside the Langa main barracks ---------- 25
Inside one barracks room ---------- 25
Ablutions in the Langa barracks ---------- 26
Langa dormitory toilets with doors ---------- 26
Single men's flats in Langa ---------- 30
Inside one flat ---------- 30

Star
23/6/78
335

Call to black businessmen

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter and Bob Kennaugh

Black businessmen are being invited to participate in JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed.

"We are in the same business as the entrepreneurs of Soweto — that is job creation," said Mr Ralph Parrott, chairman



of JOBS, in extending the invitation.

In its fight against unemployment, JOBS was promoting black enterprise at the modest level of self-help cottage industries, he said.

But the needs of the unemployed and the needs of Soweto called for industrialisation in the conventional sense.

Neither JOBS nor the people of Soweto could lose sight of this target.

Normally a city of more than a million people was virtually self-sustaining, with almost all services and jobs created internally.

"There is a vast scope for industrialisation, starting with the minimal capital investment level at which JOBS operates," Mr Parrott said.

"Self-help organisations such as JOBS must sit down with the business community of Soweto to contemplate their common ground and to consider ways and means of assisting and complementing each other."

★ ★ ★

A meeting of volunteer workers engaged in free-of-charge employment services is to be called soon by the JOBS co-ordinator, Mr Iain McNeill.

He said the meeting — in response to interest shown by helpers at various such services — would be designed to see how the services could co-operate and improve their facilities to everybody's advantage.

★ ★ ★

A Johannesburg woman personnel officer has called JOBS to get the names and addresses of voluntary employment services to whom she can send the many work-seekers she has to turn away at her office.

She also offered her services to JOBS, saying she would do anything for which she might be required in her spare time.

★ ★ ★

Two donations of R25 each have been sent to JOBS by Mr Hubert Press and Dr J C Marcus.

★ ★ ★

A cheque for R10 from Mrs Rose Asher of Johannesburg has been sent to JOBS for Kenneth Ngema (16) of the Entokozweni self-help scheme for shoe repairers.

Mrs Asher expressed her concern for "people who through no fault of their own have been maimed," such as Kenneth, who lost a leg.

★ ★ ★

***A cheque for R10* has been received from a Yeoville woman who wishes**

3. Fred Pike Cape U... Construction
4. G.H. Burchell
5. Gorrie & Findlay
6. Industrial Sand & ... 1 Co.
7. Kara Construction
8. Lupini Bros.
9. Prebuilt Products
10. Cementation
11. N.J.J. Dekkers
12. Murray & Stewart Transferred to P... Products.
13. National Meat Sup... Suppliers
14. Railway Construct... Prebuilt
15. Reinforcing Steel ... & Engineering

36.

Tarpaulins Needed

Twenty men and women of all ages who make candles in a self-help project at St Paul's Anglican Church, Soweto, need tarpaulins and a prefabricated workshop.

The candlemakers earn only a few rands a day plus a production bonus — but they do not have to beg for handouts. The project grew from a gathering at a breakfast prayer meeting to a "mini" industry that is becoming a going concern.

People who were previously unemployed or retrenched work in smoky, crowded conditions to make candles. But they are creating work for themselves and satisfying some of the candle needs of the Soweto complex.

The church acquired a prefabricated workshop at a reduced price from LTA Construction Company. As a result of this eight more helpers were taken on.

Now St Pauls needs tarpaulins to protect the vestry floor from melting candle wax. Another tarpaulin could also be used in the new prefabricated workshop.

And if the project could obtain a second prefabricated workshop production could greatly increase.

★ ★ ★

Any inquiries, donations or requests for assistance can be sent to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg 2041. Tel 41-5420 (mornings only).



This could be any women's club, but it differs from others in that most of its members are unemployed Soweto women, producing handmade clothing not merely for pleasure but to survive. The 30 to 40 women in the sewing club at the Entokozweni Community Services Centre urgently need hand and treadle sewing machines and an experienced seamstress who could give instructions on how to use the machines. The women also require needles, cottons and scraps of material for patchwork. Many Soweto women would like to take part in similar projects — but the sewing groups don't get off the ground because there is a shortage of everything. Anybody able to help should contact JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg. Telephone 41-5420.

Star 23/1/76

335



Some of South Africa's estimated 2,3-million unemployed, coming and going — or simply waiting — outside the Polly Street labour bureau in Johannesburg. JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed tries to help them through organised self-help efforts. Requests for assistance and contributions can be sent to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg 2041 (Tel 41-5420 mornings only).

335

Star 30/6/78

Economy: impossible dream

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

An economic rate of 6,7 percent a year would be required to keep South Africa's present unemployment figure of an estimated 2,3-million people from growing.

But this is impossible because the South African economy has never grown at a sustained rate of more than 6,5 percent.

That is one of the conclusions reached in a newly published study by Mr Charles Simkins of the University of Natal, Maritzburg.

In his study — published in the book "Structural Unemployment in southern Africa" — Mr Simkins reduces available statistical data to a full-time employment equivalent.

Thus, two men doing half-day work are reflected as one unemployed and one employed.

On this basis, and using figures from sources such as population and industrial censuses or publications by the Department of Statistics, Mr Simkins estimates that:

● Unemployment has increased from 1,2-million in 1960 to 2,3-million in 1977.

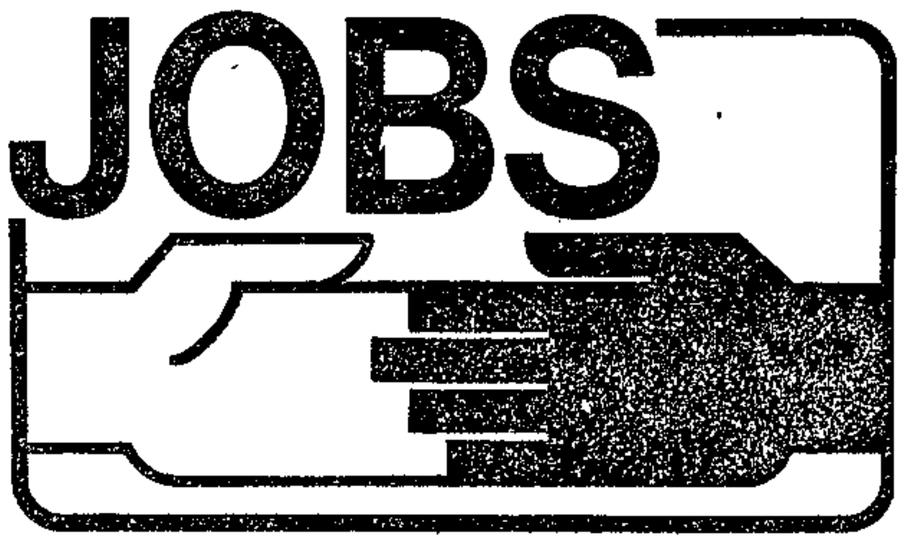
● The rate of unemployment, which fluctuated around 19 percent during the 1960s, has risen to beyond 22 percent in the 1970s.

PREVENTION

To prevent the unemployment rate from rising, the economy would have to grow at a rate of 5,3 percent, he says. But if the number of unemployed is to be stabilised, 6,7 percent growth will be required.

Other findings are that:

● The labour supply increased from 6,8-million in 1960 to 10,3-million in 1977, while the rate of increase also rose to the current rate of 2,8 percent a year.



● The racial composition of the workforce has shifted slightly in favour of white, coloured and Indian workers who formed 26,9 percent of the total in 1960 and 28,8 percent in 1976. But a reversal of this trend can be expected.

● Women increased their share of the labour force from 29,7 percent in 1960 to 32,8 percent in 1976.

One of the conclusions of Mr Simkin's findings is that the degree of labour underutilisation will give rise to a continued "poverty tail" that cannot be eradicated merely by increases in the wage level, no matter how substantial.

"It follows that South Africa is on too labour-saving a growth path," he says.

Mr Simkins refers to another student's theory that high levels of unemployment are the result of a communication failure within the economic system.

In line with this theory he suggests that the difficulty which the rural people have in entering the labour market — administratively imposed barriers to entry and age, sex and education levels — could account partly for South Africa's high unemployment.

The defects of the investigation fall into two categories:

● Marginal workers, such as seasonal workers, who introduce "a substantial element of uncertainty into the analysis; and

● The "inaccuracies and limitations of the data on which the study is based."

Current estimates of South African unemployment have at best a limited usefulness, writes Mr Duncan Clark in the second half of the book.

He blames the "international reshuffling of unemployment" in southern Africa with particular reference to the displacement of foreign migrant labour in South Africa.

LIMITS

The limits to the potential displacement of black migrants from neighbouring countries do not appear to have been reached yet, he says.

Depending on the redistribution of the displacement, there could be "critical difficulties" for certain supplier states, Mr Clark says.

● Structural Unemployment in southern Africa by Charles Simkins and Duncan Clark, published by the University of Natal Press, Maritzburg. Price R3,75.

 Write to: The Editor, P.O. Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

No real unemployment among civil engineers

3/7/78 Star 535

I refer to the letter from "Disillusioned" ("Grim outlook for civil engineers" — The Star, June 21).

After discussing the letter with senior members of my institution's executive committee it was agreed that the letter in question warrants the following reply:

"Disillusioned's" letter is factually incorrect on a number of counts. Although the construction industry is going through a lean time, capital continues to be invested in the country's basic infrastructure, such as dams, water supply, power supply, sewage disposal etc, at a growth rate higher than the average for the country as a whole. This work is heavily dependent upon civil engineers and requires a certain minimum throughput of civil engineering students in the universities, quite apart from the fact that the intake of students now governs the output which will take place in four to five years' time when economic conditions may be very different.

It is not contested that job opportunities for civil engineers are less plentiful than they were. However, a recent survey indicated that no real unemployment situation exists as there are still a number of vacancies to be filled.

It is, however, patently absurd to blame this on the SA Institution of Civil Engineers, or on the use by consultants of draughtsmen, technical assistants and others to do the work that should be done by qualified civil engineers. Consultants are required by law (the Professional Engineers Act 1968) to be registered professional engineers. The Code of Professional Conduct that they are required to adhere to does not permit them to delegate work that should be done by qualified civil engineers to technicians and draughtsmen.

Moreover, referring to the closing paragraphs of "Disillusioned's" letter, it is important to note that the term "Professional engineer" is reserved for those registered in terms of the said Act.

Statistics provided by the SA Association of Consulting Engineers indicate that member firms on average have a ratio of about two technicians or draughtsmen to each qualified engineer.

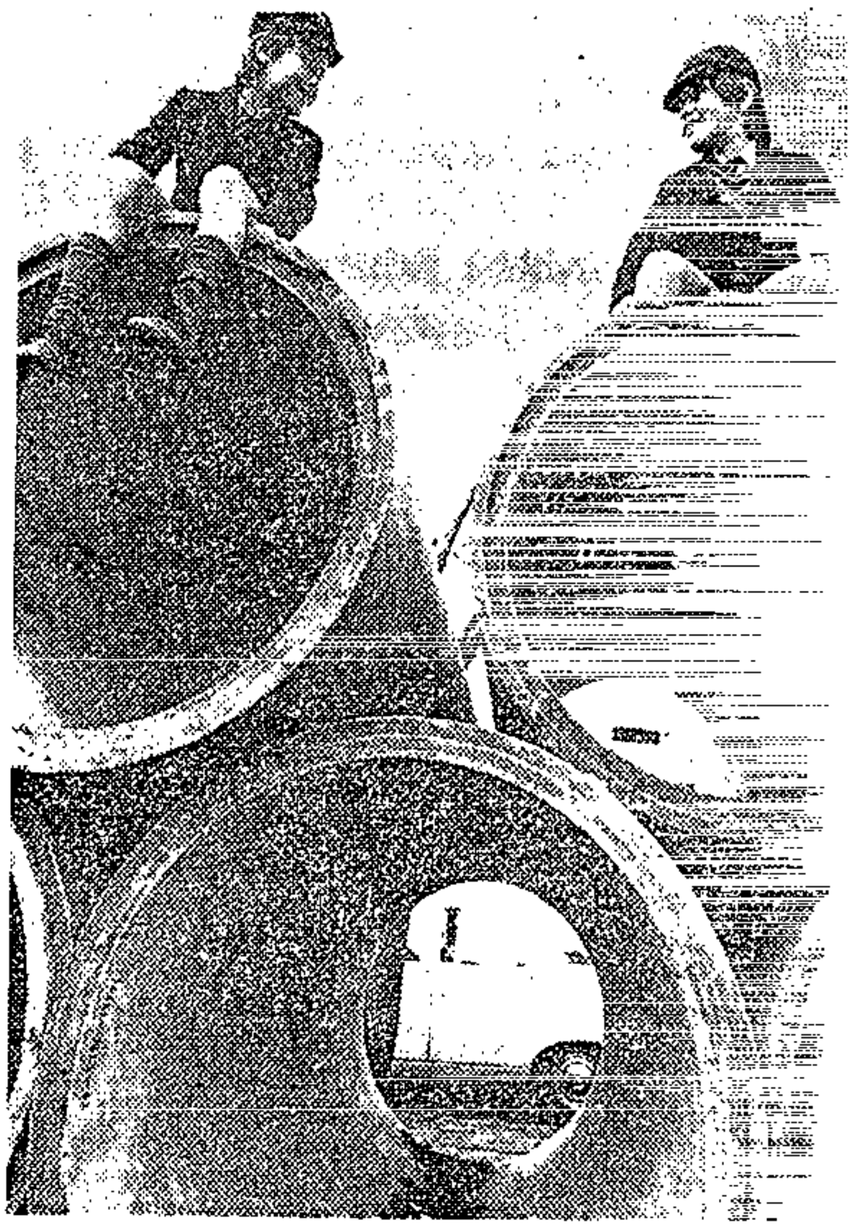
I may also mention that my institution, as the largest (by membership) professional engineering society in the country, was largely instrumental in bringing into being the Professional Engineers Act.

The minimum period of practical training after obtaining an acceptable university qualification is not four years, but three, with a possible reduction in certain circumstances.

"Disillusioned" also states that he is working for an artisan's salary. The most recent salary survey available is that carried out during last year, by the Institute for Manpower Research of the S A Human Sciences Research Council. This survey shows that the median income for a civil engineer in the age group 35-39 (which is probably "Disillusioned's" age group — in view of the fact that he states he has 15 years' experience) for all sectors (private as well as public) is R15 000 a year. The ninth decile value for this age group is R26 680 a year.

Finally I would like to mention that the SA Institution of Civil Engineers is committed to serve and protect the interests of its members, and it will never condone any unprofessional conduct.

A J le Roux
Executive Officer,
SA Institution
of Civil Engineers
Marshalltown.



Showing an early interest in civil engineering

sentences of which it occup-

he sentence you will

te in each case whether

sitive.

(trans. or intrans.?)

" "

" "

" "

(b) Explain the case of te: _____

(c) Explain the case of tibi: _____

(d) Write down the adjectives that agree with the following nouns:

adventum _____ flores _____ tellus _____

25. The Genitive

The standard definition of the Genitive is that it indicates possession. That this definition falls short of the truth, should be obvious from the following examples:

335

Winter—and the workless freeze



Staff Reporter

CARTOONISTS usually draw people with nothing to do lolling around in the sun. But cartoons are larger than life.

In life, unhappily, people with "nothing to do" (because they cannot find any work) sit freezing in the winter cold.

They are cold inside and out. Not only does the winter wind blow across them, but it also blows across their loved ones.

And they can do nothing about it. They have no money to buy warm clothes for their wives or children, let alone for themselves.

Picture yourself in that position. No work, no money and nothing you can possibly do to bring warmth to those near and dear to you.

Imagine the frustration. You are helpless, and all there is left to you is hope.

You hope and pray that Operation Snowball will learn of your plight and come across with some warm clothing.

But Operation Snowball's hands are tied. It can give out only as much as it receives. And what "Snowball" receives depends on how much the "haves" of this city concern themselves with the plight of the "have-nots".

So won't you please, this winter, give "Snowball" a hand to spread that warm feeling among the less fortunate?



Mr Simon Poe and Mr Jack Mokwena, of Alexandra, can't help feeling the cold. They have no work to keep them warm.

Picture: PETER MAGUBANE

Donations previously acknowledged	R11 208.99
A Rose	25.00
D Lane	5.00
L M Fegelman	50.00
W F Colman	10.00
C P Barnes	25.00
Z E Allen	5.00
Rabbi Norman M Bernhard	25.00
Daisy Moskow and Constance Lewison	4.00
James Smith Trust	50.00
Mr & Mrs Harry Kallmeyer	5.00
H J	15.00
Anonymous	100.00
M J Koorts	5.00
Anonymous	105.84
Kismet Store	50.00
Anonymous	10.00
E G Mayers	10.00
B D Witten	5.00
E F B	5.00
N V	10.00
Anonymous	10.00
Mrs J Jacoby	10.00
Mr L Charne	10.00
Machine Development Co	25.00
D L Emerson	100.00
Mrs Margaret W Clarke	5.00
L E Bull	25.00
In memory of my late husband	5.00
C R Fraser	20.00
Anonymous	20.00
Moosa Patel	2.00
Mrs M E Fisher	10.00
	R11 770.83

RDM 10/7/78 (350)

'Job prospects up — but not enough'

By DIAGO SEGOLA

JOB prospects are better than they have been for two years, a survey on job opportunities has found.

According to the latest survey on employment prospects in South Africa by "Manpower" — a world-wide employment agency — more than 12% of companies surveyed were planning to increase their white staff and about 10% their black staff during the period between July and September.

The improvement was not just in the number of companies planning to increase their staff. There was also a drop in the number of companies planning to decrease, the managing director of Manpower South Africa, Mr Ralph Parrott, said.

But he said until South Africa had achieved an economic growth rate exceeding that in unemployment, many of the problems facing the country would not be solved.

"Significant though the improvement in employment prospects may be, the level of economic activity in South Africa falls far short of that required to alleviate the unemployment problem" Mr Parrott said.

About 4,5% of the companies surveyed were planning to reduce their white staff and just under 7% of their black staff, Mr Parrot said.

"These decrease figures are significant in that the white figure is the lowest recorded in 30 months and the black the lowest in two years," he said.

The improvement in job opportunities — found mostly in industry and commerce throughout the country — showed signs of continuing for the rest of the year, Mr Parrot said.

Only in timber manufacturing were there signs of planned decreases of both black and white staff, the survey found.

Mr Parrot said one of the solutions to solving the country's unemployment problems was the training of blacks.

NM 11/7/78 (335)

Jobless rate down in June

Mercury Reporter

DEPARTMENT of Labour figures for June show an increase in the number of White unemployed, but a decrease in the number of unemployed in the Asiatic and Coloured communities.

The total number unemployed for the month of June stood at 7 001, 21 above that of May, while the figures released yesterday show the number of Whites unemployed at June 25 was 1 765, the number of Coloureds at 1 043 and the number of Asiatics at 4 193.

But the figures taken from the month of March through to June show a general decrease in unemployment in all three groups.

This has been strongly disputed by leaders of Durban's Coloured community, who say the unemployment situation is far worse then it has ever been.

A survey of the International Manpower service group however says employment prospects for Whites and Blacks are at their highest point.

It says that it appears, from data available that the trend of steadily improving prospects over the past 15 months is likely to be maintained through to the end of the year.

"The optimism expected to be generated as a result of these improvements is welcome. It should however be qualified by the fact that the South African economy is certainly not geared up enough to make any significent impression in the overall employment problem."

Mr. Dennis Young, the Coloured Representative Council Labour Party representative for Sparks Estates said yesterday the situation was not improved.

"Unemployment is worsening. Men are leaving their homes in search of work at places like Sasol and Richards Bay, and this is causing social problems," he said.

This was backed up by men working in a garden as part of a self-help scheme for the unemployed in Sydenham. The scheme was started a month ago by local church leaders, with the gardeners receiving weekly groceries for their families.

Mr. Michael Jacobus, one of the men working in the scheme said he had been out of work since January. A bricklayer, his unemployment benefits had run out, and in spite of numerous efforts he had been unable to find a job.

"I have walked as far as Hammarsdale," he said.

Laid off

A carpenter said he had been laid off at Sasol in February, where he had gone to find work after being unsuccessful in Durban.

The 12 men working in the garden yesterday afternoon were bricklayers, painters, carpenters and welders.

Spokesmen from the building industry were however differing in their opinions on the seriousness of the unemployment situation.

Mr. Pieter Rautenbach, director of the Master Builders Association said he felt it was too early to predict the situation but said it would appear the downward slide had been checked.

Mr. Bob Stevenson, president of the MBA and managing director of R. L. Stevenson Construction (Pty.) Ltd. said there was a definite upturn and the position was not as serious as made out.

Mr. Bill Hamilton, chairman of a Durban construction firm and a member of the Prime Minister's economic advisory council said unemployment figures were still serious but there was "cautious optimism" for an improvement later this year.

-7-

36. The population explosion in 'X'

(1) Has been going on for a long time
(2) Has resulted mainly from a decline in the death rate
(3) Has resulted mainly from an increase in the birth rate
(4) Is a phenomenon of the 20th century
(5) Is likely to come to an end by the year 2000

37. Which of the following would be most likely to result in a decrease in the equilibrium price of wheat?

(1) An increase in the price of substitutes for wheat
(2) A decrease in the price of substitutes for wheat
(3) Abolition of the R2,50 per bushel subsidy on wheat
(4) Taxation relief with the result that consumers have more money to spend
(5) A decrease in the price of complementary goods

38. Which of the following is the largest item in the government's expenditure in 1978/79 Budget?

(1) Education.
(2) Health and welfare.
(3) Defence.
(4) Foreign aid.
(5) Cost of the police force.

39. Wheat is said to be "too high for equilibrium" because

(1) No producer can cover his costs at that price.
(2) Consumers are willing to buy more than is produced at that price.
(3) Consumers are willing to buy all that is produced at that price.
(4) Consumers are willing to buy less than is produced at that price.
(5) Quantity demanded exceeds quantity supplied at that price.

40. A drought would probably

(1) Cause wheat supplies to increase and the price to fall.
(2) Cause wheat supplies to decrease and the price to rise.
(3) Induce people to reduce the amount they buy.
(4) Induce an upward movement along the demand curve for wheat.
(5) Lower the prices of substitutes for wheat.

41. If the price of wheat is above the equilibrium price,

(1) The cost of producing the good will be greater than the price.
(2) The supply of the good will exceed the demand for it.
(3) The decisions of buyers and sellers will be in conflict with each other.
(4) The interaction of tastes and demand will induce a shift in the demand curve.
(5) None of the above.

42. In a competitive market economy the price of a commodity will be in equilibrium

(1) Only if the government has set the price.
(2) Only if the price is above the cost of production.
(3) Only if the price is below the cost of production.
(4) Only if the price is neither above nor below the cost of production.
(5) None of the above.

-8-

43. A decrease in the supply of a commodity X can be expected to be caused by

(1) A decrease in the price of a substitute for X.
(2) A decrease in the price of a complement to X.
(3) An increase in the price of a complement to X.
(4) A widespread advertising campaign to persuade people to buy more of X.
(5) None of the above.

44. Given the supply curve for beef, which of the following would be most likely to lead to an increase in the equilibrium price of beef?

(1) Shift the demand curve for beef to the left.
(2) Shift the demand curve for mutton to the left.
(3) Shift the demand curve for mutton to the right.
(4) Raise the price of beef.
(5) Lower the price of beef.

45. Of the five events listed below, which would be most likely to shift the demand curve for beef to the right?

(1) A rise in the price of beef
(2) A fall in the price of a substitute for beef
(3) A rise in the price of a complement to beef
(4) A widespread belief that beef is bad for one's health
(5) A change in people's tastes with more people preferring beef

-9-

Fewer jobs, more jobless

335

RDM 18/7/78

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE NUMBER of people employed in six major work categories decreased by 66 206 between November last year and January this year, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics yesterday.

The total employed in mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, Railways and Harbours and the Post Office in November was 2 685 384. In January it had decreased to 2 619 178.

The biggest drop in employment was among black workers, especially in the mining industry.

Blacks employed in the six categories in November totalled 1 753 659 and in January 1 680 491 — a decrease of 73 168.

During the same period whites employed increased by 2 215 to 570 498, and coloured workers by 5 412 to 290 922.

Asian workers fell by 565 to 77 267.

The Department says between January 1974, when the recession began to bite, and January this year, the total number of workers employed in the six categories fell by 53 522.

Economists pointed out, however, that in each of the four years about 150 000 new black workers came on to the labour market.

National History, Italy (Contd)

Neufeld,M.F. Italy, School for Awakening Countries
Procacci,G.I. History of the Italian People (1968)
Ridley,J.R. Garibaldi (1974)
Salvenini,G. Mazzini (1956)
Seton-Watson,C. Italy from Liberalism to Fascism
Thayer,W.R. Life and Times of Cavour (1911)
Trevelyan,G.M. Garibaldi and the Making of Italy (1919)
Trevelyan,G.M. Garibaldi and the Thousand (1912)
Woolf,S.J. The Italian Risorgimento
Zytaruk,A.J. (ed) Evolution of Modern Italy (1969)

Thus a lecturing
the opinion
(iv) Finally
responden
factor mos
a lack of purp
is difficult
rather
Unsucce
A further
school as impor
of study and 22
(Note that respo
see section 7.4
often quoted as
only listed by a
bad standard of
to their failure
Overall conclus
failure among
and consequently
working
acquired). Man
work insufficie
prepared for thi
informed, either
capabil

Carr,W. A History of Germany 1815-1945 (1969)
Darmstaedter,F. Bismarck and the Creation of the Second Reich (1948)
Dill,M. Germany: A Modern History (1961)
Eyck,E. Bismarck and the German Empire (1951)
Flenley,R. Modern German History (1964)
Friedjung,H. Struggle for Supremacy in Germany (1935)
Hamerow,T.S. (ed) Otto von Bismarck: a historical assessment (Problems in European Civilization) (1962)
Hamerow,T.S. Restoration, Revolution and Reaction: Economics and Politics in Germany 1815-1871 (1966)
Hamerow,T.S. The Social Foundations of German Unification 1858-1871 (1969)
Hubbard,W.H. History of Modern Germany 1815-1919 (1969)
Kliegel,L.L. The German Empire (Penguin) (1959)
Kruger,F.K. Government and Politics of the German Empire (1915)
Mann,G. The History of Germany since 1789 (1968)
Passant,E.J. A Short History of Germany 1815-1945 (1959)
Pflanze,O. Bismarck and the Development of Germany
Pflanze,O. Bismarck and the Unification of Germany
Pinson,K.S. Modern Germany (1954)
Rhm,A. (ed) Documents in Modern German History (1936)

Labour Reporter

Jobless blacks for world 'planned'

The authorities do not see unemployment as a serious problem because it is not a national problem but one confined to the black

He told the annual national conference of the South African Council of Churches in Johannesburg today that black unemployment was designed and "planned for."

The legal and social structure of South Africa had been designed so those without political power were barred from acquiring all the tools enabling them to play a full part in the society. Blacks were no more than a "means of production."

They provided a buffer for others against the ill effects of negative situations, such as unemployment.

BUFFER

Mr Mosala said the "restrictive and suppressive" labour market made black labour cheap and easily dispensable while protecting whites from competition.

But this also led to retarded economic growth while plentifully available (black) labour could not be trained for ideological reasons.

Mr Mosala said the Environment Planning Act had prevented the creation of 101 500 jobs for Africans since its inception, but had placed no restrictions on the employment of the other races.

BARRED

The Apprenticeship Act did not discriminate, but its administration automatically barred blacks from skilled jobs.

The industrial Conciliation Act was used by conservative trade unions to exclude blacks from skilled work.

The annual increase of the black labour force exceeded the increase in job opportunities by 115 000 people who would continue to swell the ranks of the unemployed unless the correct action was taken, Mr Mosala said.

● Unemployment must

contact. Finally
he successful respon=
uidance in
n-existent.

Butterfield,H. Select Documents on European History, Vol.3 (1930)
Kortesz,G.A. (ed) Documents in the Political History of the European Continent 1815-1939 (1968)
Scott & Beatty Readings in European History since 1814 (1930)

standard of
ts are of
room for improvement.
considered by the
the failure. The
was that they "felt
This in itself
erhaps it should
of many
ls their studies.
sion from
se the wrong field
nal strain".
o three factors -
l freedom" a factor
importance was
% felt that "the
in contributing

s the Causes of Mussolini
the Unification of Italy (Paperback 1971)
The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy (1959)
Italy From Napoleon to Mussolini (Paperback 1971)
Documents, Readings in the Political History of Italy 1815-1939 (1929)
Continent 1815-1939 (1968)
Scott & Beatty Readings in European History since 1814 (1930)
Italy, School for Awakening Countries
History of the Italian People (1968)
Garibaldi (1974)
Mazzini (1956)
Italy from Liberalism to Fascism
Life and Times of Cavour (1911)
Garibaldi and the Making of Italy (1919)
Garibaldi and the Thousand (1912)
The Italian Risorgimento
Evolution of Modern Italy (1969)

National History (Contd)

GERMANY

A History of Germany 1815-1945 (1969)
Bismarck and the Creation of the Second Reich (1948)
Germany: A Modern History (1961)
Bismarck and the German Empire (1951)
Modern German History (1964)
Struggle for Supremacy in Germany (1935)
Otto von Bismarck: a historical assessment (Problems in European Civilization) (1962)
Resolution, Revolution and Reaction: Economics and Politics in Germany 1815-1871 (1966)
The Social Foundations of German Unification 1858-1871 (1969)
History of Modern Germany 1815-1919 (1969)
The German Empire (Penguin) (1959)
Government and Politics of the German Empire (1915)
A History of Germany since 1789 (1968)
A Short History of Germany 1815-1945 (1959)
Bismarck and the Development of Germany
Bismarck and the Unification of Germany
Modern Germany (1954)

19/7/78 STAR 19-7-7

Unemployment must be faced

Unemployment is a reality, but we can see oni is time we found the facts and faced them, the said in an address to the national conference Council of Churches in Johannesburg today.

by its spectre-image. It
Editor of The Star
of the South African

The crux of the unemployment problem is that we don't know what it is. We haven't even defined satisfactorily the term "unemployed" in the context, not of Europe, but Africa. We know we have a crisis, but today we still operate on guesswork. I've tried here to assemble the best educated-guesses available.

Professor Arnt Spandau of the University of the Witwatersrand estimated this time last year that 1,5-million were unemployed. He agreed with Professor P J van der Merwe of Pretoria University that we need to find 1 000 new jobs per working day, merely to keep pace with the growth of population. Professor van der Merwe believes that we shall have to provide 3-million new jobs by 1980 — that's 18 months away.

Charles Simkins of Natal University, who has done the deepest research into measuring and predicting unemployment in South Africa, has estimated (and he stresses that his calculations are based on badly inaccurate data) that unemployment has risen beyond 22 percent of the active working population. He believes 2 300 000 would-be workers were without jobs last year.

This assessment means that one in every five people could not find work. It is a startling, almost overwhelming statistic. Far worse is his prediction that, while in the short run the unemployment rate could be stabilised — and we seem to have less unemployed today than two years ago — the figure cannot be reduced in the longer term. To bring down the rate of unemployment, he reasons, the South African economy must grow at a sustained rate of 6,5 percent — something that has never before occurred.

Before we all give up and go home defeated, we need to look again at the problem, the definitions, and the statistics. Our fatal error would be to compare these statistics with those of Europe, Russia, America and Australia. "Unemployment" means different things in different economies on different continents. In Africa for instance, statisticians talk also of "underemployed," "Marginally employed" and the so-called "informal sector" of workers.

Lumping these together it seems that all states in southern Africa are in far worse straits than this country.

There is no room for complacency in such comparisons — the rural economies can absorb unemployment at far greater depth than the metropolitan ones. However, the fact is that we are still in the transitional stage from a rural to an industrial society. We still have time to save ourselves.

Apart from manipulations of the economy and, possibly the provision of employment through extra public works projects. I would like to suggest five obvious steps towards a solution to our increasing problem.

The first step, of course, is to plan for all people, and not work merely on racially segregated statistics as the Government does today.

The second step is to concentrate on labour intensive factories rather than capital intensive . . . though we need to be careful not to become too rigid about this and fall into the trap of pricing ourselves out of world markets.

The third step is to abolish the Environment Planning Act which is a major stumbling block in that it restricts black employment in white areas. Professor Spandau has pointed out that as a result of the Planning Act, industrialists import expensive machinery to replace manpower. This not only eliminates job opportunities, it also aggravates the balance of payments and encourages austerity measures — which in turn further reduces employment.

The fourth step is for equal educational opportunities to be provided for all races. Whites may not be able to meet the demands for skilled labour by 1990. It is in their interests, therefore, to jettison job inequality and train more black and brown people.

The fifth essential step is birth control. But this can become socially acceptable among the masses (and practically and politically possible to implement) only after a society of equal opportunity has been established.

Finally: Sanctions and disinvestment of foreign capital spell unemployment and starvation for many. Those who, in understandable impatience and suffering call for the use of these long economic knives, need to know exactly what they are asking for.

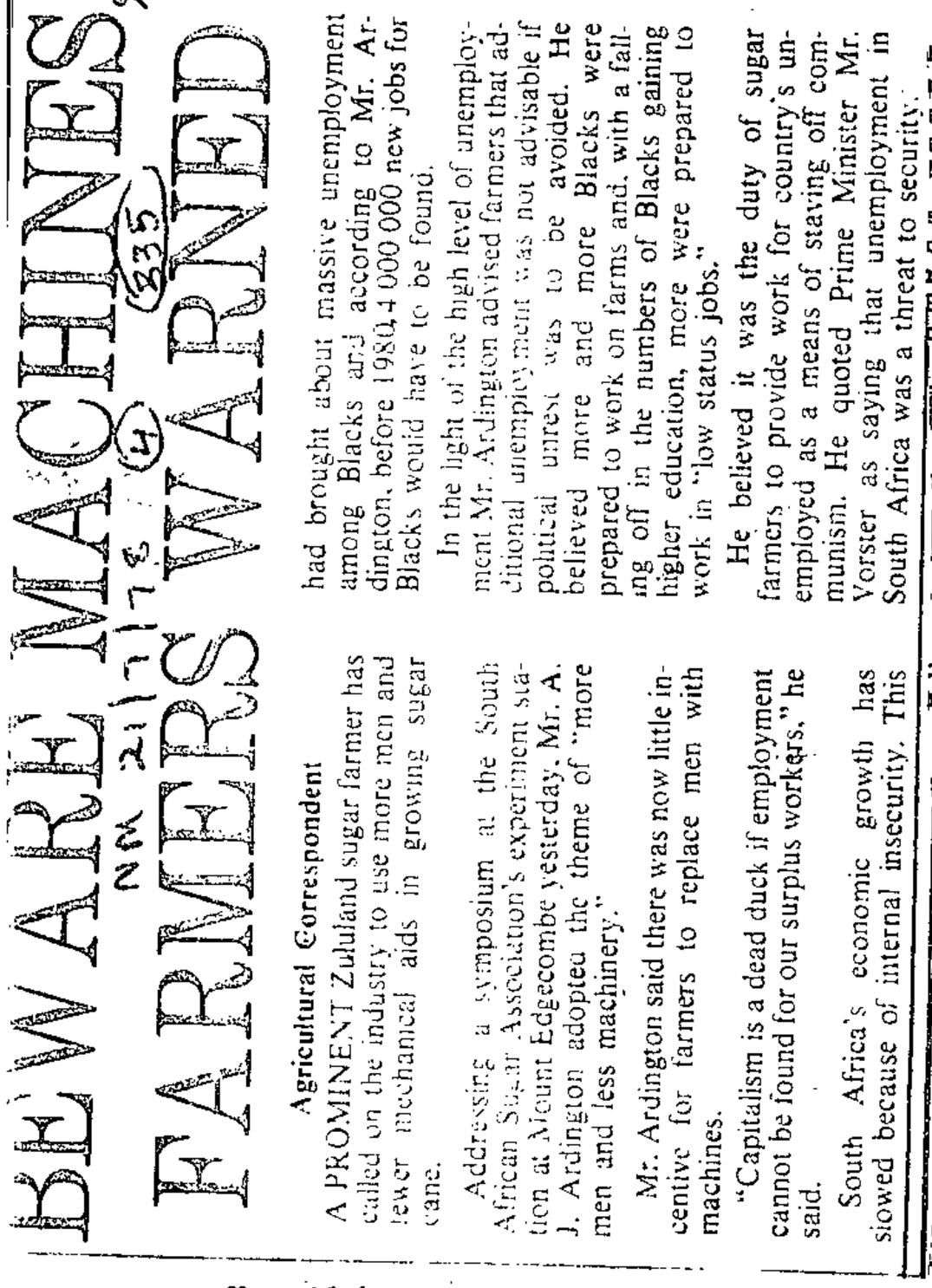
An idle, dying economy may not bring on the violent revolution that radicals hope for. History has many examples showing that revolutions do not occur when the people are clinging to what little work they can find. They are too busy fighting for survival to fight for political power. Instead those who believe in freedom and free enterprise should be striving for a truly free economy that provides fair competition for all.

lieve my friend and companion or Bacchis
is a big problem. Did she prefer him?
ellent! I'll say she's done herself
no one ever take me for a prophet if I
mpletely - love her! I'll see to it
got hold of a man she could laugh at; I'

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

How and Where to find them.

Unless it is a rare and obscure item, a persistent researcher will usually be able to trace the printed work - book, blue-book, pamphlet, periodical or newspaper in which he is interested. If, however, he wishes to locate an original manuscript or similar original record, he may have a more difficult task. Uniqueness is the obvious characteristic of such records and there may be no convenient copies in existence of the particular item which he wishes to examine. Furthermore this document may lie "somewhere" among [illegible] kilometres of other records in box-files on the shelves of a re-



had brought about massive unemployment among Blacks and according to Mr. Ardington, before 1980, 4 000 000 new jobs for Blacks would have to be found.

In the light of the high level of unemployment Mr. Ardington advised farmers that additional unemployment was not advisable if political unrest was to be avoided. He believed more and more Blacks were prepared to work on farms and, with a falling off in the numbers of Blacks gaining higher education, more were prepared to work in "low status jobs."

He believed it was the duty of sugar farmers to provide work for country's unemployed as a means of staving off communism. He quoted Prime Minister Mr. Vorster as saying that unemployment in South Africa was a threat to security.

ht, are daunting prospects. If
nial Secretary, Cape Colony (the
at the correspondence in this
e than a century, amounts to
400 pages of documents.

s of documents in the western
ories include the Public Record
rchives, Washington; the
Paris; the national archives
hief in the Hague. Whilst
state papers, many other kinds
, institutes, businesses,
ces as well as in local
To these must be added private
large variety.

nowledge of guides and finding-
ng short list details some of

he Diplomatic Archives of
rope.

esources for Commonwealth
London, Oxford and Cambridge.

fice, Vol.II (1963) - State

d Manuscripts in the United

pts.

de to Manuscripts and Documents
ating to Africa.

West Africa.

P. Carson: Materials for West African History in French archives. (And other similar volumes).

Rhodesia

Central African Archives: A Guide to the Public Records of Southern Rhodesia....British South Africa Company 1890-1923.

T.W.Baxter and
E.E.Burke: Guide to the Historical Manuscripts in the National Archives of Rhodesia.

South Africa

C.G.Botha's The Public Archives of South Africa, 1652-1910(1928) is out of date, but there are some interim modern guides:

(i) Government Archives. Lists of Finding Aids in Archives Depots [Cape Town, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Pietermaritzburg and Windhoek] (1969).

(ii) Gids op Aanwinste in die Transvaalse Argriefbewaarplek, Pretoria. (1973).

(iii) Guide to the Accessions in the Central Archives Depot, Pretoria. (1974).

For Natal see
C. de B. Webb(comp.): A Guide to the Official Records of the Colony of Natal.

Other guides:
Handlist of manuscripts in the University of Cape Town Libraries.
University of the Witwatersrand Library. Guide to the Archives and Papers.

Articles in S.A.Archives Journal.

J.H.Davies: "Some Aspects of Source Research in the United Kingdom" (No.3, 1966)

F.A.Steytler: "Bronnenavorsing in Groot-Brittanje, 1951-1954"(No.8,1966)

R.F.M.Immelman: "Some Groups of Manuscripts in the University of Cape Town Libraries"(No.4,1962)

R.F.M.Immelman: "The Stanford Papers in the University of Cape Town Library"(No.5, 1963)

A.Lewis: "The Archives and Library of the Jewish Board of Deputies" (No.9, 1967)

J.H.Mienie : "The Catholic Archives, Cape Town"(No.14,1972)

S.J.Schoeman: "Die Duitse argiewe in die Staatsargief van Windhoek" (No.14, 1972)

Examples of significant groups of archival records and admissions(or private papers)

Public Record Office, London.

- Foreign Office
- Colonial Office
- India Office
- War Office
- Admiralty

Carnarvon Papers

Milner Papers(South Africa)

W.E.Gladstone Papers
Campbell-Bannerman Papers

Rhodes House, Oxford

British Museum(Manuscripts)

21/1/78 Star (335)

1,47-m jobless in SA —survey

Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

A massive unemployment figure of 1 475 100 has been revealed by a survey conducted in South Africa and its independent homelands Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

The survey, by Intercontinental Marketing Services Africa (IMSA), provides important new insights into the extent of the unemployment problem.

The only similar survey known to have been conducted on this scale throughout South Africa was one by the Department of Statistics which excluded Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

That survey, confined to blacks, showed 634 000 blacks or 12,4 percent of the economically active population unemployed last October.

FIVE TIMES MORE

The IMSA survey estimates:

● Unemployment among adult blacks (16 years and older) at 12,3 percent or 1 311 300 — twice the figure of the Department of Statistics.

● Unemployment among the other races at 163 800 — five times the declining figure of registered unemployment which stood at 31 819 in May.

The breakdown for the races other than black is: white — 26 000 (0,9 percent), Indian — 28 500 (6,5 percent), and coloured — 108 700 (8,3 percent).

These people and the 1 311 300 blacks were those who said they could not find work, as distinct from others who said they could not work for health reasons or were not working for other reasons.

PART-TIMERS

Those who said they worked part-time represented 3,7 percent of blacks, 5,2 percent of whites, 3,4 percent of coloureds and 3,1 percent of Indians.

The comparative percentages for full-time workers were 42,2, 48,2, 48,4 and 41,9, and those for housewives were 20,6, 29,5, 25,2

Survey shows 1,5-m are unemployed

w/E ARGUS 22/7/78 335

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A mammoth unemployment figure of 1 475 100 has been disclosed by a survey conducted in South Africa, Transkei and BophuthaTswana.

The survey, by Intercontinental Marketing Services Africa (IMSA), provides important new insights into the extent of the unemployment problem.

The only similar survey known to have been conducted on this scale throughout South Africa was that by the Department of Statistics which excluded Transkei and BophuthaTswana.

That survey, confined to blacks, showed 634 000 blacks — or 12,4 percent — of the economically active population unemployed last October.

The IMSA survey estimates that unemployment among adult blacks (16 years and older) stands at 12,3 percent of 1 311 300 — twice the figure returned by the Department of Statistics.

'1¼-m could lose jobs'

STAR
25/7/78
335

Own Correspondent

Nearly one million blacks and a quarter of a million whites in South Africa would face unemployment if 50 percent effective economic sanctions were applied against the Republic, says Mr Theo Malan, a senior researcher of the African Institute, in the institute's latest bulletin.

But while such a boycott could hold "serious consequences" for South Africa, it would be catastrophic for neighbouring black states and would undoubtedly affect their internal political stability, said Mr Malan.

Increased unemployment would compel South Africa to employ its own Africans in preference to foreign workers — and this would mean that "at least two million inhabitants of southern African states will be exposed to unemployment and starvation."

The Republic's main trading partners would also not be able to escape the adverse effects of a trade embargo. Britain was likely to be most seriously affected — and her unemployment could leap by 70 000. America and West Germany exported goods worth at least R1 000-million to South Africa annually.

France's trade with South Africa had clinbed to R418-million.

Commercial interests of this magnitude were not likely to be taken lightly.

It was also important that 42 percent of the world's oil consumption was transported along the Cape-sea route.

SA accused

LUSAKA — The UN High Commission for Human Rights has charged in Lusaka that South Africa is holding more than 300 children under the age of 12 as political prisoners. — Sapa.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS 1978

ECONOMICS II D.J. Rees

ESSAY NO. 2

Discuss the importance of the concept of "property rights" in explaining economic behaviour and performance.

References:

Furubotn, E. and rty rights and economic theory: vey of recent literature" al of Economic Literature nber 1972) 1137-1162

Furubotn, E. and nomics of Property Rights ge, Mass., 1974)

Cheung, S. le of the bees: an economic

Coase, R. nomics" nomics

Demsetz, H. perty rights" (May 1967)

Essays are to be eek of the second quarter.

29.3.78

Financial Editor

THE level of unemployment in Natal is higher than many people realise, according to C. R. Botha, head of Alert Employment Consultants, Durban.

Mr. Botha said that about 60 applicants for jobs, which have been advertised, are interviewed by members of his organisation every day.

"We place about two or three people a day. The turnover of applicants has increased but the job situation is still tight.

"Our task is to sort out the applicants. We only interview if there is a job available and the position has been advertised."

Mr. Botha said that the easiest people to place were good shorthand typists and senior technical personnel who have had several years' experience in industry up to management level.

On the other hand, it was hard to find jobs for people with limited experience.

"It is a bad thing if an applicant says that he has been in the same job for 10 years, or he has not furthered his education or had a number of jobs in a short period."

New concern

Mr. Botha added that his company had just expanded its operation by forming a new concern, Alert Equipment.

"We felt that we wanted to widen our services and can now provide systems which make the work-load easier."

Mr. George Lee, managing director of the new company, said that managers were receptive to new methods and were adopting a more positive attitude towards the business situation now than they had done during the past two years.

Labour position still serious

Mercury business

EXPERTS QUERY GOVT BLACK JOBLESS FIGURE

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa's massive unemployment is being understated by the Department of Statistics.

This is the view of authorities who questioned the accuracy of the department's estimate that at the end of February total Black unemployment totalled 569 000 — 64 000 less than last October.

According to the department's survey total unemployment fell from 633 000 in October last year to 575 000 in November, and to 539 000 in January. The total rose again in February to 569 000.

The total Black population in February was assessed at 16 033 000. Of this 5 144 000 were "economically active." The Black population increase between October and February was 146 000.

Flood

Authorities said that last year 217 000 new Black men and women flooded on to the labour market; and the fact that for the past four years the country's economy had been in recession, with virtually no growth, showed the department's figures were unrealistic.

The president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr. Ronnie Webb, said the number of Africans employed in industry had shrunk over the past four years.

The head of the Graduate School of Business at the University the Witwatersrand, Professor Gideon Jacobs, said: "The number of new job seekers every year exceeds 200 000 and we are in recession, so the department's figures do not seem to me to reflect the true position."

TABLE 3

AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL AND EARNINGS B

1964

(in dollars

Year	Perma-nent hired	Casual	African-Contract	Cash Wages	Income in kind	Permanent & casual workers	Salisbury background urnal, elopment
1964	81	48	48			44	
1965	82	48	50			43	
1966	84	48	55			44	
1967	85	48	60			42	
1968	85	48	64			44	
1969	85	48	72			46	
1970	87	48	89			44	
1971	91	52	96			47	
1972	99	49	97			46	
1973	109	50	87			49	

Source: C.S.O. Earnings of African Employe 1974 (data supplied by C.S.O. to t to the Present Labour Shortage, Rh 72, 6, 1975); D.G. Clarke, Contrac in Rhodesia, Mambo Press, Gwelo, 1

Note: Data for the 1964-70 period are C. RALSC-hired contractees.

for data on

RDM 5/8/78

Experts slam statistics on jobless blacks

(335)

Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa's black unemployment at the end of February was 569 000 — 64 000 less than in October last year — according to the Department of Statistics. But experts claim the total has been seriously underestimated.

The managing director of the Corporation for Economic Development, Dr J Adendorff, said this week that 217 000 new black workers had flooded on to the labour market.

Experts say that, taking Mr Adendorff's figures into account and the fact that, for the last four years, the country's economy had been in recession, the department's figures are unrealistic.

The president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Ronnie Webb, said the number of blacks employed in industry had shrunk over the past four years.

"Virtually no new job opportunities are being created now—certainly not in significant numbers—and I cannot see how the total can be as low as 569 000.

The head of the Economic Research Bureau at the University of Stellenbosch, Professor J L Sadie, said the number could be correct depending on the definition of unemployment.

However, he said, the number of unemployed and under-employed male blacks was certainly in excess of 1,3-million.

The head of the Graduate School of Business at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Gideon Jacobs, said:

"The number of new job-seekers every year exceeds 200 000 and we are in recession, so the Department's figures do not seem to me to reflect the true position."

To absorb new workers the economy had to grow at least 6% a year. In the past four years South Africa had been far behind this target, he said.

Professor Jacobs said the Government could do far more in a non-inflationary way to lower the unemployment figures.

The Progressive Reform Party's spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, said the Department's figures did not reflect the complete picture.

"It is quite clear unemployment must be considerably higher than the 569 000 in February".

It was imperative that the authorities should take into account the number of new work seekers coming on to the labour market annually, he said.

Big drop in black jobless claimed

3TDR

7/8/78

335

Labour Reporter

A huge drop in black unemployment is reflected in the latest figures from the Department of Statistics—but labour leaders take it with a pinch of salt.

The drop of 64 000 — from 633 000 in October to 569 000 in February — was recorded during a normal period of seasonal fluctuation.

The figures show that unemployment dropped by 94 000 from October to January before rising by 30 000 to February.

As a percentage of the total economically active population in South Africa (Transkei and Bophuthatswana excluded), unemployment dropped from 12,4 percent to 11,1 percent from October to February.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said seasonal factors distorted the employment pattern over Christmas.

He believed a slight improvement in economic growth could also account for part of the change, but a true picture could not be obtained until later in the year.

The figures of the Department of Statistics are based on a sample of nearly 10 000 dwellings.

The 569 000 unemployed of February represented 290 000 black men and 279 000 black women.

Depression warning to West Cape

Argus 9/8/78
335
Unemployment.

THE Western Cape is in danger of becoming a depressed area with rising unemployment, unless the Government encourages tourism and gives more help to other industries.

This warning will be given by the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce at the annual congress of chambers of commerce in the Western Cape to be held in Fish Hoek tomorrow.

The congress will be asked to urge the Government 'to encourage, promote and develop the tourist industry in the Western Cape through investment incentives, tax benefits, cheaper air fares and such other means as may be appropriate.'

The chamber said it thought that 'strenuous efforts need urgently to be made to ensure that the Western Cape does not deteriorate further and possibly even become a depressed area in the years ahead.

'Our fast-growing coloured population, for whom increased employment opportunities have to be provided in the future, make it absolutely essential that the economy of the Western Cape expands at a satisfactory pace.

Pointing out that the Western Cape had magnificent scenery, historic interest, a wide range of cultural interests and a warm and equable climate, it said the tourist industry needed help to expand.

BARRIERS

'This will not happen unless the barriers which hinder progress towards that end are removed and more is done to promote and build up the economy of the region.'

Industry had been handicapped by 'escalating railage rates' because it was further from the main markets than competing industrial regions.

Concessions for industry in border areas had tempted some firms which would otherwise be in the Western Cape to move there.

The chamber suggested that the promotion and development of the tourist industry would help to counteract this.

24-27

No. 10. Sop., Tenor, and Bass Solos and Chorus.—"THE KING OF LOVE."

Key C. *Andante.* M. = 100.

mf Tenor Solo.

7½ Measures Instrumental.	The	King of Love my	Shepherd is, Whose	
good - ness fail - eth	nev - er;	I	noth - ing lack if	I am His, And
He is mine for	ev - er.	Where	streams of liv - ing	wa - ter flow, My
ran - som'd soul He	lead - eth,	And,	where the ver - dant	pas-tures grow, With

Bass Solo. *A little slower.*

food ce - les - tial	feed - eth.	Per -	verse and fool - ish	oft I stray'd, But
yet in love He	sought me,	And	on His shoul-der	gent-ly laid, And
home, re-joic - ing,	brought me.	In	death's dark vale I	fear no ill, With
Thee, dear Lord, be-	side me,	Thy	rod and staff my	com-fort still, Thy

Copyright, 1897, by Caleb Simper.

Chorus.

mf a tempo primo.

good - ness fail - eth	nev - er;	I	noth - ing lack if	I am His, And
He is mine for	ev - er.	Where	streams of liv - ing	wa - ter flow, My
ran - som'd soul He	lead - eth,	And,	where the ver - dant	pas-tures grow, With
food ce - les - tial	feed - eth.	Per -	verse and fool - ish	oft I stray'd, But
yet in love He	sought me,	And	on His shoul-der	gent-ly laid, And
home, re-joic - ing,	brought me.	In	death's dark vale I	fear no ill, With
Thee, dear Lord, be-	side me,	Thy	rod and staff my	com-fort still, Thy

Unemployment: harder times ahead'

By Sieg Hannig
Labour Reporter

The "already grim" unemployment situation among blacks will become even more serious during the next few years, according to Senbank Economic Opinion, a newsletter published by the Central Merchant Bank.

However, the bank cites several factors which may reduce the trend:

● The sharp rise in labour costs should end, thus reducing the trend towards creating fewer jobs in relation to capital invested.

● Capital-intensive Government investment is expected to decline while private sector investment may revive, thus creating more jobs.

● It is hoped that the Riekert Commission will propose an easing of regulations under the Environment Planning Act which restricts the creation of jobs for blacks in the Pretoria / Witwatersrand / Vereeniging area.

● The proposals of the Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions may also increase the mobility of black labour, one of the causes of unemployment.

Senbank cites various unemployment estimates previously reported in The Star and varying from more than 600 000 to more than 2 million.

White unemployment would have been much higher, had it not been for a turnabout in net immigration to a net emigration figure of 1 178 people in 1977, it says.

With an upturn in economic activity, there is ample room for expanding output without rehiring workers, especially in manufacturing, Senbank reports.

Despite fresh attention being directed at export markets, indications are that the economy will not average faster growth than 3 to 4 percent over the next few years, mainly due to the relative scarcity of foreign capital, Senbank says.

Assuming an average growth rate of 3,5 percent a year, employment opportunities will increase by only 1,5 percent a year while the labour force will grow by about 2,7 percent a year, Senbank says.

'Black jobless crisis will worsen'

RDM 9/8/78 (335)

Financial Reporter

THE ALREADY critical unemployment situation for blacks will become even worse over the next few years, according to a detailed survey in the Senbank Economic Opinion.

The author, Dr I Botha, says: "This follows mainly from the fact that the economic growth rate over the next few years is unlikely to be adequate to provide sufficient jobs to the new entrants in the labour market where the effect of the high birth rates of the 1960s are still to be felt.

"Together with a slow revival of the South African economy, unemployment of whites, coloureds, and Asians has been dropping since the beginning of this year. Even at its worst in December, 1977, unemployment of this group was not really a social, political or economic policy issue.

"However, the slow economic growth of the 1970s and especially the recession that started in 1974 raised the already high unemployment among blacks to levels that assumed alarming proportions from all points of view.

"The most important conclusion is that South Africa will be afflicted with unpleasantly high unemployment rates over the next few years and that the already grim unemployment situation amoung blacks will become even more serious.

"This follows mainly from the fact that the economic growth rate over the next few years is unlikely to be adequate to provide sufficient jobs to the new entrants in the labour market where the effect of the high birth rates of the 1960s are still to be felt.

"This development may, however, be mitigated by a cessation of the trend towards greater capital intensity because the sharp rise in labour costs relative to capital costs should end, by an expected slower growth in public sector investment combined with some revival in private sector investment, and possibly by the proposals of the Riekert and Wiehahn commissions.

"A slowdown in the growth of public sector investment would, of course, only contribute to a greater utilisation of labour resources if the vacuum it creates is filled by private sector investment. This happened after the 1950s which had also been a period of rapid investment by the public sector. At this stage a private sector investment boom approaching that of the 1960s is unfortunately difficult to predict.

"A reversal of recent trends is unlikely to gain momentum unless it is boosted by policy actions in a number of fields. One cause of the trend towards capital intensity must be the country's investment incentives that are based solely on the cost of capital equipment.

"Tax concessions are granted in accordance with which 30% of the cost of plant and machinery is deductable from taxable company profits; other existing tax concessions that reduce capital costs are the initial and depreciation allowances.

"It is difficult to quantify its effect but section 3 (1) of the Environmental Planning Act must also have contributed to the trend of greater capital intensity.

"Because industries in the PWV-complex that are not 'locality-bound' cannot increase their black staff complement at will except by decentralising, many prefer to replace labour with machinery. It is to be hoped that the Riekert Commission will propose an easing of the regulations that have caused this unfortunate trend."

FINANCE

569 000 BLACKS IN JOB SEARCH

ARGUS 10/8/78 (335) Unemployment

Financial Editor

IN recent years there has been considerable disagreement over the number of blacks who are unemployed in South Africa and who are genuinely in need of work.

With few figures to work from it has been possible to make only extremely rough estimates. These have varied from a low 300 000 to a high 2-million.

Now, however, the Department of Statistics has turned its attention to this matter. In what must be regarded as the most authoritative of all the estimates of black unemployment, it puts it at just over 500 000.

It also reports that black employment has been rising and unemployment dropping in recent months.

LARGE SAMPLE

The Department of Statistics says its estimates are based on a large sample of 45 000 people in 10 000 dwellings throughout South Africa. The only area not included in the sample was BophuthaTswana.

The sample was limited to men between 15 and 64 and women between 15 and 59.

From the information produced by the survey, the Department of Statistics estimates the number of unemployed blacks at the end of February at 569 000 of whom 290 000 were men and 279 000 were women.

The February unemployment figure of 569 000 compares with a January figure of 539 000 and an October 1977 figure of 633 000.

It estimates that unemployed blacks accounted for 11,1 percent of the

Black poverty: shock findings

335 247 10/8/78 R.D.M

Labour Correspondent

MOST black unemployed people and their families in major urban areas of South Africa are in acute poverty, a survey has found.

The families of up to a third of unemployed blacks in Johannesburg, Maritzburg and Durban are destitute or near-destitute, with no wage incomes at all.

In a further 30% of affected households, wage incomes are spread over so many people poverty is inevitable.

And the survey shows the Unemployment Insurance Fund is largely failing to relieve the plight of the unemployed.

These stark facts have emerged from a major survey of the situation of black unemployed in urban and rural areas, conducted by the Agency for Industrial Mission.

The results have been released in a book published by the agency and the Development Studies Research Group of the University of Natal, which assisted in the survey.

The book, entitled South African Unemployment — A Black Picture — was edited by Mr Charles Simkins of the University of Natal and Father Cosmas Desmond.

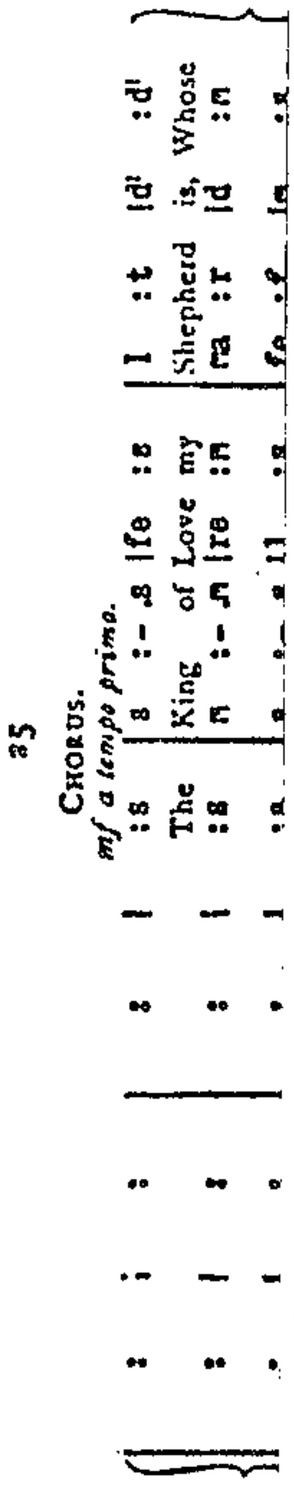
The survey found that well over 80% of people in the three cities surveyed and in Lebowa and KwaZulu struggled to pay for essential items like food, clothing and rent.

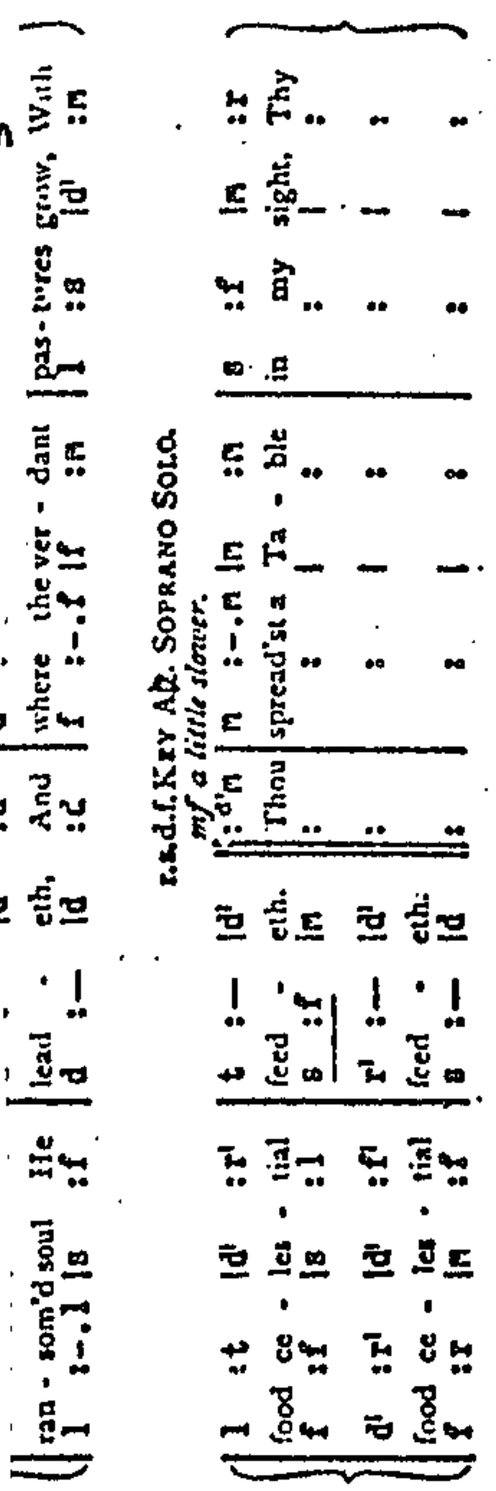
The Unemployment Insurance Fund provides benefits for a maximum of 26 weeks. But up to half of the people had been unemployed for longer than that.

Of those who had registered in Johannesburg, just over half had actually received payments. Two-thirds of the others were still waiting, and a third did not persist or ran into "insuperable" problems with the labour bureau.

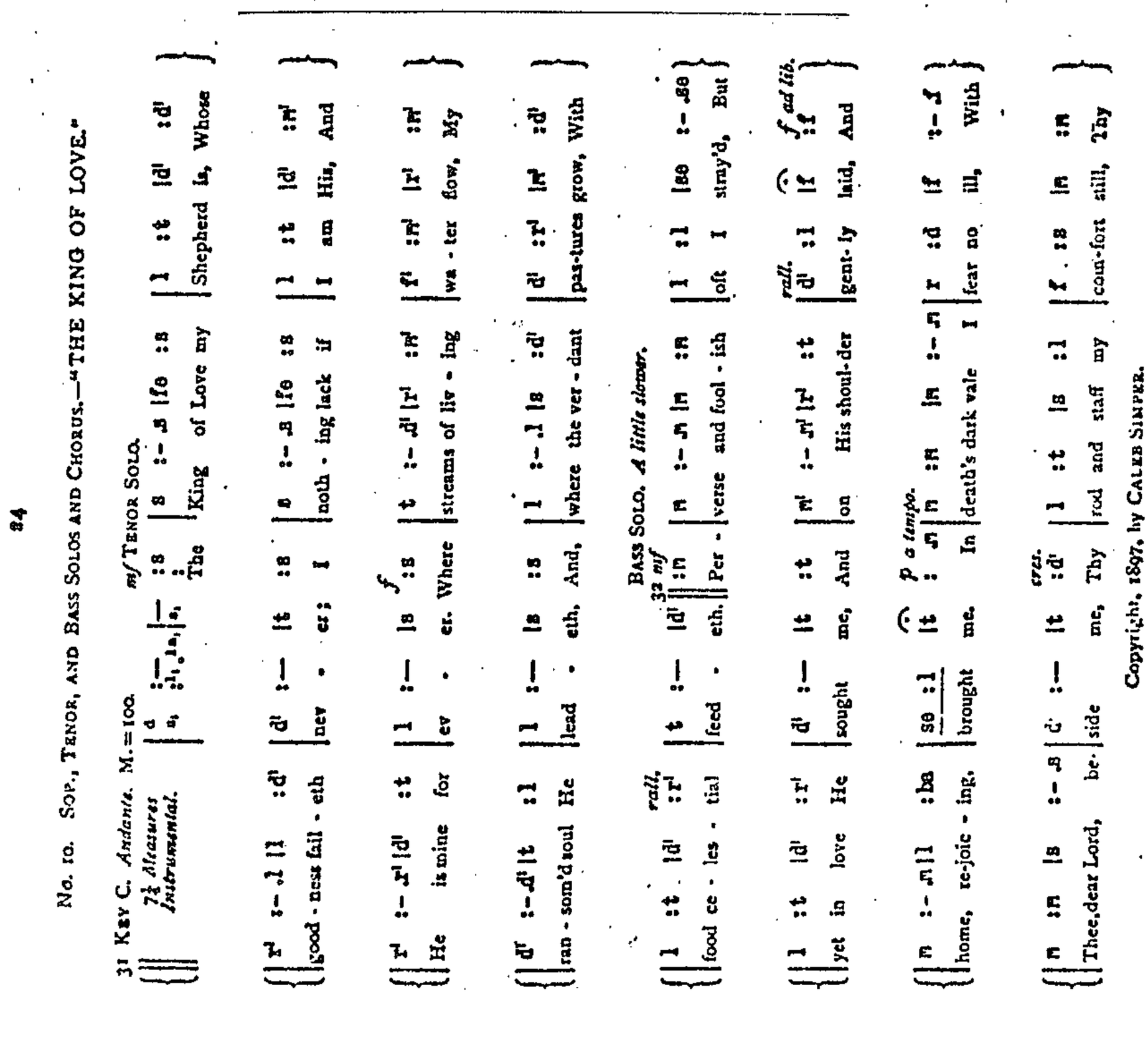
In the rural areas the situation was even worse. Over 90% of unemployed in Lebowa and over half in KwaZulu never received UIF cards.

Dr Alex Boraine, labour spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, last night called on the Minister of Labour to take immediate action to alleviate the "desperate" plight of the unemployed spelled out in the survey.





24-24.



Copyright, 1897, by CALEB SIMPER.

335

Curb soaring jobless rate, Govt urged

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

POLITICAL and labour leaders concerned at the socio-political dangers of the rapid rise of black unemployment yesterday urged a crash Government programme to slow it down.

They were reacting to an assessment in a Senbank report this week that unemployed blacks now totalled 2 300 000.

Last week the Department of Statistics estimated black unemployment at the end of February at 569 000. The leaders claim this gives a hopelessly inaccurate picture of an "extremely dangerous and explosive" problem.

A Senbank economist, Dr I. Botha, warned that black unemployment could become even more serious.

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, said the statistics published by Senbank would shock those concerned about the country's economy.

The figures were in direct conflict with official estimates and the time had come for a review of the statistics by the Government.

Rising unemployment was a major political problem and the creation of jobs should be given the most urgent priority by the Government.

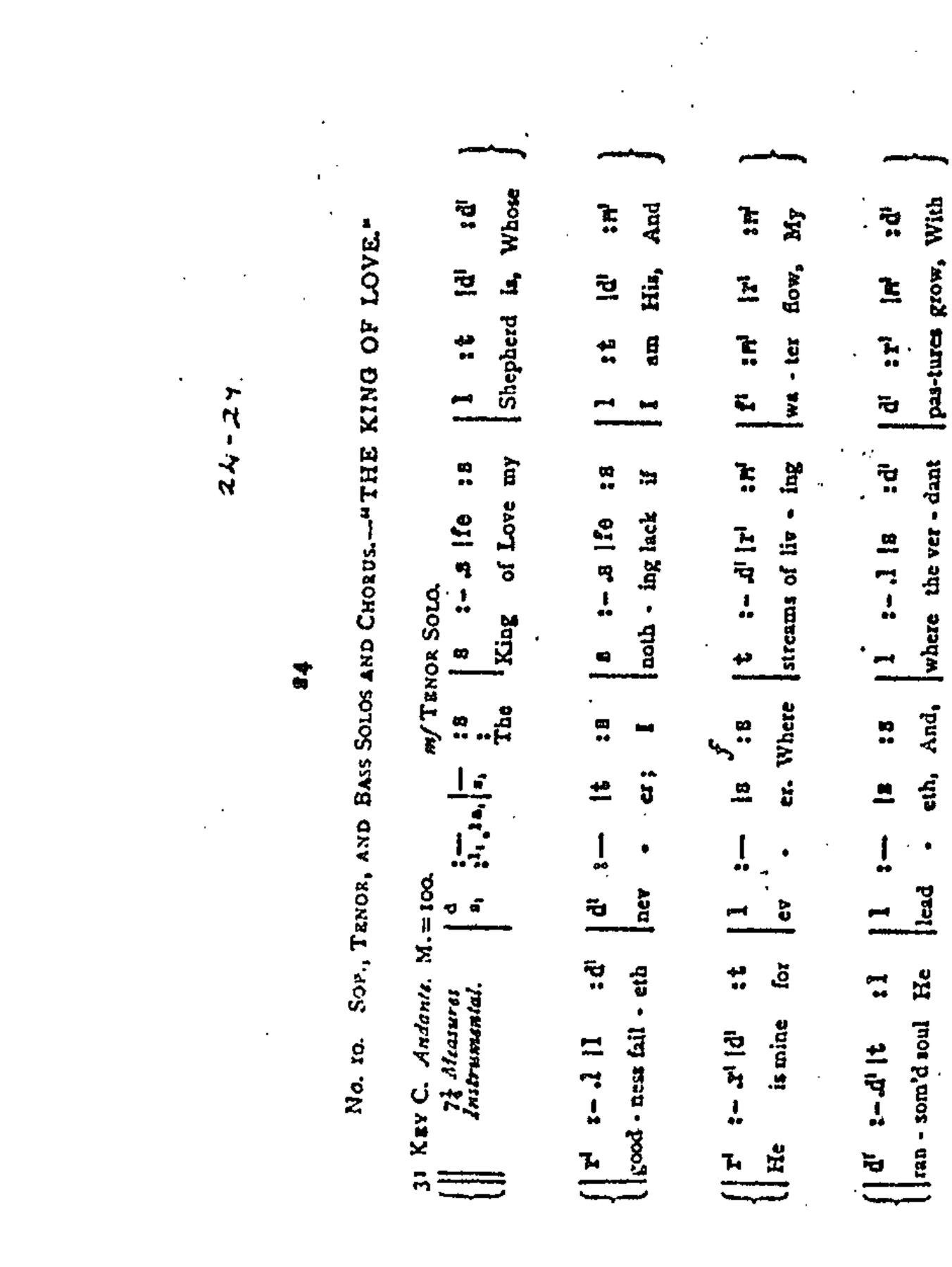
A review of the Environmental Planning Act and the Income Tax Act, and the provision of greater financial aid by the Government for new industries should be part of a top level Government investigation, he said.

"If the Government does not move urgently to provide more jobs, then no political solution attempted in this country can hope to succeed," Mr Schwarz warned.

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, said unemployment was a global problem but in South Africa it carried with it the hazard of unrest, particularly as the majority of workless blacks were young men in their teens or early twenties.

"The Government must appoint a commission urgently to accurately assess the number of workless blacks. The long-term solution — and unemployment is going to be a permanent problem — is birth control.

"What we need, now, is a short-term solution to defuse what could develop into an extremely dangerous situation," Mr Grobbelaar said.



Concern over jobless whites

RSM 12/8/78

335

Pretoria Bureau

THOUSANDS of young whites who will flood a saturated labour market at the beginning of next year are reason for the gravest concern, according to the SA Confederation of Labour.

The president of the confederation, Mr Attie Nieuwoudt, said much was being said about the black unemployment crisis, but just as serious a situation was developing among whites.

Between 15 000 and 20 000 National Servicemen would be leaving the Forces at the end of the year, and their chances of getting the kind of employment they wanted were limited, he said.

Although there were indications that the recession had bottomed out there were few signs of an expansion big enough to absorb the thousands of young men and women who would be looking for work in January.

According to the Department of Labour, unemployed whites, coloureds and Asians at the end of June totalled 31 731. This compared with a figure of 29 689 in June last year.

"We don't know what the solution is but something must be done. Those returning from service on the border will have a difficult enough time adjusting to civilian life without having to contend with unemployment," Mr Nieuwoudt said.

According to the Transvaal Education Department there are 25 800 pupils in Standard 10 this year, including those in the practical course. Of those just over half are boys.

The department estimates, too, that of the 37 163 pupils in standard eight this year, about 15% will leave school at the end of the year.

TABLE 9 : Number and of e number of earners (and pensioners) pensioners), average income rner

Family size	No. famil	rage . of own	Earners and Pensioners Average No.	Average No. of known	Average income of known R/M
9A - KOMMETJIE					
1	7.	86	1.00	1.00	54.57
2	19	00	1.21	1.16	59.32
3	14	12	1.29	1.29	71.33
4	11	45	1.55	1.55	98.59
5	7.	57	1.71	1.71	68.25
6	3.	00	1.00	1.00	106.67
7	6.	.00	1.00	1.00	78.00
8	4.	.50	2.75	2.75	80.45
9	3.	.67	1.67	1.67	76.80
10+	9.	.22	2.89	2.89	82.42
Totals	83.	.36	1.54	1.53	76.11
9B - METHODIST M					
1	5	.80	1.00	1.00	62.00
2	10	.30	1.30	1.30	74.54
3	16	.31	1.62	1.56	68.80
4	17	.88	1.94	1.94	76.58
5	17	1.53	1.76	1.76	84.87
6	14	2.07	2.21	2.21	69.90
7	6	1.50	1.50	1.50	128.67
8	10	2.10	2.10	2.10	80.90
9	6	2.33	2.83	2.33	76.14.
10+	8	4.50	4.50	4.50	76.61
Totals	109	1.88	2.03	1.99	77.97
9C - REDHILL					
1	1	.00	1.00	1.00	84.00
2	7	.43	1.57	1.57	65.55
3	5	.00	1.00	1.00	61.80
4	5	.80	1.80	1.80	63.89
5	6	.50	1.67	1.67	80.70
6	3	.00	1.00	1.00	71.67
7	6	.33	2.50	2.33	58.79
8	4	.75	2.75	2.75	62.64
9	3	.67	4.67	4.67	81.79
10+	4	.00	4.00	4.00	69.75
Totals	44	.09	2.16	2.14	68.98

White youth will face work crisis

335

14/8/78

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The thousands of young Whites who will flood on to a saturated labour market at the beginning of next year is reason for the gravest concern, according to the S.A. Confederation of Labour.

The president of the confederation, Mr. Attie Nieuwoudt, said much was being said about the Black unemployment crisis, but just as serious a situation was developing among Whites.

Between 15 000 and 20 000 National Servicemen would be leaving the forces at the end of the year, and their chances of getting the kind of employment they wanted were limited.

Although there were indications that the recession had bottomed out there were few signs of expansion big enough to absorb the thousands of young men and women who would be looking for work in January.

According to the Department of Labour unemployed Whites, Coloured and Asians at the end of June totalled 31 731.

This compared with a figure of 29 689 in June last year.

"We don't know what the solution is but something must be done. Those returning from service on the border will have a difficult enough time adjusting to civilian life without having to contend with unemployment," said Mr. Nieuwoudt.

According to the Transvaal Education Department there are 25 800 pupils in Standard X this year, including those in the practical course. Of this number just over half are boys.

Although most will go straight into national service many, including those in the July call-up, will be looking for work.

The department estimates, too, that of the 37 163 pupils in Standard VIII this year, about 15 percent will leave school at the end of the year.

Many of them will not have reached national service age.

Star 16/8/78 (335)



Waiting, in the hope that a passer-by will offer them a job, are some of the unemployed who crowd Albert Street outside the labour bureau of the West Rand Administration Board. JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed is trying to help them by publicising work creation efforts and stimulating self-help industries.

Over 200 000 blacks are unemployed on Reef

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

About 105 000 blacks are unemployed in Johannesburg and another 98 000 are unemployed throughout the rest of the Reef, according to a survey by Intercontinental Marketing Services Africa (IMSA).

The sample survey, conducted between November and March, showed 16.5 percent of blacks over 16 years of age unemployed in Johannesburg.

The comparative rate for blacks elsewhere on the Reef was 11.8 percent.

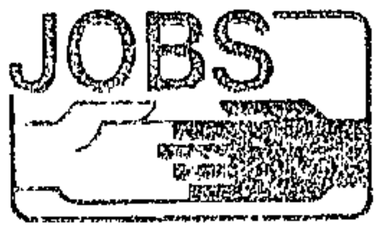
White unemployment, by comparison, was 6 000 (1.6 percent) in Johannesburg and 5 000 (1 percent) elsewhere on the Reef.

Samples for the other race were too small to allow accurate estimates.

The figures have been obtained from a national survey which gave the total unemployment for South Africa and its independent homelands as 1 311 500 blacks, 26 600 whites, 25 500 Asians and 105 500 coloured people.

Almost as significant as the actual size of the unemployment problem is the fact that there is no immediate prospect of solving it.

Last week, Dr J Botha of Senbank estimated that the country's labour force would grow at almost twice the rate of job creation — leaving four out of every nine new entrants into the labour [illegible] unemployed.



He expects this situation to prevail for "the next few years" on the assumption of an average annual economic growth rate of 3,5 percent.

Nobody can be sure what this means in terms of hardship, hopelessness, starvation and crime.

What is certain, is that the overwhelming majority of the unemployed are not getting any assistance or relief from any Government institution — and their numbers are growing all the time.

Self-help is one of the few solutions to this problem.

That is the business of JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed.

While normal jobs in industry require an average of R7 000 or more in investment, JOBS is helping self-help groups to create jobs at hardly any cost at all.

Scores of sewing, knitting, candle-making and shoe-repairing workers who might have been idle unemployed people have benefited from the assistance of JOBS.

Anybody who helps JOBS helps those unemployed who want to help themselves.

Inquiries, donations and requests for assistance can be put to JOBS, PO Box 87158, Houghton, Johannesburg 2041 (Tel 41 5120 mornings only).

335

Star 16/8/78



Hobbies may be turned into worthwhile self-help projects for the unemployed.

Take kite making — a hobby which the Chinese developed into an art in antiquity and which the unemployment project of St Luke's Anglican Church, Orchards, Johannesburg, sees as a means of job creation.

The project, also involved with sewing and knitting schemes for the unemployed, wants to teach six unemployed people from Tladi in Soweto the art of making kites.

The materials are cheap — reeds and used plastic bags which only need to be collected.

The string needed to tie the materials into a kite has been donated.

All that is still required is the donation of a large quantity of line for kite flying. Would-be donors can get in touch with JOBS at the address given below.

"We'll have a training session lasting several hours after work next Monday," said Mr John Blyth, the co-ordinator of the project.

"From then on the unemployed will be making their own kites."

* * *

A report in The Star about the problem of finding holiday jobs for black students led to donations of R100 to Mr Andrew Tyisi, a student mentioned.

Mr Tyisi, who needed money to continue studying to become a teacher, was also offered a bursary for next year.

* * *

Grow, the organic gardening institution which helped to employ an unemployed man to grow food for a Soweto orphanage, has received a donation of R1 000 from the Robert Niven Trust for the third year in succession.

* * *

Inquiries, donations and requests for assistance can be sent to JOBS, PO Box 87458 Houghton, Johannesburg 2041 (Tel 41-5420 mornings only).

Capital inflow is top need, says Oppenheimer

STAR 16/8/78 (335)

By Sieg Hannig
Labour Reporter

Massive unemployment or underemployment will put social stability at risk unless rapid economic growth can be restored, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, head of the Anglo American mining and industrial empire, warned today.

In his annual statement as chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Oppenheimer gives a penetrating review of major problems.

Touching on controversial issues such as rising black wages and black trade union rights, he says:

● The greatest need is a renewed inflow of large-scale foreign investment.

● The stagnating economy and unemployment of worrying proportions "further reduced" confidence of foreign investors.

● The large outflow of capital was mainly attributable to political anxieties, the instability seen as arising from political factors.

● Calls for an economic boycott will play only a minor part in reducing the level of foreign investment.

● It is socially unacceptable to reverse the trend towards more capital-intensive industry in order to employ more people at lower rates of pay. On the contrary, minimum wages should be raised when economically possible though not at the cost of closing mines and factories.

● The expansion of the economy would be quite impossible to achieve if industrial relations were not on a sound basis — and in the long run it will be impossible to persuade blacks that collective bargaining should not be applicable to them.

"As and when black trade unions emerge which are properly conducted and reasonably representative, we should certainly be prepared to recognise and negotiate with them even though they may not as yet be officially recognised in terms of legislation," Mr Oppenheimer said.

Mr Oppenheimer added that the Prime Minister was fully justified in past statements that the thing he would fear most in South Africa would be large-scale unemployment, particularly of blacks.

The effects of low economic growth would be massive underemployment in rural areas rather than massive unemployment in towns, but the pressure on the subsistence economy of the rural areas would become "very serious indeed."

Jobless at crisis level, says Tucsa

Star 19/8/78 (335)

By Sieg Hannig,
Labour Reporter

Unemployment has reached crisis proportions and social stability is now being threatened, according to a draft resolution to be debated by the 230 000-strong Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) in Port Elizabeth next month.

This is one of several motions on the unemployment problem at the annual conference of Tucsa, including various proposals for remedial action.

These proposals include calls on the Government to:

- Stimulate the economy and remove all artificial barriers to economic growth, job training and advancement.
- Institute work programmes designed to provide relief for the unemployed.
- Introduce legislation providing for a 40 hour working week throughout industry and commerce.
- Remove the ceiling on contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund "as all those presently employed are morally obliged to assist the unemployed."
- Extend the maximum (26-week) period during which unemployment benefits are payable so that extended payments become a right of the unemployed and do not need to be specially applied for.

BENEFITS

- Rectify the "inequality" brought about by changes which base unemployment benefits on earnings during the 13 weeks preceding unemployment instead of the preceding 52 weeks.

Under the new system, workers on short-time or part-time employment immediately before their unemployment receive lower benefits.

Another draft resolution calls for the immediate abolition of recent legislation in terms of which a black worker who has not been able to find employment within 122 days may be declared "idle" and endorsed out.

In this way, the worker forfeits not only his right of residence but also the balance of unemployment benefits which he would have been able to draw otherwise, the motion points out.

Yet another motion calls on the conference to express its concern at the lack of reliable official unemployment statistics.

335

SA warned on unemployment

By GORDON KLING
Industrial Reporter

ONE OF South Africa's top businessmen warned yesterday that it was far from certain that the current mild economic recovery would gather momentum and that this could lead to unemployment verging on a revolutionary situation.

The chairman of Sanlam, Dr A D Wassenaar, told a financial seminar in the City that the country would not be politically or economically viable without a growth rate sufficient to provide employment for the additional labour which was daily coming on to the market.

The net result of indicators pointing to an economic upswing appeared to be inconclusive. Exports were levelling off while imports were growing and indications that building plans were increasing were not very convincing.

Foreign investment in South Africa had dwindled to a very low figure and it was difficult to see how this could be soon changed. Foreign investors did not appear to consider the business climate in the country to be attractive.

It would also not be wise to rely on gold coming to the rescue, because it's current strength was only a reflection on the state of the dollar. In addition, a slower growth in world trade had been forecast and economic slumps were expected which would eventually hit South Africa.

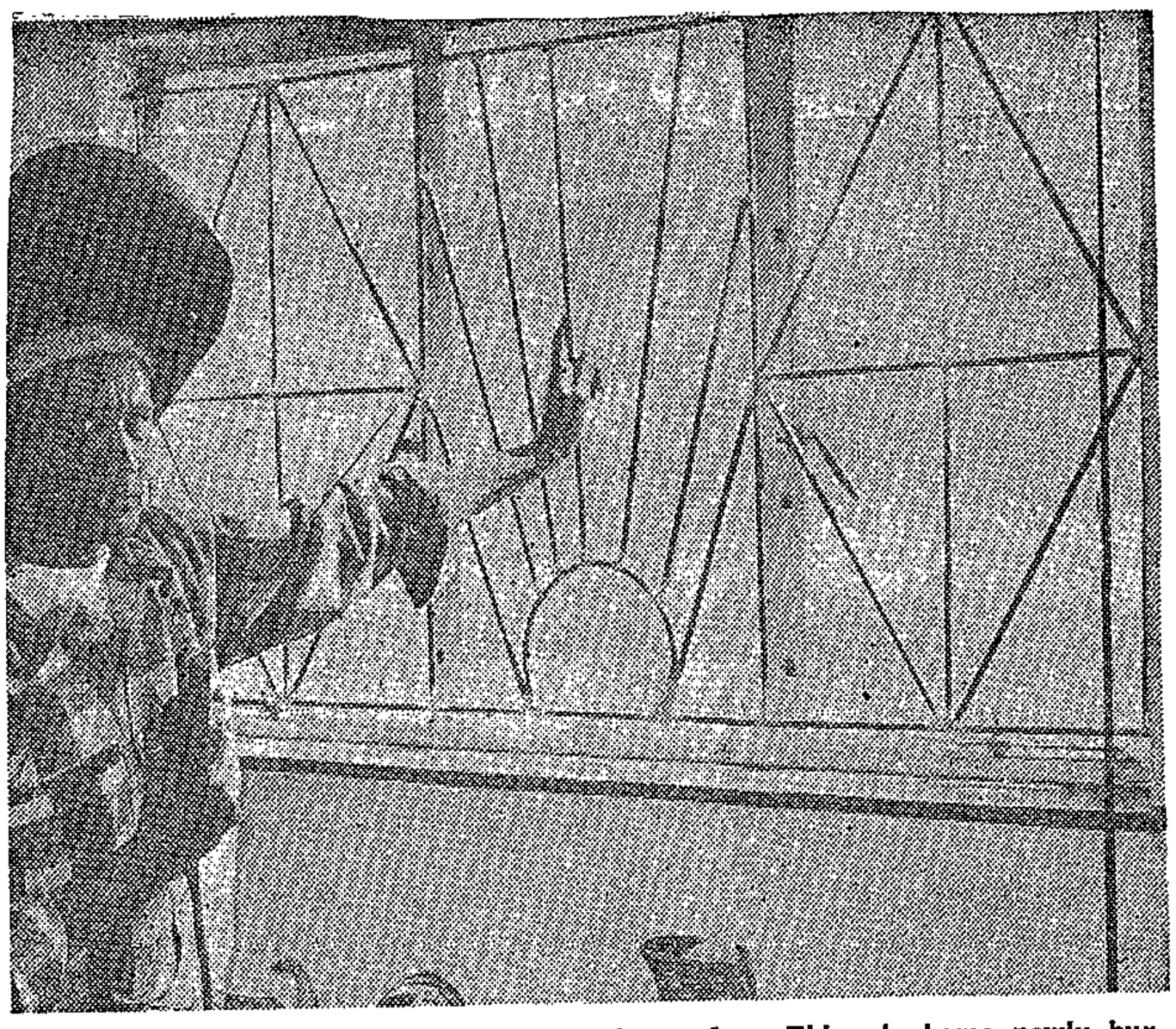
In spite of this gloomy outlook it would be necessary to provide employment for more than 1 000 people, mostly blacks, every working day between now and 1985. A new look at "what some of us may regard as political sacred cows is unavoidable," he said.

The new job-seakers were mostly young people, which allowed a lag in job creation to continue for some time before strains would become obvious.

Dr Wassenaar said the government would have to take steps which would allow for the creation of employment opportunities and this would require economic solutions, not political ones.

Star 21/8/78

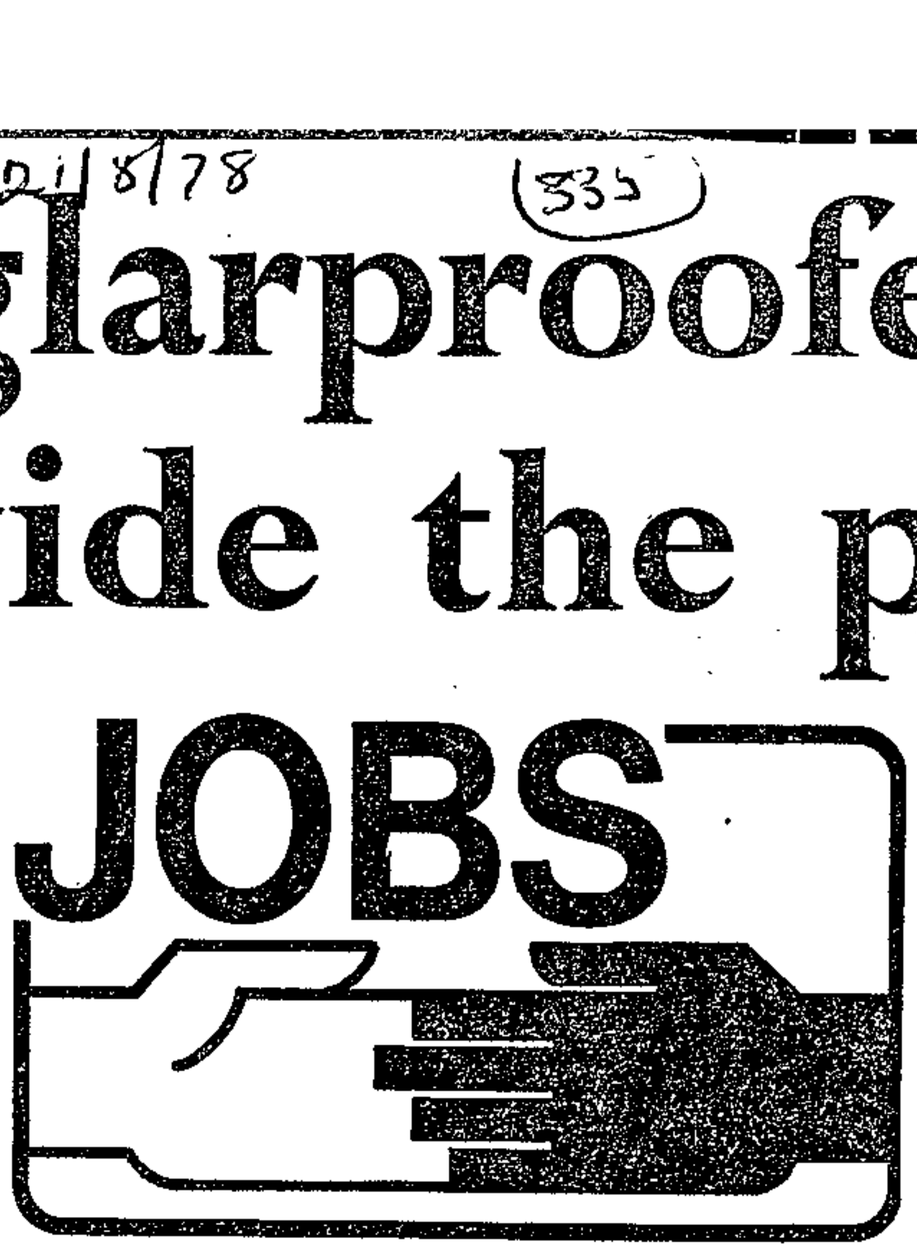
335



The first job completed — one of the windows of an Eldorado home newly burglarproofed by six unemployed welders whom JOBS has helped to go into business. The man at work in the picture is Mr Cecil Hector, who lost his previous job through retrenchment.

Star 21/8/78 (335)

Burglarproofers provide the proof



By Sieg Hannig

A welding "company" of six unemployed coloured men is the latest breakthrough in employment creation by JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-Help for the unemployed.

With the help of "well over R500 worth" of machinery and equipment donated by Afrox, the unemployed welders have launched their own burglarproofing business.

The men had been taken under the wing of the Good Shepherd Community Centre in Eldorado Park, near Johannesburg. But they lacked the finance to set up business.

JOBS satisfied itself that they had the potential of a viable business, with 16 prospective contracts lined up.

Then JOBS approached Afrox, one of the community conscious companies in the Johannesburg area, with a request for assistance.

Afrox, which provides much of the equipment required by welders, provided a welding machine, gas cylinders, gloves, goggles, a helmet and much more — enough to get the men started.

And a report on the men's problem in The Star prompted what could be a R5 000-a-month contract — provided the welders can meet the standard of workmanship required by the client.

Their first job has been the installation of burglarproofing in an Eldorado Park home.

They still need a grinding machine and an electric drill — items which Afrox does not cater for — but the welding business is under way.

★ ★ ★

The Department of Statistics is working on its first comprehensive unemployment survey of South Africa's coloured communities.

More than 100 enumerators are covering areas selected on the basis of population distribution — about a third of the number engaged in regular monthly surveys of black unemployment.

They began their surveys in July and the results — including a comprehensive estimate of the total unemployment among coloured people — are expected to be published in about two months.

However, it is well known that not all unemployed are registered.

A survey by Intercontinental Marketing Services Africa (IMSA) has estimated that more than 100 000 coloured people are unemployed.

Registered coloured unemployment stood at 14 107 in June.

★ ★ ★

Gundle Plastics has solved a major problem of the self-help candlemakers at St Paul's Anglican Church in Jabavu, Soweto.

In response to an appeal for tarpaulins to protect the floors and furniture from the wax, Gundle Plastics donated and installed plastic floor coverings in both the vestry and the prefabricated building used by the candlemakers.

★ ★ ★

An unemployed black man, Mr John Maluleke, has written to JOBS offering to "assist the organisation in whatever position you might find vacant, voluntarily and free."

He continues: "If none exists, know fully well that your efforts are being appreciated and thanked by many people, or all, of Soweto."

Mr Maluleke neglected to provide his address, and JOBS wants to convey its thanks for his sentiments through this column.

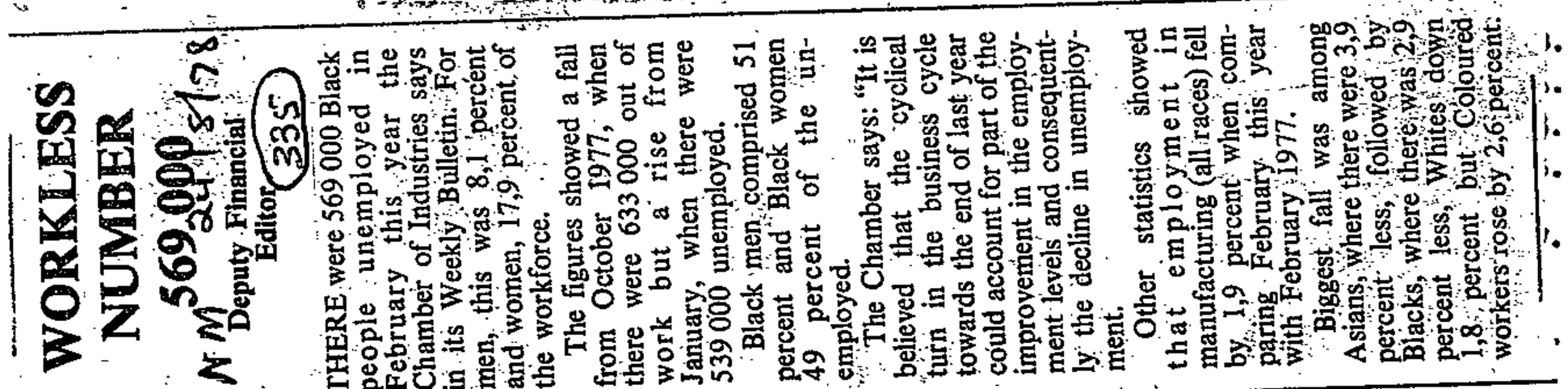
★ ★ ★

Any inquiries about JOBS' efforts to promote self-help job creation for the unemployed, any donations or requests for assistance, can be sent to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg 2041 (Tel 41-5420 mornings only).

B. A. (HONOURS)

HISTORIOGRAPHY

1.	J.T.Shotwell	A History of History, Vol.I
2.	J.W.Thompson	A History of Historical Writing, Vol.I
3.	J.W.Thompson	A History of Historical Writing, Vol.II
4.	H.E.Barnes	A History of Historical Writing
5.	M.A.Fitzsimons (ed)	The Development of Historiography
6.	E.Feuter	Geschichte der Neureren Historiographie
7.	G.P.Gooch	History and Historians in the 19th Century
8.	H.Butterfield	Man on his Past: The Study of the History of Historical Scholarship
9.	J.R.Hale	The Evolution of British Historiography (Introduction, pp.1-79)



WORKLESS
NUMBER
569 000
Deputy Financial Editor

THERE were 569 000 Black people unemployed in February this year the Chamber of Industries says in its Weekly Bulletin. For men, this was 8,1 percent and women, 17,9 percent of the workforce.

The figures showed a fall from October 1977, when there were 633 000 out of work but a rise from January, when there were 539 000 unemployed.

Black men comprised 51 percent and Black women 49 percent of the unemployed.

The Chamber says: "It is believed that the cyclical turn in the business cycle towards the end of last year could account for part of the improvement in the employment levels and consequently the decline in unemployment.

Other statistics showed that employment in manufacturing (all races) fell by 1,9 percent when comparing February this year with February 1977.

Biggest fall was among Asians, where there were 3,9 percent less, followed by Blacks, where there was 2,9 percent less, Whites down 1,8 percent but Coloured workers rose by 2,6 percent.

15.	M.Grant	The Ancient Historians
16.	S.Usher	The Historians of Greece and Rome
17.	E.Voegelin	Order and History, Vol.II, Ch.12 (Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon)
18.	B.Smalley	Historians in the Middle Ages
19.	D.Hay	Annalists and Historians Western Historiography from the VIIIth to the XVIIIth Century
20.	J.R.Hale	Machiavelli and Renaissance Italy
21.	F.Gilbert	Machiavelli and Guicciardini: Politics and History in 6th Century Florence
22.	J.A.Mazzeo	Renaissance and Revolution: The Remaking of European Thought
23.	P.Burke	Culture and Society in Renaissance Italy

Page 2/...

24.	H.Nicolson	The Age of Reason
25.	T.Besterman (Essays in Honour of)	The Age of the Enlightenment
26.	P.Burke	The Renaissance Sense of the Past
27.	L.Braudy	Narrative Form and Fiction (Pt.V. Gibbon)
28.	A.Momigliano	Studies in Historiography (Herodotus, Gibbon)
29.	H.G.Schenk	The Mind of the European Romantics
30.	H.R.Trevor-Roper	The Romantic Movement and the Study of History (Lecture, 24 pp.)
31.	G.G.Iggers	The German Conception of History
32.	G.G.Iggers & K.von Moltke	Leopold von Ranke: The Theory and Practice of History
	G.P.Gooch	Studies in German History
	H.Kohn	The Mind of Germany
	A.Guilland	Modern Germany and her Historians (1915)
	D.Knowles	Great Historical Enterprises (The Monumenta Germaniae Historica)
	F.Schevill	"Ranke : Rise, Decline and Persistence of a Reputation", Journal of Modern History, Vol.24, 1952
	P.Gay	Style in History (Gibbon, Ranke, Macaulay, Burckhardt)
39.	E.Neff	The Poetry of History (Voltaire, Gibbon, Niebuhr, Michelet, Carlyle, Burckhardt)
40.	E.G.Bourne	Essays in Historical Criticism (Ranke, Parkman, Froude)
41.	F.Meinecke	Historism: The Rise of a New Historical Outlook (Voltaire, Gibbon, Ranke)
42.	H.White	Metahistory The Historical Imagination in Nineteenth Century Europe (Michelet, Ranke, Burckhardt)
43.	P.Geyl	Debates with Historians (Ranke, Macaulay, Carlyle, Michelet)
44.	J.Clive	Thomas Babington Macaulay The Shaping of a Historian
45.	W.Laquer & G.Mosse (eds)	Historians in Politics (Treitschke, Mommsen, Michelet)
46.	J.H.Plumb	Men and Places (Macaulay, Trevelyan)

Page 3/..

BUSINESS MAIL RJM 25/8/78

335

Vorster faces fact of soaring black jobless

By HOWARD PREECE
Financial Editor

THE PROSPECT of soaring black unemployment now seems to have been accepted as inevitable by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster.

This is one of the conclusions I draw from the sombre analysis of the economic outlook presented by Mr Vorster in Pretoria this week.

He told a national consumer congress that it was doubtful whether South Africa could attract sufficient foreign capital to raise the economic growth rate above the 3% now officially expected this year.

Mr Vorster suggested, however, that a 3% rate would be enough to "create sufficient work opportunities to meet the annual increase in the labour force."

But virtually every economic survey — including the official Economic Development Programme — has said that a growth rate of about twice that level would be needed to find jobs for new labour coming on the market, let alone make any major inroad the vast existing level of unemployment.

The 1974-79 EDP said: "Given a growth rate of 2,9% a year in the economically active Bantu (sic) population and taking into account that the previous EDP provided for an average annual increase of 2,8% in the average product per Bantu worker, the real gross domestic product will thus have to increase at an average rate of abour 6% a year to ensure that the number of unemployed Bantu, as a percentage of the economically active Bantu population, does not increase over the new programming period.

"Hence it also follows that in order to keep the number of unemployed Bantu constant, which of course implies a decline in the percentage of such Bantu, the real gross domestic product will have to grow at a more rapid rate than 6% a year.

"If the aim is not merely to keep the number of unemployed blacks (sic) constant but actually to decrease this figure . . . the real GDP will have to grow at a considerably faster rate than 6% a year."

One of the main architects of the EDP was Dr P J Riekert, Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister.

In 1977 the EDP was again revised — downwards. The new version said: "Seen purely from the labour point of view, it was found that a medium-term growth of 5,5% to 6% a year in the real gross domestic product should be possible.

"At such rates of growth the number of persons unemployed as a percentage of the labour force should drop considerably.

"However, a decline in the domestic propensity to save and a tendency towards capital intensive production in recent years points to a growing capital shortage in years to come unless certain adjustments can be made in these trends.

"In the light of these adjustments as well as the possibility that in the years ahead foreign capital may be less readily available than in the past, the estimates for the eighth EDP indicate that the growth potential of the South African economy over the medium term can be put at about 5% a year."

It was assumed that growth over 1976-81 would average only 3% to 4% because of the recessionary base of 1976-77.

Even that now looks optimistic for 1976-81 overall. Now Mr Vorster seems to be suggesting that 3% or so may be the average reasonable level of expectation even in a non-recessionary domestic economic climate on the assumption that little foreign capital will be available.

Recent surveys by both Central Merchant Bank and Mr Charles Simkins of the University of Natal have warned that unemployment looks certain to get worse.

Mr Simkins even calculates that a real growth of 6,7% a year is needed to reduce unemployment.

There are varying estimates of total unemployment. Some studies put the figure at over 2-million.

The Department of Statistics says black unemployment in February was 569 000, but private sector economists generally reckon this a huge underestimate.

What is clear is that South Africa faces the problem of mounting unemploymewnt with all the human and political implications that it carries.

Top of next week's agenda

BY GERALD REILLY

THE PRIME Minister's Economic Advisory Council will meet in Pretoria on Monday and Tuesday with the economy still in the doldrums, but with flickering indications that the recessiin has bottomed out, according to council sources.

The council will meet for the last time under the chairmanship of Dr Piet Riekert, the Prime Minister's Economic adviser, who retires at the end of the month.

Dominant problem facing the council is growing unemployment among urban blacks.

Members, among them trade union leaders, are expected to call for urgent Government action to create more jobs.

There is a growing fear that if the rate of unemployment is not curbed, the country will run into serious socio-political truble.

Industrialist Dr Anton Rupert warned in Pretoria this week that new workers coming on the labour market totalled an alarming 250 000 a year.

The trade union members will stress that the normal township hardships have been intensified by unemployed and by rising food prices.

As one member put it yesterday, the heavier subsidisation of basic foods — at no matter what cost — would be a sound investment in security.

However, it will not be all gloom at the council meeting.

Positive signs of the hoped-for consumer-led recovery have been identified, and the council will debate how best these can be maintained and expanded to get the country firmly on the road to recovery.

Sun. Trib 27/8/78. (335)

figures alarming — experts

Finance Editor

as high as 2,3 million or 22,4 percent of the labour force at the end of 1977.

Johann Maree, presently on sabbatical leave from his post as lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town says: "Official statistics on unemployment are thoroughly unreliable."

One problem area pointed to in the official estimates is the starting point for calculating the unemployment figures.

The figure used is the African unemployment total given in the 1970 population census.

But the enumerators are given instructions which gave the word "employed" only a very close definition.

These four points were stressed to the enumerators.

● 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 females (16 and more years old) in rural areas and unemployed had to be classified as farm workers, unless she was the wife of the household head.

● A woman who gave her occupation as domestic servant and who was unemployed, had to be classified as employed as a domestic servant.

Professor Petrus van der Merwe of the Economics Department of Pretoria University puts the African unemployment increase between 1970 and 1976 at 107 000 a year. This increased the 1970 unemployment total by 749 000.

On the underemployment side, Van der Merwe goes for a "high" estimate for the end of 1976 at 1,06 million.

In fact, Van der Merwe has this year estimated the current total for unemployed-underemployed to be in excess of the two-million mark.

Back in the Department of Statistics camp, the unemployed total was calculated in a special unemployment survey which had its figures released at the end of January

This survey showed a 634 000 (12,4 percent of the labour force) total This is 17,6 percent up on the Department's ordinary monthly statistic which showed a 539 00 total

It is presumed that the weighting factor of the 1970 census figures did not have such a heavy influence on this separate Departmental estimate

However, the problem of defining both unemployment and underemployment still exists It is one of confusing areas to academics trying to both assess the figures and find causes and cures for the problem

To be "unemployed", a worker has to have worked for no more than five hours in the previous seven days and to have attempted to find work in the previous month

This definition excludes the underemployed who may have worked more than five hours in the week, but may have fallen well short of working a full week Their wages too may have been much below those of a fully employed worker. The underemployed are likely to live below the poverty datum line

f the colour
uld you people
hman, Veldsman, I
in favour of Woolla
was booed.
'unusual crowds' in C
the Cape Times ob
he leisure of
reupon
ord

ARGUS 6/9/78

335

MORE PEOPLE OUT OF WORK IN PENINSULA

THE number of whites and coloured people in the Peninsula registered as unemployed remains high in spite of the recent upturn in the economy.

The Department of Labour reports that it had 7 868 unemployed people on its books at the end of August. This is an increase of 18 since the end of July and an increase of 413 since the end of June.

Last month's unemployment figure is, however, an improvement on August last year, when it rose by 718 to 8 261.

The main reason for last month's high figure was an increase of 150 to 4 182 in the number of coloured men looking for work. The number of white men rose by 29 to 530.

Against this, there was a drop of 96 to 598 in the number of white women unemployed and a drop of 10 to 1 659 in the number of coloured women.

The number of men over 65 and women over 60 in both race groups seeking work also declined, as did the number of whites under the age of 21.

The number of coloured people under 21 seeking work, however, increased from 342 in July to 349 at the end of last monthh.

FROM COUNTRY

Commenting on the unemployment figures, Mr G D van den Bergh, divisional inspector of labour for the Peninsula, said they had been influenced in part by an inflow of people from the country areas, who were seeking to escape from the effects of the drought.

Meanwhile, the Department of Statistics reports that 563 000 blacks were seeking work at the end of March, compared with 569 000 at the end of February.

Of the country's total black population of 16 070 000, 10 879 000 or 67,7 percent were non-economically active and 5 191 000 (32,2 percent) were economically active, of which 4 628 000 (28,8 percent) were in employment.

The department defined the 569 000 unemployed people as people who had worked less than five hours in the previous seven days, had attempted to find work in the previous month, were able to accept a position within a week, and were men between the ages of 15 and 64 and women between 15 and 59.

IN JOHANNESBURG THE POSITION IS BETTER

DURBAN DOUBTS OVER THE JOBS POSITION

THERE is convincing evidence in Johannesburg that the "buyers market" in the labour field over the past year or two is changing, according to the latest Renwick Management Services report.

It states that there is a marked change in the general attitude of job candidates at all levels. Most obvious indicator has been the increasing proportion of candidates who refuse job offers.

In most cases, those offers come from companies who fail to realise that circumstances have changed and they no longer have the negotiating strength to buy their expertise too cheaply.

More than this, perfectly fair and reasonable offers are being turned down by candidates who now feel sufficiently confident to exercise more discrimination.

Allied to this is an increasing reluctance of many men to move away from their present locality.

Candidates are generally far less anxious than they were and can afford to be much more discriminating.

Companies who fail to recognise this fact, the report states, will find themselves seriously short of staff.

But the much-hoped for upturn in employment prospects in the Durban area is very limited, according to a leading employment consultant.

Charles Botha of the Alert Employment consultancy, one of Durban's largest, says this year's initial promise has been mainly a normal seasonal fluctuation. And, he adds, white employment prospects showed more of an increase than non-white.

In fact, he says, the employment graph for Africans is still showing a distinct downturn, and the employment-seekers graph is still "almost vertical".

Botha says employment is still varied within the various job categories.

In the most serious downturn area, Botha places the following:

- Female administrative staff, both on the white and non-white side.
- Junior clerical workers, particularly among the Indian employees, both male and female.
- African workers in all categories except those mostly trained on the technical side.
- Openings for those not fully qualified. This includes those on the academic qualification ladder, and those with limited experience in particular fields.
- School leavers.

The last category forms the bulk of the unemployed, and applies to all categories of former pupils.

Says Botha: "We can't say that we've seen any sort of a large upturn. In fact it is fair to say that most reports of the unemployment level are actually under the true, very high level."

Botha says there are very few categories which show signs of upward trends from the low of September last year.

But he points out that the technical qualification standard of the work-seekers is the most determinant factor in employment potential.

"Technical experience at managerial level," he said, "always puts a work-seeker in a position of demand.

"But in the case of the Durban Indian workforce there has proved to be one exception. Well qualified Indians on the accountancy side of business are now finding it difficult to get jobs because of the limitation on non-whites."

Botha warns school-leavers to look for work immediately.

He said: "The problem is that if someone leaves school, and does not enter employment, even though it is personally undesirable, within a year, then his chance of employment is reduced by about 80 percent.

"Potential employers who are in the market for school-leavers tend to bias themselves towards those who have just done so; not those who have waited."

---

events - wars, revolutions, riots, strikes, political crises - have a magnetic appeal for the historian. Tension, excitement, unpredictability, the range of characters, the clash of personalities - features such as these present a stimulating challenge to any historian who still retains a belief in the literary nature of his craft, who seeks to construct a clear and compelling narrative. But to extract the full interest out of any dramatic event one must go beyond straightforward narrative. Events that are full of action highlight emotion and lead to the expression of social attitudes which in ordinary circumstances rarely come to the surface or are seldom allowed to be articulated. The process of analysing the causes of such events is not unlike throwing a stone into a pond and watching

The newspapers provided exciting reading: each of them contained vivid and detailed narratives of the course of events. (Unfortunately none of the illustrated weekly supplements to the Cape daily papers for this particular period appear to have survived; so it has not been possible to document the narrative with contemporary photographs.) Further information was available from the verbatim procedings of the various criminal cases that arose out of the riots, while the records of the Attorney General's office preserved in the Cape Archives provided some insight into official reactions. The riots were triggered off by a demonstration of the unemployed organised by the Social Democratic Federation. To understand the implications of such a demonstration one must look at the labour situation in the Colony at the ti

- 2 -

government only from him; that those who govern for the public
specimens and mirrors of his beneficence; and that those
ideal manner are raised up by him to punish
that sacred majesty wi

cruel prin
is one; if
on accoun
ll to mind
by these s
Let us, in
these evil
Lord in wh
ms. It is
"judgeth a
ings and ju

r when they ri
ber of mankind
hey are so re
o seize upon
understand t

URCHES IN THE

/s, unless it be
or animals, und

n, and there is t

rch until the pra
nless he have leg

Songs and dan

If anyone sin
spin wildly round i
days, and then sent

Usury

No one is to
on pain of confisca
appropriate amends

Board to finance work for jobless

335

Star 13/9/78

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

Steps towards the creation of unemployment relief schemes, similar to those provided by the Government during the 1930s depression, have been taken by the Unemployment Insurance Board.

It has approved expenditure of R120 000 to R200 000 from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) on the schemes proposed by the Urban Foundation for major urban areas.

The board's recommendations have been submitted to the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, whose approval is required.

The Secretary for Labour, Mr E A Cilliers, said the Urban Foundation's relief schemes had two aims:

- To pay subsistence wages for temporary, unskilled work.
- To employ the jobless in beautifying of their communities.

Similar projects were created for the unemployed during the 1930s depression, but this will be the first time such steps are envisaged under the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1966.

Mr Cilliers said the decision had been taken against the background of large-scale unemployment — 569 000 blacks (11,1 percent of the economically active blacks) estimated ...

July.

"There is tremendous pressure on the UIF and the board must obviously be very selective in allocating expenditure," Mr Cilliers stressed.

OTHER SCHEMES

He said the schemes planned by the Urban Foundation were based on a successful pilot project tackled in Lamontville, Durban, early this year.

About 30 men were paid R3 a day for unskilled work — levelling roads and pavements, and planting trees and shrubs.

Dr Robin Lee, general manager of the Urban Foundation, said three similar schemes were ready to go into operation as soon as the money became available.

It was hoped to employ about 470 people in Kwa Mashu, Durban; in Edendale, Maritzburg; and in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area at an estimated cost of R120 000 over three to four months.

Similar schemes, pushing the total cost to R200 000, were being envisaged for the Western Cape and the Transvaal.

See "Unemployment relief scheme a real beauty." Page 10.

HISTORY I - CALVINISM

CALVINISM (1957)

GEORGE L. MOSSE: CALVINISM AND THE INSTITUTES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION (1559)

Introduction

1 History must not be read backward. One would not expect to find modern definition of democracy expressed in the thought of these men of sixteenth century. If we define democracy as the election of their rulers by all the people, and the constant scrutiny by the governed of those elected, a government so defined would have meant anarchy to the men of sixteenth century. We must ask instead what role, if any, Calvinism in directing political thought toward this modern definition.

What is important in assessing the contribution of these Calvinist writers toward democracy is their attitude toward political authority. The question is not whether, in their view, modern democracy should be resisted. Was it merely a passive resistance which these writers had in mind, or was it an active resistance in the name of a principle higher than the authority of the ruler? If it were active, who could lead this resistance - the people themselves or the aristocracy only? If the latter, how do Calvin and subsequent writers conceive of such an aristocracy of olden times involved, or hereditary aristocracy ... to the growing representative ...? As Calvinism ... political ...

2 JOHN CALVIN: INSTITUTES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION (1559)

co-operatively,
to a scale where
contract outsid

However, the m
earn too littl
justify the l
cover their s'
still retain
become and s
increase, an
stable prod
market is n

Because of
co-operati
function,
are gener
people fo

4 Whether
occurs,
introdu
perhaps
communa
the ri
the ga

PART II

4 000 black workers are to be sacked

335 14/9/78 R.D.M

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

ABOUT 4 000 black workers in the garment industry will be out of work at the end of the year.

An exemption to industrialists in terms of the planning and environment legislation, which entitled them to employ more workers than they were strictly entitled to, will expire in December.

This was announced by the Minister of Planning and the Environment, Dr Schalk van der Merwe.

The president of the South African Garment Workers Union, Senator Anna Scheepers, said the withdrawal of the concession would unnecessarily create more unemployment.

Dr Van der Merwe has rejected a plea from the union to discuss the matter. He said no purpose would be served by the interview.

It is understood a further urgent plea is to be made to the Minister to reverse his decision.

Sen Scheepers said the industry had become more dependent on black workers because of a shortage of white and coloured labour.

Over the past 10 years, legislation was passed narrowing the ratio of black to white workers.

Sen Scheepers said the main reason for this was to force industrialists to move to the border areas and reduce the number of black workers in urban areas.

"However the main effect of the legislation, because many smaller industries did not have the capital to make a move to a border area possible, has been the closing of a large number of factories and the dismissal of large numbers of black workers." Sen Scheepers said.

If blacks could not be employed in increasing ratios to whites, more factories would be forced to close down, Sen Scheepers said.

f this paper, I have looked at
tural features of the reserve
:ts from being able to succeed.
rictions I have discussed are,
the only factors which influence
ojects. It is extremely unlikely
restrictions on blacks removed and
sources made available, the
ple would immediately take
factors and profit from projects
y not been able to run efficiently,
losed to them because they did not
ces.

ch came to power in South Africa
h the social structure and under-
ntly existing in the reserves, and
ying to change these systems, its
would have to be initiated in a
imilar to the present one.

r problems it would face:

aspect
al problem of how to mobilise a
so that people become committed to
ation in development projects.

already discussed the way in which
s in South Africa (and many underdeveloped
countries) are directed to the richer people in
the society, and also how in many cases, it is
people with the most resources who can benefit
most from projects. Even if a government tries

THE HOOLIGAN RIOTS

Cape Town : August 1906

- 1 -

'Hooligan' is a word with an ancient Anglo-Saxon sound about it. In fact is is a surprisingly modern formation, first occurring in print in the London daily press during the English summer of 1898, though it was also used in the music-hall a few years earlier. Its derivation is uncertain, but it appears to have clear Irish connections. Some see it as a 'perversion' of 'Hooley's gang', though the identity of Hooley remains obscure, others take it as the fictitious name of a 'rowdy Irish family' in some music hall com[illegible] (1) meaning is clear: a 'hoolig[illegible] is a 'young street tough' or [illegible] was first used in the South [illegible] term was obviously well estab[illegible] became the scene of one of t[illegible] had ever known, the outbreak [illegible] 'hooligans' and one paper, t[illegible] disturbances THE HOOLIGAN RI[illegible] plex phenomenon than the emotive label attached to them would suggest. The object of this paper is primarily to unravel this complexity.

Of their very nature dramatic events - wars, revolutions, riots, strikes, political crises - have a magnetic appeal for the historian. Tension, excitement, unpredictability, the range of characters, the clash of personalities - features such as these present a stimulating challenge to any historian who still retains a belief in the literary nature of his craft, who seeks to construct a clear and compelling narrative. But to extract the full interest out of any dramatic event one must go beyond straightforward narrative. Events that are full of action highlight emotion and lead to the expression of social attitudes which in ordinary circumstances rarely come to the surface or are seldom allowed to be articulated. The process of analysing the causes of such events is not unlike throwing a stone into a pond and watching the ripples spread outward in ever widening circles, for the historian finds himself led to consider aspects of society of which previously he may well have been/...

have been entirely unaware. Here indeed is the justification of an intelligent form of empiricism. For if the historian does his work properly, the end result must surely be a deeper knowledge of a particular society and a clearer understanding of the interconnection of the various forces, social, ideological and economic, at work within it. Such an understanding is to be achieved not by the application of any theory but rather by a careful examination of the available material, by the asking of pertinent questions and by the following up of such clues as the material may suggest.

Relief scheme for jobless

ARGUS 14/9/78

(1) ~~301~~ (2) 335

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Steps towards the creation of unemployment relief schemes, similar to those provided by the Government during the 1930s depression, have been taken by the Unemployment Insurance Board.

It has approved expenditure of between R120 000 and R200 000 from the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) on the schemes proposed by the Urban Foundation for major urban areas.

The board's recommendations have been submitted to the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha.

This was announced in Pretoria by the Secretary for Labour, Mr E A Cilliers.

He said the relief schemes, being organised for the unemployed by the Urban Foundation, had two aims:

- To relieve the hardship of former contributors to the UIF by paying them subsistence wages for temporary, unskilled work.
- To employ the jobless in the beautification of their communities.

The schemes were based on a successful pilot project tackled in Lamontville, Durban early this year.

About 30 men were employed in unskilled work — levelling roads and pavements, and planting trees and shrubs — at a wage of R3 a day.

to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour. The evidence in his case aroused my curiosity and led me back to the newspapers of the day - the Cape Times, the Cape Argus and the South African News - for further informa[illegible] The newspapers provided exciting reading: each of them contained vivid an[illegible] detailed narratives of the course of events. (Unfortunately none of the illustrated weekly supplements to the Cape daily papers for this particula[illegible] period appear to have survived; so it has not been possible to document t[illegible] narrative with contemporary photographs.) Further information was availa[illegible] from the verbatim procedings of the various criminal cases that arose out the riots, while the records of the Attorney General's office preserved i[illegible] the Cape Archives provided some insight into official reactions. The ri[illegible] were triggered off by a demonstration of the unemployed organised by the Social Democratic Federation. To understand the implications of such a demonstration one must look at the labour situation in the Colony at the and this in turn leads one to consider, even if in a very cursory manner the economic position of the Cape in the years after the Anglo-Boer war.

Those mos

The unemployment problem

THE HIGH RATE of unemployment among South Africa's Blacks calls for serious attention by the Government. The recession through which the country is passing has sent the figure rocketing to nearly 600 000, representing about 6 percent of the "economically active" working population.

However, offcial figures are notoriously inaccurate, and a highly respected Wits University professor says more than 200 000 new job seekers are coming on to the labour market every year. As this has been going on for several years industry has obviously been unable to absorb sufficient labour to cope with normal expansion programmes, let alone cater for new workers.

Relief schemes such as those to be administered with Unemployment Insurance Fund money by the South African Urban Foundation at Kwa Mashu and Edendale in Natal, and in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area, are only minor palliatives and will provide temporary work for fewer than 500 people. No effort to relieve the situation should be spared, but something on a far bigger scale than this will have to be undertaken.

Certain misguided overseas politicians seem to think that our labour problems can be solved overnight merely by enforcing implementation of the EEC Code of Employment. The reasoning is delusive, for we can do without the economic and political chaos inherent in over-hastiness in this department of race relations.

Even enlightened and progressive-minded entrepreneurs like Mr. Harry Oppenheimer admit that while the code has a real value it is doubtful whether the insistence on higher minimum wages has taken into account what the country can in fact afford. Indeed, the enforcement of uneconomic standards would only lead to further closures and an increase in unemployment. Surely it is better, while awaiting the country's emergence from recession, for some of the labour force to live on less than to be out of work and have no income at all.

The ideal solution is for the Government to expand the economic growth rate and thus create more jobs — a task which many will consider even more urgent than improving the wages of those already in employment, desirable, and in the long term necessary, as this may be.

Wolpe, H. (1972), Capitalism and Cheap Labour-Power in South Africa : from Segregation to Apartheid, Economy and Society, vol. 4, 1972.

Bibliography

2.2. The assumption or no secondary effects can be dropped to demonstrate the full effects of the tariff on income distribution.

2.2.I. These are embodied in the Stolper-Samuelson theorem, which states that a tariff increases the price of the factor used relatively intensively in the import-competing sector (assuming, as the theorem does, that the country is not large enough to affect the world price of its imports). Thus, in the case of a country which has a relative abundance of labour, a tariff will increase the price of labour relative to the price of land and capital. Since, in the absence of factor mobility between sectors, the price of the factor used relatively intensively in the export sector will fall, the theorem predicts that the tariff will increase the real income of labour and decrease the real income of land and capital. Once we have the assumption that the price of the factor used relatively intensively in the import-competing sector will increase as a result of the tariff, the conclusion of the theorem follows logically.

(4) Oliver, R.: The Dawn of Freeman-Grenville: Chatterton, 1969.

(5) Freeman-Grenville: Chatterton, 1969.

(6) Freeman-Grenville: Chatterton, 1969.

(7) Freeman-Grenville: Chatterton, 1969.

(8) Freeman-Grenville: Chatterton, 1969.

(9) Freeman-Grenville: Chatterton, 1969.

(10) Freeman-Grenville: Chatterton, 1969.

(11) Freeman-Grenville: Chatterton, 1969.

(12) Freeman-Grenville: Chatterton, 1969.

(13) Oliver, R.: The Dawn of

2.3.3. A price fall implies that, as a result of the tariff, "a large improvement in the terms of trade is produced. The improvement is indeed so large that the country with the tariff receives a large amount of imports for a smaller amount of exports ... than the effects on income distribution are the opposite to the ones suggested by the Stolper-Samuelson theorem, which ... [illegible] ... clear cut no ambiguous ... [illegible] ... theorem ... [illegible] ... certain conditions).

2.3.4. ... [illegible] ... terms of trade ... [illegible] ... tariff ... [illegible] ... income distribution. The ... [illegible] ... real income ... [illegible] ... as a result of a tariff is a possibility (the effects as ... [illegible] ... presented in 2.3.3. above) ... [illegible] ... totally impractical though theoretically feasible, ... [illegible] ... the matter further. But at least we have ... [illegible] ... a country ... [illegible] ... by levying a ... [illegible] ... retaliate (6). ... [illegible] ... their ... [illegible] ... exist. ... [illegible] ... imposed ... [illegible] ... response to ... [illegible] ... tariffs ... [illegible] ... tariffs ... [illegible] ... tariffs

Appendix 1: Comparison of Village Health Worker Programmes in Thr

(Source: Ministry of Health The Village Health Wor
26-27 March 1977. Ma

TABULATION EXISTING THREE VH

	QUTHING	SCOTT
GOALS	To obtain optimal contact between institutional health & consumer by training VHW's	The improveme level of heal villages in tl Hospital regic
OBJECTIVES	Assist VHW in identifying: local health needs/ problems solving the above After one year VHW's provide simple curative care	To establish c based health s structure by j VHW tasks programme v: team identi: Selection of training and Improvement o coordinatio munication health ag working i health know motivatio: Development o: Education ma
SELECTION OF VHW'S	By mothers attending MCH Clinics Through: Chief, MO, or Sister in Charge	Village pitso chief to dis programme Second pitso c election of
NUMBER OF VHW'S	Orginally 10; 2 dropped out; one added. "Up to 120 in near future."	Originally 40; out
LOCATION OF VHW'S	9 villages East & West of Quthing	Motseku Clinic
INITIAL TRAINING	One week	One wee One wee
SUBSEQUENT TRAINING	Two to thr every 3	
TRAINING CONTENT	Group disc demonstr ticals/f immuniza basic hy family p pregnanc; for pr weaning f hood nu basic nut TB and VI hospital	
SERVICES RENDERED	Motivation/ Reporting: common di breaks drinking local san Encouraging MCH Clini Family pl Contact: 3 families for heal	

Workshop held

eople involved in health care

chosen by their accept certain responsibilities own villages

unity chose 5 vol- hospital staff d 2 staff members Programme

ch village

vation/Promotion
raging
Clinic utilization
ow up:
ronic coughers
defaulters
giene
trent
abies and sores
re of aged

ELONG

lages surrounding the ospital

days

oximately every 2 ths

onstrations On:
munization
/giene
trition

4 000 black jobs are in danger

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH — A warning that 4 000 Johannesburg workers could lose their jobs through enforcement of black labour quotas was given by Senator Anna Scheepers in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, she said such enforcement could lead to unrest.

The threat first arose soon after the 1976 riots. At that stage black management workers threatened strike action if these people were dismissed, Senator Scheepers added.

Their employers were given time to adapt but the period of grace was expiring at the end of this year. The Minister of Planning had refused to see another deputation from the clothing industry because it had no new arguments to present.

LOST WORKERS

Sen Scheepers called on Tucsa to approach the Minister and said most large factories had moved out of Johannesburg but the majority of the rest were too small to "decentralise".

The Transvaal Clothing Industry had lost 6 500 workers out of the 26 500 it had had three or four years ago.

"It will have serious consequences for all the people living in Johannesburg if people are forced out of employment through no fault of their own," Senator Scheepers said.

Tucsa's general secretary, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, associated himself with her remarks.

Tucsa calls for urgent action on jobless crisis

PORT ELIZABETH — Tucsa called on the Government yesterday to take urgent action against the alarming jobless rate in South Africa.

Unemployment had reached crisis proportions, especially among blacks, and social stability was now threatened, according to a resolution adopted at Tucsa's conference here.

The conference called on the government to:

Further stimulate the economy;

Remove all artificial barriers in economic growth, job training and advancement;

Implement work programmes to provide relief for the jobless; and

Introduce legislation providing for a maximum 40-hour week throughout industry and commerce to encourage greater employment.

The conference also expressed concern at the lack of reliable unemployment statistics.

Introducing the resolution, Mr Lief van Tonder, general secretary of the South African Typographical Union, said there was a mistaken belief that there would be a return to full employment once the recession was over.

South Africa would have to create job opportunities for 8,5 million men in the next 20 years — some 1 500 a day.

"We would be very optimistic to believe we can solve this problem," he said.

He hoped solutions would be found for South Africa's political problems. Only foreign capital could save the country.

He warned the labour movement would have to provide a major contribution towards a solution.

The conference appealed to the Minister of Plural Relations to scrap provisions in terms of which blacks unemployed for 122 days may be declared "idle" and endorsed out of urban areas.

Introducing the motion, which was passed unanimously, Mr Des Rose of the National Union of Commercial and Allied Workers said people who could not find work through no fault of their own had the threat hanging over their heads of being sent away from urban areas even if they had lived there since birth.

The question of loss of rights in terms of Section 10 of the Act was "highly explosive."

Speaking on a motion for the Government to implement the basic proposals for a national contributory pension scheme, Mr Van Tonder said the idea of a state-controlled national contributory pension fund was killed by insurance companies who saw their business threatened.

The motion was passed.

Mrs D. Hartwell of the National Union of Distributive Workers said the department's plans as they were set out in recommendations made in 1976 had been torpedoed by the insurance companies.

The Tucsa president, Mr Ronnie Webb, said the motion called for the implementation of the basic principles of the department of Social Welfare and Pensions' recommendations and did not specify that the national contributory pension fund should be administered by the state or by the insurance companies and independent pension funds.

Mr Andre Malherbe, first vice-president of Tucsa and a member of the National Union of Banking Employees, said the state pension scheme was a dead duck.

It was likely legislation would be introduced that would make it compulsory for employees to provide workers with pensions.

This made it possible for insurance companies to compete for the provision of such schemes. "In this way we are sure to get a good deal," he said.

The general manager of Liberty Life Association, Mr M. Hilkowitz, told the conference the Government should make it compulsory for every employee to provide a pension fund for its employees.

The existing social welfare pensions were only for the destitute. At present the onus was on the employer or the individual to provide for his retirement. If contribution to a pension fund was made compulsory it would be better to leave the administration of such funds to insurance companies.

335
28/9/78
R.J.m.

Industry urged to raise output

DURBAN. — Double and even treble shift working could be an effective way to utilise plant equipment in South Africa which often was not even run in before it was overtaken by new technology, Mr Harold Morecombe told the Federated Chamber of Industries executive council meeting in Durban.

Urging industrialists to improve productivity, Mr Morecombe, chairman of the FCI's productivity committee, said this would keep domestic prices low and stimulate growth. It would also put the economy in a better position to build up export markets and reduce imports.

He quoted figures showing that South Africa lagged behind Western countries in increasing productivity. In the five years from 1970 the increase in Italy was 6% and in South Africa a mere 1,2%.

"We are not using our resources to the best advantage. Vast tonnages of raw materials are exported to no advantage. Last year, only 5 000 training opportunities were used in the Government-sponsored training centres and supervisory training was substandard," he said.

The secretary for industry, Mr Philip Theron, said business should consider contingency planning.

Such planning would help local industry. If goods had to be imported it would be a good thing to find all the channels to do this, added Mr Theron. Recovery was still in the shallows and it was necessary to consolidate for it to last.

Mr Mickey van der Walt, Secretary for Inland Revenue, said the return from General Sales Tax for July, was R53-million and it might be difficult to reach R650-million for the full year.

"We must not hang the economy on GST as we did a few years ago with the gold price," he said.

On requests for further tax incentives he said the only way the Government could do this was to cut expenditure and there was not much further room to do this.

He said there were possibilities that the import surcharge would be phased out later.

The Council noted there had been a "spectacular" increase in the balance of trade during 1977 and a sustained rise in export earnings, particularly from manufactured exports, though they were operating from a semi-dormant local market.

The Secretary for Commerce, Mr Tjaart van der Walt, assured delegates there would be no changes in export incentives until the Minister of Economic Affairs had studied the mechanical Committee's report on the matter.

Mr Norman Duncan, President of the Natal Chamber of Industries, endorsed a call by delegates to have exports from the countries in the South African Customs Union tabulated so that industry could see what was happening. — Sapa.

Unemployment poses growing threat, says labour expert

Pretoria Bureau

ECONOMIC and labour experts said yesterday South Africa's long-term unemployment problem has begun to assume alarming proportions.

The chairman of the Corporation for Economic Development, Dr S P du Toit Viljoen, said in an interview in Pretoria yesterday that unlike most other Western countries, South Africa's unemployment problem carried with it the threat of serious unrest.

Dr Viljoen estimated that between now and the end of the century, 62-million new jobs will have to be created for blacks if the country's labour force is to be fully employed.

The economy, he stressed, would have to grow at an annual rate of at least 5½% to meet the growth of the job market.

The problem is underlined by an estimate by the Prime Minister's economic advisory council that this year's growth rate is not expected to exceed 2%.

Dr Viljoen said that by the end of the century the number of new black workers entering the labour market would have increased to 312 000 a year.

Studies based on the country's wealth of human and material resources, and its sophisticated economic organisation, indicated that a growth rate above 5½% was possible between now and the year 2000.

Dr Viljoen said the threat to social and political stability lay in the young, unemployed, semi-educated urban black. This category had been an explosive and disruptive element in other parts of Africa.

In Durban earlier this week, a former president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr S R Back, said South Africa needed to create 1 000 jobs a day every working day to the end of the century.

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, said South Africa's long-term unemployment problem was insoluble.

"This we will have to face. The only effective way of tackling the problem — which affects all countries — is strictly applied birth control. There are simply too many people, and modern economics cannot provide enough work".

He suggested a Government-sponsored birth control programme to run parallel with State-sponsored labour-intensive work projects as a base from which the problem could best be tackled.

Revenue increase for PO

DURBAN. — Post Office revenue had increased by 10,6 % in the first five months of the current financial year, the deputy Postmaster General, Mr Chris Gouws, said in Durban yesterday.

Addressing the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) convention, he said the Post Office expected total revenue for the year to reach R764-million — 2,7 % more than budgeted.

But he pointed out the increases were offset by higher capital and operating expenditure.

Use of the telephone services had increased considerably, and metered telephone calls for July increased by 38% compared to July last year.

Income from foreign services increased by 25% and telex services by 16,7%.

Dr Anton Moolman, chief commercial superintendent of the South African railways, indicated that during the first five months of the current financial year the administration had shown a surplus of R54 400 000, which was well above budget.

This surplus was accounted for by a small increase in revenue and improved savings, he said. — Sapa.