UNEMPLOYMENT

SEPT. 1978 - DEC. 1978

THE UIF FM 22/9/78 (335)

Money helps-

The Unemployment Insurance Board's decision to recommend that R120 000-R200 000 be set aside for providing relief work to the jobless is a step in the right direction. But it is no solution to the joblessness problem — even in the medium-term.

The scheme the money will go to is being run by the Urban Foundation (UF) and aims to provide some of the jobless with short-term work on projects in the townships. The initial scheme will provide jobs for 470 workers in Natal and the Eastern Cape.

The projects — tree-planting, sewerage work, asphalting and the like — are chosen by the Administration Board of the particular township with the area's community council or African advisory board. In KwaMashu, the UF is working with the township's Town Council.

The councils also choose the workers who will participate in the project — a probable bone of contention for township Africans who reject the councils — but the project is run by the UF.

The Department of Labour has, however, laid down certain conditions for the projects. They must be labour intensive; they should not use imported machinery; the work must be relatively unskilled; and preference must be given to workers whose UIF benefits have been exhausted.

In addition, the department has laid down that workers participating in the project must be paid the minimum legal unskilled wage for their area — that's as little as R3 a day in some areas — and that they must work on relatively short-term projects.

The reason for this stipulation is the view that the workers must be free to take up other employment if that is offered — the UF has agreed that any workers who are offered employment while working on its project will be automatically allowed to take it up.

Indeed, UF's Lorraine Wilkinson tells the *FM* that one of the key advantages of the scheme is that it anables the participants to find permanent jobs. Of the 30 workers who took part in a pilot project in Durban's Lamontville, 28 found other jobs, she says: "They had the advantage of a reference from us."

She concedes that the wage offered to the workers is hardly princely, but adds: "The key effect is on the man's dignity. At least he has a pay packet, however small, to take home at the end of the week."

While only three projects are to get under way immediately, others are planned for the Transvaal and West Cape. The UF is confident of getting further assistance from the Unemployment Insurance Fund for these projects.

For the jobless involved, it is obviously better to have short-term work at low wages than no work at all. But it is no long-term solution, just as it is unlikely that really significant numbers of unemployed people can be involved in the projects.

Financial Mail September 22 1978

NM 26/9/78

335

ident
...t crisis as something ...s initiating a self-help some see it as drawing

door survey — 3 600 visits — to establish that about 1 700 men and 741 women were out of work in Wentworth. About 75 percent were skilled workers.

"That was last year, and although we have not done a survey since we have the impression that the situation is worse. We are only placing about 10 men a week."

Down the road, Father C. S. Carey, of Christ the King Church, has allocated a back room in the Church to Mr. Boniface Beron an out-of-work artisan, who now runs a workshop employing four and timetimes as many as eight men.

Fixtures

Father Carey said: "Mr. Beron moved his own equipment into the room and he is now turning out things like light fixtures to order. It's not making a profit, but it pays wages to men who would otherwise not have them."

Father M. Kuppan also runs a workshop at his church in Chatsworth. His men making a living producing high quality furniture to order.

Mr. Alan Mountain, of the Urban Foundation, launched a pilot township upgrading scheme in Lamontville recently that employed about 90 men at R3 a day.

They fixed roads, built pavements and cleaned up the area for about five months. The same project will soon be launched in Kwa Mashu.

Schemes

The Department of Labour has now allocated the wholly inadequate sum of R200 000 to the Foundation to undertake similar unemployment relief schemes nationally.

At St. Augustine's Church in Umlazi about 150 men, most of whom have been out of work for about 18 months, crowded round the Rev. Immanual Ngubane this week hoping he could produce a latter-day miracle for them.

Mr. Ngubane is in the process of assessing skills with the view to placing these men in various self-help projects he will launch soon.

"But," he said, "In the meantime these people come to me with their children who have not eaten for two days. I give them money from my own pocket, but it's hopeless."

Mrs. Fozia Moodley, of the Community Care Centre, supervises several projects. At present she is also advising Mr. Issak Ngubane of Kwa Mashu on the production of ornaments, table mats, trays and fruit bowls all made of matches. She markets the products as well.

Project

This little self-help project employs six people who receive a small cash wage and groceries.

All these projects are palliative. Mr. Mountain said frankly: "We know we are just scratching the surface of the unemployment problem."

The Rev. Ngubane said: "I haven't any money and my people have no training in skills."

Mrs. Moodley, referring to the small Kwa Mashu co-operative scheme, said: "Well, I know they are getting very little, but it's better than most at the moment."

The solution is inherent in the cause. Many Coloured and Indian men laid the blame on South Africa's policy of discrimination.

Papers

A Coloured qualified electrician recalled going to Sasolburg to seek work. "I slept in the veld and went without food for four days, but they wouldn't even look at my papers.

"I met some young White guys there. Man, they were straight off the farm, but they just walked into jobs."

These men are bitter. Another said: "Hey, we know why we are out of work. It's this apartheid system. Nobody wants to open any factories here anymore."

Father Carey said many young men in his parish had told him to stop distributing food parcels. "They said it would be better if the people starved because that would bring change."

Obviously these young men were talking about violent change, but few unemployed Africans appear to be thinking in political terms yet.

The Rev. Ngubane said: "All they can think about is that they are in arrears and they are afraid their children will be evicted from school because they can't pay the fees.

Closed

"They don't know why they are unemployed. All they say is the factory closed down or the boss told them to leave."

They may be confused, but out of this is growing an anger against the total inadequacy of the State's unemployment relief.

The ignorance that prevails among Africans about the Unemployment Insurance Fund is amazing.

Hundreds of employers have dismissed their workers without giving them their UIF cards or without explaining to them their rights under the UIF Act.

Of the 150 men seeking help at the church in Umlazi this week about a third had UIF cards. But even these have been no great help to them.

Simon Miya, father of five, left the employ of Seaboard Industrials in December last year. He had been a sander earning R27 a week, but has since received only R56 from the Fund.

He said he was deeply in debt to friends and relatives for money borrowed for food and rent.

Josigh Mlangeni worked for a panel-beating company and left in January last year with tuberculosis.

After spending about a year in hospital he applied for an illness allowance under the UIF Act in March this year.

Qualify

This frail father of four received a letter that informed him he did not qualify for an allowance because he had "not been in employment as a contributor for at least 13 weeks during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the date on which you are deemed to have become unemployed by reason of illness."

Commenting on Mr. Mlangeni's case, Mr. R. P. Barnes, the divisional Inspector of Labour in Durban, said: "We can only work according to the Act."

He also warned that many people waited too long before making application.

He did not know if Africans knew they could apply for extended benefits, but "these extensions are in the Act."

To qualify for 26 weeks of benefits an applicant must prove he has contributed to the UIF for at least three years.

If, after that 26 weeks, he still cannot find a job he can apply for extended benefits. But again he has to prove that he worked for at least 13 weeks within the preceding 52 weeks from date of application.



■ Mr. Isaak Ngubane, with his arm round his small son, poses with the men he employs in his small-craft co-operative at Kwa Mashu. They make ornaments, trays and bowls of matches which Mrs. Fozia Moodley, of Community Care Centre, is trying to market for them.



■ The Rev. Immanual Ngubane, an Anglican minister at Umlazi, talks to some of the men who congregate at the church almost every day seeking work, food parcels or involvement in self-help schemes the clergyman hopes to launch soon.

The job-makers who battle against despair

NM 26/9/78

TIM MUIL
African Affairs Correspc

THERE are those who see the unemployn of a blessing in disguise. Some say it philosophy that did not exist before while on the revolution.

It is usually the uninvolved or the young who say this sort of thing. For thousands of Blacks with permanently hungry children, however, unemployment is a smooth-sided pit of despair.

Africans are not accorded employee status under the Industrial Conciliation Act and there are no statistics of unemployment among Africans.

But it has been estimated that there are about two million Blacks out of work in the Republic. Social workers and township officials at Umlazi and Kwa Mashu say they have the impression that the situation has worsened over the past 12 months.

In the Durban region people of enterprising goodwill have set up a variety of community self-help schemes, ranging from vegetable gardening through township maintenance to craft co-operatives.

The organising groups include churches, voluntary workers, the University of Natal and even spontaneous neighbourhood committees, and all of them are in serious need for money.

The Wentworth project is an example. Mrs. Sally Notcutt, in charge of the University of Natal Community Project Social Work Agency, recalled that when recession hit the poor Coloured area the agency and community leaders met to co-ordinate relief.

"It was decided that rather than give mere relief as handouts it would be better to help people help themselves." The efficacy of that decision can be seen in the dignity and sense of justifiable pride among those involved in the schemes.

The women of the community, given the ingredients and materials, bake and sew and their produce is sold at a variety of venues. The money buys food for the agency's grocery shop.

They also set up a labour bureau. Mr. Ben Olivier, who runs it, said he and others had done a door-to-

28/9/78 (335)

6 000 000 new jobs needed

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — South Africa's long-term unemployment problem has begun to assume alarming proportions, according to economic and labour authorities.

The chairman of the Corporation for Economic Development, Dr. S. P. du Toit Viljoen, said 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 6 000 000 new Black jobs will have to be created if the country's total labour force is to be fully employed.

The economy, he stressed, would have to grow at an annual rate of at least 5,5 percent if all those able to work were to be found jobs.

The dimension of the problem was apparent when seen against the background of an estimate by the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council that this year's growth rate was not expected to exceed 2 percent.

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council, Mr. Arthur Grobbelaar, said the 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."

DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1978

Unemployment alarming say labour men

PRETORIA — South Africa's long term unemployment problem has begun to assume alarming proportions, according to economic and labour authorities spoken to yesterday.

The chairman of the corporation for economic development, Dr S. P. du Toit Viljoen, said unlike most other Western countries South Africa's unemployment problem carried with it the threat of serious unrest.

Dr Viljoen estimates that between now and the end of the century six million new black jobs will have to be created if the country's total labour force is to be fully employed.

The economy, he stressed, would have to grow at an annual rate of at least five and a half per cent if all those able to work were to be found jobs.

The serious dimension of the problem of cumulative unemployment is apparent when seen against the background of an estimate by the Prime Minister's economic advisory council that this year's growth rate is not expected to exceed two per cent.

Dr Viljoen said 216 000 new black workers entered the labour market every year.

Studies based on the country's wealth of human and material resources, and on its sophisticated economic organisation, indicated that a growth rate in excess of five and a half per cent was possible between now and the year 2000.

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, and 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. — DDC.

US lifts embargo

WASHINGTON — Pres Carter yesterday formally ended a three-year-old embargo on United States arms shipments to Turkey. — SAPA-AP.

'Unemployed blacks forced to homelands'

ABM 9/10/78 (335)

Staff Reporter

UNEMPLOYED blacks are being pushed out to the homelands as a result of the increased clampdown on blacks illegally employed in Johannesburg, according to a recent Black Sash report.

A spokesman for the Department of Plural Relations last week said its inspectors had been working overtime during the past month raiding Johannesburg employers suspected of employing blacks illegally.

But, according to the Black Sash report, applications for registration of blacks are now generally refused on the grounds that there were already too many people living in cities and towns who had the right to be there.

Every Thursday, a special court at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court is flooded with white employers, most of them housewives and industrialists, who appear on charges of employing blacks illegally. At the other end, the Black Sash has been inundated with unregistered blacks dismissed by their employers after the clampdown.

Unemployed blacks with no rights to be in the area are forced to return to the homelands where unemployment is more serious, the report says

The report concludes that "the South African Government is shedding all responsibility for unemployed people who are not in 'white' urban areas by pretending they do not exist and are not part of the South African population".

But legislation which would raise the status and rights of black labourers could come before Parliament next year, it was rumoured in Pretoria last week.

The legislation would follow the recommendations of the Riekert Commission and interim report of the Wiehahn Commission.

The Wiehahn Commission's interim report is expected to be submitted to the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, before the end of the year.

The Riekert Commission's recommendations are expected to deal mainly with the restrictions on the mobility of black labour, and the barriers to black workers selling their labour in the best market.

The Wiehahn Commission's task is to review the 14 laws which, in one way or another, affect black workers.

4 000 workers could lose jobs

M 14/12/78 (335)

PRETORIA — A number of Rand clothing factories will have to shut down at the end of the year and 4 000 blacks will be thrown out of work unless the government agrees to extend an exemption under the planning legislation.

The president of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa, Sen Anna Scheepers, said yesterday the union had written to the Minister of Planning, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, two months ago stressing the serious consequences unless the concession was extended "and we are still waiting for a reply."

The concession condoned the employment of more blacks than is strictly permitted in terms of the Planning Act.

In 1971 a ratio of two blacks to one white worker was introduced in the clothing industry. From 1973 the ratio was narrowed to one and a half black workers to one white worker.

The aim of this ideological discriminatory legislation is to boost the government's decentralisation policy, and virtually force employers to move their industries to the border areas or homelands.

However, many smaller factories lacking the capital needed to move to a border area have had to close down and dismiss their black workers.

Now, Sen Scheepers said, if the minister refused to extend the concessions beyond the end-of-the-year deadline then the government would be deliberately creating more unemployment.

"It is scandalous," Sen Scheepers said, "that with so much hardship among blacks because of unemployment, the government should enforce this discriminatory legislation and throw more people out of work." — DDC.

SALDRU/SAMST
on
THE ECONOMICS (

PLENARY

Monday Evening (

Welcome : Marius Barna
Chairman, Sa

Structure of Conferenc

Introductory Thoughts :

Film : The Seeds of Health

Tuesday Morning (8.30 - 10.30 a.m.)

M.D. McGrath ..... Health Expenditure in Sout

J.P. du Plessis ..... Nutrition Guidance Program the Ciskei

David Bourne ..... Health Statistics

Chairman : J.P. de V. van Niekerk, Deputy Dean of University of Cape Town

Tuesday Evening (8.00 - 10 p.m.)

Maurice King ..... Microplanning in the thi

Alan Sorkin ..... Health and Development

Chairman : Stuart Saunders, Deputy Principal Head Department of Medi

N.B. This session is open to the public and will t Beattie Lecture Theatre, Main Campus, U.C.T.

Thursday Morning (8.30 - 10.30 a.m.)

Bruce Dick ..... Planning Rural Health

Tim Wilson ..... The need for health pr

Michael Savage .... The Political Economy

Chairman : E.B. Dowdle, Head Dept. of Clini Immunology, U.C.T.

Stow 18/10/78

335

New 'jobs charter' for blacks

By Michael Chester, Financial Editor

MARITZBURG — Sweeping reforms to provide black workers with a new jobs charter were under study by a powerful cross-section of business leaders today.

The proposals were made a main issue at the 1978 congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Maritzburg on the release of a special survey warning that black unemployment is at an alarming level.

The survey, prepared by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, quoted estimates that as many as 1,5-million black workers in the urban areas—one in every four—are out of work or wastefully underemployed.

Professor G. F. Jacobs, director and dean of the Witwatersrand University Graduate School of Business Administration, added to the urgency of the debate with an estimate that 8-million new jobs must be created in the next 20 years.

The Johannesburg survey pressed for swift action by both the Government and the private sector. Among its proposals:

● Immediate free education at all black schools to increase the flow of apprentices and to groom a new generation of senior technical and professional executives.

● A special public works programme to build more homes, tarred roads and recreational facilities to supply new jobs and improve the quality of living in black townships.

RECRUITS

● More chance for black recruitment into the Defence Force and for training as policemen.

● Repeal or amendment of all legislation which acted as barrierz to the full use and full mobility of black labour — with special action to allow the employment of higher percentages of school leavers.

● A slow-down in the pace of automation and new technology.

● An end to the subsidisation of white immigra-

Assocom highlights workless danger

335

Financial Editor

PIETERMARITZBURG — The alarming and unacceptable level of unemployment in South Africa, particularly among Blacks, was the dominant theme at the congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce here yesterday.

A background paper, tabled by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, estimated the number of Africans who were without jobs or under-employed as being about 1,5 million.

In addition, official figures gave Coloured unemployed as 14 173 and Indians as 5 394; but, very few Coloureds seeking work actually registered with the Department of Labour.

Professor G. F. Jacobs, director of the Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of the Witwatersrand, told congress that unemployment and underemployment could not be attributed exclusively to the recent economic recession.

Economic structure

"It has become endemic to South Africa and the main causes are to be found in the socio-political and economic structure of our society."

Professor Jacobs said that if there was further deterioration of the unemployment situation it would have serious consequences for South Africa.

"The magnitude of the task is emphasised by the fact that eight million new jobs will have to be created during the next 20 years.

"Fifty-seven percent of the increase in the African labour force between 1970 and 1976 have remained unemployed.

"Add to this that the unemployed are mainly young people and the bulk are under the age of 30 and it is clear that a situation is being created that bodes ill for the country."

Mr. V. M. Ridgway, of Port Elizabeth, told delegates that unemployment was the greatest threat to the country's security at present.

There was a surprising lack of interest about the matter among Whites; they did not understand the situation; many felt that nothing could be done and that action might be harmful to the economy.

He stressed a point made by Mr. J. W. van Eeden, president of Assocom, that the most important requirement for South Africa is that there should be one-man-one-job.

Halt drift to poverty, Govt told

335

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Government should act urgently to halt the drift into poverty of thousands of lower income group families — and it had means to do this — the PFP's spokesman on finance, Mr. Harry Schwarz, MP, said yesterday.

Surplus funds should be used, he said, to abolish general sales tax on basic foods, and as tax inducements to encourage the creation of more jobs.

"The basic essentials of life — bread and mealie meal among them — must be cheapened. The high level of unemployment has placed large numbers of workers in a situation where they are now unable to provide these basic necessities for their families."

South Africa must at all costs avoid the consequences of serious unemployment.

Authorities estimated the number of unemployed at more than 1 500 000.

Tax concessions similar to those granted to industralists on machinery purchases, should be extended to those employers in the private sector who provided more work.

"The provision of more jobs should be an absolute priority, and every possible means of relieving what has become an acute problem should be exploited."

He stressed that any concession made in next year's budget should be made in the lower income group areas.

"The Government will have the funds to make concessions. Surpluses should not be squandered on ideological programmes. They should be used to tackle those situations which are inherently dangerous and explosive."

Another priority should be stockpiling essential goods and materials to meet any contingency.

ved income from livestock
nsio of income from crop
kely ater security in the
conf nd the development
stru ocessing amd marketing.
eser e grains, it may pay-
val dder crops in support
ef f: the development of
and a government run or
k of an devote themselves
to a cash crop ... the l into beef. Such an
arrangement would all entry into the beef
economy. Meanwhile ne value added through
the grazing of livestock by way or grazing rentals and tax payments would represent a significant improvement in the distribution of income in the countryside. Taking an ideal situation in which the 94% of the land represented by the tribal and state lands played a more proportionate role in commercial ranching than at present, the value added applicable to the argument might be 70% of the 1973/74 figure of P40 million. P1 to P4 million would strengthen the ability of the poorer families to undertake crop agriculture, to partake in the livestock economy as grazers or fatteners and would provide revenue to government to cover some of the additional services required.

Drought Relief and the Guarantee of Employment

The National Development Plan 1976-81 has little say on the management of the rural economy during periods of drought or, which could occur simultaneously, if beef prices should collapse. It does discuss the implications for revenue, for trade, for formal employment creation and for plan implementation. That is not the same as the considerations that would emerge from a serious interest as to how the state can minimise the cost and the hardship in the countryside should the weather and beef prices turn perverse.

Drought management requires either a standby or, preferably, an inbuilt relief machinery. There should be a simple mechanism which allows relief to flow where it is needed when it is needed without the encumberance of major national political and financial decisions. An analogy is that regions need their own thermometers with which to take their temperatures

POSTS ALLOCATED ... - OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY SECTION (FACTORIES)

DEPART...

26/10/78 (335)

135 000 lose jobs

T... 66 29 30097 1598076

Source: Commission of Enquiry into Occupational Health. RP 55/76, Table XXI.

STATUTORY ENFORCEMENT OF WOR... ISEASE AND INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Thus far I have outlined the ... presently offered to workers ... Factories, Machinery and Dus... to pointing out the problems ... administration of these two A...

However, I wish to argue that ... to this paper is a result, no... of the principle underlying them.

The basic principle is that through the enforcement of legislation by statutory bodies, adequate protection can be established in the factories.

Through neutral ...

Moreover, the average hours worked by factory hands tumbled by 5 percent — meaning short-time work schedules for employees still with jobs.

But one hard fact to emerge from the study into the swing to more mechanisation: production costs were rising at a slower pace and labour costs were significantly lower.

Not that the moves are without snags. The researchers also find that the swing to automation is creating a bigger and bigger shortage of skilled workers — and the shortages are now spreading to semi-skilled workers.

limite...

...ction

...but

By Michael Chester, Financial Editor

A shock survey released today discloses there are 135 000 fewer factory jobs than there were a year ago—despite the economic upswing.

Since the labour cuts were carried out while production was on the increase, the researchers conclude that many of the jobs have been taken over by automation.

The study is bound to give a fast new stir to the growing "jobs versus machines" controversy in the debate on how to cure the chronic unemployment problem.

Only a week ago the Association of Chambers of Commerce pleaded for a slowdown in the pace of technology and more emphasis on expansions with a deliberate view to creating more jobs.

However, the new survey, prepared by the influential Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University, unveils a reverse trend.

It calculates the loss of jobs in the manufacturing sector — which had a labour force of more than 1 230 000 a year ago — at a stunning 11 percent since the economy started pulling out of recession at the tail end of ...

...ndard of protection can be ...d will be acceptable to both ...

Recognise

Inevitably the jobs axe has fallen almost exclusively on unskilled labour — though Stellenbosch believes that many of the factory workers thrown out of work may well have been absorbed in the construction and retail sectors as business has improved.

"It all means a new dilemma in trying to solve the unemployment problem," Mr Ron Webb, president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said today.

"We would all prefer business to concentrate more on labour-intensive projects. But we have to recognise that we cannot retard technological advances too much — and once you move towards automation it is difficult to stop.

"Because of the social implications of high unemployment we can ill-afford to accelerate trends in mechanisation. There are obvious dangers ahead unless we tread very carefully."

A recent survey by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce put the number of black workers in the urban areas now unemployed or wastefully under-employed at perhaps as high as 1,5-million.

Its new jobs charter laid stress on better education and better job training for the black population.

...bargaining, not by reliance on the

a refusal to re-e
However, where th
industrial counci
agreement which wa
tion Act provided
Bantu Labour Board
thereafter to refe
the conciliation m
the determination had been in operation for less than two y

In 1973 there were 47 labour disputes with no stoppage of wo
3 846 African workers. These were usually settled by Bantu
A further 115 disputes, where work stopped, but which could
strikes occurred and these involved 22 744 Africans. There
strikes in which 67 338 Africans took part.[23]

It would not be unfair to infer that the alternative system
imposed upon Africans by the State was inadequate and that wh
to stress it cracked. African workers eschewed it, employer
marked reluctance to use it in a meaningful way, and even the
it without vitality.

THE BANTU LABOUR RELATIONS REGULATION ACT (NO. 70 OF 1973)

During the 1973 labour unrest the Government moved quickly to
system and published a draft Bill embodying its aims in this r
proposals, in the words of the Minister of Labour "... evoked
and comment as well as proposals for its improvement were rece
of the major employers' organisations, from trade unions, indi
and other bodies".[24] As a result the authorities altered the
and later introduced the Bantu Labour Relations Regulation Amer

The new machinery retained the three-tier system, which had op
twenty years, with certain important differences.

Dorbyl dank van sy werkers af

Burger 25/10/73

335

JOHANNESBURG.

DORMAN LONG VANDERBIJL CORPORATION het gister aangekondig dat hy 'n deel van sy Boksburgse aanleg gaan sluit weens 'n skerp afname in die vraag na die maatskappy se produkte. Die aanleg vervaardig strukturele staalprodukte.

Die sluiting is by die maatskappy se Wright Anderson-aanleg, wat sowat duisend werkers in diens gehad het. 'n Deel van dié werkers sal afgedank word. Die maatskappy wou nie getalle bekend maak nie, maar het gesê dat dit tot die minimum beperk is. Sommige van die werkers sal elders in die groep in diens geneem word.

Volgens 'n verklaring sal die produksie in die res van die aanleg voortgesit word, asook by die aanlêe en Germiston en Vanderbijlpark.

Die deel wat gesluit is, gaan voortaan gebruik word vir die verwerking van staalplate. Dié bedrywighede is onlangs van Brockhouse oorgeneem.

Dorbyl sê hierdie herrangskikking van bedrywighede het ongelukkig daartoe gelei dat 'n klompie werkers afgedank moes word. Die maatskappy het landwyd sowat 20 000 werknemers in sy diens en is oor die jare bekend daarvoor dat hy nie maklik van sy werkers afdank nie.

Alle vervaardigers van staalprodukte is die afgelope vier jaar kwaai deur die ekonomiese resessie geraak weens die afplatting in die vraag. Dorbyl was een van die maatskappye wat die langste gewag het om die personeel te besnoei. Talle van die kleiner vervaardigers was lank gelede reeds genoop om tot dié stap oor te gaan.

Die maatskappy onder meer staalprodukte aan die boubedryf, wat veral deur diep waters gegaan het. — (Sapa.)

23. Ibid.
24. Hansard 17 column 8390, 6 June 1973.
25. Some of the comment elicited by these Bills is recorded in: Muriel Horrell and Dudley Horner. A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, 1973. Johannesburg, S.A.I.R.R., 1974 pp.276-281 and 286-291.

Labour rules are 'killing Reef's clothing industry'

By Sieg Hannig,
Labour Reporter

The Government is "systematically killing" the Transvaal clothing industry with the black labour restrictions of the Environment Planning Act.

That is the contention of Mr Jimmy Thomas, secretary of the Industrial Council for the Transvaal Clothing Industry.

"The labour force of the Reef's clothing factories has shrunk by almost 7 500 since 1968 when this legislation came into effect," he says.

"And about 5 000 of the jobs were lost in the past three years, during which the threat of prosecution has hung over employers who exceeded the prescribed quota.

"The aim is to force the industry into homelands and border areas.

"Yet only 1 200 of the 7 500 lost jobs are accounted for by decentralisation."

Of these about 500 were in factories which had moved to Rustenburg.

If these were included in the total labour force, 19 928 of the 26 500 jobs which existed in the Witwatersrand area in January 1968 were still in existence.

The Reef factories were forced to exceed the prescribed black labour quotas because only blacks were prepared to take the jobs left vacant by white and coloured workers who moved to better-paying industries.

They could not raise their wages because of competition from other areas where garment workers' wages are even worse.

So far they have escaped prosecution, mainly because of exemptions granted by the Minister of Planning in consultation with the Cabinet Committee on Decentralisation.

This week the industry received news that the factories which enjoyed these exemptions can obtain extensions until the middle of next year, pending the recommendations of the Riekert Commission on Manpower Utilisation.

"Employers cannot plan ahead in this situation," said Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa.

"Job reservation is flexible. But this law has been used to hound the clothing industry out of existence on the Reef."

She pointed out that the clothing industry is the largest employer of black women on the Reef, many of them breadwinners for families.

"The women are the worst-hit by unemployment and they will not 'decentralise.' But they can become a threat to a stable society," Senator Scheepers warned.

She called for the urgent publication of the report of the Riekert Commission which reviewed the Environment Planning Act as well as all other legislation which affects the utilisation of manpower (other than actual labour legislation which is still being reviewed by the Wiehahn Commission).

If the existing exemptions were withdrawn, about 4 000 workers might lose their jobs, said Mr Thomas.

The exemptions provided for an excess of 1 360 black workers in about 20 factories. But the factories were likely to close once the exemptions had been withdrawn, he said.



SENATOR SCHEEPERS

Star 14/11/78 (335)

workers who were struggling to find a market for their goods have found a steady outlet.

As the stocks shrink on the shelves, some will come under pressure to produce more.

Take Mrs Angie Hladresses and shirts required a steady stream of customers which only a shop could provide. Yet up to now they have had to rely on haphazard sales.

The opening of the shop has changed this.

★ ★ ★

Mr Griffith Zabala is no newcomer to self-help or business. He combined both as a street vendor of apples and peanuts as a young boy.

Today he is a co-ordinator of JOBS (the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed).

And he is back in business again as temporary manager of the self-help shop which opened at John Orr's department store in Johannesburg, last week.

He is being assisted by one or two "sales staff" who are in fact members of the 10 self-help groups which launched the shop to sell the products of hundreds of unemployed people in Soweto.

Their wares include Afro-style dresses and shirts, German print and Java print apparel, bags, dolls, clothes hangers, table cloths, wall decora-

★ ★ ★

Africana books and candles produced by the unemployed of Soweto will be among the items on sale at a "morning market" on Saturday at St Columba's Presbyterian Church in Lurgan Road, Parkview.

The proceeds will go towards the employment service being run at the church and towards the other services of Parkview's Centre of Concern. These include courses in typing, cooking, various crafts and English.

★ ★ ★

JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed, is a multiracial body formed to co-ordinate and promote self-help among the unemployed of the Johannesburg area.

It offers assistance to any self-help group which has hopes of launching a cottage industry or any other kind of viable employment for the unemployed.

And it gets assistance from big business and well-wishers who feel that something needs to be done to fight unemployment.

Offers of donations, requests for assistance, and inquiries can be sent to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg 2041 (Telephone 41-5420 mornings only).

★ ★ ★

The Unemployment Insurance Board is considering the possibility of speeding up the extension of unemployment benefits to those people who have drawn benefits for the normal maximum period of 26 weeks.

That has been revealed by the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner.

At present extensions of up to a further 26 weeks may be granted by the board after the receipt of special applications from people who are able to show that they are suffering undue hardship.

About 200 such applications were put before the board in August.

It is now being considered to speed up the process by conferring powers of extension to district offices of the Department of Labour.

However such a move would require new legislation, the commissioner said.

Star 14/11/78 (335)

Unemployed move their business to Eloff St...

By Sieg Hannig

The SHARE shop for self-help products from Soweto — opened at John Orr's department store in Eloff Street, Johannesburg, last week — is a highlight among the achievements of JOBS.

It demonstrates eloquently how the "haves" and the "have nots" can collaborate across racial barriers to provide lasting relief for the unemployed.

The shop is in fact a bridge built from Soweto to the central business district of Johannesburg by JOBS (the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed).

As is the habit among bridge builders, JOBS constructed the link from both sides simultaneously.

On the Soweto side it was a matter of co-ordinating 10 self-help groups into a marketing co-operative which calls itself SHARE (Self-Help Action Resources for Employment) and operates virtually independently.

On the "big business" side it was a matter of arousing interest in the needs of the unemployed by direct and indirect approaches on a wide front.

John Orr's, and particularly its merchandise manager Mr Dixon Orr, grasped the spirit of JOBS by offering space for a sales outlet in the department store.

"I was delighted with JOBS because this is a catalyst organisation which allows people to help themselves," he said.

"Instead of offering a donation, we decided to help in a manner related to our type of business — giving the self-help movement an outlet in the central business district."

As the marketing co-operative got off the ground, Mr Orr worked out the details with JOBS co-ordinators Mr Iain McNeill and Mr Griffith Zabala.

The co-operative was barely created when it was called on to move into its "SHARE Shop" on the fourth floor of John Orr's — next to the store's self-service restaurant and on the same floor as the toy department.

John Orr's provided the till, dummies to show off the clothing produced by the unemployed, and the rest of the equipment required for the shop.

It also provided guidance and expertise, mainly by getting its display department to lend a hand with the lay-out and display of the self-help products.

None of this involved any expense to the co-operative or to JOBS.

The SHARE co-operative will be responsible for the running of the shop under the guidance of a manager employed by JOBS for the first few months of the operation.

As with all other projects assisted by JOBS, the SHARE Shop is designed to become self-sufficient as an extension of the SHARE co-operative.

Should the space at John Orr's be required for the department store's own use at a future time, it is hoped that the experienced gained with the help of John Orr's will enable the co-operative to go into business elsewhere as a viable institution.



An example of the German print dresses on display at the self-help shop, which sells the products of Soweto's unemployed, is being straightened by Mrs Mmakapa Arnold, one of the self-help workers who serves as a sales assistant.

...and suddenly there's a market

By Sieg Hannig

A fresh wave of enthusiasm is sweeping through Johannesburg's self-help movement with the establishment of its first permanent sales outlet in the city centre.

hane of Imizamo Yethu Our Efforts), the smallest of 10 self-help schemes from Soweto which are running the shop as a co-operative.

Where the other schemes grew from small groups to cottage industries of 30 to 70 unemployed each, hers provided work for only three.

Their German print

Mrs Hlahane has taken on two more helpers to boost production — women who would have been unemployed otherwise.

As they build up a selection of clothing in various styles and sizes, their sales are bound to increase. And this will call for yet another increase in the labour force.

JOBS

tions and candles.

The candles, in various shapes and sizes, are selling particularly well, with Christmas just around the corner.

Anybody interested in these items and willing to boost the sales of Soweto's self-help movement can find the shop on the fourth floor of John Orr's in Eloff Street — just past the toy department and the self-service restaurant.

Jobless situation critical claims Boraine

22/11/78

335

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Unemployment among Blacks and Coloureds had reached a critical stage demanding emergency Government action, the Progressive Federal Party's labour spokesman, Dr. Alex Boraine, MP, said yesterday.

He was reacting to the first survey of Coloured unemployment, released in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

It showed that of the 863 000 economically active Coloureds 103 000 were unemployed — 11,9 percent.

An earlier survey showed that 540 000, or more than 12 percent of Black workers, were unemployed.

"Even if we accept what must be regarded as highly conservative official unemployment estimates, the situation is serious — not only serious but dangerous," Dr Boraine said.

The Government, he said, would sooner or later have to heed the urgent pleas from opposition politicians, and from the business community, for a further stimulation of the economy.

The risk of inflation would have to be accepted.

The creation of more work was a basic necessity if an explosive socio-political crisis were to be avoided.

"When the potential for unrest in this situation is taken into account emergency action is clearly called for."

A related problem, Dr. Boraine said, was that even if jobs became available there was a danger large numbers of unemployed would be unemployable because they had lost the will to work.

Until a programme to create jobs was launched emergency aid in the form of cheap basic foods and mobile kitchens should be available in the townships.

RAND DAILY MAIL,
Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1978

Boraine calls for action on employment

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

UNEMPLOYMENT among blacks and coloureds had reached a critical stage, demanding emergency Government action, the Progressive Federal Party's labour spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, MP, said yesterday.

He was reacting to the first full survey of coloured unemployment released in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

It showed that of the 863 000 economically active coloureds, 103 000, or 11,9%, were unemployed.

The department regarded any worker who had worked for less than five hours in the previous seven days as unemployed.

An earlier survey by the department showed that 540 000, or more than 12% of black workers, were unemployed.

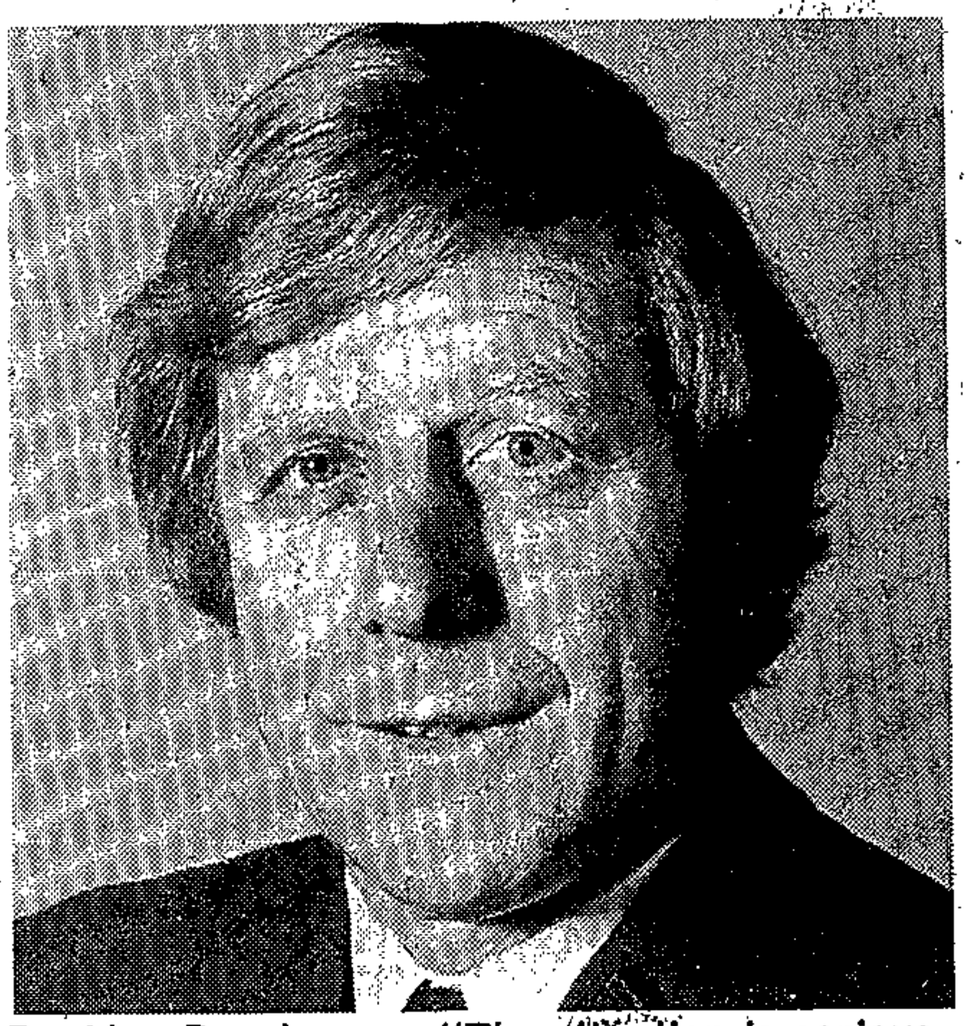
"Even if we accept what must be regarded as highly conservative official unemployment estimates, the situation is serious. Not only serious, but dangerous," Dr Boraine said.

The Government would sooner or later have to heed urgent pleas from Opposition politicians and the business community for a further stimulation of the economy. The economy had reacted to mild stimulation earlier this year, but the momentum had virtually disappeared, he said.

The risk of inflation, inherent in stimulation, would have to be accepted.

The creation of more work was a basic necessity if an explosive socio-political crisis was to be avoided.

"When the potential for unrest in this situation is taken into account, emergency action is clearly called for," he said.



Dr Alex Boraine . . . "The situation is serious. Not only serious, but dangerous."

A related problem was that even if jobs became available there was a danger that large numbers of unemployed would be unemployable because they had lost the will to work.

Dr Boraine said that until a programme to create jobs was launched, emergency aid in the form of cheap basic foods and mobile kitchens should be available in the townships.

Rural Development in Botswana

Introduction

Botswana has completed a decade as an independent country. When Botswana became indpendent in 1966 she represented an unlikely case for an economic success story. Her resources were a vast semi-arid and arid tableland; a potential but difficult to exploit water resource in the Okavango delta; a small relatively young population with few modern skills and with little formal education; a large herd of cattle (1.2 million); and abundant wild life which promised the development of a tourist industry if that resource were carefully husbanded.

At independence none could foresee the time when Botswana would be able to finance her own development. Like the other two Southern African ex-British Protectorates, Botswana was, and looked like remaining, a bread-basket case with the common additional complication of heavy reliance on migrant participation in the South African economy. The discovery in the late 1960s of valuable mineral resources, diamonds at Orapa, copper-nickel at Selebe-Phikwe and coal at Morongule has changed Botswana's economic position.

Botswana's open and democratic society has lent a special moral stature to the cou... of Southern A... cent decision t... ce to forge ... n rural deve...

The First...

Botswana's ... the discoverie... utions and goverr... ional Developmer... e disparitie... toms.

Mineral de... physical a... has expended t... from P37 millio...

A burning fuse

IT SHOULD not be necessary to remind anybody in this country of the dangers of Black unemployment. From experience we know that a swelling fold of jobless people can become the companion and instigator of political unrest, capable of undermining public confidence and morale and striking at the very heart of the economy.

Thus one must view in a very serious light the findings of recent official surveys which have revealed that more than 12 percent of Black workers have no jobs and that 103 000 economically-active Coloureds are also out of work. In the context of South Africa's crisis-laden affairs, that is a potentially explosive force. If the Government is not now considering it as a major factor in its current appraisal of the economy, then it should be doing so.

There is, of course, only one way to leap this hurdle and that is by creating more jobs. But there can be no hope of that happening until there is some decisive stimulation of the economy.

It seems that what the country needs as much as anything is a substantial injection of confidence in itself — not only among industrialists and investors, but among ordinary citizens too. But the Government must give a lead. The country desperately needs a higher growth rate.

At present, however, there appears to be some major disagreement in Government circles about whether the economy is advancing or at a standstill. We seem to be in a state of indecision. Meanwhile, it is evident that the country is awash with money but lacking dismally in the confidence to invest it. Building societies have announced only recently that they have an embarrassment of riches, with R406,3 million pouring into their coffers in a matter of three months. And according to an Association of Building Societies spokesman, that is partly due to "the public's tendency to save rather than spend."

which will encourage consumers to spend more and thus promote industrial growth.

NM 23/11/78 335

More garment workers jobless

About 1 000 garment workers joined the ranks of the unemployed on the Reef this year after 11 clothing factories were hit by insolvencies.

Another 600 jobs are in jeopardy at clothing factories operating under provisional liquidation.

"The clothing industry is not out of the woods yet," says Senator Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers' Union.

"In the Transvaal factories are still closing and more are threatening to close or move to the Cape and Natal where employers do not have to work under the uncertainty of the Environment Planning Act," she said in a Christmas message to her union.

Mr Thomas, Secretary of the Industrial Council for the Transvaal Clothing Industry, said some firms were still in the doldrums and he did not rule out the possibility of more insolvencies.

Other firms were doing well but could not exploit the situation because of restrictions on black labour imposed under the Environment Planning Act.

In the circumstances Mr Thomas expected only a few firms to extend the normal three-week Christmas break of the industry to four weeks.

EXPRESSCOPE

SCAVENGERS DICE WITH A BULLDOZER F

Dump holds the balan life and death from st



● Mrs Johanna Ramakgubedu rests from her back-straining work in search of food for her family of eight to eat an apple she found buried in the heap.

A NUMBER of destitute Soweto families are forced to find their daily food at a municipal garbage heap near their homes in the biggest Black city in the country.

They search each day's truckloads of garbage, gleaning food and useful fragments from what others in Johannesburg's more prosperous suburbs have discarded as inedible or useless.

They compete with the Roodepoort municipal bulldozer, trotting ahead of it before garbage is flattened into a central dump at Maraisburg.

Ahead of them work the pickers employed by a contractor to reclaim usable plastic, glass and other materials that can be recycled.

The gleaners scurry between the municipal and private disposal contractors' tip-trucks as they drop their loads of refuse, looking for food and things to sell.

This week, the Sunday Express talked to the people who scavenge the dump to live:

● Those who live from rubbish dumps are not only old age pensioners, but destitute families, and jobless young women and men.

● Dumps are not only a source of risky food. They also provide waste products — old clothes, bits of wool, rags, plastic and cardboard — which are collected, often made into something to be utilised at home or sold.

● The daily one-hour walk from the township to the central dump is a hazardous trip for the starving and unemployed because they are often molested by thu s.

Report: NIC HENWOOD
Pictures: ROBERT TSHABALALA

Study group's figures lay out the facts on Black starvation

OR SCRAPS OF FOOD TO KEEP THEMSELVES ALIVE

Sunday Express 10/12/78

ce between arvation

● Many of them are ashamed of the way they survive, but eventually talked freely about their dependency — through desperation — on the dump.

We spent an afternoon with more than 60 people — women and their children — beginning with their long wait for the White superviser to leave the site.

As he left they trotted, laughing, towards the stench of decaying garbage.

"It's shameful," said Mrs Selina Matsosa of Zone 1, Meadowlands, a widow with 10 children, "because it is hard for a proud person to accept such a way of life, but you must tell our story".

All the women interviewed by the Sunday Express said they visited the dump with their children almost daily. All were unemployed, some for more than a year.

Mrs Ramakgubedu was busy with four of her eight children, searching through a pile of vegetable waste.

The dried meat she found was covered in flies but after washing and stewing it that would be their food for the day.

A Johannesburg city estimate says that one in five children in Soweto is now suffering from malnutrition.

Food found at the dump — in varying stages of decomposition — included fruit, vegetables, meat, chicken and general household waste. But other objects such as reject cigarettes, waste wool, material cut-offs, discarded pots, dishes, plastic bags and cardboard were enthusiastically collected.

Mrs Daisy Mokoena had come early but wasn't able to find food.

"Most days I find food here — bread, vegetables, fruit and chicken that smells already — but today I must return with nothing for the children to eat.

"Only a few things I may be able to sell. You see I must be mother and father at the same time."

Asked what would happen if they were stopped from visiting the dump, she said: "They try every day, but if they succeed we will starve.

"I know women who even take boyfriends who are crooks, just to feed their families."

Mrs Elina Mthombo, also of Mzimhlope, had collected waste wool which was to be used for the second rug she is busy knitting with wool from the dump.

People walking to the dump do so in large groups because of the thugs waiting in bushes in the area.

Mrs Johanna Ramakgubedu of Mzimhlope said her elderly husband had been attacked by five White men who assaulted him and cut off his beard as he returned from the dump with food for his family.

On the morning of the interviews a young scavenger boy called Andries saw a small friend of his beaten up by some of the thugs.

Apart from the danger of being attacked in the bush, looking for food on the dump is plagued with hazards such as the bulldozer used to bury the rubbish immediately it is dumped, the danger of broken glass for many who are shoeless —with the possibility of infection and disease.

Mrs Dorothy Louw, 36, and her husband are unemployed. They have two children. She told of how she had seen a pumpkin under refuse being offloaded from a tip-up truck. She had to rush in and catch it before it was buried under all the other waste.

"That pumpkin was the only thing that we ate for three days," she said.

Mrs Esther Mwali is a widow with six children. She told us that her greatest fear in visiting the dump is the bulldozer.

"We have to dig for our food before the bulldozer moves in to push it away," she said.

Mr Rexon Lidala of Dobsonville is the bulldozer driver employed by the Roodepoort Municipality.



● A young girl clutches and eats a crust of bread she found on the garbage heap. Her only daily food comes from what other's have discarded.

"When I see this," he said, "I know that they are struggling to live. But what can one do? I get my food from ploughing this rubbish into the ground, and they try to get their food before that."

A White man from Roodepoort who said he had been dumping at this spot for many years refused to comment when told we were from the Sunday Express.

"They are here every day," he said, "but what can you expect, they've got nothing better to do."

Officials in charge of refuse disposal at Roodepoort said they were unaware that people were collecting food from the site and referred the Sunday Express to the municipality's public relations officer — who is on leave.

Rubbish disposed of at Maraisburg is contracted out to a company which collects materials such as steel, plastic, wood and glass. There is no fence around the dump site and a municipal employee said they could not keep people out as it was public land.

It appears the only responsibility the municipality has for the dump is to see that it is levelled and covered with sand.

The people driven into one-family-a-room accommodation in a Wrab single men's hostel — since February last year — will have to stay there until:

● Houses become available for them on a a waiting list of 100 000.

● They get jobs from which they can make enough to pay Wrab's rent and utility charges.

Sunday Express 10/12/78

ONE in every three unemployed Blacks in Johannesburg and other cities is destitute or near-destitute, according to a Natal University study group survey of urban and rural unemployment.

With a total of 1 000 000 unemployed Blacks expected at the end of next year — and with 150 000 new jobseekers joining the labour market each year — the survey indicates that the persistent will to work on any terms to make a living.

Mrs Selina Matsosa, widowed mother of 10, who walks from Meadowlands to pick the Maraisburg municipal dump each day to feed her family, said:

"It is shameful because it is hard for a proud person to accept such a way of life. But you must tell our story."

The progression is plain for some. So many have to live with the realities of having the wrong papers in the wrong places that theft and robbery become almost natural.

Such desperate survival systems start with borrowing from clansmen and friends — who soon run out of what little they have to spare.

The survey shows that nine out of 10 who held jobs and paid contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund — in Lebowa — have not been given their UIF cards by their ex-employers.

Many were ignorant of the existence of the unemployment insurance they paid for in every wage packet when employed.

By DEREK TAYLOR

Government will have to deal with up to 330 000 people whose lives will have fallen through the breadline to the level of starvation in the next 12 months.

The alternatives for such

Many employers did not enlighten them or fulfil State's requirements to supply their cards.

In Kwa-Zulu, more than one in two had paid but had not been given their cards.

For those who have cards, unemployment insurance takes five weeks or more before payment. At the bureaucracy's best speed.

The case histories of hapless people who have the wrong dates on their cards, or other problems in the paperwork that must satisfy the bureaucracy in charge of unemployment or pension relief, are endless.

Besides those out-of-work and without relief, the survey found nearly another third of households where the wage earner's money has had to be stretched into bitter poverty to keep alive so many jobless relations.

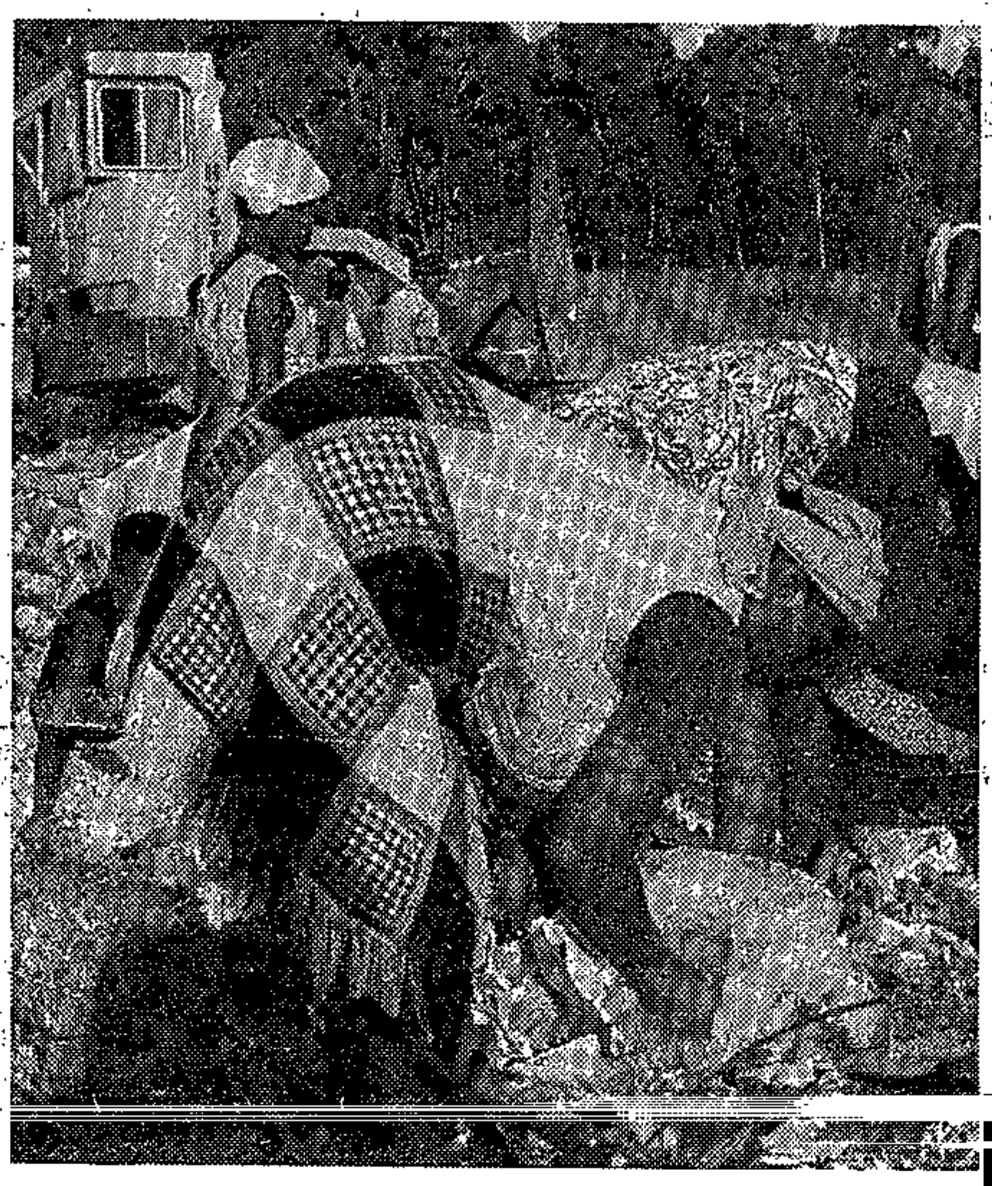
The survey found that more than eight in every 10 people in Johannesburg, Durban and Maritzburg struggled to pay for essentials such as food, rent and clothing.

One in four of young Black workseekers in Johannesburg and Durban has never had a job.

people are few — and the Sunday Express today reports on some who survive by picking over the municipal rubbish dumps of the Reef, trying to feed their families and makes things to sell from what others have discarded as garbage.

What remains astonishing, in the face of difficulties which most White South Africans do not even know — or think — about, is the

● For almost two years many of the families forced into emergency accommodation in Wrab's Mzimhlope men's hostel by the Kliptown floods have found their only source of food — and occasional cash incomes — at this dump.



● Women and children rummage through piles of industrial waste and domestic garbage before the bulldozer flattens and buries what could be a meal to them.

Jobless: Govt urged to act

DD 11/12/78 (350)

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the Vincent-Cambridge branch of the PFP, Mr J. van Gend, who also holds the housing portfolio on the East London City Council, has called on the Central Government to tackle unemployment opportunities in rural areas on a national basis.

Mr Van Gend was commenting on the removal of squatters from East London.

He said his information was that Coloured squatters in East London were going to be rehoused and that their houses would not be demolished unless alternative accommodation was found.

He said likewise black squatters who were legally entitled to be in the area would be rehoused before their houses were demolished.

"What concerns me is the balance who are to be repatriated to where they come from. This is being done without the authorities first eliminating the reason why they came here in the first place and that is unemployment or rather lack of employment opportunities in the rural areas," Mr Van Gend said.

"You cannot expect a man to live in a place where he cannot support his family and unless this problem is tackled at national level by the Central Government then local authorities cannot hope to cope with the problem.

"The problem is further aggravated for local authorities in the Border area by the mass influx of unemployed blacks into resettlement camps such as Dimbaza and Thornhill in terms of Government policy," he said.

Mr Van Gend said the few jobs which were available were not enough to supply work to the people living in this area and that this mass influx merely multiplied the difficulty. — DDR

ave one, or (9%) gave
n workers
urther 12
es such
Federation
esemble
ences between
lant committee and a trade union are more marked than the similarities.
eless, it does encapsulate the fear of collective bargaining which
perhaps more widely than the Verster survey indicates. Yet another
ent stated bluntly that liaison committees are consultative rather than
ting bodies. This is, I believe, the crux of the matter. The disparity
numbers of the liaison and works committees established since the 1973
unrest seems to indicate that management perceives its interests to be
rved by a system of control through consultation. Whether this is
e remains to be seen.

The Works Committee in Practice

We turn now to a consideration of works committees. In January 1973 there were only 24 statutorily-constituted works committees throughout the Republic[33] but by the end of March of that year these had increased to 31.[34] At the end of 1974 the number of these committees had reached 207[35] and of these, 98 (47%) were located in the Transvaal,61 (30%) in the Cape, 45 (22%) in Natal, and 3 (1%) in the O.F.S. Later information put the number at 239 in May 1975, a ten-fold increase in a little over two years.[36]

The Verster investigation collected less satisfactory data on these committees than it had on liaison committees. This was due in part to the fact that management is not represented on a works committee and in many instances was not able, therefore, to complete the questionnaire satisfactorily. In some cases, apparently, the works committee members viewed the questionnaire and its purpose with suspicion. In June 1974 questionnaires were sent to 124 organisations of whom only 34 responded. These 34 had established 41 works

---

33. Hansard 7 columns 485-7, 20 March 1973.
34. Hansard 10 columns 632-4, 10 April 1973.
35. Hansard 10 column 691, 15 April 1975.
36. Rand Daily Mail, 22 May 1975. Cited in: Muriel Horrell and Tony Hodgson. Op.cit. p.212.

Govt slashes black staff by 10 per cent

JOHANNESBURG — The Government has slashed its black staff complement by more than 10 per cent over 12 months — in spite of high official priority given to unemployment among the lower income group.

In a major move to narrow the racial wage gap, however, it has handed out pay rises to black civil servants of more than 23 per cent over 12 months. This is probably the biggest overall increase in a major employment category during this time.

In the quarter which ended in September last year, the Government employed 125 735 blacks: by the end of the equivalent quarter this year the number had fallen to 112 652.

However, the total wage bill for blacks rose from R60,5 million to R66,8 million — a 10,4 per cent increase. But as there were fewer people to share the money, the per capita earnings rose from R160 to R198 a month.

During the same period, pay for white civil servants rose less than 3 per cent per employee, but this still pushed up the total white wage bill by nearly R11 million to R191 million.

Whites employed by the Government rose over 12 months from 121 000 to 125 000, which pushed up per capita white earnings on average from R496 to R510 a month.

At both provincial and municipal levels, the number of whites and blacks employed has either increased or remained static.

The number of whites employed by the provinces rose nearly 4 000 to 124 454, and earnings per capita went up from R482 per month to R532.

The number of blacks employed by the provinces rose from 32 000 to over 35 000 and earnings per capita rose from R121 a month to just under R132.

The number of whites employed by local authorities remained static at just under 58 000 countrywide, but wages rose on average from R596 a month to R639.

Blacks employed by local authorities increased from over 48 000 to nearly 53 000 and the per capita monthly wage rose from R118 to R127. — DDC.

emoval of the presumption favouring liaison tees and provides that a works committee may hether a liaison committee already exists. d shown that some organisations were employing that others felt that this was desirable. This gress from the African workers point of view.

es are concerned the intention is to extend their on to a limited form of in-plant negotiation. allow any employer with more than one establish- a single liaison committee for all the workers ts provided that at least one employee member e elected.

lower limit of more than twenty employees for elect works committees. This would allow smaller stem of representation.

envisaged by the legislation would be the introduction A group of liaison, works or co-ordinating works committees in any trade or area would be entitled to apply to the Minister of Labour for the establishment of an industry committee. If the Minister deemed them sufficiently representative of the African employees in the trade and area he could sanction the application. The relevant inspector or Bantu Labour Officer in the area would preside over a meeting called to elect the members of the industry committee and would determine the number of members of the various committees allowed to attend. This obviously provides this State official with broad discretionary powers. Membership of the industry committee would be limited to no fewer than five or more than ten persons with an equal number of alternates. Their period of office would be limited to three years.

It is obvious that this provision would provide for a larger measure of African participation in industrial relations and at a higher level than

Sunday EXPRESS **Business**

Sun. Exp. 31/12/78

(335)

Job prospects look bleak for Blacks

By TERRY MEYER

A DEPRESSING picture of fewer job opportunities for Blacks, school-leavers and ex-servicemen is painted in the latest quarterly survey of employment prospects prepared for Manpower employment agency which reflects that the cautious note of optimism expressed in the previous survey has all but dissapeared.

There is a serious drop of opportunities for Blacks in Johannesburg of about 45% (down from 30,2% last quarter to 16,6% of those planning to improve staffing for Blacks) with the position better on the Witwatersrand than other areas in the country.

The Cape shows a steep overall drop in prospects for both Blacks and Whites. It is most evident in the Eastern Cape.

Whites are a lot better off than Blacks in the Transvaal and the statistics show that the prospects for employment for both races in the Northern Transvaal are much better than the provincial average. There is little real change in Pretoria.

In Johannesburg, prospects generally are slightly down, although improving in the Vaal Triangle.

On a national level, the survey found 16,7% of the companies surveyed planned to increase White staff (against 15,8% last) but only 11,8% for Blacks (against 15,5% last).

There are no significant decreases in plans for White staffing, but Black staffing is likely to be down by about 10%.

The position with school-leavers and ex-servicemen is not good either.

On average, the survey found only 17,3% of the companies surveyed had clear plans to absorb school leavers or ex-servicemen in 1979.

The best hope for these youngsters appears to be mainly in the mining industry, the larger corporations, and the Government at all levels.

UNEMPLOYMENT

FROM - 3-1-79

TO - ~~30-9-79~~

30-12-79

335

likely to be achieve tribution of income from livestock than from the expans he low level of income from crop production is unlike there is greater security in the countryside, more co nical side and the development of a service infrast roduction processing amd marketing. Rather than the pres tional coarse grains, it may pay- off to explore the v or mainly fodder crops in support of small scale beef uld require the development of certain supplies and rains within a government run or supervised network o e peasants can devote themselves to a cash crop in th e converted into beef. Such an arrangement would al anageable entry into the beef economy. Meanwhile bution of the value added through the grazing of lives g rentals and tax payments would represent a signific e distribution of income in the countryside. Takin in which the 94% of the land represented by the t s played a more proportionate role in commercial ranchi he value added applicable to the argument might be 70 re of P40 million. P1 to P4 million would streng he poorer families to undertake crop agriculture, to tock economy as grazers or fatteners and would p vernment to cover some of the additional services r

Drought Relief and th yment

The National Developr little say on the management of the rural economy during r, which could occur simultaneously, if beef prices should discuss the implications for revenue, for trade, f creation and for plan implementation. That is not the same ; that would emerge from a serious interest as to how th the cost and the hardship in the countryside should th rices turn perverse.

Drought management re lby or, preferably, an inbuilt relief machinery. Th le mechanism which allows relief to flow where it is ne led without the encumberance of major national politic isions. An analogy is that regions need their own hich to take their temperatures

---

In summing up its findings the survey reads: "Our survey does not appear to maintain the cautious note of optimism evident in our last survey."

The pattern appeared to be one of backtracking on the decisions of the last quarter, the survey said.

Also covered by the survey were prospects for ex-servicemen and school-leavers and nation-wide only 17,3 percent of companies approached had specific plans to employ either ex-servicemen or school-leavers.

In Natal the figure was 19,3 percent of companies approached, of which most had vacancies for ex-servicemen.

The survey embraced companies employing over three quarters of a million employees in 10 geographic areas in the country.

The survey, released yesterday, also shows less favourable prospects for the economy overall as well as even greater pressures on rare skills and abilities.

Senior executives in over 1 200 companies in 30 commercial and industrial groups were asked whether they expected their labour force, both Black and White to increase, decrease or remain constant during the first three months of the year.

This was revealed in a survey of employment prospects undertaken throughout South Africa by Manpower, a world-wide service group.

EMPLOYMENT prospects for Blacks are down by 10 percent in the first quarter of the year — while those for Whites are only slightly up.

Mercury Reporter

Work outlook stays grim for Blacks

N.M. 31/1/79

335

and provide their own remedies rather than having to seek referal upwards to the centre and await the official diagnosis and prescription of an otherwise occupied specialist. In India droughts are managed under an old drought relief code written by the British. Under this code the state government has to declare an area affected by drought before drought relief begins to operate. Under the Colonial administration this probably was a convenient form of handling emergencies. Since independence it has been found that popular government has allowed the procedure to become a source of enormous pressures on the state government. Drought relief confers benefits on an area in the form of a strong flow of funds which can be easily captured or at least manipulated by officials, local politicians and by those who are better placed in society. It is natural therefore that powerful citizens will represent a case to the state government that their area be declared drought affected. It makes the decision to respond to a need for relief very difficult on the part of the state. A decision to declare one area drought affected will almost certainly reduce the arguments for not declaring other areas similarly affected. As a result one initial decision to declare an area affected often leads to areas which have little or no need for relief to be so declared as affected. This makes the State Government, particularly the Finance Ministry, extremely wary of agreeing to the declaration of areas as drought affected. In the process there are long and costly delays before the state sets up drought relief machinery. During the delay there are acrimonious conflicts over the accuracy of local reports of weather conditions and the degree of suffering involved. When government finally declares an area affected, there is a mix of triumphant and hurt feelings over the decision and consequen[illegible] it takes some time, and invariably a serious drought, before goverm[illegible] as one to remedy the effects of the drought.

The second part of drought manag[illegible]ment must have productive works designed and ready to be [illegible]e is a need for work to be created in the countryside. [illegible]ce has shown time and again that governments are loat[illegible]ance necessary to allow for sufficient preparation of w[illegible]enever funds have been provided for the purpose of adv[illegible]e technical departments receiving the funds have often [illegible]eparation of works which they consider to be of importan[illegible]e wide distribution of small works suited to drought r[illegible]

10 percent jobless

Pretoria Bureau

Unemployment among blacks averaged 10 percent during the first half of last year, according to a survey by the Department of Statistics.

Forty - two percent of the people between 20 and 29 years of age were unemployed, and 19 percent of those between 30 and 39.

Apart from unemployment, the survey shows that close to 68 percent of people questioned were economically inactive, such as school children, housewives and those in retirement.

Those actively employed constituted 32 percent of the 45 000 people questioned.

335

RDM 15/1/79

Skilled labour shortage in SA but training centres go unused

(335)

AMID massive unemployment, particularly among blacks, there is a critical shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labour in South Africa.

Even at the height of the recession in 1977 99 000 skilled and semi-skilled jobs were unfilled — 42 000 of them jobs for blacks.

One Government study projects a shortage of 21% in skilled labour in two years' time and a staggering shortfall of 758 000 skilled and semi-skilled workers in 1990, with 1,4-million office workers short and 180 000 in the technical and professional fields.

It's a platitude by now that there are not enough whites to fill skilled jobs and that SA would have to draw its skilled and semi-skilled workers for the future from the black population.

The Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, has repeatedly stated that the Government would not stand in the way of blacks taking jobs previously filled by whites, as long as the process was orderly and trade unions were consulted.

Why then are industrialists failing to make use of the eight in-service training centres for blacks in the "white" urban areas?

There are now eight such centres, set up by the Government at a cost of some R2-million, providing a wide range of crash courses for black workers and bringing them, depending on the racial job structure in the industry concerned, to skills levels up to just under artisan level.

By all accounts the courses are excellent. Industrialists are offered tax incentives described as among the most favourable in the world.

Last year Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition spokesman on finance, slated business for shirking its duty to remove discrimination and help the unskilled to acquire skills.

Attacking the view that it was "all the Government's fault", he pointed out that business continually called for more skills and more training — but when the means were provided, they were not used.

Recently, Mr John Cronje, president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, admitted: "I cannot understand the reluctance of industrialists to use these facilities."

But a big misunderstanding has crept into the issue. Several spokesmen on the issue have ascribed a yearly capacity of 75 000 to the centres. With some 3 600 workers trained in 1977, this would be a rather sensational shortfall.

But according to Mr Marius Krige, chief industrial training planner at the Department of Education and Training and chairman of the coordinating council for in-service training, the capacity of the centres is 14 000 a year.

"The figure of 75 000 which has been quoted is actually the total number of blacks trained last year in terms of the In-Service Training Act. They include the centres as well

RIAAN DE VILLIERS: Labour Correspondent

as over 325 private in-service training schemes by companies, as well as two private industrial training centres."

He feels the centres are being used quite well. While 3 663 workers were trained in 1977, a final total of 7 014 is expected for 1978.

"Attendance has therefore doubled," Mr Krige says. Also, 14 000 is a maximum theoretical capacity not attainable in practice."

He expects attendance to increase significantly this year. For instance, the Chamdor centre near Krugersdorp, which ran at about 60 % of capacity last year, expects attendance to double this year and facilities are being extended. There is also a move for centres to use facilities at private firms for certain courses instead of adding to their own facilities.

He feels the success of the centres depend to a large extent on local support and involvement. As far as possible, local industrialists with an interest in training are being involved in the governing bodies.

Also, it appears a levy on local industrialists may improve interest. A levy imposed on Bloemfontein industrialists since last year has led to a tripling in attendance at the Boithusong centre.

Mr Krige therefore paints a more encouraging picture — but the fact remains that the people being trained still form only a fraction of the numbers needed and the centres are not fully used. Why?

Mr Jack Holloway, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, says: "This worries us greatly and we are giving the centres as much publicity as we can. The other leg of Government-sponsored training — the private in-plant training schemes — are very successful, but only the large employers can do this themselves.

"The centres, aimed at the smaller employers, are not getting off the ground as they should."

While the chamber has not yet positively identified the reasons, one explanation could be the "general state of nervousness in the economy". Also, industrialists are loath to upgrade workers who will face the frustration of not being able to use their new skills to the full because of the slackness of the economy.

Disruption in production while workers are away for training cannot be a major factor as industry is generally working below capacity.

Mr Theo Poolman, of the Federated Chamber of Industries, feels industrialists are waiting for an economic revival before sending workers for training.

Yet employers would want to anticipate the economic revival if they were made aware of the acute shortgages they would then face. While larger employers were aware of broader economic issues, this had not yet penetrated through to the smaller concerns — which the centres were aimed at serving.

"Perhaps the centres could advertise directly in their areas themselves," Mr Poolman suggested.

There are centres for Pretoria, the East Rand, the West Rand, the Vaal Triangle, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, Pinetown and Potchefstroom, which offer more than 100 approved courses lasting up to 10 weeks. They include service and repairs of motor vehicles, motor cycles and agricultural machinery, plant maintenance, vehicle operators, welding, switchboard operation, catering, servicing of business equipment, operations in the building, civil engineering and construction industry, computer operation, supervisory functions, typing and business administration, salesmanship and shop and supermarket assistant courses.

● **TOMORROW: Chamdor — in-service training for blacks in action**



(1) Change in GNP at current prices.
(2) Change in GNP at constant prices.
(3) Change in NNP at constant prices.
(4) Change in NNP at current prices.
(5) Change in investment expenditure.

4. Which of the following is not an indirect business tax?

(1) A sales tax.
(2) A company profit tax
(3) An import duty.
(4) A property tax.
(5) None of the above.

5. Which income measure is derived by adding all factor costs in current period?

(1) National Income
(2) Gross National product
(3) Disposable Income
(4) Net National Product
(5) Personal Income

9. Every payment from one individual to another automatically increases:

(1) National Income.
(2) Gross Investment.
(3) Gross National Product.
(4) Net National Product.
(5) None of the above.

10. GNP exceeds NNP by:

(1) The amount of all taxes.
(2) Government expenditure on goods and services.
(3) Government transfer payments.
(4) The difference between gross investment and net investment
(5) Purchases by businessfirms from other business firms.

11. If NNP were R360 million in 1965, measured in current prices, and the price level rose by 20% from 1960 to 1965, then the 1965 NNP, in 1960 prices, would be:

(1) R300 million
(2) R320 million
(3) R400 million
(4) R360 million
(5) R520 million

shortage

Labour

Star 20/1/79.

335

Crisis looms in skilled categories

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

South Africa is facing a crisis in skilled labour according to some of the country's major industries.

It is pointed out that applications by apprentices are down on last year in the steel and engineering industries — in spite of a publicity campaign conducted among national servicemen before their term of duty ended.

Further, more than half of the Reef's building contractors, and six out of 10 in Pretoria, are experiencing a shortage of skilled labour, and that in business conditions regarded as unsatisfactory.

The R1,8-million training centre in Springs for the building industry has gone into operation without offering any courses in trades such as bricklaying and plastering.

"The reason is that there have been too few applications," said Mr Z L Pretorius, director of the Witwatersrand Master Builders' Association.

"And there is still room for trainees in the courses which have begun for electricians, carpenters, plumbers and painters."

Mr Pretorius said many of the skilled building workers who had left the industry during the slump were reluctant to return before there was a real revival.

But others had been lost to the industry forever.

The director of the Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation, Dr Errol Drummond, said an economic upturn would result in real problems.

Downturn

"Even during the economic downturn we were suffering from an acute shortage of skilled workers in the artisan field."

The publicity campaign among national servicemen provided a disappointing response although the jobs offered covered "the total spectrum of production work," he said.

The downturn in the apprentice intake did not bode well because there was a lag of about three years between the intake and the qualification of apprentices, Dr Drummond said.

A Johannesburg hardware store owner who advertised for a shop assistant this week had "a few replies — but nothing worthwhile." He did not think there's an unemployment problem.

He asked how he could get in touch with some of the 12 000 national servicemen who returned home at Christmas.

Replies to his adver-

a surplus of P25 million. Foreign aid that year was P30 million. Revenue projections in the National Development Plan to 1980/81 show a continued and strong growth in revenue. In that year revenue is projected at P120 million. Botswana's financial strength means that she can cover local costs while making commitments to large future debt services. Botswana can afford to develop and fund her own programmes without recourse to foreign aid while retaining the capacity to fund the local costs of aided projects. The real test is likely to be the converse: how well can Botswana develop programmes and build the capacity to absorb large funds in the countryside?

A simple but satisfactory measure of the level of funding required to flow into the countryside to remove rural poverty can be constructed from the Rural Income Distribution Survey. Using data that is reproduced in the National Development Plan in table 4.1 we can estimate the income required to raise to the poverty line the family incomes of the 40% of the rural households whose income is below that line. For this purpose the 220 000 rural population who fall below the poverty line is divided by 5,5 (persons per household) to reach the figure of 40 000 households.

Table 1 Income Required to Raise Family Incomes of the Five Poorest Economic Classes to the Poverty Datum Line[1]

120	P1 200 000
? 50	P 500 000

otal cost : P8 950 000

elopment Plan 1976-81.

tervals. As a result they ies in each class as having - 40% class an arbitrary imate.

P450 extra income per year to he other extreme P50 per year o the poverty line. The r about one-third of Botswana's

RDM 7/2/79 (335)

Big economic change needed, bishops told

Pretoria Bureau

MATERIAL help for the unemployed can only be a palliative; the real need is for a complete change in the economic structure.

This is the main theme of a report presented yesterday to the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference in Pretoria.

The report was compiled by church workers and laymen with experience in economics, social work, trade unionism, research, education and the migrant labour system.

The report said that because power in South Africa lies in white hands, the provision of jobs was considered one of the least important economic issues.

The unequal distribution of income between blacks and whites would have to be corrected before the South African market could expand freely, thus cutting unemployment.

"The redistribution of national income would also help to end the drain on foreign reserves," the report said.

A possible solution suggested by the report was a reversal of the trend towards capital intensive farming in favour of the small farmer working in a co-operative.

"This is the biggest single area for potential advance in combating black unemployment, were it not for the huge political obstacles," said Mr Michael de Klerk, a former lecturer in business economics at the University of the Witwatersrand who was a member of the commission which drew up the report.

A senior delegate to the conference, who did not wish to be named, said: "This initiative is one of the boldest and most necessary steps the church must take if it is to retain its credibility."

Delegates said the report could lead to Catholic groups throughout the country being asked to make land available for the development of co-operatives.

● See Page 9

INSIDE MAIL RDM 7/2/79

Abel—for whom the

HELEN ZILLE: Cape Town

NOWHERE is the oil crisis more noticeable than in the middle of the Karroo on a Sunday afternoon.

Especially on the "torture stretch", that 198 km of nothing between Beaufort West and Laingsburg. There is hardly another car on the new highway, which may as well have been laid across this wasteland for the dassies and meerkats to dart across.

The worst thing about travelling this road is keeping within the speed limit. Keeping below 100 km/h takes more control than holding back a runaway horse. Tough, until you notice the man moving along the highway by inches.

Petrol restrictions are the last thing on his mind as he walks in the heat under the weight of three large backpacks. From behind his shape is hardly human. Seen in the rear-view mirror his outline is skeletal under the weight of his worldly possessions. His face is hidden by a tattered felt hat. He does not carry a cane to help him support his burden as both his hands are already in use, holding clusters of blackened cooking tins.



Slowly he shuffles one foot in front of the other. The road stretches endlessly into the horizon.

It takes a little time for this picture to penetrate the private world of the inside of the modern car, with air conditioning, lively conversation and throbbing radio music.

Moving round the next bend close on 100 km, you see nothing but the vast emptiness until the next bend, and realise that this man isn't moving to a kraal around the corner.

With none of the "Shall I, shan't I?" debate of the motorist who has passed a hitch-hiker, you turn back. But a bakkie, travelling in the opposite direction pulls up first. One of the occupants, a deeply-tanned and muscular young man jumps out, bare-foot on the burning gravel. Uncertain of what to expect, the shrivelled walker drops his tins in the dust and takes off his hat to greet the white stranger.

They exchange a few words, with the obvious empathy of two people who know this barren world. Then the young man unstraps the backpacks, tosses them into the bakkie, and helps the old man up after them. He is just about to jump into the bakkie once more when we wave him to a stop.

The young man is wear-

Beattie Theatr
Beattie Theatr
Room B. 114

ock

Room A. 2
A. 4
A. 6
A. 8
A. 102
A. 10
A. 12
A. 16
A. 105
A. 107
A. 111
A. 117
A. 101
A. 109
A. 113
A. 201

es) Beattie Buildi

Beattie Theat
Room B. 115
B. 105
B. 106
B. 114

road was long

ing khaki shorts and a bright yellow T-shirt, with a picture of a tank, crossed rifles and the words Katimo Mulilo emblazoned on the front. He starts chatting. His name is Colin Wright (funny name for a person who can't speak a word of English, he observes.) He is 20 years old and at Christmas he came back after two years' service in the operational area. He then took over his father's sheep farm near Leeu-Gamka in the Karroo. His parents now live in Laingsburg and he is going to visit them, as he always does on a Sunday. His mother cooks a roast when he comes home, he says.

And this old man? "Well, the day before yesterday I saw him about 2 km down he road," explains Colin Wright. "I thought I would see him again today. So I gave him a lift. He says he's also going to Laingsburg. I don't know what he is going to do there, maybe look for work."

That is what the old man is set to do, but there is more to the story he tells in simple, poetic Afrikaans. He says his name is Abel and that he is 73 years old. He cannot spell his surname, but phonetically, out of his toothless mouth, it sounds like Gamede.

He doesn't know how long he has been walking: "It is many days now, more than the fingers of both my hands." At night he sleeps next to the road. When he gets to a village he buys a few provisions he can carry easily. When they run out he just keeps walking to the next town. When he runs out of money he asks people to buy him something.

He is going back to Laingsburg. He likes it there, the people there are good people. For many years — "since I was a young man" — he worked there on a smallholding with a farmer and his wife, growing a few vegetables. One day, he and his employer took the bakkie to Vredendal. They stopped in the main road to buy some provisions.

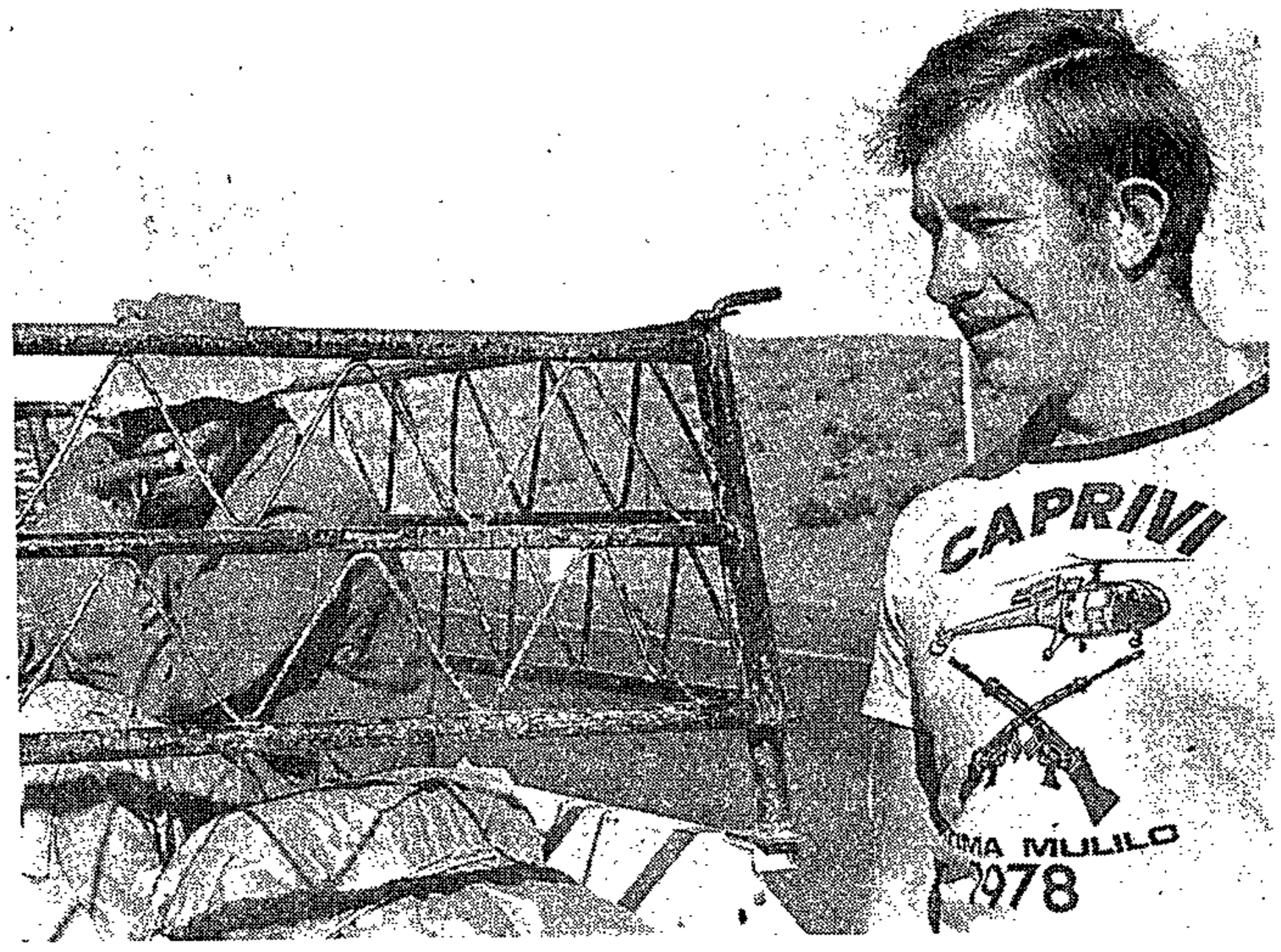
Abel cannot remember any details, but he was told later that a car had hit him as he tried to cross the road. "I thought I must be dead, but I was only hurt, deep in my back. My baas gave me money and sent me back to my people in Colesburg. I had to stay there for two years. Now I am going back to Laingsburg to look for my baas again."

He doesn't know their name, nor whether he will find them at all, because they were old people when he left. But if they are not there he will look for work with someone else.

Laingsburg is a good place, with good people. Someone will give him work.

How does he manage to walk under the weight of those packs with a back injury?

"Sometimes, I just have to look at the Heaven so that I can keep on walking. Other days my back is like a deep still river. Today it is like that. But still, I am getting a lift," he says, as if he cannot believe the good fortune.



Colin Wright and his passenger.

The young man says he has got to go. He cannot be late for Sunday lunch. Before he drives off he takes a water bottle and some fruit from the front seat and hands it to Abel Gamede at the back. Then they move off. As you pass them on the highway, Abel puts down the fruit he is eating with his toothless gums to take off his hat.

In two hours he will have a two-week journey behind him. Speed limits look different now.

'UIF of little help to jobless blacks'

RDM 8/2/79

335

A FUND run by black trade unions for their unemployed members was a better solution for blacks than the Unemployment Insurance Fund, according to a report read at the South African Bishops' Conference in Pretoria yesterday.

The report said that most of South Africa's jobless blacks were not helped by the Unemployment Insurance Fund because of ineligibility and abuses.

The report was compiled by church workers and laymen with experience in economics, social work, education and labour.

In 1977 black unemployment was estimated at 2 250 000.

In the report, Mr Michael de Klerk, an economist of the University of the Witwatersrand, blamed about a third of the unemployment on temporary causes like slow growth.

"A 6% growth rate is necessary just to keep the unemployment figure constant, but since 1974 the rate has dropped to about 2%," he said.

"This is partly because of the slow growth rate of our Western trading partners, but also because the Government has slowed down domestic output to try and curb inflation, resulting in fewer jobs.

"In South Africa, because the power lies in white hands, it has been decided that output and jobs are the least important of the variables which may be used to direct the economy."

A permanent cause of unemployment was the inexhaustible supply of black work-seekers in the cities because of the collapse of black agriculture.

"This began more than 100 years ago as the mines began to require black labour. Taxes were imposed to force people who had formerly earned their living on the land to seek work on the mines," Mr De Klerk said.

"The Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 completed the decline by making it illegal for blacks to farm outside the 13% of South Africa which constituted the homelands."

This had resulted in the present surplus of black labour in the cities.

The report said the unequal distribution of income between blacks and whites had led to a small market.

In 1974 South Africa held the world record for the smallest percentage of income earned by the bottom 40% of the population.

"It is a fallacy that unequal distribution leads to growth. It is not a shortage of savings for investment among the rich, but the small size of the South African market which is holding up growth."

The report also blamed the capital intensive, mechanised nature of production for unemployment.

"Businessmen mechanise because capital is artificially cheap and labour articifically expensive.

"The highly skilled workers, mostly white, have been able to command artifically high wages by keeping the numbers of skilled workers low, by excluding blacks."

In searching for a solution to unemployment the report said: "A solution has begun in Third World countries. Great emphasis has been placed on helping the small farmer because agriculture is the only sector of the economy capable of absorbing large numbers of work-seekers in a relatively short period of time.

"For that to happen a radical redistribution of resources is necessary — from a small number of large farms with a great deal of capital equipment to a large number of small farms with relatively little capital equipment.

"Capital invested in small-scale agriculture can create a job for R540 as against R5 400 in industry. Agriculture is one of the few remaining areas where labour-intensive techniques are still competitive and, in the long run, would probably increase agricultural output.

"At present in South Africa the distribution of power anddwealth and our involvement in the Western economic system, which is motivated by profit alone, has caused our economy to develop almost entirely contrary lines to these," the report said. — Sapa.

Bishops repudiate 'communist' league

THE South African Catholic Defence League was repudiated by the plenary session of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference in Pretoria on Tuesday.

In a statement the conferencc said it wished to make clear that the league had no official standing in the Catholic Church.

"The conference has taken note of the activities of the league, particularly in the field of publication," the bishops said.

"It has noted the league's endeavours to influence overseas opinion, its attacks on bishops in their corporate or individual capacity and the use of the regrettable tactic of equating concern for social justice with a communist or Marxist commitment.

"The conference draws the attention of the news media and other bodies to the unrepresentative character of the South African Catholic Defence League.

"It calls on Catholics to recognise that the league has placed itself in strident opposition to the bishops of looucal churches through whom communion with the Bishop of Rome and the Universal Church is assured.

"The activities of the league aie entirely repudiated by he Catholic Bishops' Conference." — Sapa.

MONDAY, 12 FEBRUARY 1979

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply: 3'35

Coloured, Indian and Black unemployed

2. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Statistics:

Whether surveys were conducted during 1978 to establish the number of (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black unemployed; if so, what were the figures in each case.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(a) Yes,

(b) No, and

(c) Yes.

	(a)
1978—July	103 000
Aug.	87 000
Sept.	85 000

	(c)
1978—Jan.	539 000
Feb.	569 000
Mar.	563 000
Apr.	554 000
May	542 000
June	527 000
July	513 000

Explanatory notes: Survey in respect of Coloureds conducted up to July 1978. Figures for later months not available yet.

Sales Tax Act

5. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Finance:

(1) How many registrations in terms of the Sales Tax Act had been made as at the latest date for which figures are available;

(2) how many prosecutions for failure to register in terms of the Act were instituted up to the latest date for which figures are available;

(3) what amount of tax was collected in terms of the Act for each month since the introduction of the tax to date.

Better deal for the unemployed

335 Ridm 13/2/79

THE ASSEMBLY. — Legislation to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act was introduced by the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, yesterday and gained the support of opposition parties.

"This Bill is aimed primarily at removing certain discriminatory measures against blacks," Mr Botha said when introducing the second reading debate on the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill.

Another main aim was to improve administration of the Act.

The Bill also deletes the term "Bantu" from the Act and substitues the term "Black."

The Bill excludes, as contributors, contract workers who enter South Africa and have to return to their countries of origin. This amendment rectifies the position whereby contract workers have to contribute but may not receive benefits outside the Republic.

"Blacks who are employed mainly or only in rural areas and also those who earn less than R546 a year are also excluded as contributors to the fund," Mr Botha said.

"I thought it good to do away with this discrimination against black workers because it is no longer justified."

a surplu ...was P30 million.

Revenue ...lan to 1980/81 show a

continue ...year revenue is projected

at P120 ...means that she can cover

local co...ure debt services. Botswana

can affo... without recourse to

foreign ...the local costs of aided

project... verse: how well can Botswana

develop ...rb large funds in the

country... A simpl...of funding required to flow into the countryside to remove rural poverty can be constructed from the Rural Income Distribution Survey. Using data that is reproduced in the National Development Plan in table 4.1 we can estimate the income required to raise to the poverty line the family incomes of the 40% of the rural households whose income is below that line. For this purpose the 220 000 rural population who fall below the poverty line is divided by 5,5 (persons per household) to reach the figure of 40 000 households.

Table 1 Income Required to Raise Family Incomes of the Five Poorest Economic Classes to the Poverty Datum Line (1)

Class	No.of Families	Annual Household after Tax Income	Extra Income required per Household (2)	Cost
Poorest 5%	5 000	P182	P450	P2 250 000
5% - 10%	5 000	P233	P400	P2 000 000
10% - 20%	10 000	P325	P300	P3 000 000
20% - 30%	10 000	P402	P120	P1 200 000
30% - 40%	10 000	P507	P 50	P 500 000
Poverty Datum Line approx. P507			Total cost :	P8 950 000

(1) Derived from Table 4.1 page 72 National Development Plan 1976-81.

(2) These are rough estimates based on class intervals. As a result they are conservative since they treat all families in each class as having the top income for the class. In the 30% - 40% class an arbitrary income gap of P50 is used to provide an estimate.

The households in the poorest category require P450 extra income per year to raise family income to the poverty line. At the other extreme P50 per year would suffice for the 30% - 40% class closest to the poverty line. The total amount required is P9 million per year, or about one-third of Botswana's present surplus on current account.

Cape Times 13/12/74

513 000 blacks unemployed

335

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Unemployed blacks numbered 513 000 at the end of July 1978, the Minister of Statistics, Mr Hennie Smit, said yesterday.

In a written reply to a question by Mr Nigel Wood (NRP Berea), he said the number of unemployed coloured people varied between 103 000 and 85 000 for the months of July, August and September 1978. Figures for later months were not yet available. — Sapa

BD 19/5/79

Car workers laid off

PORT ELIZABETH — The unrest in Iran has started to affect the South African motor industry. Volkswagen has laid off about 200 workers at its Uitenhage plant and BMW in Pretoria about 150.

The industrial relations manager of Volkswagen, Mr O A Radermeyer, said yesterday certain models were in oversupply and owing to uncertainty about the fuel situation, it was decided to retrench some hourly paid workers.

Spokesmen for Ford and General Motors said their companies had no plans to retrench workers or work short time. But Ford said if the lorry drivers strike in Britain was an extended one, the company would consider working short time. The GM spokesman said his company would not need to do so because it received supplies mostly from other countries. — DDC.

335

19/2

Unemployment in East London area

Hansard 3 (113) 21/2/79

*15. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs: 335

Whether the investigation by the University of Port Elizabeth into unemployment in the East London area has commenced; if so, (a) what progress has been made and (b) when is a final report expected to be submitted.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ENERGY (for the Minister of Economic Affairs):

Yes; (a) satisfactory progress has been made and (b) an interim report is expected at the end of June and the final report during November 1979.

Dr Brand—on unemployment and the need for growth

RIAAN DE VILLIERS: Labour Correspondent.

A QUARTER of a million South Africans — mostly blacks — pour into the jobs market every year. For the past eight years at least, the SA economy has largely failed to provide them with jobs.

If the economy reaches the necessary growth tempo during the next decade, it may just keep up with providing jobs. But it is unlikely that it ever will.

Such alarming forecasts have been heard increasingly from academics. When they are heard from the Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister, they are more alarming still. But then, since succeeding Dr Piet Riekert in this key post last August, Dr Simon Brand has left no-one under any illusions about the state of the economy.

Dr Brand's willingness to spell out the truth gives hope that the Government may at last be facing up to the problem of mass unemployment.

For a time, Dr Brand conceded in a recent interview, it wasn't easy to convince authorities of the severity of the problem, possibly because of the shortgage of skilled labour in certain sectors.

"From 1975 to 1977 the accent fell on the current account of the balance of payments and the curbing of the inflation rate. Growth was pushed to the background.

"But now, our first economic priority is growth — and the most important motivation for our new growth strategy is to create jobs."

He does not believe unemployment is easing up. He refers to the official Economic Development Programmes.

"Successive EDP's have spelled out clearly that South Africa's real gross domestic product has to grow by some 6 % per year to create jobs for all new entrants to the jobs market and reduce at least the percentage of unemployed and underemployed.

"The most optimistic growth forecast for this year is 4 %. This is not nearly enough to keep up with new entrants, let alone reduce the total number of unemployed."

He also discounts the drop in black unemployment reflected in the Government's Current Population Survey (CPS), which has shown a steady decrease from 12,4 % in October 1977 to 9,8 % in July last year.

"There is nothing in terms of employment creation to explain the reduction, he says.

"Perhaps people may have been unemployed for so long that they have become despondent and withdrawn from the labour market. If they haven't looked for work in the preceding week the survey definition would exclude them."

To solve unemployment, Dr Brand says population growth will have to drop and the economy reach its full growth potential. And for this South Africa must continue to receive foreign capital, and labour bottlenecks must be removed.

"Except for the 1960's, a shortgage of capital in times of high growth has always been a feature of our growth pattern, and we will continue to need foreign capital, he said.

"If we get no foreign capital, our growth ceiling is considerably lower than 5 %."

The skilled labour bottleneck imposes similar growth restraints. "At up to 3 % growth, skilled labour is not much of a problem — at 5 % or 6 % the problem will be acute."

He has repeatedly spelled out his belief that whites can no longer meet the demand for skilled jobs.

This is where the two current labour commissions, the Wiehahn commission of inquiry into labour laws and the Riekert commission into the use of manpower, feature — together they could lead to the breaking down of many existing barriers to black job mobility.

How much difference can the commissions make?

"It takes time to train people. But the possible results from these commissions could eventually help us reach our target growth rates of 5 % to 6 % with fewer tensions and problems."

More attention must also



Dr Simon Brand

be given to qualitative aspects — methods of production, both in the public and private sector.

"We must ask ourselves if we haven't mechanised too much."

At the same time, Dr Brand warns that it is difficult to change to alternative technology. Employer resistance is an important obstacle.

"Discussions between the Economic Advisory Council and industrialists on labour intensive methods have not been met with much enthusiasm.

"The general reaction is that greater labour intensity will push up costs, affect quality and therefore damage competitiveness."

Possibly, the most will be achieved by concentrating on existing labour intensive sectors.

Dr Brand also concedes that present tax incentives encourage capital-intensive investment. On the other hand, greater black job mobility resulting from the Riekert commission could help to contain capital intensity.

"When administrative measures make it difficult to employ labour freely, employers turn to mechanisation."

Dr Brand has an equally clear awareness of the "socio-political consequences" of unemployment — that is, the fear that mass unemployment will eventually blow SA society apart.

One source of concern is the high jobless percentage among the 16 to 25 age group — the school leavers.

"It depends on how unemployment is absorbed by the structure of society. Some unemployed are still being absorbed into subsistence economy and others draw unemployment insurance. So society has roughly managed to contain the situation up to now.

"But how long we can expect this to continue is an open question. We have to watch the situation very carefully."

Several academics have recently questioned whether unemployment could be eliminated at all within the present economic structure — and some have concluded that it cannot.

Dr Brand is not too optimistic either. "There are tremendous longterm problems. If our population growth continues at its present high tempo it is questionable whether we will keep up, even if the economy grows at its maximum potential.

"If we have to accept growth levels of 3 % to 4 % for a number of years more we will have to start looking at special measures. But such programmes won't really bring people into the production process."

But at present, Dr Brand sees the Government launching an all-out growth strategy which may bring the target growth rates in the eighties.

He cites a long list of measures aimed at stimulating the economy, beginning at the end of 1977 with state funds made available for low cost housing, followed by relaxations of monetary policy, relaxations in the 1978 budget, and this year, the De Kock commission making foreign investment easier.

In November, the Economic Advisory Council under Dr Brand's chairmanship recommended further stimuli to supplement the De Kock recommendations. Some have already been implemented — loan levy repayments to companies, lowering of bank interest rates and non-renewal of some Government loans.

The process will continue this year with the Budget and a Government decision on the recommendations of the two labour commissions.

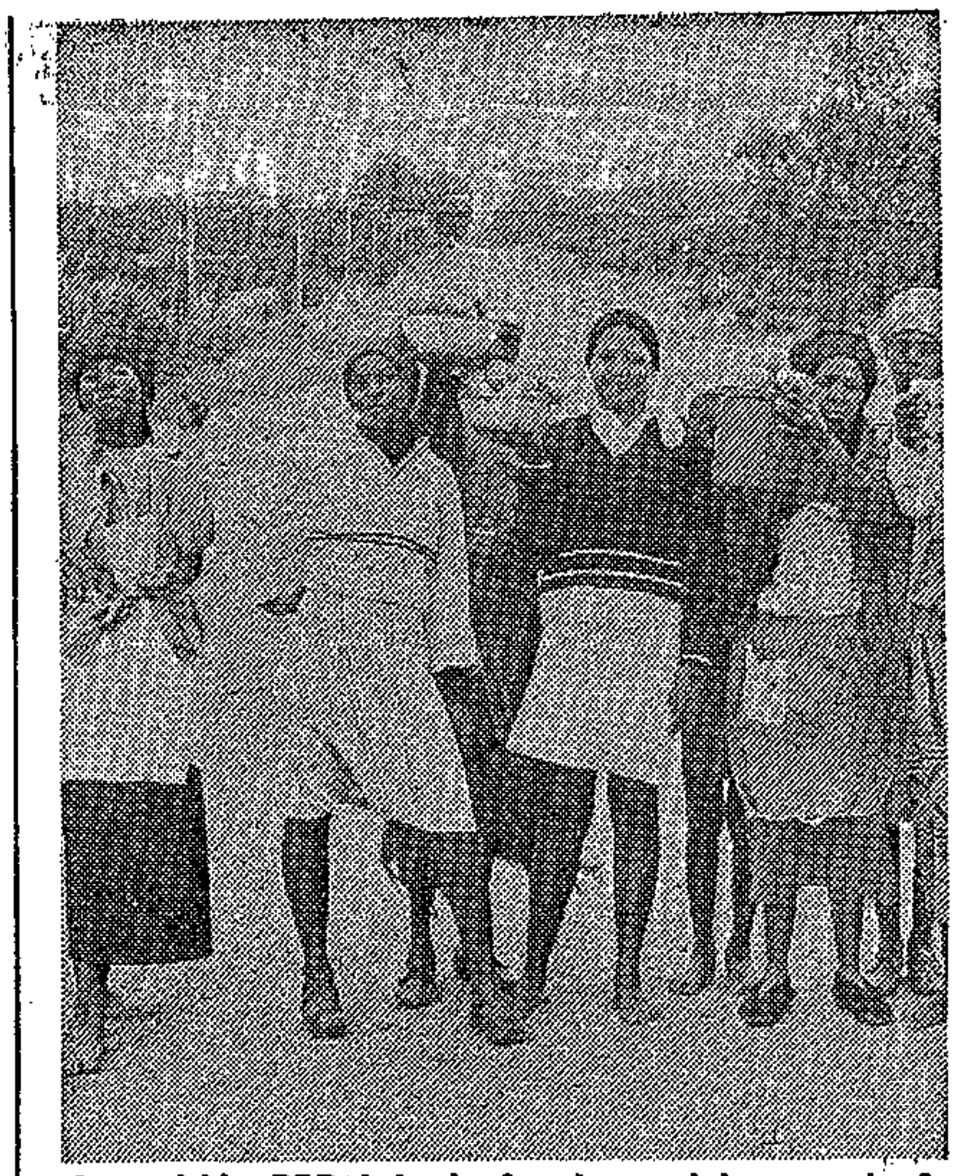
No sweet life this, but he does it with a wide grin



1/3/79 335

A living on prickly pears

1/3/79



A roadside PPP brigade forming a juicy guard of honour alongside the Bathurst-Grahamstown road. The smiles? The girl in the Twiggy pose second from left just sold 25c worth of the fruit which the State is trying to eradicate as a declared weed.

By Jaap Boekkooi

Those army ous running veld food survival courses in places like the Kalahari and the Kaokoveld could learn a survival trick or two from thousands of Xhosas who do something similar in the Eastern Province this late summer.

They have developed a method of winning the survival stakes in Midlands and Border bush country on a mere 20c a day, and by capitalising on forbidden fruit.

The bushcraft is that of the PPPs, the prickly pear pedlars whose pathetic attempts to stave off unemployment and hunger can be seen all over frontier country.

Every day workless blacks, from six-year-old kraalboys to their wrinkled grannies, roam the bush early in the morning to pick the juicy, ripening cactus fruit from bushes which the Government, ironically, is trying to destroy by the thousands.

For the rest of the day the PPPs line the roads, hour after hour, often without selling a single fruit. On some stretches of road there is a group of PPPs every 100 m or so.

The going price for prickly pears is two for 1 cent, or a basket of 40 for 20c, and many of the pedlars, desperate to make a sale, run on to the tarmac whenever a car appears, narrowly avoiding collisions.

Many a motorist, stopping for the prickly pause-that-refreshes, tells a sad tale of being the only one to buy a basket from a roadside group that day.

Typical of the plight of PPPs is that of a young black woman who sold me her first fruit on the Bathurst - Grahamstown road during the afternoon. When I gave her 25c, she shouted for joy and performed an impromptu dance, clutching the money as if it were a small fortune.

If the Department of Agricultural Technical Services has its way all PPPs will soon disappear from Eastern Cape [illegible]. For the war against the jointed cactus, an invader from Mexico, goes on ruthlessly.

Teams are in the field to spray, chop and poison the plant. The cochineal bug, which once destroyed millions of hectares of the cactus, has not proved effective in the coastal lowlands.

If that happens the PPPs, who make their living during early summer by selling roadside pineapples, will lose their last 20c-a-day — and go really hungry.

Assocom to look at black unemployment

EAST LONDON — The Border Chamber of Commerce (Assocom) is to discuss Mr Phillip Black, will be one of the guest speakers at the Border regional congress of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa in King William's Town on March 21.

Mr Black, who will speak on black unemployment in the Border regional context, has taken part in two economic surveys of the area and has recommended East London be included in the fishing belt to be built into a viable economic region.

Also speaking on black unemployment, but in the national context, will be Professor J. L. Sadie, the director of the Bureau for Economic Research at

Other addresses will include one on small business and unemployment and the effect on small business.

The congress will be told that the decision of the Border Chamber of Commerce to call for a boycott of Black Tourism operations in the public and private sector to develop a co-ordinated approach to the solution of the serious unemployment position in the Eastern Cape.

Other motions before congress include one from East London, calling for chambers of commerce to urge all members to take steps to conserve fuel.

The Queenstown chamber has proposed that congress urge the Minister of Finance to ensure the 1979 budget con-

Border Chamber of Commerce has called on unions and business to withdraw from the Kelvin Grove complex in East London and has asked that congress request such an exit.

The East London chamber has urged that local rates and taxes paid on dwellings should be an allowable deduction for tax purposes.

The open session of the congress will start at 10.30 am and the opening address will be delivered by the president of Assocom, Mr R. J. Wood.

Hansard 6 Quest col 425

14/3/79

335

Unemployed Blacks: relief work programmes

230. Mr. N. D. WOOD asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1) Whether his Department is planning any relief work programmes for unemployed Blacks; if so, what is the nature of such plans; if not,

(2) whether he will consider initiating such programmes; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) and (2) No. My Department has, however, authorised the employment of Black youths in industry on the Witwatersrand over and above the quota authorised in terms of the provisions of section 3 of the Environment Planning Act, 1967 (Act 88 of 1967).

Number of SA workless increasing

THE SENATE. — The number of unemployed South Africans was increasing and only an increased growth-rate could offer the job opportunity to counter this, Senator Piet Swanepoel (NRP) said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the second reading of the Part Appropriation Bill, he said that although the percentage of unemployed might be decreasing, the actual numbers were increasing.

"We cannot maintain a growth rate sufficient to keep up with population growth on the price of gold and mineral exports alone."

South Africa would have to stimulate internal manufacturing industries and give them confidence to invest enough to increase production over the long term.

This was essential if South Africa was to reach a growth rate sufficient to keep unemployment at bay.

Senator Swanepoel said many of the unemployed were unschooled people.

"You mean unskilled? Everybody goes to school," interjected Senator W C Dempsey (NP).

"No, I mean unschooled. Remember that up until 1972 the government spent only R13 million on black school education. It is only recently that the amount was unpegged," said Senator Swanepoel. — Sapa

State 'pretence' on black jobless

Argus 15/3/79

335

200

335

THE Government was pretending that the unemployment crisis was under control by deporting African unemployed to the homelands, Mrs Sheena Duncan, the Black Sash's vice-president said yesterday.

Unemployment, the organisation's national conference in Rondebosch heard yesterday, was the biggest problem facing their advice offices throughout the country.

Mrs Duncan said the Government's solution was to deport Africans to 'Bantustans' as if those people living in rural areas were no longer the responsibility of the State.

She said there had been a clampdown in the Johannesburg area on the recruitment of labour from the homelands, the number of African workers in 'white' areas was being reduced, and the authorities were totally unsympathetic to the problems of displaced urban Africans.

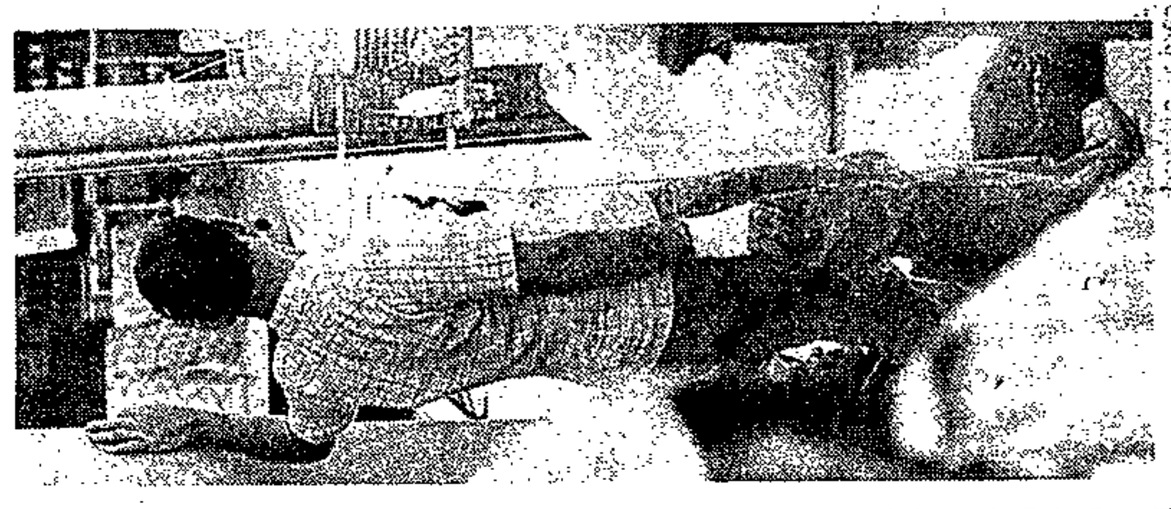
REFUSED

People were not allowed to leave the homeland to seek work without permission, and if they did, they were refused registration and ordered back to the homelands.

The authorities had clamped down on employers of 'illegal' labour and unregistered workers. Employers were taken to court and fined for first offences.

The Athlone Advice Office said unemployment was also its biggest problem with the figure for January of 3 794 being about 1 000 more than the same month last year.

*Critically consider the current state of our knowledge a) about the origins and spread of the Bantu-speaking peoples, and b) the settlement of the ancestors of the Sotho and Nguni south of the



RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, March 16, 1979. 5

Crime rise result of unemployment'

By INGRID NORTON and EMIELIA JAROSCHEK

RISING unemployment — now estimated at 1 000 000 — has been blamed for the crime explosion on Johannesburg streets.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, yesterday called for wide-ranging self-help programmes to combat a problem that is fast reaching crisis proportions.

"It is awful to see the waiting crowds outside the Wrab offices growing even bigger. There is enough work to do in the townships — it is essential that we provide enough industry in rural areas, stop throwing millions off the land and forcing them into the city.

"We have to make the countryside support these people by providing just five acres per family and allowing them to produce enough to support themselves," he said.

Mr Ron Miller, MP for Durban North, said: "The major cause of unemployment is the country's economic slowdown. Companies normally discharge from the lowest level when they have to, so it is always the blacks that are hit."

The textile industry, the motor mechanic and construction industries are the worst affected at present.

"The solution is to remove the restrictions currently obstructing employment of blacks in de-centralized areas — such as employers not being allowed to move labourers without a permit. There has to be a general improvement in skills by training," said Mr Miller.

Mr Wilkie Kambula, a lecturer at the University of the Witswatersrand and former principal of Orlando High school, said:

"Many students leave school in Standard 8, but because there is no work, they come back to school a while later. There is no more room."

Not what he seems: An eagle-eyed Ghost Squad policeman watches the movements of a suspect.

- The Origins of Leopard's Kopje: An 11th Century Difaquane, Arnoldia, Vol.8, No. 23. June 1978

8. Huntingford, in: Collins, 1968, op cit.
   Inskeep R: The Peopling of Southern Africa, 1977
9. Legassick, M.: The Sotho-Tswana Peoples before 1800, in: Thompson, L. (ed), op. cit.
10. Marks, S.: The traditions of the Natal 'Nguni': a second look at the work of A.T: Bryant, ibid.
11. Maggs, T.: Iron Age Communities of the Southern Highveld, Council of the Natal Museum, Pietersburg 1976
    - Some recent radiocarbon dates from eastern and southern Africa, JAH, Vol. 18, 1977
    - Conference on the iron-using, Bantu-speaking population of southern Africa. The iron-age sequence south of the Vaal/Pongola: some historical implications, unpubl. paper, S.C.A.S., London, November 1978
12. Mason, R.: Prehistory of the Transvaal, Witwatersrand University Press, Johannesburg 1962
13. Murdock, : Expansion of the Bantu, in: Collins, E. (ed), op. cit.
14. Oliver, R.: The Problem of Bantu Expansion, ibid.
15. Posnansky, M.: a) Bantu Genesis, ibid.
    - b) Bantu Genesis - Archaeological Reflexions, JAH, Vol. 9, 1968
16. Thompson, L.: African Societies in Southern Africa, Heinemann Educational Books, London 1969
17. Wilson, M.: The Early History Of The Transkei And Ciskei, African Studies, Vol.18, 1959
    - The Thousand Years Before Van Riebeeck, Institute for the study of man, Johannesburg 1970
18. Wrigley, C.: Linguistic Clues to African History, in: Collins, op. cit.

Vital for more non-whites to enter skilled jobs — Wassenaar

24/3/79

By PAUL DOLD
Financial Editor

IT is very important both economically and socio-politically that larger numbers of non-white workers should enter the skilled occupations, the chairman of Sanlam, Dr A D Wassenaar, said in Cape Town last night.

He also warned that the high unemployment rate among blacks was a matter of grave concern — "it may cause us great socio-political problems in years to come unless swift and imaginative action is taken" — and called for a total industrial strategy to provide jobs.

Dr Wassenaar who was addressing Sanlam's annual meeting said that black unemployment was not merely a cylical factor, but was in fact a structural problem.

"Certain incisive adjustments in our labour policy are necessary for the better utilization of our total labour force. Increased labour mobility and improved training can contribute materially to the improvement of our productivity performance and therefore to curbing inflation as well."

Steps recently announced allowing black business men to trade more freely in their urban areas were a positive measure that would give the black man confidence in the capitalistic system.

"For this reason the reports of the Wiehahn and Rickert commissions of inquiry into labour affairs are awaited with great expectations. I hope that the recommendations of these commissions will lead to action for the benefit of all population groups in the country."

Dr Wassenaar stressed that more should be done to tackle the black jobless problem at its source through family planning and consolidation and development of the homelands.

Referring to the falling yields on entrepreneurs capital in the 1970s in South Africa and the problem of attracting long-term venture capital to South Africa, he said that conditions had to be created to make investment in new production capacity more attractive to industrialists.

"One might ask whether the present healthy state of the Treasury should not be utilized freely to make additional fiscal concessions to industrialists. The necessity for rapid and sound industrial growth could hardly be over-emphasized. In years to come the industrial sector will have to make a large contribution towards employment of our rapidly escalating black labour force.

"To achieve this a total industral strategy is required which must comprise, inter alia, judicious encouragement of labour intensive enterprises and therefore must pay attention to a selective system of stimulation based on employment.

Turning to the general economic situation he said the current account had recovered remarkably from a R1,5 billion deficit in 1075 and 1976 to surplus of R1,5 billion in 1978. But there had been a large outflow of capital which had largely offset the surplus.

"I agree with the authorities that the balance of payments has recovered to such a degree and the prospects are such that the emphasis now to a large extent can and must be placed on promoting economic growth. It is clear, however that certain obstructions will have to be removed to promote healthy long term growth in the Republic, obstructions which, inter alia, make adjustments to the economic and social structure imperative.

"Several commissions of inquiry appointed by Government with terms of reference covering a wide spectrum bear witness to the authorities' awareness that adjustments are essential."

Welcoming the De Kock Commission report Dr Wassenaar said that it was however vitally important to take care that the recommendations were implemented in a way that did not give rise to a monopoly in the foreign exchange markets.

"We are looking forward with great expectation to the further recommendations of the Commission which will deal with the monetary system and policy in South Africa. I particularly hope that they will lead to steps towards establishing an extended and active capital market in South Africa and creating conditions in which rates of interest will truly reflect the state of supply and demand of capital.

"Linked up with this I would request that consideration be given to the abolition of the prescribed investment requirement of life assurers. I believe that if realistic rates of interest were paid on stocks in the public sector, this industry will invest copiously in them of its own free will."

FRANÇAIS I

Cours de Langue

Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvè).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (reçu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. I [illegible] blé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons
4. l que lui a (valu) sa conduite l'ont tout de même
5. ı a (reçu) de nombreux, certainement plus qu'il
6. nné) la barque quand elle a (commencé) à s'enfoncer.
7. sans prétention; ces danses de village m'ont
8. en ai (fait) faire pendant six mois.
9. voilà ce qu'a (coûté) cette maison, il y a
10. epuis, sa valeur a bien (augmenté).

Même exe

ré) ont lourdement (pesé) sur

ni

),

(eu).

e

re

)

s

vous

black jobless

CAPE TOWN — It is of the greatest importance — both economically and socio-politically—that larger numbers of non-white workers should enter skilled occupations. It is hoped that the Wiehahn and Rieckert commissions would give the lead.

This was said here yesterday by Dr A D Wassenaar, Sanlam's chairman, in his address to the annual meeting. He added that he hoped the recommendations of these commissions "will lead to action for the benefit of all race groups in the country."

The high unemployment of South Africa's black population "is a matter of grave concern: it may cause us great socio-political problems in years to come unless swift and imaginative action is taken.

"It is clear that black unemployment is not merely a cycle of nature but is, in fact, a structural problem. Rapid economic growth, which in itself is a prerequisite, will probably not be sufficient.

"Certain incisive adjustments in our labour policy are necessary for the better utilisation of our total labour force."

Dr Wassenaar saw the eighties as golden years for the South African economy "is in a greatly improved position compared with a few years ago" as a result of the strict financial policy adopted by the authorities in the past three years.

"The current account of the balance of payments has recovered remarkably: from deficits of more than R1 500m in 1975 and 1976 to a surplus of R1 500m in 1978.

"I agree with the authorities that the balance of payments has recovered to such a degree and the prospects are such that the emphasis now to a larger extent can, and must be placed on promoting economic growth.

"We have increasing unemployment as a result of the South African economy and the private sector would unite their energies in a spirit of partnership, best to utilise resources for the benefit of all racial groups.

"This international environment and the uncertainties that we are entering a ensuring a happy and prosperous future for all inhabitants of our country."

Recent action and statements of the Government, however, indicate that we are entering a ensuring a happy and prosperous future for all inhabitants of our country."

"This international environment and the uncertainties

Govt relaxes curbs and saves jobs of thousands

STAR 27/3/79 (1) 39 (2) 44 (3) 184 (4) 336

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

A major Government concession has removed the threat of unemployment which has been hanging over thousands of Transvaal garment workers. It has also raised prospects for new jobs in their previously doomed industry.

"For all practical purposes, the labour restrictions which were gradually killing our industry have been scrapped," Mr Jimmy Thomas, secretary of the Industrial Council for the Transvaal Clothing Industry, announced today.

"I'm so thrilled, I nearly jumped out of my skin," said an overjoyed Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the black National Union of Clothing Workers.

"It means there will be more jobs for my people."

Mr A Hirsowitz, president of the Transvaal Clothing Manufacturers' Association, commented. "It's a great relief. At least 4 000 women's jobs were directly threatened and the industry was slowly dying after having lost 7 500 workers."

He was looking forward to increased productivity which eventually had to benefit consumers.

The good news came in a letter from the Minister of Planning and the Environment, Mr Chris Heunis.

He said the Government had decided that black women who qualified in terms of section 10 (1) (a) and (b) of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act to live in the Pretoria / Witwatersrand / Vereeniging area and who were housed satisfactorily would not be considered when determining the clothing industry's black/white labour ratio in this area.

The Minister invited applications to his department "with the minimum delay" from clothing factories which are exceeding their authorised quotas, operating on temporary permits or wishing to extend their operations.

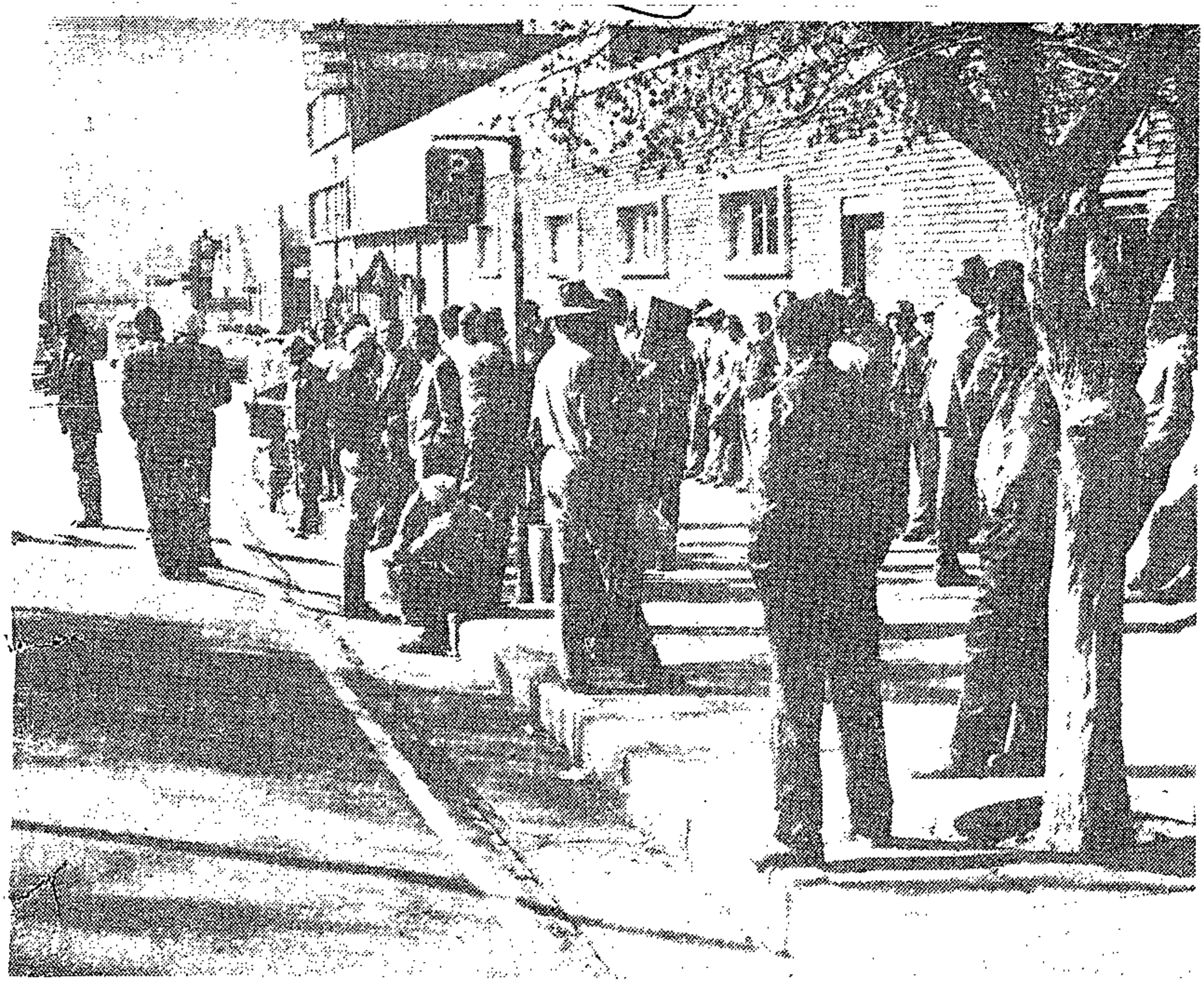
FREE HAND

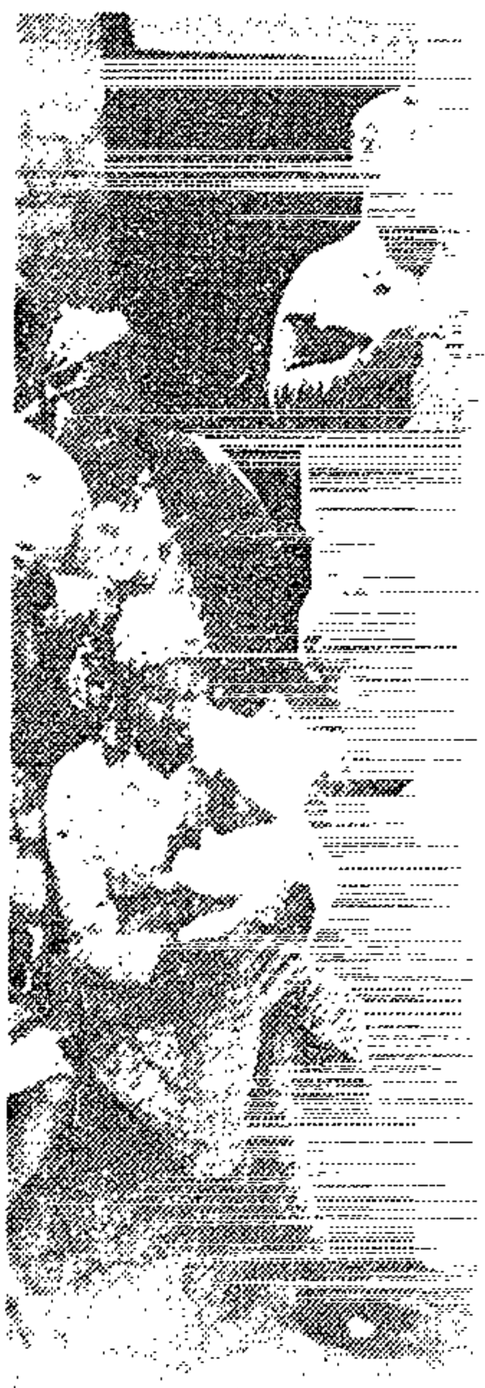
Since black women represent by far the majority of the industry's labour force, the concession is seen as giving employers in the clothing industry a free hand where they were previously stifled.

Although Transvaal clothing factories paid wages which compared well with or exceeded those elsewhere, they had been obliged to contravene the black labour restrictions where there were not enough white and coloured workers available.

Mr Jack Holloway, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, described the concession as "a very positive move in the industry which was *most in need of it.*"

But he added: "We felt that in the existing conditions of unemployment a general relaxation is required."





Waiting aimlessly for jobs — some of the estim ated 200 000 unemployed blacks on the Reef.

A self-help group of ... projects formed spontaneo...

JOBS — the body job-seekers to h

JOBS — the only body co-ordinating help for the unemployed in the Transvaal — is ready to spread hope through self-help beyong Johannesburg.

But it faces a financial crisis which threatens to end its existence, reports SIEG HANNIG.

A call for swift and "imaginative action" to counter the threat of permanent black unemployment came last week from no less a figure than Mr A D ("anti-socialism") Wassenaar, chairman of Sanlam.

For imaginative action n this sphere there is little to surpass the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed (JOBS).

Incredible as it may seem, JOBS has put the unemployed into business. Not all of Johannesburg's jobless, but many of those prepared to help themselves.

It did so at a fraction of the R7 000 or more normally required to create a permanent job.

Indeed, JOBS has not had more than R30 000 worth of donations in cash and kind since its inception last year.

Now JOBS faces a crisis.

At a stage when it should be expanding its network of goodwill and advice to the rest of the Reef and Pretoria, it has run out of funds.

Appeals for loans or grants from self-help groups ready to go into business have to be turned down. The reason — JOBS will cease to exist if no financial support becomes available within the next month or two.

The unemployment situation in Soweto has not improved. If anything it has grown worse, according to the black trustees of this multiracial and non-charity organisation.

"There is no doubt that unemployment is as bad as it ever was, and we are in sight of having to abandon our entire project," comments Mr Ralph Parrott, chairman of JOBS.

"South Africa's society cannot be compared with that of any Western country where social security is a way of life.

"But no society can escape the economic cost of unemployment. If we don't pay in the obvious way of our own free will, payment will be extracted in other ways which could prove much more expensive.

"Our growing crime rate is only a mild example of the potential cost entailed," Mr Parrott said.

Simply defined, JOBS helps the unemployed to create self-help employment and businesses of their own through guidance, advice and concrete assistance such as loans or the provision of equipment and materials.

This is done by appeals to specific businesses and the public at large for donations in cash or in kind— anything from knitting machines and welding equipment to scrap materials.

In less than a year of full-scale operations, JOBS has:

- established links with and provided help to 36 individual self-help projects involving about 400 people;
- helped to form a co-operative of 10 projects, known as the Share Co-operative;
- helped the co-operative to launch a shop which sells its various products at John Orr's department store in central Johannesburg;
- in four projects paid the salaries, for

Star 27/3/79



yed women at St Margaret's Catholic Church in Soweto — one of 36 self-help
/ but seeking support through JOBS.



Mr Ralph Parrott, chairman of JOBS.

that helps elp themselves

STAR 27/3/79 335

periods of three months each, of people employed to train self-help workers or to boost their performance;

● become involved in employment projects for the handicapped and in research on the rehabilitation of the disabled through self-employment;

● organised meetings of voluntary employment agencies and self-help groups to facilitate joint problem solving and the exchange of ideas and resources.

About 70 invitations have been sent out but anybody not yet approached is welcome to attend the next brainstorming session of self-help groups at St George's Presbyterian Church in Wolmarans Street, opposite Joubert Park, at 10 am this Saturday).

The assistance of JOBS ranged from the provision of tools for rehabilitated convicts through a rotating loans fund, to the setting up in business of half a dozen coloured welders, with help from Afrox.

There was a R1 000 loan and donations of huts and wax to the 57 unemployed candle makers who exported 100 000 candles from Soweto to Holland last Christmas.

There was the distribution of inestimable quantities of scrap materials from a vast pool of well-wishers — made possible through the donation of a truck from Anglo American's Chairman's Fund.

And there was the incalculable wealth of inspiration and goodwill generated between the have's and the have-not's, from Soweto to Sandton.

"Johannesburg should never forget that JOBS was born from a public meeting of community leaders of all races at a time when serious divisions threatened to jeopardise the emergence of a body which would meet the approval of all," says Mr Parrott.

"Nor should we forget the enormous social problem and human suffering which allowed us to build this bridge of co-operation and understanding.

JOBS's achievements cannot be measured by economic results alone.

"And they need to be extended to neighbouring communities where other self-help groups are calling for help for their unemployed.

"JOBS and its three co-ordinators, Mr Iain McNeill, Mr Griffith Zabala and Miss Charlotte Eales, have the experience and know-how to provide hope for despondent unemployed people beyond the Johannesburg area.

"They have plans which would cost more than R200 000 to bring to fruition.

"But they desperately need financial support for what is now a proven proposition — the creation of jobs, and even businesses, by the unemployed and for the unemployed."

● Any inquiries or offers of support should be sent to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg, 2041 (Telephone: 41-5420.)

CT 3/4/79 (335)

800 000 reported unemployed i

PRETORIA. — The total number of unemployed in South Africa increased from 200 000 in 1970 to approximately 800 000 in 1978, or from three percent of the working population to 9,5 percent, according to a statement released by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, here yesterday.

The statement followed the 51st meeting of the Economic Advisory Council in Cape Town on February 20 and 21.

It said the council viewed the high level of unemployment in a very serious light.

The office of the economic adviser had presented the meeting with a memorandum dealing with the extent and causes of unemployment and possible solutions.

From 1970 to 1978 the unemployment rate for whites increased from 0,3 percent to 3,6 percent; for coloured people from 1,6 to 11,1 percent; for Asians from 1,4 to 9,2 percent and for blacks from 4,1 to 11,1 percent.

The statement said: "The high level of unemployment calculated according to the residual method was accepted by the council as realistic and is seen in a very serious light. Further analysis of the black unemployment figures shows that the largest percentage of the unemployed are young people, that a relatively high percentage are the breadwinners of nuclear families and that a relatively high percentage do not qualify for unemployment insurance payments because of time elapsed.

"Apart from the economic implications of the unemployment position such as the loss of potential production, it also causes great social disruption and privation.

"Although the percentage of the working population unemployed in South Africa is still lower than in most other countries, it was the considered opinion of the Economic Advisory Council that this does not detract from the seriousness of the problem and that everything possible should therefore be done to alleviate it.

"It is evident that the recession of the immediate past in South Africa has played an important role in causing the deterioration in the unemployment situation. A general stimulation of the economy, as well as the launching of special projects by the government, such as those for low-cost housing that were started towards the end of 1977, could therefore help to alleviate the problem over the short to medium term.

"As regards the prospects over the longer term, however, the information at the council's disposal showed that even a further considerable increase in the economic growth rate over the next few years would not in itself prevent the unemployment rate from increasing for a while before showing an improvement.

"...The council again emphasized the importance of better utilization of South Africa's labour resource so as to ensure an acceptable increase in productivity and economic growth over the longer term. The government is at present considering the recommendations of the two commissions of inquiry, namely the Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions, which investigated these matters, among other things."

The council had discussed unemployment in depth.

The background report had, in the opinion of the council, again emphasized the fact that the unemployment problem could only be dealt with as part of a comprehensive and continuous manpower planning effort. This in turn, should fit into the country's overall economic development strategy.

The council was of the opinion that because of the close economic relations betwen South Africa and other States in Southern Africa, the unemployment problem should be approached in this wider context.

Little more could be done in the short term to alleviate unemployment than to increase the economic growth rate by further stimulatory measures.

The unemployment problem was one of the most important reasons for the council's recommendation that the economy should be further stimulated.

Available information indicated that even to achieve a growth rate in the real gross domestic product of between 3 and 4 percent in 1979 might require relatively strong stimulation of economic activity. — Sapa

n SA

ry good example might be established in
r was forced to put to death those he
he might present an emperor who could

your bosom, and as the empire collapsed
head of an emperor but on the appeal of
ought by adoption and you were brought in,
manders used to be recalled from wars
nerland.

ormed a great service reciprocally at one
to you the empire, you restored it to him.

ruled so well that he once remarked:
laying down the imperial

rva di
e, nor
s a Spa
igner ha
in look

life

RAND DAILY MAIL, Tuesday, April 3, 1979.

More and more without jobs

RDM 3/4/79 335

SOUTH AFRICA'S jobless spiralled from 200 000 in 1970 to about 800 000 in 1978, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday.

This is a jump from 3% of the working population to 9,5%, Mr Botha said. His statement came after the 51st meeting of the Economic Advisory Council in Cape Town last month, reports Sapa.

The office of the economic adviser had presented the meeting with a memorandum on the extent and causes of unemployment and possible solutions.

From 1970 to 1978 the unemployment rate for whites increased from 3% to 3,6%; for coloureds from 1,6 to 11,1%; for Asians from 1,4 to 9,2% and for blacks from 4,1 to 11,1%.

The statistics showed how many people, old and young, able and willing, were actively seeking work but were actually unemployed.

The Rand Daily Mail's Pretoria Bureau reports that the Department of Statistics released figures in Pretoria yesterday showing that the country's black unemployed still numbered more than half a million.

This is an increase of about 6 000 since the end of July, according to the figures.

The department's estimates have been consistently criticised as unrealistic by labour and business leaders.

The reason, they say, why the official figure is so comparatively low is that the department's definition of unemployed includes anyone who worked less than five hours during the past seven days.

Yesterday's figures also illustrate the continuing surge of the black population which was estimated at 16 219 000 at the end of July and at 16 331 000 at the end of October — an increase of 112 000 in three months or almost half-a-million a year.

Meanwhile, heavy demands are still being made on the Department of Labour's unemployment insurance fund as the number of workless remains high and threatens to go even higher.

The fund may be forced to realise some of its R198-million investments by the end of July unless the economy picks up.

The Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, Mr J Dreyer, said: "By the end of July, when the state's R7-million will probably have been used up, we will be thrown back on our own resources and unless the economy speeds up and more jobs are created, we may have to realise some of our investments."

Die Ir

"Sater

335

800 000 jobless, and rising

The unemployment rate would continue to rise in the short term even if there was a considerable increase in the growth rate, the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council reports.

In a statement issued yesterday after the last meeting of the council it is estimated that there were nearly 800 000 unemployed persons last year, or 9,5 percent of the work force.

"Kent

The council accepted this figure as realistic and stressed that little more could be done in the short term to alleviate unemployment other than to increase the growth rate through stimulatory measures.

The meeting took place before the Budget which saw Senator Horwood announce various measures designed to stimulate the economy.

The council felt that stimulatory measures should be undertaken by fiscal policy and monetary policy should continue to be aimed at achieving sound economic growth and ensuring that a lack of liquidity does not hamper the continued upswing.

"In considering specific fiscal measures that could be applied, the council's view was that a general expansion of Government spending should be avoided as far as possible.

"In the light of the Government's general policy of limiting its claims to the available production factors, and in view of the increased demands that may be made on capital spending by the public sector in future, the council felt that further stimulation should preferably be achieved by the forfeiting of revenue by the Treasury," the statement says.

Dollar climbs

TOKYO — The US dollar today rose to its highest level on the Tokyo foreign exchange market since last June, to 212,4 yen in the first 30 minutes of trading, 1,3 up on last night's close of 211,1. — Sapa-Reuter.

Kelties - Gallies (uitgesterf), Wallies, Kornies, Bretons, Gaëlies, (Iers, Skots), Manks, Pikties (uitgesterf)

Germaans - o.a. Goties (uitgesterf, 16de eeu), Sweeds, Noors, Yslands, Deens, Duits, Nederlands, Engels, Afrikaans.

Vir 'n goeie skematiese voorstelling, sien:

Benveniste, E.: Indo-European Language and Society, London 1973, pp. 530 - 531

Sien ook: Bloomfield, L.: Language, hoofstuk 4

Lehmann, W.P. : Historical linguistics, an introduction hoofstuk 2

Arlotto, A.: Introduction to hist. ling. hoofst. 4 en 8

'n Ruwe aanduiding van sommige van die oudste skriftelike bronne van Indo-Europese tale:

Mikeens (voor-Grieks)	1 400 v. C.
Hetities	1 300 v. C.
Sanskrit	1 200 v. C.
Oud-Persies	500 v. C.
Armeens	500 n. C.
Oud-Iers	400 n. C.
Goties	400 n. C.
Hoog-Duits	700 n. C.
Oud-Engels	700 n. C.
Oud-Kerkslawies	1 000 n. C.

Unemployment, inflation still major problems

RDM 3/4/79

335

Financial Reporter

UNEMPLOYMENT and inflation remain matters of major concern in spite of the economic upturn, according to Mr Raymond Parsons, executive director of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

He said yesterday: "There has been a generally positive reaction to the 1979 Budget.

"The consensus is that, now the full weight of policy is being thrown behind growth, there is a good chance that a growth rate of 4% might be reached this year.

"Such a better economic performance will also make a favourable impact abroad and could even encourage foreign investment in South Africa."

Mr Parsons was speaking to the Johannesburg North Central Rotary Club.

He said: "Although the economy is improving unemployment and inflation remain much worse than they were in earlier upswings — hence we should not be complacent.

"To get beyond a 4% growth will need more than a good fiscal policy."

Mr Parsons said: "If there is one thing which is worrying then it is the continued high rate of inflation.

"Indeed the Minister of Finance also acknowledged it as an area of concern.

"It is the biggest single threat to our growth potential and is the big economic unknown which could blow the Budget off course in 1979.

"The main anti-inflation element at present is the existence of unused capacity in the economy but we cannot rely only on that factor."

Mr Parsons said: "Business confidence will also greatly depend on other factors — such as the early publication of the Wiehahn and Riekert reports on vital labour matters.

"These reports may alter the whole face of labour relations and usage in South Africa in the years ahead.

"Even the present modest upturn in the economy is already yielding reports of skilled manpower shortages in certain fields."

335 CAPE TIMES 3/4/79

800 000 reported u

PRETORIA. — The total number of unemployed in South Africa increased from 200 000 in 1970 to approximately 800 000 in 1978, or from three percent of the working population to 9,5 percent, according to a statement released by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, here yesterday.

The statement followed the 51st meeting of the Economic Advisory Council in Cape Town on February 20 and 21.

It said the council viewed the high level of unemployment in a very serious light.

The office of the economic adviser had presented the meeting with a memorandum dealing with the extent and causes of unemployment and possible solutions.

From 1970 to 1978 the unemployment rate for whites increased from 0,3 percent to 3,6 percent; for coloured people from 1,6 to 11,1 percent; for Asians from 1,4 to 9,2 percent and for blacks from 4,1 to 11,1 percent.

The statement said: "The high level of unemployment calculated according to the residual method was accepted by the council as realistic and is seen in a very serious light. Further analysis of the black unemployment figures shows that the largest percentage of the unemployed are young people, that a relatively high percentage are the breadwinners of nuclear families and that a relatively high percentage do not qualify for unemployment insurance payments because of time elapsed.

"Apart from the economic implications of the unemployment position such as the loss of potential production, it also causes great social disruption and privation.

"Although the percentage of the working population unemployed in South Africa is still lower than in most other countries, it was the considered opinion of the Economic Advisory Council that this does not detract from the seriousness of the problem and that everything possible should therefore be done to alleviate it.

"It is evident that the recession of the immediate past in South Africa has played an important role in causing the deterioration in the unemployment

335

unemployed in SA

situation. A general stimulation of the economy, as well as the launching of special projects by the government, such as those for low-cost housing that were started towards the end of 1977, could therefore help to alleviate the problem over the short to medium term.

"As regards the prospects over the longer term, however, the information at the council's disposal showed that even a further considerable increase in the economic growth rate over the next few years would not in itself prevent the unemployment rate from increasing for a while before showing an improvement.

". . .The council again emphasized the importance of better utilization of South Africa's labour resource so as to ensure an acceptable increase in productivity and economic growth over the longer term. The government is at present considering the recommendations of the two commissions of inquiry, namely the Riekert and Wiehahn Commissions, which investigated these matters, among other things."

The council had discussed unemployment in depth.

The background report had, in the opinion of the council, again emphasized the fact that the unemployment problem could only be dealt with as part of a comprehensive and continuous manpower planning effort. This in turn, should fit into the country's overall economic development strategy.

The council was of the opinion that because of the close economic relations betwen South Africa and other States in Southern Africa, the unemployment problem should be approached in this wider context.

Little more could be done in the short term to alleviate unemployment than to increase the economic growth rate by further stimulatory measures.

The unemployment problem was one of the most important reasons for the council's recommendation that the economy should be further stimulated.

Available information indicated that even to achieve a growth rate in the real gross domestic product of between 3 and 4 percent in 1979 might require relatively strong stimulation of economic activity. — Sapa



Three of the four unemployed black women who have found work after undergoing training at Johannesburg's self-help typing school, are seen here with one of their teachers, Miss Michele Muller. The students are, from left: Mrs Anna Mosoane who is employed as a typist by the Black Sash, Mrs Lydia Ramahlo, who works as the project secretary of the Centre for Social Development at Witwatersrand University, and Mrs Maureen Oliphant now employed as a filing clerk at Anglo Alpha Cement. The fourth "graduate" is Mrs Maria Mokone switchboard operator and typist of the Instuite of Race Relations.

More students needed for self-help course

STAR 5/4/79

335

Johannesburg's self-help typing school for the unemployed is seeking a new batch of students, typewriters and helpers after helping four of its first 11 students to get jobs.

Four other students are still practising, one has gone to university and two dropped out of the course.

"We now have 18 typewriters and are ready to start a new class," said Miss Michele Muller, a personnel officer who started the school with a colleague, Miss Gail Collins. Their school began last August as a ministry of the Civic Centre Mehodist Church.

THRILLED

She was thrilled that two of her four "graduates" were able to find jobs on their own initiative.

The four successful students were those who practised almost every day of the week.

In the course of their supervised training on Saturdays they were taught various office skills in addition to typing.



After seven months of self-help training, four of the 11 students of the Civic Centre Typing School have found work. And the school is ready for expansion, reports SIEG HANNIG.

They also were shown how to assert themselves, how to handle interviews and how to apply for jobs.

REGRETS

Miss Muller regretted that typewriters stood unused at the church during the week while countless unemployed women wanted training and employers often struggled to find typists and secretaries.

"Any former secretaries or teachers with typing skills who could run classes on weekdays are invited to get in touch with us," Miss Muller said.

"We would also appreciate more donations of typewriters which would allow us to expand our Saturday classes, and we still need dictaphones."

UNEMPLOYED

Would-be students must be unemployed women aged between 22 and 35 years. They must have passed Standard 9 at least.

Applicants should write immediately in their own handwriting to The Civic Centre Typing School, 114 Rissik Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg 2001, stating their age, education and other relevant information.

Would-be helpers or donors of typewriters can telephone Miss Muller at 783-7023 or Miss Gail Collins at 725-4900 during office hours.

DONATIONS

JOBS' the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed, is a non-charity organisation designed to create jobs through assistance to self-help groups.

Inquiries or donations can be sent to JOBS, PO Box 87459, Houghton, Johannesburg 2041 (Telephone 41-5420).

UNEMPLOYMENT

FM 6/4/79

335

The faces behind the statistics

There is black unemployment, more today than four or five years ago. But I've never felt that unemployment as such in SA, even in this slack period we've been through, has been all that serious.
— Finance Minister Owen Horwood in an interview with *Management* in January.

Perhaps not. But try telling that to the sullen faces of "work-seekers" crowding the pavements near the labour bureau in Johannesburg's Albert Street. Or look into the Black Sash advice offices, jam-packed with jobless and illegals, and tell the dreary stares, in Senator Horwood's words, that "we must keep a sense of perspective."

Unemployment means, inevitably, no money. Unemployment insurance pays 45% of pre-retrenchment earnings, but it only lasts six months, and does not apply to domestics, agricultural workers or miners. Employers often fail to issue workers with the relevant cards, so that UIF cannot be claimed. Only people who have been in employment are eligible, which cuts out school-leavers who have never worked.

At the end of February, there were over 52 000 people registered as work-seekers with the West Rand Board alone — and this excludes all those who no longer bother to register and those who are illegally in town. Yet under 8 000 jobs were found by the West Rand Board in February.

The longer people are unemployed, the less employable they become. Soon, like Patrick Dlamlenzi, they run out of money for transport to town to seek work. Dlamlenzi tells the *FM* that he spends most days in his hostel dormitory, while his wife and three children in Bergville wait anxiously for a pay packet.

Then, for those with houses, the rent slides into arrears. The next step is eviction. The Dean of Johannesburg, Simeon Nkoane, has files and files of people seeking help. James Dladla is a typical example. With his wife and five children he was evicted in August 1978, three months after losing his job. Until he pays his arrears, he has little chance of another house. Meanwhile, the family is crammed into the already overcrowded house of his parents.

Once the house has gone, the downhill slide is unchecked. Wives and children are farmed out to relatives, and older children are taken out of school to find work. Men often sleep in town, on golf courses, in parks and alleyways.

Poor conditions are breeding grounds for disease, and medication is difficult to come by. In one family asking the Institute of Race Relations for help, all six members were suffering from tuberculosis.



Would-be labourers . . . faces reflecting misery

Phone 28170C

...Y.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES ... SOURCE MATERIAL.

Consult the public... hen insert on these sheets your answers to the ques...

1. Cape of Good Hope. ...res and Printed Papers of the House of Assembly...

i) See p.1 of the ...g abbreviation are often found in footnote ref...ial publications. What do they signify?

A.)
G.) in .....
S.C.) by .....

ii) Give the refe... the following:

1863 Petitio...tion, Stellenbosch .....

1883 Report ...d Customs, Native Affairs .....

1894 Report ...olloth .....

2. Cape of Good Hope ...99.

i) Where was ...d? .....

ii) What post ...wn? .....

iii) On what da...o it? .....

iv) What was hi... .....

*If you fi... .

3. Cape Hansard, Hous...

On what days were ... House about discoveries of gold at Plettenber...

Date
.....
.....

4. Index to the Manuscripts Annexures and Printed Papers of the House of Assembly (Union) 1910 - 1961.

Give the abbreviation reference numbers of the following publications:

i) Affidavit made by Johannes van der Walt on his association with the Ossewabrandwag (1942) .....

ii) The Tomlinson Commission (1955) .....

5. Cambridge History of the British Empire, Vol.8. (South Africa), 1963 ed., pp.929-943.

Peruse the list of Parliamentary Papers (Imperial Blue-books). You will observe that in the approximate period 1870-1899 most of the publications were given reference numbers preceded by the letter C.

i) What reference letters were attached to the series which commenced in or about 1900 and 1919, respectively?

.....

A lean time 335 times for job hunters 8.4.19

By STEPHEN ORPEN

A SHOCK setback in prospects for job hunters is revealed in a survey covering more than 1 200 companies with over 750 000 employees throughout South Africa.

Managers on the Witwatersrand report a major contraction in plans to increase their manpower resources, following a steady improvement in most key areas of the country since the first quarter of last year.

The position is now no better than in in the second quarter of 1978, when the much-vaunted economic recovery got underway.

The survey covers 10 key geographic areas and while there are marked differences in the prospects reflected for each, the national average for whites is much as it was nine months ago. The average for blacks is also down, but less than for whites.

On the Witwatersrand only 12,9 per cent of respondents expect to employ more whites in April, May and June, compared with 26,3 per cent in the first quarter of this year.

The figure for blacks is 8,6 per cent compared with 19,8 in the first quarter.

The only important exception is the Pretoria area, where the outlook for black job seekers has improved significantly.

With the economy much more lively than a year ago, the findings may appear discouraging, especially so soon after the admission by the Prime Minister that from 200 000 in 1970 the number of unemployed in South Africa has climbed to 800 000

Govt's jobless figures disputed

Pretoria Bureau

GOVERNMENT estimates of the number of unemployed coloureds give a totally inaccurate picture of the seriousness of the problem, says the deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr Norman Middleton.

According to the Department of Statistics, the number of unemployed coloureds at the end of January was 73 000, or 8,6% of the economically active coloured population.

This is 12 000 less than the September 1978 unemployment figure, when the department estimated 10% of coloureds were unemployed. Mr Middleton said the number of workless coloureds substantially exceeded 100 000 and could even be as high as 150 000.

"It is unrealistic to try to determine the number of unemployed on a basis of those who worked for less than five hours in the previous seven days."

This meant a man who worked five-and-a-half hours in the past week was "employed", he said.

"This is patently absolute nonsense. How can a man who works for half a day a week be categorised as employed?" Mr Middleton asked.

Number of jobless coloureds declines

Pretoria Bureau

There is a slight decline in unemployment among the coloured population, according to information released in Pretoria by the Department of Statistics.

Unemployment decreased from 10 percent in September last year to 8,6 percent in January.

The survey was based on a sample selection of nearly 3 000 dwellings throughout the country.

16 157 blacks in EL jobless

335
DD
11/4/79

EAST LONDON — There were 16 157 unemployed blacks in the city of East London in January this year, the Coloured Management Committee learned last night.

In a letter from the department of the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Mr W. L. Vosloo, to the committee, it is stated that there were 9 227 men and 6 930 women unemployed in East London and the labour bureau was capable of supplying all the labour needs for the Coloured and white communities.

The committee had sent a letter to the minister asking that all servants in the Coloured areas be registered.

In the reply, the letter states that there is a growing and serious squatter problem in East London and to clear up the problem, it was necessary for inspections to be carried out because many of the squatters were being employed illegally.

"The administration board would be considered irresponsible if regular inspections were not carried out to prevent further deterioration of the present labour position and squatter problem," the letter stated.

The chairman of the committee, Mr P. Mopp, said all that was wanted was to allow servants to legalise their employment and the matter had nothing to do with squatters.

Mr W. P. Badenhorst said people were not trying to bypass the law, but they objected to the inhuman way in which Coloured houses were raided.

The committee will ask for clarification about a complaint that an official had claimed that servants would not be allowed to live in in Coloured areas. — DDR.

ARGUS 24/4/79

(1) 335
(2) ~~175~~
(3) ~~176~~
(4) ~~179~~
(5) ~~330~~

Call for equal trading rights for all races

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A leading academic has called for equal trading and labour rights for all races — the development, 'acceptance and integration of members of all population groups on all levels in our economy.'

Commerce and industry should take the leading role because it would sacrifice most if the political situation ended up in chaos, warned Professor H P Muller, director of the Graduate School of Business of Stellenbosch University.

Speaking to the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, he called for all races to be given 'a fair opportunity to prove themselves as supervisors, members of the middle management team and ultimately respected members of our boards.'

The professor said the critical role of the Government in this context included:

- Providing a legal system to support the implementation of a free an enterprise system as possible.
- Allowing in-company development of all races, making discrimination illegal, if necessary, and thus to 'force all eomployers to pay the rate for the job and to close the wage gap in the shortest possible time.'
- Developing schools for the training of technicians everywhere in industry and supporting management education on a coordinated basis.

But he emphasised that business could act faster than the Government.

Huge task

A strong economy could not be built where the 'have nots' outnumbered the 'haves' by five to one.

It was a frightening and gigantic responsibility to provide 200 000 jobs annually for the next 20 years and to nearly double the number of blacks in industry alone by 1990.

This required a well-planned effort to rapidly develop people for more responsible positions — not window dressing.

'Not dirty'

'Giving people a share in the economy does not mean a dirty little shop in a ghetto or a poor little country town with all sorts of restrictions,' Professor Muller said.

The majority of people supporting the private enterprise system did not own a single share in the business they worked for.

'They support a system because they can earn themselves a decent income and a higher standard of living and education.'

With predictions that the white population would be outnumbered by six to one at the turn of the century, 'there can be no doubt about our interdependence politically and economically as a nation of nations,' Professor Muller said.

(1) 335
(2) ~~176~~
(3) ~~179~~

Plans to place more skilled blacks

Star 26/4/79

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Government is investigating measures aimed at increasing the number of blacks in skilled occupations, the Prime Minister's economic adviser, Dr S Brand, indicated in Cape Town today.

In an address to the sixth national congress of chartered accountants, Dr Brand emphasised that without such measures, the already high level of black unemployment would continue to rise and that the country's wealth would not expand fast enough to meet rising black aspirations

Dr Brand said 800 000 blacks were unemployed at present. In addition 260 000 more blacks were expected to enter the labour market every year for the next 10 years.

Dr Brand said that as long as there were limits on the rate at which non-whites could enter skilled occupations, either through restrictions caused by educational or occupational background, or legislation, the capacity of the South African economy to increase material wealth and jobs would be hampered.

Dr Brand said it seemed that the South Africa economy could grow at a real rate of between 3 percent and 4 percent over the next decade.

But this would not be sufficient to prevent the unemployment rate continuing to rise, and neither would it ensure that the economy could meet the other challenges it would face.

South Africa faced formidable challenges which would require significant adjustments in the structure of the economy. These adjustments were receiving the attention of the authorities.

Creation of jobs is the 'most urgent challenge'

CAPE TOWN. — The Government was investigating measures for increasing the number of blacks in skilled occupations, Dr S Brand, the Prime Minister's economic adviser, said yesterday.

Speaking at the National Congress of Chartered Accountants, Dr Brand emphasised that unless the Government took action, the already high level of black unemployment would continue to rise and the wealth of the country would not increase fast enough to meet rising black aspirations.

He said 800 000 blacks were unemployed at the moment. A further 260 000 were expected to enter the labour market every year for the next decade.

"The creation of jobs must surely be among the most urgent challenges facing the South African economy," Dr Brand said.

Projections showed that the growth rate required to create enough jobs for unskilled blacks would lead to a serious shortage of skilled whites unless blacks were allowed to take on jobs requiring higher degrees of training.

As long as there were restrictions on the employment of blacks in such jobs, either because of their educational or occupational backgrounds or because of legislation, the capacity of the economy to increase material wealth and create jobs would be hampered.

It appeared the economy could grow at a real rate of between 3 % and 4 % over the next decade.

That would not be sufficient to prevent rising black unemployment.

Neither would it ensure that South Africa could become self-sufficienct enough to meet the political, economic, psychological and military pressures of the next decade. — Sapa.

27/4/79 DD

Bid to increase jobs for blacks

CAPE TOWN — The government was investigating measures for increasing the number of blacks in skilled occupations, the Prime Minister's economic adviser, Dr S. Brand, said here yesterday.

Addressing the National Congress of Chartered Accountants, he said without such measures the already high level of black unemployment would continue to rise and the country's wealth would not expand fast enough to meet rising black aspirations.

He said 800 000 blacks were unemployed. A further 260 000 were expected to enter the labour market yearly for the next 10 years.

"If this reality with its unacceptable socio-political implications is to be escaped from, or even if it is merely to be prevented from worsening further, then the creation of jobs must surely be among the most urgent challenges to be met by the South African economy in the coming years."

But projections showed the growth rate required to create enough jobs for unskilled blacks would lead to a serious shortage of skilled whites unless blacks entered jobs requiring higher training on a considerable scale.



DR BRAND . . . 800 000 unemployed.

As long as there were limits on the rate at which blacks could enter such occupations as a result of their educational or occupational backgrounds, or restrictive measures, the economy's capacity to increase material wealth and jobs would be hampered.

It seemd the economy could grow at a real rate of between three and four per cent over the next decade, he said.

But this would not be sufficient to prevent the unemployment rate from continuing to rise, nor would it ensure the economy could meet the other challenges it would face.

These included the build-up of a credible military capacity and economic self-sufficiency to enable the country to meet political, economic, psychological and military pressures.

But with the measures being investigated the growth rate could rise so much that the unemployment rate could start to fall.

An improvement in the export growth rate would also have a favourable effect on employment.

"However, a hard reality, which is not gainsaid by even the most favourable projections, is that until the present high growth rate of the potential labour force starts to fall significantly, unemployment cannot be brought down below its present level solely by conceivable increase in the growth rate."

South Africa faced formidable challenges which would require significant adjustments in the structure of the economy. Authorities were attending to these adjustments. — SAPA.

SA's survival 'lies in boosting blacks'



Business Times Editor Stephen Mulholland this week attended the National Congress of Chartered Accountants in Cape Town. He filed these two reports on some of the most crucial points to emerge and recounts the views put by distinguished economists.

SOUTH AFRICA'S prospects of survival as a stable society rest almost totally on the nation's ability to create jobs for its rapidly growing black population, close the gap between black and white living standards and provide "tremendous expansion" of black educational facilities.

This was the clear view put to the National Congress of Chartered Accountants in Cape Town this week by Dr Simond Brand, economic advisor to the Prime Minister, and Aubrey Dickman, economic consultant to the Anglo American Corporation — two of the country's most influential and respected economists.

Both Dr Brand and Mr Dickman stressed that the relatively high growth rate of the black population means that more than 250 000 jobs a year will have to be created.

Dr Brand drew attention to the fact that in 1978 there were 800 000 willing workseekers (9,5 per cent of the work force) who, in spite of actively seeking employment, were out of work.

Both economists saw the solution as lying mainly in greater private sector growth and a reduction of governmental interference in the market economy — although Dr Brand said there would have to be "significant sacrifices of resources" to develop military capacity and economic self-sufficiency or the "future of South Africa and its inhabitants (would) be surrendered to decisions from outside the country."



The long line of the black unemployed . . . it has been estimated that 250 000 jobs a year will have to be created for them.

Dr Brand described the unemployment position as a "reality with . . . unacceptable socio-political implications."

He said that if these implications were to be avoided, or even prevented from worsening, "then the creation of jobs must surely be amongst the most urgent challenges which are to be met by the South African economy in the coming years."

He added that "wide income disparities are accompanied by social and political



Simon Brand



Aubrey Dickman

Sunday Times
Bus. Times
29/4/79

tensions", and warned that when "income disparities coincide with race or colour differences — as applies to a large degree in South Africa — then the potential for such tensions is all the greater."

Jolted into reality

Both Dr Brand and Mr Dickman concluded that, if the economic growth necessary to create sufficient jobs is to be achieved, then there must be a massive increase in the contribution of blacks to the skilled occupations.

Implicit in this view would seem, to me, to be the need to move away from some of the basic tenets of Afrikaans nationalism, and Mr Dickman said it is clear most members of the Government have been "jolted into a new awareness of reality ... (in which) the psychological defence methods that may have existed are now something of the past."

Dr Brand summed up the need for change in this trenchant passage from his address:

"... from the projections in successive economic development programmes it has consistently appeared that at the growth rate ... which is required to create sufficient jobs for non-whites (read unskilled), serious shortages of whites (read skilled) arise, except if the entry on a considerable scale of non-whites into the jobs with higher training requirements is assumed.

"As long as there are limits to the rate at which non-whites can in practice enter such occupations, whether as a result of shortcomings in their own educational and ocupational background or of restrictive measures which actively limit their entry, the availability of trained manpower will therefore tend to hamper the capacity of the South African economy to create material wealth and jobs."

Mr Dickman pointed out that, among the category of "more developed primary producing countries", (in which South Africa is ranked by the International Monetary Fund) this country has performed poorly by comparison with non-oil producers such as Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea and others.

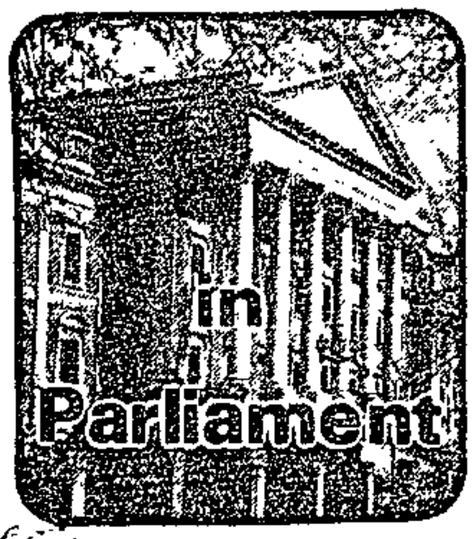
He commented that the "emphasis in these countries on labour mobility, manpower training schemes, appropriately geared investment priorities, export incentives and a generally flexible free market philosophy to encourage the best use of human and other resources contrasts with our inhibitions or, at best, cautious and tentative steps forward."

Narrowing gap

Mr Dickman welcomed the Governmment's new approach to examining economic priorities through its various commissions such as Wiehahn, Rieckert and De Kock.

He commented on the success of the interim report of the De Kock Commission and forecast a narrowing of the gap between the financial and commercial rands, adding that he felt a weakening of share prices as a result of foreign selling as the financial rand strengthened would be temporary and shares would improve as the benefits of a new, more open system began to be felt.

● See also Page 6



Jobs for blacks

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Jobs traditionally held by whites and coloured people would also have to be given to blacks in future, Mr Jood Henning (NP Vanderbijlpark), said here yesterday.

He was speaking on unemployment on the labour vote during the Budget debate and said there was a trend in South Africa to move away from artisan work and a concurrent growing demand for professional, supervisory or management employment.

An imbalance had developed between capital and labour and if the four to six percent growth of the economy was to be maintained this would create an intolerable situation.

The government was confident that the problem would be solved, he said. — Sapa

Botha outlines need for employment in SA

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The continent of Africa was steering such a dangerous course of unemployment that South Africa should strategically divorce herself from that situation, the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, said here yesterday.

All the foreign capital being rushed to Africa's aid was not going to come in time to save it from a situation in which two out of three willing workers would be denied a job, he said.

Speaking on the labour vote during the Budget debate, he said this trend was going to develop within the next 20 years and South Africa could not afford to be dragged into it.

The continent could not give its people work nor produce the food it needed. South Africa would have to create structures to serve the requirements ahead as far as the manpower situation was concerned. The task would be to ensure first that work was generated and that secondly a trained work force was available to take the work.

Eight million new workers would enter the labour market by the turn of the century in South Africa and they would be black. The training of these workers had to be done timeously.

"They also have to enter into a labour structure where they will not undercut and rob each other of jobs," Mr Botha said.

The future planning of labour structures had already been referred to by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. The Wiehahn Commission had also been instructed to look at the dynamics relating to future needs and if recommendations were made in this regard, the government would see it as its duty to carry these out, Mr Botha said. — Sapa

Koeberg has world's best safety features — minister

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The world's most advanced safety measures were built into the Koeberg nuclear power station and there need be no fear that the recent American crisis would be repeated, the Minister of Mines, Mr S P Botha, said yesterday.

He said stations where the recent melt-downs took place were all old designs built before the present levels of safety.

Boraine warns of class struggle

Star 1/5/79. 335

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, said yesterday that South Africa could not afford a dangerous unemployment situation because it could easily develop into a black-white confrontation.

Earlier the official Opposition's chief spokesman on labour matters, Dr Alex Boraine, warned of a new class struggle developing between the employed and the unemployed in South Africa which because of the composition of the society would be predominantly along racial lines.

Mr Botha called for caution when discussing the unemployment issue and warned against the use of unsubstantiated statistics which only created the wrong impression overseas.

The Minister said that in spite of foreign capital Africa was steering a dangerous course as far as unemployment was concerned and South Africa could not afford to be dragged into the drift towards worsening unemployment conditions.

STRUCTURES

Mr Botha said new structures would have to regulate the manpower situation so that sufficient work was generated and so that a suitably trained workforce was available.

Mr Botha referred to the manpower legislation announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, during the debate on his vote and said the Government would see it as its duty to carry out any recommendations made by the Wiehahn Commission in this regard.

Dr Boraine said that to meet the problem 1 500 new jobs would have to be created every day for the next 21 years at an estimated cost of R1,8-billion per year.

"Apart from the need to stimulate the growth of the economy, I believe we must also expand the existing labour-intensive sectors of our economy with significant tax concessions," he said.

FACTOR

"A contributing factor of unemployment is that many employers struggling with the red tape and the lack of mobility for black workers have opted for mechanisation," Dr Boraine said.

While intensive education should emphasise the need for a drop in the present rate of population growth and while reform in labour legislation should seek to give further stimulation to the economy, the human aspect of unemployment should not be forgotten.

"The hopelessness and despair of those who have no work is beyond academic and even economic analysis. We ignore their cry at our peril," Dr Boraine warned.

Mr Ron Miller (NRP Durban North) said the Government was out of touch with reality when it came to the true position of unemployment in South Africa.

He said he believed black unemployment was in the region of 1-million, not 650 000 which was the official figure given by the Minister.

Mr Theo Aronson (SAP Walmer) called for the establishment of a permanent full-time body to investigate manpower requirements and help create a blueprint for labour in South Africa.

He expressed concern at the number of foreign blacks, excluding those from Transkei and Bophuthatswana, who were employed in South Africa despite the fact that the Republic had at least 800 000 unemployed blacks.



Peter Davidson . . . plan for pressure group

Bid to galvanise 'cottage' trade

Sunday Times 6/5/79

335

Could be fillip for black jobless

By NIGEL BRUCE

SOWETO businessmen are, through their trade association, attempting to galvanise the hundreds of "cottage" manufacturers and home tradesmen in the township into more efficient economic units that will create a growing number of jobs for a chronic number of unemployed.

They plan to organise what has become a relatively substantial "twilight" economy into an organised pressure group to which specialised advice on such matters as finance and marketing will be provided by experts.

Black businessman Peter Davidson, secretary of the sub committee of the Soweto Traders' Association, the body taking this initiative, describes it as an important move towards black self-sufficiency.

He believes the magnitude of the unemployment problem is enormous. Of Soweto's 300 000 work force, he estimates that about 70 000 are out of work — which represents a 23 per cent unemployment rate against official estimates of (he says) a 10 per cent one.

The black businessmen's first task, he says, is to locate the many people who are making goods in their own homes or providing services from them.

Already 149 welders have been found, about 60 garment workers, whose numbers are being swelled by the day, and about 20 panelbeaters as well as numerous mechanics. But Mr Davidson believes there are many more still to be found.

This "twilight" economy has come about, he believes, in no small measure because of the imposition of the labour restrictive clauses of the Environment and Planning Act, which stipulate that in certain urban areas the number of blacks employed has to be relative to the number of white jobs in various factories.

The effect of these ratios is that during a business slowdown, more blacks lose their jobs than whites.

The garment industry is one on which these effects have been magnified, because it has been particularly hard hit by the recession and because many garment factories are in the cities.

Another reason for this unemployment, Mr Davidson says, is that some factories have been encouraged to move from the cities to the homelands.

The traders' association will be working with the Wits Business School and the Norton Company Small Businessman's Advisory Service to assist the small traders it finds.

Among the projects it has in mind for them is a trade fair or exhibition to help them market their goods.

5th August The column marched at 7 a.m. to our old camp near Hartley Poort. The Greys and two guns went at 6 a.m. this day bac guard a full convoy through Olif was for Kekewich. He was to wo the Magaliesberg while we went alon e east. This is the only way to tacking one side alone merely loses. d. Report says that quite 1 000 ost of them without horses. As quite 25 miles before rejoining th the Bearer Company with them and so f.

7th August ek in conjunction with Kekewich. The Boers, of course, would not stand between two fires and escaped east along the Magaliesberg at early dawn. When our men got up the Nek - without firing a shot - they found two companies of the K.O. Scottish Borderers at the top. Dr MacLaughlin, R.A.M.C., is the M.O. of this Battalion and he has been left at the top of Breedt's Nek in medical charge of a post of 200 K.O.S.B. He may be many weeks there.

All these Neks are to be held permanently with forts and block-houses."

(1)(a) How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as unemployed in the Cape Peninsula Administration Board area at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of what date are the figures given:

(2) how many of these males and females, respectively, were registered in respect of employment (a) in the private sector and (b) by local authorities.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

		Males	Females
(1)	(a)	3 851	98
	(b) 25 March 1979.		
(2)	(a)	3 667	98
	(b)	116	Nil

Unemployed Blacks in Cape Peninsula Administration Board area

649. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

2 in 3 will be jobless in Africa, says Fanie Botha

335

RDM 1/5/79

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The continent of Africa was steering such a dangerous course of unemployment that South Africa should strategically divorce herself from that situation, the Minister of Labour, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday.

All the foreign capital being rushed to Africa's aid was not going to come in time to save it from a situation in which two out of three willing workers would be denied a job, he said.

Speaking on the Labour Vote during the Budget Debate, he said this trend was going to develop within the next 20 years and South Africa could not afford to be dragged into it.

The continent could not give its people work nor produce the food it needed.

South Africa would have to create structures to serve the requirements ahead as far as the manpower situation was concerned.

The task would be to ensure firstly that work was generated



MR FANIE BOTHA
. . . jobless danger

and secondly that a trained work force was available to take the work.

Eight million new workers would enter the labour market by the turn of the century in South Africa and they would be black.

The training of these workers had to be done timeously.

"They also have to enter into a labour structure where they will not undercut and rob each other of jobs," Mr Botha said.

South Africa could not afford to let a dangerous unemployment situation develop because in the particular racial circumstances of the labour market here, such a situation could develop into a black-white conflict.

The future planning of labour structures had already been referred to by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The Wiehahn Commission had also been instructed to look at the dynamics relating to future needs and if recommendations were made in this regard, the Government would see it as its duty to carry these out, Mr Botha said.

Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) said yesterday the unemployment situation could develop into a class struggle between those who were employed and those who were not.

The overwhelming majority of those who were not employed were black, he said.

Apart from stimulating the economic growth, Dr Boraine believed there should be greater concentration on, and tax concession for, the expansion of the labour intensive sector of the economy.

A contributing factor to the labour situation was that many employers opted for greater capital intensive investment for tax purposes and because of the red tape, the repeated and continued need for applications in respect of black workers, had become too troublesome.

Another solution to the problem of unemployment was intensive education aimed at dropping the population growth and the encouragement of cottage industries.

"The cry of those who say 'I ahven't got a job' is becoming louder, increasing in volume and stridency. We ignore it at our peril," Dr Boraine said. — Sapa.

We climbed up the slope of the hill for nearly half a mile and came upon a wounded Dragoon. He was shot through the thigh. He was very faint and thirsty and had been lying on the kopje for nearly three hours. Some Boers had come to him but did not do anything for him or offer him water, and just let him alone. One of them did say that he would send a message to our column about the wounded man, but he did not return.

Hansard 13(507) 8/5/79

Unemployed Blacks 335

682. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

(1)(a) How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as unemployed at the (i) Randburg and (ii) Sandton offices of the West Rand Administration Board at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of what date are the figures given;

(2) how many of these males and females, respectively, were registered in respect of employment (a) in the private sector and (b) by local authorities.

The MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

			Males	Females
(1)	(a)	(i)	Nil	Nil
		(ii)	117	25
	(b)	31 March 1979.		
(2)	(a)	.....	109	22
	(b)	.....	8	3

The wounded m ier were sentries from an obser t the first volley. The not have been badly hurt. s other man had escaped t for him that Feilden wante he thigh but the wound was ide back to the ambulance.

I got my pat his wound, and the padre he orse down. We had to stop every now and then as he was inclined to faint. In the meantime my orderly was searching for the other wounded. When we got down to the valley and near a house, a Boer came out to see us. The Boer was very civil and got water for my patient. I told him that I was looking for two other wounded soldiers and the Boer very kindly came with us and got two

Jobless have risen by 600 000 in eight years

There is new and lively growth in the South African economy even though inflation and unemployment continue to present problems according to the Senior Vice-President of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock.

Speaking at the Congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut in Johannesburg yesterday, Dr de Kock said that the Government is moving away from socialistic control regulations towards a greater support of market mechanisms.

He warned that the economy simply must grow faster. "We must give comprehensive employment opportunities and a higher average standard of living to our rapidly growing nation.

"Unemployment has risen from 200 000 in 1970 to 800 000 in 1978.

"To solve this problem we will need changes in the economic structure, but first we must make sure that the average economic growth is as high as possible.

"The main point is that the right combination of economic growth and stability will be able to provide an important strategic contribution to the solution of South Africa's unique internal and external political problems.

"Inflation remains at an unacceptable level and is having a bad effect on the attainment of the optimum governing of growth. It will not be easily or quickly solved, especially in the light of recent rises in petrol and food prices."

"The Government's finances are healthy, the balance of payments good and South Africa's credibility in overseas money and capital markets is higher than it has been for years.

"Against this background there is every reason to expect higher economic growth rate and progress of the present revival in the period ahead."

Dr de Kock also stressed that for South Africa to move in a socialistic direction would be short-sighted, counter-productive and detrimental. The present system of growth from strength was the best one, even when seen from the most conservative position, he added.

The Government is busy with a well-co-ordinated total strategy to counter all assaults on the country and it was self-evident that action on the economic front was included within this broad strategy, he said.

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut had helped to play a strategic role in the development of the Government's economic management. It would continue to do so, and recently has also begun to play a great role in the formation of public opinion, Dr de Kock said.

Hansard 14 (870) 15/5/79

335

871

Inspectorate	4 3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johannesburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Town	2 2[illegible]	1 5[illegible]	[illegible]	8 [illegible]
Durban	1 4[illegible]	12[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pretoria	1 3[illegible]	2 0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Elizabeth	6[illegible]	22[illegible]	–	[illegible]
Bloemfontein	4[illegible]	21[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East London	328	8[illegible]	4	1 [illegible]
Kimberley	167	40[illegible]	—	[illegible]
George	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	12 68[illegible]	14 173	5 39[illegible]	32 25[illegible]

(b) 30 June 1978

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Total
Inspectorate	4 305	1 986	269	6 5[illegible]
Johannesburg	1 548	6 627	38	8 2[illegible]
Cape Town	2 224	1 408	4 9[illegible]	8 5[illegible]
Durban	1 394	164	75	1 6[illegible]
Pretoria	1 147	2 048	39	3 2[illegible]
Port Elizabeth	687	209	—	[illegible]
Bloemfontein	492	197	6	[illegible]
East London	246	1 013	10	1 2[illegible]
Kimberley	178	463	—	[illegible]
George	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	12 221	14 107	5 403	31 7[illegible]

(c) 30 September 1978

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Total
Inspectorate	3 902	1 944	225	6 071
Johannesburg	1 402	7 227	25	8 65[illegible]
Cape Town	2 113	1 370	4 614	8 0[illegible]
Durban	1 175	138	57	1 3[illegible]
Pretoria	1 078	2 036	33	3 14[illegible]
Port Elizabeth	451	170	—	62[illegible]
Bloemfontein	467	170	8	64[illegible]
East London	228	1 180	10	1 4[illegible]
Kimberley	150	420	—	5[illegible]
George	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	10 966	14 655	4 972	30 59[illegible]

(d) 31 December 1978

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Total
Inspectorate	3 876	1 820	238	5 9[illegible]
Johannesburg	1 327	5 473	13	6 8[illegible]
Cape Town	1 863	1 279	4 001	7 1[illegible]
Durban	1 025	137	53	1 [illegible]
Pretoria	955	1 654	34	2 6[illegible]
Port Elizabeth	443	153	—	[illegible]
Bloemfontein	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TUESDAY, 15 MAY 1979

273

(d) 31 December 1978				
[illegible]	501	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	190	662	7	[illegible]
[illegible]	151	289	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10 331	11 653	4 354	26 3[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

also non power

Hansard 14 (889) 16/5/79.

335

... the number of (a) White, (b) ... and (d) Indian persons ... employed and unemployed, respectively, as ... December 1977 and 31 December ... respectively, in the main categories ... mining, (ii) construction, (iii) manufacturing, including the motor industry, ... the motor industry and (v) retail trade.

... MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

EMPLOYMENT:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
...	...	6 651	734
...	...	...	4 000
...	...	...	67 000
...	...	...	2 000
...	...	...	12 500
...	...	...	3 000
...	...	3 526	809
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

... which ... employed by the Federal ...

... workers —

... 1977 ... 10 134

... 73 ... 10 331 ** 11 653

... (population survey) —

... 1977 ... ** 375 000 **

... 78 ... 310 670 81 000 **

Jobless numbers down

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY—Unemployment among South African whites, coloured people and Indians appeared to be on the decline last year, according to statistics released in Parliament.

The total number of these registered as unemployed dropped from 32 251 last March to 26 338 in December.

The number of whites unemployed dropped from 12 684 to 10 331, coloured people from 14 173 to 11 653 and Indians from 5 394 to 4 354.

335 16/5/79 AA

1m urban blacks jobless last year

THE ASSEMBLY — A total of 1 060 569 blacks were registered as unemployed in white areas during 1978, according to figures disclosed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof.

In replies to questions tabled by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands), Dr Koornhof said 31 807 black men and 14 691 black women were unemployed at the end of 1977.

Figures for each month of 1978 showed that unemployment among blacks in white areas reached a peak in January 1978 when 80 212 and 31 068 women were registered as work-seekers. The lowest unemployment figure was in December 1978 when 39 310 men and 18 178 women registered.

In separate figures tabled by the Minister of Labour, Mr S. P. Botha, in reply to questions by Dr Boraine, it was revealed that unemployment among whites, Coloureds and Asians declined steadily from March 1978, when 32 251 registered as unemployed, to December when 26 338 registered.

The highest unemployment figures for whites, Coloureds and Asians was in Durban, mainly due to the high unemployment rate among Asians.

The highest unemployment figure in Johannesburg's inspectorate area was 6 627 in March, in Cape Town the highest unemployment figure was in September when 8 654 whites, Coloureds and Asians registered as unemployed and in Port Elizabeth the highest unemployment figure was during March 1978 when 3492 were unemployed. — PS.



DR KOORNHOF

RAND DAILY MAIL, Wednesday, May 16, 1979.

Over a million jobless blacks in white areas

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — A total of 1 060 569 blacks were registered as unemployed in white areas during 1978, according to figures disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

Replying to questions by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) Dr Koornhof said 31 807 black men and 14 691 black women were unemployed at the end of 1977.

Figures for each month of 1978 showed that unemployment among blacks in white areas reached a peak in January 1978, when 80 212 men and 31 068 women were registered as workseekers.

The lowest unemployment figure was in December, 1978 when 39 310 men and 18 178 women registered.

In separate figures tabled by the Minister of Labour, Mr S P Botha, in reply to questions by Dr Boraine, it was revealed that unemployment among whites, coloureds and Asians declined steadily from March, 1978 when 32 251 registered as unemployed, to December when 26 338 registered at unemployment bureaux.

The highest unemployment figures for whites, coloureds and Asians was in Durban, mainly due to the high unemployment rate among Asians.

The highest unemployment figure in Johannesburg's inspectorate area was 6 627 in March.

In Cape Town the highest figure was in September, when 8 654 whites, coloureds and Asians registered as unemployed.

In Port Elizabeth the highest figure was during March, 1978 when 3 492 were unemployed.



THE BLACK UNEMPLOYED . . . 1 060 369 in white areas in 1978.

17 5 79 335 M

Unemployment figures

CAPE TOWN — Unemployment figures published yesterday indicated that 1 060 569 blacks were unemployed in white areas during 1978.

The Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, gave a breakdown of the monthly unemployment figures for each month last year.

The monthly figures, it has been pointed out, cannot be totalled to give an accumulative total because in many cases the same unemployed blacks could register in different months.

The figures tabled by Dr Koornhof in reply to questions by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands) showed the highest monthly total was in January, 1978, when 80 212 men and 31 068 women registered as unemployed. — PS.

(News by R. Nuttall, Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth.)

reports in this news-

Figures were month by month

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — Black unemployment figures published yesterday indicated that 1 060 569 blacks were unemployed in white areas during 1978.

It has been pointed out that the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Koornhof, gave a breakdown of the monthly unemployment figures for each month last year.

These, however, cannot be totalled to give a cumulative total because in many cases the same unemployed blacks could register in different months.

The figures tabled by Dr Koornhof in reply to questions by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands) showed that the highest monthly total was in January 1978, when 80 212 men and 31 068 women registered as unemployed.

Stats and the jobless

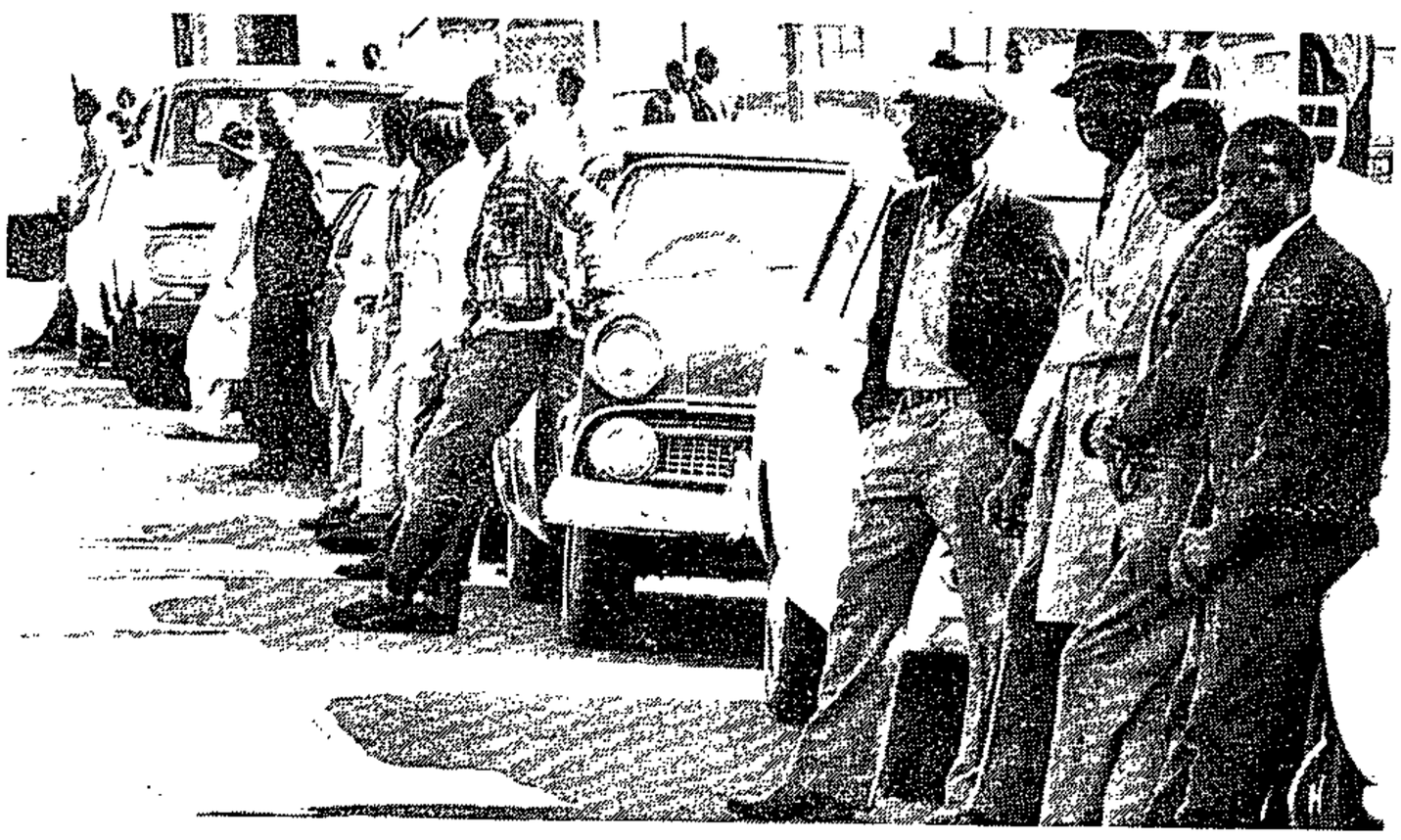
335 FM 1/6/79

Sir — The article "How many are jobless?" (*FM* April 6) has come to our notice.

With the aim of ensuring the effective co-ordination of the collecting, compiling, and publishing of statistics, several technical advisory committees (TAC) representing various interested users of statistics in the public and private sector were instituted.

When drafting the questionnaire in respect of unemployment, a detailed study into the scope of the survey, and definitions, etc. utilised in other countries was made. The proposed questionnaire based on this research was submitted, discussed, and approved by a TAC meeting arranged by the Department of Statistics.

At the two-yearly meeting of the Conference of Economists & Business Economists, arranged by the Human Sciences Research Council in Bloemfontein during December 1978, the survey and its methodology were presented. This conference was attended by specialists in labour statistics, *inter alia* Professor Wilson, UCT, Professor Van der Merwe, University of Pretoria, and Professor Nattrass, University of Natal.



They may look jobless . . . but have they had five hours' work?

The papers were generally accepted by the conference as a whole.

The survey is based on internationally accepted definitions. As regards the definition of unemployment, which excludes those who have worked more than five hours during the past seven days, we would like to stress the fact that this is a more liberal definition than used in other

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.J. Raath

13

truktiewe
rsiteite
handels-

onferensies

Komitee-
e Insti-
sie).

Religious

Swede,
aderings
; Sosio-
igde

Leyland lays off 25 workers

Motoring Editor

A TOTAL of 25 workers, men and women, have been laid off by Leyland South Africa at their Blackheath factory because of the ending of the Sigma-Leyland merger announced last month.

When the merger was called off, the Leyland factories were operating to a production schedule arranged to cope with the supply demands of the Sigma dealers.

At the ending of the merger, Leyland agreed to take back a number of the vehicles held by the Sigma dealers which gave the factory more steel than it required.

The situation was exacerbated by the latest fuel price rise. No more redundancies are being considered as Leyland is assembling vehicles under contract for Sigma.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_o) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are [illegible] in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a st[illegible] since 1929, the 'coloureds' aft[illegible]

[illegible] vely

Coloureds: lower skilled jobs

650. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Labour:

(1)(a) How many Coloured males and females, respectively, in lower skilled jobs were registered as unemployed in the magisterial districts of (i) Cape Town, (ii) Wynberg and (iii) Bellville at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of what date are the figures given;

(2) how many of these males and females, respectively, were registered in each of these areas in respect of employment (a) in the private sector and (b) by local authorities.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR:

(1) (a) Figures are unfortunately not available on a separate basis for each magisterial district. The latest figures for lower skilled jobs for unemployed Coloureds in the metropolitan area of Cape Town, including the magisterial districts of the Cape, Wynberg, Bellville, Kuilsriver, Simon's Town and Goodwood are as follows:

Males	Females
2 188	1 273

(b) the figures are as at the end of March 1979.

(2) Unemployed registering with the Department register for work as such and do not register for work with either the private sector or local authorities. The information is therefore not available as requested.

the

se

th

ase

ected

ver

hat

the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

13/6/79.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

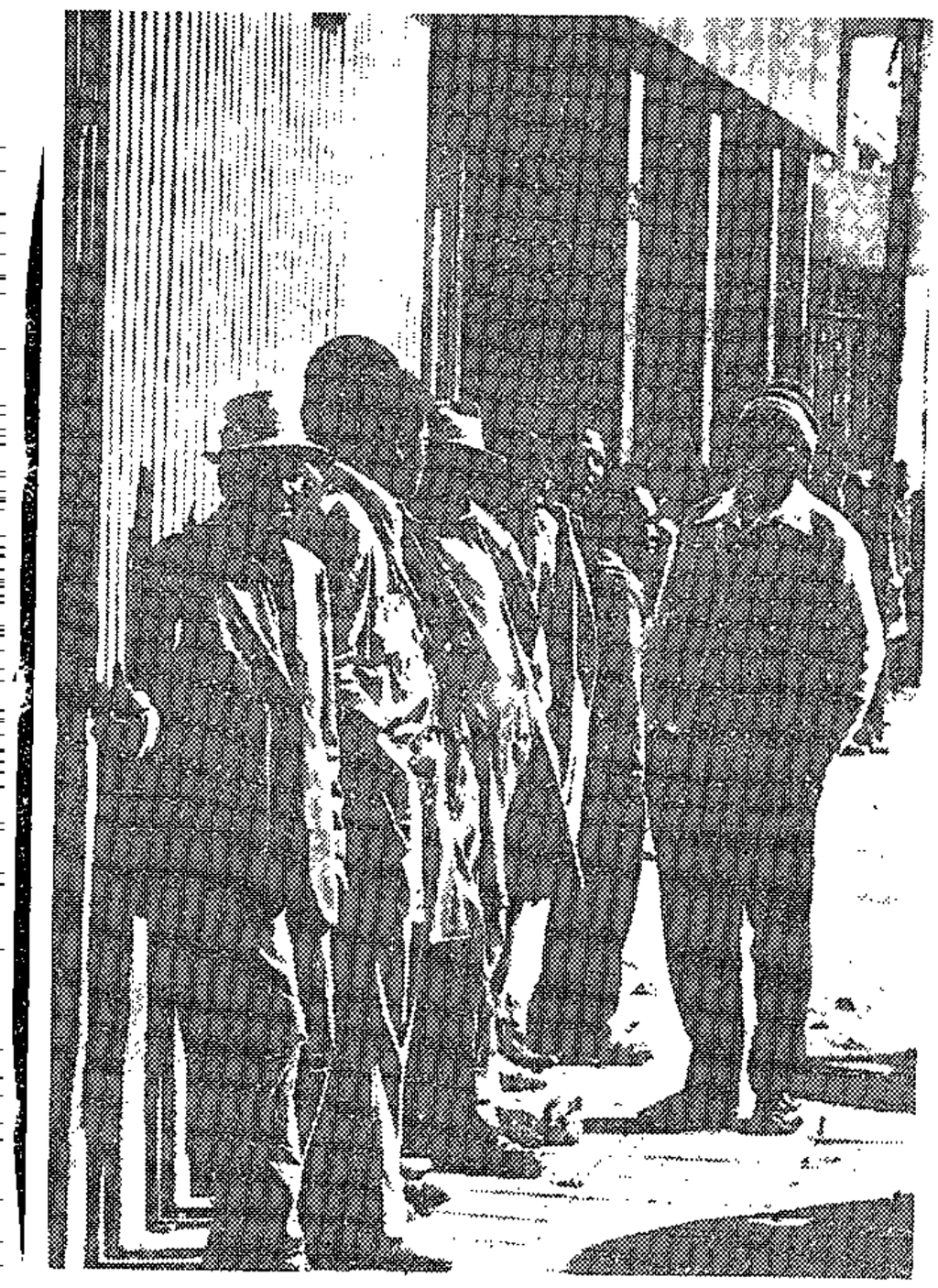
Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectr mortality which is characteristically associated with developing comm whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position betw whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of th 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent fro Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different dis contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' i form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, al though cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

335 19/6/79 RDM



Unemploym

By HAMISH FRASER

THE sharp increase in the price of petrol earlier this month — and there is still a nagging worry that there are further price increases ahead — has lowered growth expectations for the South African economy.

Lower growth means, in general terms, less employment.

And this, given the existing level of black unemployment — officially 600 000, but vastly more than 1 000 000 — darkens the prospects for about 250 000 black school-leavers who will enter the job market at the end of the year.

But, lest too grim an impression be given, the fact is that there are some compensating factors already built in to the South African economy that will help offset the effects of higher pet-

Twenty-year-old Eliph Gold — to find the city's frozen groun and blood to days spent movi alley. He wa as an 'illegal' job-seeker lonely pavement

The cold, lone eGoli's pavem

REPORT: BOB HITCHCOCK
PICTURES: RALPH NDAWO

ELIPHAS Hadebe and his mates reckon they almost died the other night when they attempted to sleep without blankets in an open space in Johannesburg called Portplein.

Reef temperatures had dropped to minus 8,2 deg C — the lowest in 26 years. Wafers of ice glistened on the streets. Up the road, the Oppenheimer Fountain was festooned with icicles.

We met 20-year-old Eliphas, of Greytown, Natal, and his shivering friends at the same spot next morning. Two of them were sleeping, face down, on the frozen earth. It was half-past nine and four degrees below and a fierce wind was stirring up pockets of dust.

Their teeth chattered as the freezing air whipped through their soiled shirts and tattered summer-weight jackets and slacks. Their weather-lashed cheeks were showing signs of a raw red glow, their eyes bloodshot from lack of sleep and the wind gusting at them at sub-zero.

Eliphas Hadebe's big toe, naked, stuck out incongruously through the broken end of one of the ill-fitting running shoes he had scavenged from a garbage can in Hillbrow.

How long had he been in Johannesburg? I asked through an interpreter.

"Seven months — and no work yet."

What job did he want?

"Anything."

How did he live with no job, no money?

"We all help one another. Some have a little money left from their last jobs. They buy the mielie-pap. We share it. When there's no money we find discarded food people have dumped in garbage cans. In town you find old sandwiches in those cans."

How often did he eat?

"Once a day, maybe. Sometimes they went three days without a proper meal."

Did they always sleep out in the open?

"No. Some of us occasionally sleep in backyards with friends. But more often in shop doorways or the park."

Where did they wash?

He shrugs, contemplating the unwashed toe protruding through the battered running shoe.

Was he married?

"No, but *he* is." He points at Joseph Khanyle, 29, also from Greytown. What was his case?

Says Joseph: "My wife and five children are in the location in Greytown. No work there. When I'm working here I send them money. But there has been no work for three months. I had 50 cents yesterday. Today I have only 20 cents. Tomorrow, maybe nothing."

One of the fraternity arrives back from a nearby cafe. He opens the newspaper wrapping. Mielie-pap with small pieces of meat. Grimed, weather-beaten hands dive into the precious food.

A few metres away we speak with a loner sitting on the frozen ground, his hands clasped to his knees. Nicholas Mdluli says he is 21 and has been in Johannesburg — from Durban — for three years.

His face is wind-whipped, patches of red overlaying the black of his nose and cheeks. His eyes, dulled and bloodshot, tell of nights in the open in sub-zero temperatures.

He wears a greasy-looking dark grey jacket, a tattered green vest and torn trousers. He has lost the sole of his right shoe. He wears no socks.

Where did he sleep?

"Anywhere."

Last night?

"Here — on the ground."

Why?

"The police were searching the shop doorways."

Had he worked recently?

"A temporary job in Vereeniging as a painter. It lasted only three weeks because then the job finished."

Did he want to return to his hometown?

"Yes, there's nothing in eGoli, only trouble."

Why did he stay here?

"No money for the fare. And in Durban there isn't even temporary work so I would starve there."

But wasn't he starving here?

"Sometimes. But here there is always a chance of temporary work."

Eliphas Hadebe and the other itinerants are the lost souls of the Cruel City.

Johannesburg cruel?

Perhaps you didn't see the newspaper picture the other day of an old black man dying from exposure on a Johannesburg street while people of all races passed by, eyes averted.



They gather in groups, mainly in south-eastern Johannesburg — lower N Street, Anderson Street ... Bob Hitchcock talks to a group of 'illegal' work previous night against this wall.

ent and the petrol

rol prices on the growth rate.

The Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, was aiming at a growth rate of 4% when he delivered his expansionary Budget in March.

He remains "confident that our present economic upswing will continue and that our rate of real economic growth will accelerate further". This after the announcement of higher petrol prices.

Private sector economists are less certain that the growth rate can be maintained, and most private sector sources expect a growth rate of about 3%.

But even on this lowered expectation, employment prospects are better than they were a year ago — even if the creation of new jobs will still be woefully insufficient to give employment to those who desperately need work.

It is hazardous, of course, to discuss the effects of the petrol price increase on employment in general terms. Some sectors will be hurt more than others and some will even benefit in the long-term.

Motor transport is the most obvious sector to feel the draught in the short-term. Car sales figures issued before the latest round of petrol increases showed an alarming downward trend and the indications

as Hadebe came to eGoli — City of ork seven months ago. Today l is his bed. His weather-lashed skin hot eyes bear witness ig from dustbin to dustbin, alley to its work — any work. But , all he can do is tramp the cold and , always in fear of the police.

ly world of ent legions

He died a few hours after the picture was taken.

The lost souls we meet up with are part of the growing legion of jobless people slogging unsympathetic pavements by day, with nowhere to retire to at night except shop doorways, parks and alleyways or, if they are lucky, a few hours in a friend's backyard room.

They are the "illegals." Policemen on the beat will tell you there are hundreds of Eliphases in Johannesburg today.

"They think," a black sergeant says, "that eGoli is really paved with gold. Well, they think that until they've been here a couple of days. Then they know they've made a big mistake."

Social workers, blacks as well as whites, shrug their shoulders at the mention of the itinerants.

They say they have enough problems trying to cope with the needs of workless black Johannesburgers without worrying about "foreigners."

The lost souls defy statistics. These men don't exist, officially. They leave their homelands — we met several from the Transkei — or their South African hometown, where there is no work at all, to take a chance on getting temporary jobs in the City of Gold.

They gather in groups, chiefly in the south-eastern part of the city where Portplein is situated — lower Nugget Street, Marshall Street, Anderson Street, the southern end of Polly Street, or Albert Street where the Wrab offices and labour bureau are situated.

The labour bureau is not for them. They stand no chance of their reference books being stamped with a "special" enabling them to work lawfully in Johannesburg.

At the same time, their hopes of getting temporary work are not altogether a pipe-dream. Smalltime building and other contractors occasionally cruise around those streets, knowing that a ready-made reservoir of cheap labour awaits them.

Some of those employers, I am told, pay barely three quarters of the laid-down wage.

On that morning last week — it was minus 3 deg C at 11 am and the wind was very angry — we found queues of jobless people numbed with the cold outside the labour bureau.

Dick Mathonsi, a 55-year-old widower, was born in the long-demolished Prospect township of Johannesburg. He has been out of work five months and stays in backyards in Jeppe and Troyeville. From early morning till late afternoon he stands around in Albert Street hoping he will get a job.

"I'm desperate," he says. "I'd do anything — anything for money. I'm hungry. Sometimes I go three days without a proper meal."

A 37-year-old spray-painter from Soweto — he looks ten years older — asks us not to publish his name. "I don't want the neighbours to know I'm unemployed."

He's been in the jobless queue 24 weeks, he tells us. "I'll do any job now. I've had seven interviews with employers in those weeks — all spray-painting jobs. No luck. Some of those bosses wanted to pay me a fraction of the rate I should be paid for 19 years experience. The rate is R2,15 an hour. I've been offered as little as R1,15.

Employers seem to want to hit you when you're down, he says. "I suppose they reckon you'll take any wage if you've been unemployed for five months. Anyway, I'm so desperate now I'd work for practically any wage in an unskilled job."

The spray-painter's wife earns R20 a week as an office cleaner. They have three children. The oldest is 14, the youngest five years. Two are at school. The family pay R17,35 a month rent and it costs the spray-painter and his wife R1,22 each for a weekly season ticket to get them to town and back by train. When I met the husband on that freezing morning the family was short of food and out of coal.

This morning, as you read this, "illegals" like Eliphas Hadebe will be stirring with an empty belly after another night in the Highveld cold, to spend yet another day hoping a truck will arrive with an offer of a few days' work.

Down the road in Albert Street, as you sit down to breakfast, fresh queues will be forming in readiness for the opening of the labour bureau at 8am.

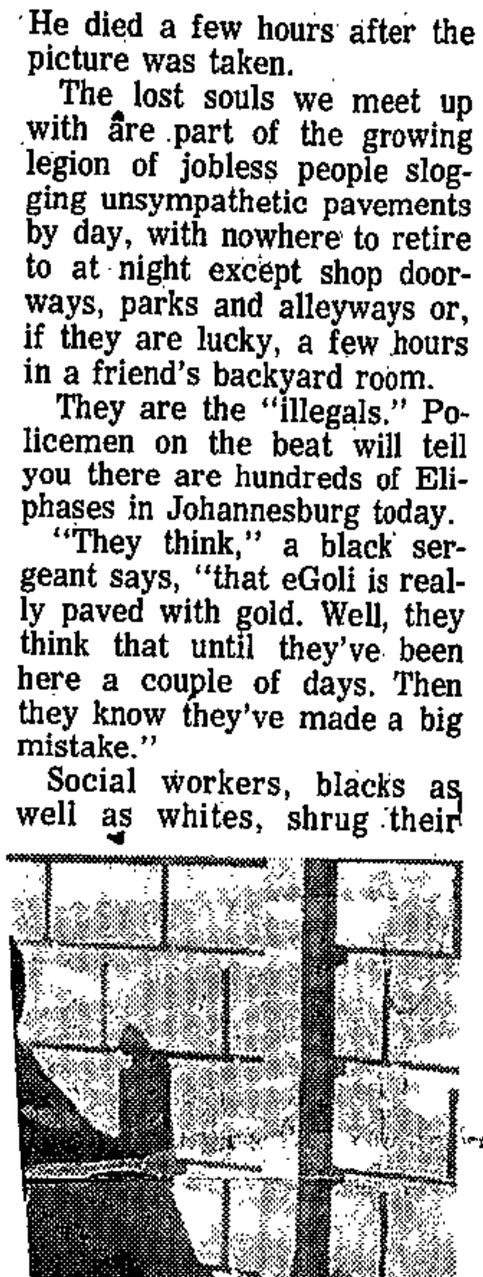
Yet another day will be spent by hundreds of black Johannesburgers desperate for work listening for the "jobs vacant" calls at 9am, 11am and 2pm.

Today will be somebody's lucky day. But for the bulk of the jobless it will be just another day of stamping feet on the cold pavement.

And then the depressing prospect — after a long, unpleasant and often dangerous train ride — of walking into the house to face a hungry wife and children.

"Have you got a job, papa?"

"Well, no, son. But maybe tomorrow."



gget Street, Marshall eekers who spent the

3 000 Ford jobs as Ford shuts down for a week

Ford Motor Company today announced a week-long shutdown from July 5 to 9 and that five per cent of its work force will be retrenched.

This means that 297 hourly paid workers at Ford Port Elizabeth plants lose their jobs.

During the shutdown salaried staff at the two plants will take annual vacation, while hourly employees will receive paid leave for three days.

Mr Fred Ferreira, Ford's director of industrial relations said there would be a revision of the company operating pattern which would unfortunately result in some hourly employees' retrenchment.

Since 1974, the company had worked short-time during periods which saw a downturn in the market, rather than laid off employees.

HOLIDAYS

"We have again adopted this policy to limit retrenchment to the utmost but are nevertheless compelled to reduce our workforce by approximately five percent or 297 employees, with immediate effect."

The Ford Motor Company in South Africa employs 5 931 people of whom about 4 209 are hourly employed.

"We decided on that particular week as it coincides with school holidays and will offer employees the opportunity of spending some time with their families," Mr Ferreira said.

"We will be using the shutdown period to revise production schedules with a view to ending the present situation of a four-day week.

"This will enable us to adjust stocks and supply situation to the reduced industrial levels now forecast.

"The plants will work one or two further four-day weeks following the shutdown, and we hope to revert to a full five-day working week from August," he said.

LAY OFF

● A spokesman for the General Motors Company said GM would not be closing down their plant for any period of time.

However it is learnt from reliable sources that GM would be laying off about 90 staff members.

● Sigma Motor Corporation say they cannot supply the demand for their products and will continue with all staff members working full time.

300 lose jobs as Ford shuts down for a week

Ford Motor Company today announced a week-long shutdown from July 2 to 6 and that five percent of its work force will be retrenched.

This means that 297 hourly-paid workers at Ford's four Port Elizabeth plants lose their jobs.

During the shutdown salaried staff at thefour plants will take annual vacation, while hourly employees will receive paid leave for three days.

Mr Fred Ferreira Ford's director of industrial relations said there would be a revision of the company operating pattern which would unfortunately result in some hourly employees' retrenchment.

Since 1974, the company had worked short-time during periods which saw a downturn in the market, rather than laid off employees.

HOLIDAYS

"We have again adopted this policy to limit retrenchment to the utmost but are nevertheless compelled to reduce our workforce by approximately five percent or 297 employees, with immediate effect."

The Ford Motor Company in South Africa employs 5 800 people of whom about 4 300 are hourly employed.

"We decided on that particular week as it coincides with school holidays and will offer employees the opportunity of spending some time with their families," Mr Ferreira said.

"We will be using the shutdown period to revise production schedules with a view to ending the present situation of a four-day week.

"This will enable us to adjust stocks and supply situation to the reduced industrial levels now forecast.

"The plants will work one or two further four-day weeks following the shutdown, and we hope to revert to a full five-day working week from August," he said.

LAID OFF

● A spokesman for the General Motors Company said GM would not be closing down their plant for any period of time.

However it is learnt from reliable sources that GM would be laying off about 80 staff members.

● Sigma Motor Corporation say they cannot supply the demand for their products and will continue with all staff members working full time.

QUESTION 4

SUGGESTED SOLUTION

Marks

Rate variances:	Skilled	2 800 (3 – $\frac{9\ 000}{2\ 800}$)	=	600 (U)	
	Semiskilled	3 400 (2 – $\frac{7\ 000}{3\ 400}$)	=	200 (U)	
	Unskilled	6 000 (1 – 5 700)	=	300 (F)	
				500 (U)	4

Efficiency variance:	Time that should be taken for unskilled work		7 000 hours	
	Time taken by unskilled	6 000		
	Time taken by skilled (2 800 – 1 200)	1 600	7 600 hours	
			600	
	600 hours @ R1		R 600 (U)	3

Mix variance:	Work undertaken by skilled workers	1 600 hours	
	Differential pay rate (R3 – R1)	2	
		3 200 (U)	3

Rate variances	500 (U)
Efficiency variances	600 (U)
Mix variances	3 200 (U)
21 700 – 17 400	R4 300 (U)

10



Motor workers laid off

By GORDON KLING

SHORT TIME and retrenchments have struck the South African motor industry in the wake of soaring fuel bills and lower speed limits.

Ford and General Motors yesterday announced, respectively, the retrenchment of 297 and 80 workers. Leyland recently lottenched 25 employees because of a surplus of cars following the collapse of its merger with Sigma.

"It's difficult to say if more workers will be laid off," a spokesman for General Motors, which is now on a four-day week, said.

The director of industrial relations at Ford, Mr Fred Ferreira, said the industry faced a major downward adjustment in sales calculations. Ford, which he said would operate on a four-day week probably till August and shut down for five days from July 2, had also found a significant shift in demand to smaller vehicles.

Both Ford and GM had found sales dropped sharply in the weeks before the new petrol measures

We stay in South Africa, but

there will be retrenchments, says Sir Michael

LEYLAND SETTLES

24/6/79 Guardian Tribune

"We have a new team in this country and they have a hell of a job to unscramble the situation left by the collapse of the Sigma merger."

Tribune Correspondent

THE motor giant Leyland has decided to stay in South Africa, but its operations will be streamlined and staff will be retrenched it was announced yesterday.

The announcement was made at a Press conference in Cape Town by the South African-born chairman of Leyland, 49-year-old Sir Michael Edwardes.

The chairman of Leyland South Africa, Mr. Fred Andrew, said the decision to stay in South Africa was made after the company had considered the political and economic climate in the country.

Sir Michael's Three decision

here to decide — in weeks and months rather than years — is whether to stay in the car market or not.

"Our trading profit last year gives us no pause at all. We know that we are going to continue it, and we will continue to produce the Leyland assembled car until our local customers decide."

Sir Michael said he did not see any problem with Labour relations in Leyland's South African plant, which has been beset by strikes in the past few years.

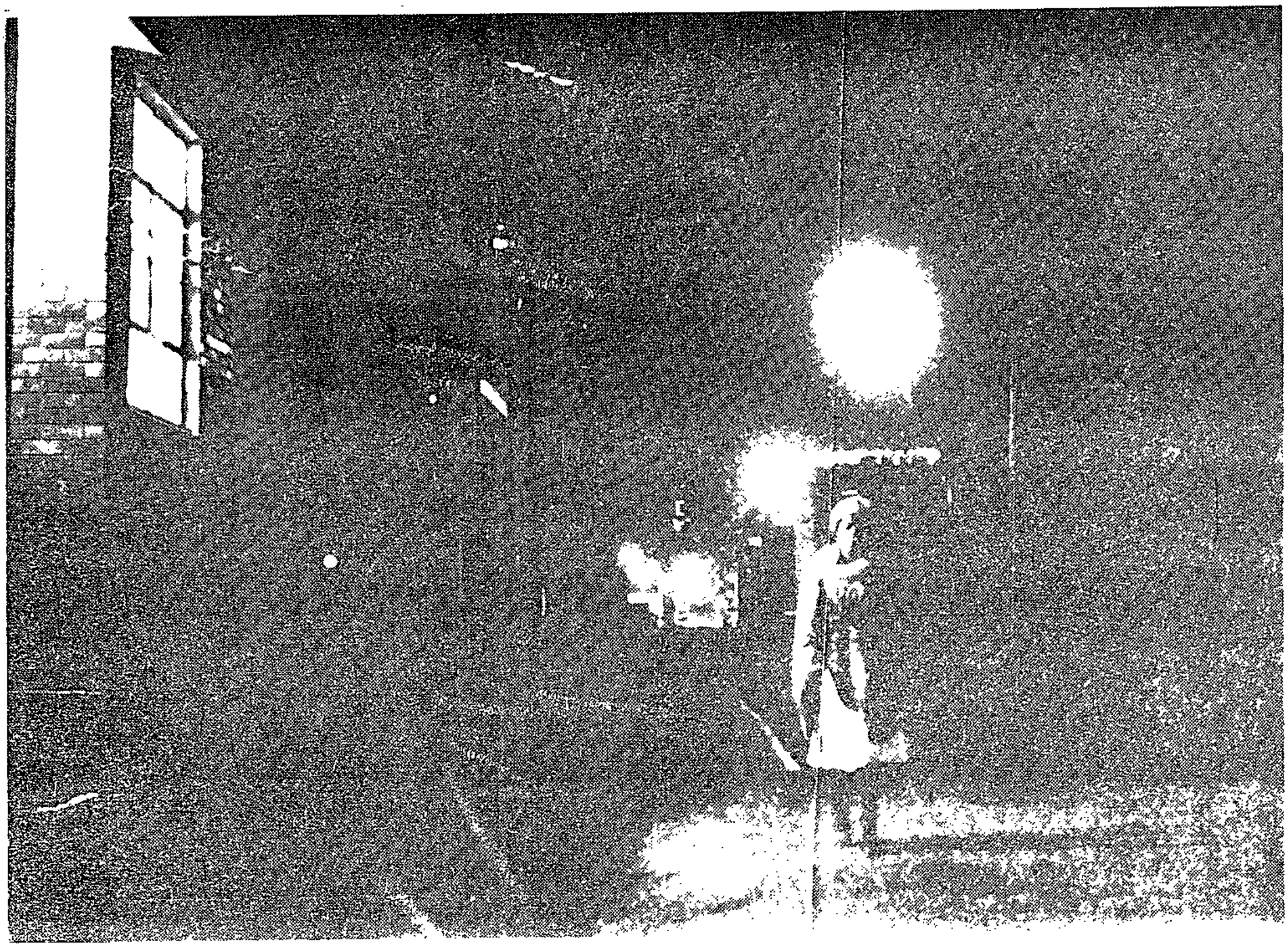
He believed that the market for Leyland-type cars would contract in a limited sector, but that Leyland, like the other manufacturers was concentrating on fuel economy at an optimum speed of 90 km/h.

Asked what effect the collapse of Leyland's Sigma project would have on the future of Leyland in South Africa, he said that company would continue to supply body parts. It was also investigating the assembly of pick-up or other models of car.

Mr Andrew told me that the move from Johannesburg to Cape Town would save the company "a couple of million rands in overheads."

"We are going to have a little bit more [illegible] than [illegible] but I think it is important [illegible]"

335



It's been a long haul but this woman makes it before sunrise. On the left is the Polly Street labour bureau as its staff never sees it.

The dawn patrol

There is a dawn patrol that shuffles through the streets of Johannesburg day after day. They are women, Soweto women, in search of fewer and fewer jobs.

BOB HITCHCOCK reports:
Pictures by RALPH NDAWO:

EVERY weekday morning a 23-year-old mother of four, Mrs Pinkie Maureen Ntshingila, climbs out of bed at three o'clock, lights the candles and washes her face and body in cold water.

She dresses, swallows some tea and maybe a slice of bread and margarine — and prepares the day's food for her children and ailing grandmother.

Then she sets off along the dark, cold and sometimes hostile streets of Orlando to catch the first city-bound train out of Soweto.

The time: 4 am.

As Mrs Ntshingila's train pulls out, 52-year-old Mrs Rebecca Linda is getting up in her house in Zola South.

She lights the candles, washes, dresses, swallows some tea and maybe a sandwich, leaves some mealie-meal on the stove for her four schoolgoing children — and walks out into a dark, cold Soweto to make her way to the railway station to catch the 5.10 am to the city.

Youthful but frail-looking Pinkie Ntshingila is a divorcee. Ageing but robust Rebecca Linda is a widow. They have two things in common.

Each is unemployed and has four children to support. Both are on their way to the same destination: the Wrabrun black women's labour bureau in Johannesburg's Polly Street.

Mrs Ntshingila and Mrs Linda are among a growing army of unemployed black women in urban centres who are finding it increasingly difficult to get work to support their children and other relatives.



The face of a young divorcee with six mouths to feed and no job.



The face of a middle-aged widow with five mouths to feed and no job.

When Pinkie Ntshingila and other women work-seekers get off the train at Faraday Station off Eloff Street Extension it is nearly 4.45 am.

The other morning, in the freezing pre-dawn, the Rand Daily Mail was on hand to watch the women walk the ghostly city streets on their way to the bureau. Not all arrive at Faraday.

Those whose trains bring them to Park Station have to trudge right across the business district to reach the southern end of Polly Street where the bureau is situated.

Some are obviously wearing their best clothes, presumably to impress any employer they might be sent to see.

Their biggest fear as they walk the pre-dawn streets, one of the work-seekers tells us, is attack from night-time tsotsis still lurking in the shadows.

By the time they reach the bureau most of the women are chilled. They get temporary relief when the night-watchman lets them huddle around his brazier in the yard that leads to the labour registration hall.

It is 5 am. There is still another three hours before the bureau opens for business.

The idea of arriving there so early, the women tell us, is that in theory the first to be given numbered tickets are the first to be sent after vacant jobs. But in practice, they claim, this doesn't always happen. Some women are given preference over those who arrive before them.

twin girls, a 3½-year-old son and a 2½-year-old daughter. Her grandmother, in whose house they all live, is a frail old-age pensioner so Pinkie needs to help with the R17-a-month rent.

She worries about what might happen to her and her four children when her grandmother dies. "Will they kick us out of the house?" she asks.

The family is spending close to R50 a month on the most basic household provisions — mealie-meal, chuck, sugar, tea, milk, bread, margarine, soap, candles and paraffin. Some of this expenditure is borrowed money.

Says Mrs Ntshingila: "I was forced to leave my last job 18 months ago to look after my youngest child. I was divorced last year. There comes that hazardous walk in the pre-dawn across the central business district of the city. Why does she do it?

"A family — even a small one like mine — can't live properly on my husband's wage today," she says. "That's why I must find a job."

Nobody knows how many jobless black women there are who need work to support themselves, their children and other relatives.

In Johannesburg, social workers say, their numbers seem to be increasing each month. Redundancy in industry has a lot to do with it. So has the fact that large numbers of school-leavers are unable to find employment.

We meet a matriculant of 23 who says she is willing to work as a domestic if she

RDN 27/6/79

Many of the job-seekers we are to meet are like Pinkie Ntshingila and Rebecca Linda — women without men. Widows and deserted wives gamely trying to support themselves, their children and, sometimes, at least one other relative while redundancy in industry, commerce and the domestic field increases by the week.

Others in the queue are wives of unemployed men — or men earning wages that fail to provide even the basic needs of a family.

Practically all the women we meet are qualified to live and work in the Johannesburg area by virtue of a Section 10 endorsement in their reference books. Yet many claim to have attended the bureau every weekday for over a year without obtaining a job.

Divorcee Pinkie Ntshingila tells us she has followed her up-at-3 am routine since January, including that dreadful morning which she and others will never forget when it was minus 8,2 deg C. An experienced factory worker, she remains unemployed.

She supports five-year-old are problems with maintenance payments. Now I'm desperate. I must get work or we shall all starve and have no roof over our heads."

Widow Rebecca Linda also has her problems. The June rent is not paid and next month, she reckons, she and her children will be short of food unless she gets a job very soon.

She supports four of her six children. All are schoolgoing — a 16-year-old girl, a 13-year-old boy and nine-year-old twins. Mrs Linda is a cook with 20 years experience in kitchens in hotels, factories and snack bars.

"My problem," she tells us, "is that employers today want young women. At 52 they say I'm too old. But that's not true. I'm strong and have all that experience to offer."

Mrs Emily Ngwenya, 32, is better off than many of the work-seekers we meet. Her husband is working and earns R230 a month and they have only two children.

She leaves her Kliptown home at 3.45 am and travels by train to Park Station. Then can't find a job better suited to her academic qualifications.

We have spent some time in the past two weeks hearing at first-hand the human drama behind the statistics of increasing black unemployment — and we have come to this conclusion about women in the jobless queues:

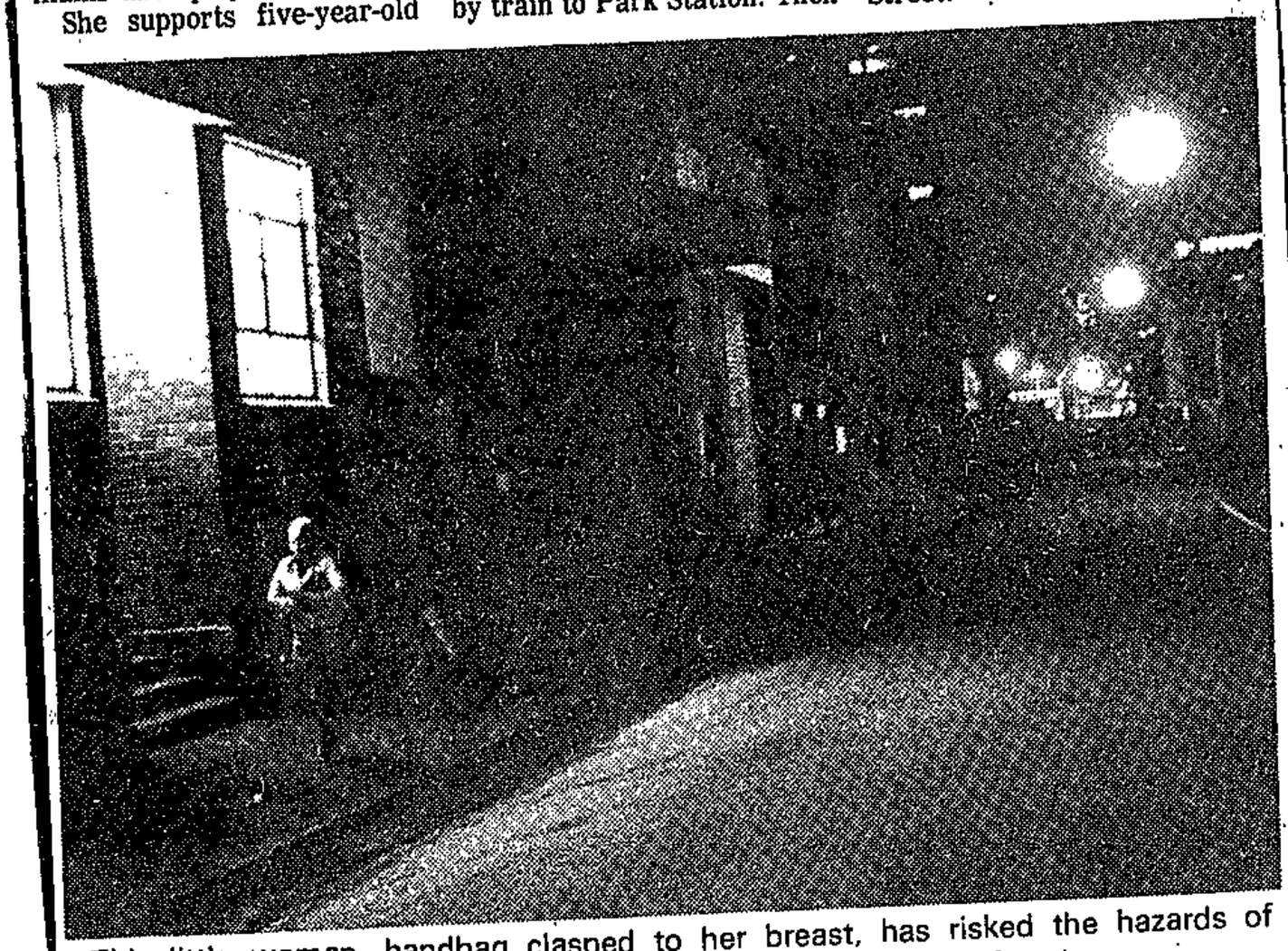
They face the same hardships, and feel the same emotions, as their male counterparts.

They go hungry so that their kids and old folk might eat. They walk the dark, cold, dangerous streets for the same reason.

They know the nagging worry of mounting debts — and the threat of eviction for non-payment of rent.

They feel the shabbiness and shame that comes with continued unemployment. And the feeling of despair which increases with every abortive day spent at the labour bureau.

This eats into their confidence and self-respect just as devastatingly as it does with those men in the breadline queue up the road in Albert Street.



This little woman, handbag clasped to her breast, has risked the hazards of Soweto and the city to get to the labour bureau long before it opens.

PORT ELIZABETH
Still the friendly city

A cold wind [illegible] the capital of the province where [illegible] Elizabeth Metropolitan region is [illegible] on the motor industry.

Short-time working [illegible] the industry only days after publication of figures showing a 60% drop in last month's vehicle sales.

[illegible] quickly followed [illegible] lines on short-time, [illegible] could [illegible]

Union assets 'seized by angry ex-MPs'

By JOE THLOLOE

THE secretary-general of the Black Allied Workers Union (Bawu), Mr Drake Koka, [illegible] and in exile, was this week expelled from the union by a dissident group.

Expelled with Mr Koka is the president, Mr Alfred Maliwanga, the acting secretary-general, Mrs Mary Tseke, and six other members.

At their conference in Durban last weekend, the dissidents decided to change the name of the union to the South African Allied Workers Union (Sawu).

The Durban conference, at the Hotel Anda, was attended by 16 delegates.

This week, the secretary-general of the dissident group, Mr S E B Mkhize, issued a Press statement saying that Mr Koka, Mr Maliwanga, Mrs Tseke, Rev Johannes Seoka, Mrs Florence Sebeko, Mr M J Dlamini, Mr Reuben Mashalane, Mr Jethro Dlamini and Mr Fayo Nkwali, were expelled.

The group alleged that the expelled people "had infringed and [illegible] the union."

Yesterday Mr Koka said he had not yet been informed of the expulsions and Mr Mkhize could not be reached for comment.

Mr Koka said: "I regard the expulsions as a big joke.

"These 16 individuals who [illegible] delegates [illegible] from an [illegible] and [illegible]

Orion offices to be evacuated

[illegible]

Herald reporters [illegible]

[illegible]

Labour

(COSATU) from the latest [illegible] stage [illegible] have shrunk the "financial [illegible] to justify wildcat [illegible]

Yet the [illegible] Association's members in the [illegible] have been [illegible] and [illegible] Association's [illegible]

Says Shopworkers' General Morris Kgasi: "When there is no [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] to [illegible] of a [illegible] cannot be resolved [illegible] out of court, [illegible] is a convenient way of ducking the issue."

The [illegible] in the [illegible] industry raises another issue. Would it workers don't want to belong to non-racial unions? The coloured shopworkers' union wants complete integration of the Wages Council, but the African union has been wary to maintain [illegible]

Asked on Monday to comment about the [illegible] and R2,25 to the [illegible] Mr Skhosana refused [illegible]

He declined to [illegible] of the [illegible] Council [illegible] but [illegible] Labour [illegible] Minister [illegible] that the [illegible]

New group fires Koka

Test So Far.

[illegible] practice

[illegible]

Black jobless figure trebles

PORT ELIZABETH — Black unemployment here almost trebled in the last three years, according to figures released yesterday.

The figures were released by the deputy director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr D. Matthee, who described black unemployment in the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage areas as "fairly critical" and said: "It shows a likelihood of deteriorating."

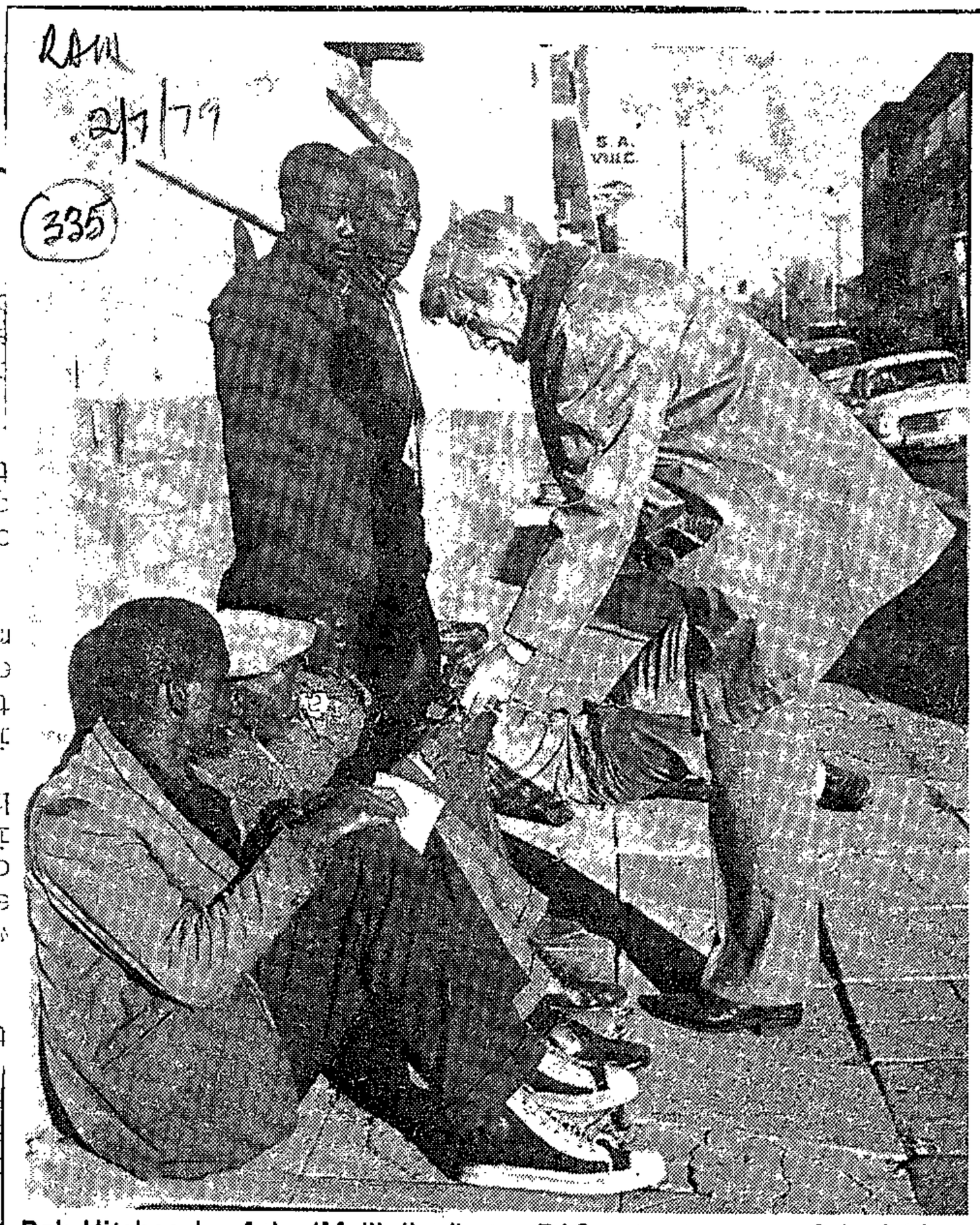
Figures provided by his Department of Manpower showed unemployment among registered blacks in Port Elizabeth had risen from 6 550 in April 1976 to 16 871 at the end of last month.

Mr Matthee said the situation was aggravated by recent fuel price increases and the consequent adverse economic influences.

His comments follow the recent retrenchments of staff by Ford, General Motor and General Tire.

A personnel director for a leading motor manufacturer said: "It would appear the real problem is that not enough new jobs can be created for the new entrants on the labour market and this is leading to the growing pool of the permanently unemployed."

A breakdown of statistics from ECAB yesterday shows the number of registered unemployed blacks in Port Elizabeth rose steadily — from 6 550 in April 1976; to 10 706 in 1977; to 13 354 in 1973 and to a peak of 16 871 at the end of last month. Of this last total only 1 387 are women. — DDC.



Bob Hitchcock, of the 'Mail' distributes R10 notes to some of the jobless. Housewife, Mrs Susan Smirin, gave R250 for their "one day of joy".

Picture: RALPH NDAMO

An early Christmas for jobless blacks

By BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

THIS weekend was Christmas for a few of Johannesburg's legion of black unemployed. And all because of the generosity of a Sandton housewife.

The sun was just rising as we set off to find some of the most deserving cases among the dozens of "unqualified" work-seekers who haunt the backstreets of the south-eastern part of the city.

Bleary-eyed, faces reddened by the freezing Highveld night air, clothes tattered and crumpled from nights spent in the open or sleep snatched in backyards, they gazed in disbelief at the R10 notes we were distributing.

It all started the other day when Mrs Susan Smirin, a Sandton housewife and mother spent a day in distress after reading a Rand Daily Mail account of some of the lost souls of this City of Gold — the black "unqualified" jobless who in many cases are homeless as well.

She realised, she said, that it was just a drop in the ocean, but the R250 she had enclosed with her letter was a gesture by her family to indicate that some whites were perturbed by the hardships suffered by many black people in this country.

Mrs Smirin is on the fund-raising committee of the African Children's Feeding Scheme.

When it was pointed out to her that some of the men had undergone ravaging hardships over a long period and might not spend the money wisely, she said: "I don't care how they spend it as long as they enjoy it. One day of joy is better than no joy at all."

We gave R10 each to 22 jobless and homeless black men who had come to eGoli in desperation, having failed to find work in their homelands or South African home towns.

The balance of R30 we shared between three Soweto widows, "qualified" to live and work in the Johannesburg district, who are seeking jobs to help support themselves and their children.

The reaction of the men and the women to Mrs Smirin's gift was one of disbelief followed by thanks expressed with effusiveness and dignity in tribal fashion.

A few of the men said that after buying a meal they would set aside the balance towards a fare back to their homes. Others said they would send half of their R10 to their families.

But for most, the money was seen immediately as relief from hunger. Some immediately bought huge cheese rolls and rations of mealiepap and chuck.

Mr Laymont Cele, 35, of Greytown, Natal, said: "Hunger is hurting me. This money is from God."

Said Mrs Mary Kgalane, a 38-year-old Klipspruit widow and mother of four: "Part of this money will buy clothes for my children. And this weekend I will buy a little more food than usual so we won't feel so hungry."

FOOTNOTE: Offers of jobs, money, blankets and clothing await two Soweto women who between them are supporting eight children. This is in response to an article in the Rand Daily Mail last week telling of the plight of unemployed black women. Mrs Pinkie Ntshingila, of Orlando West, and Mrs Rebecca Linda, of Zola South. They should contact Bob Hitchcock — at the Rand daily Mail.

evaluated, and it is probable that some of the dates are not associated with Iron Age occupations (Huffman, in press), and (2) quantile ranges are sensitive to processes associated with settlement proliferation as well as archaeological research strategies (Collett, in prep.). However, within one of the Early Iron Age traditions the bevelled/flutted complex (Urewe, Lelesu, Kwale and Silver Leaves cultures), a North to South temporal ordering of the first appearance is supported by the radiocarbon chronology, and the fission model is contradicted by this ordering. On the other hand a continuous spread process would have made changes in pottery styles unlikely since group isolation does not occur, and social pressure would have enforced group norms. Therefore, the spread and diversification of the Early Iron Age probably could be explained best by a model that combines a discontinuous expansion with a sequential occupation.

In the present paper two simple ecological models will be described, one a continuous spread and the other a discontinuous spread with sequential colonisation of new areas. Mathematical modelling of both mechanisms will be shown to produce different rates of expansion, and by comparing these with rates derived from the Early Iron Age radiocarbon chronology it will be shown that a discontinuous spread model produces more realistic rates of expansion than a continuous spread model.

ECOLOGICAL MODELS OF DISPERSAL MECHANISMS

Continuous Spread. Dispersal processes that give rise to continuous spreading have been linked to two variables, population growth and the existence of territories or home ranges (Emlen, 1973). A territory or home range, a site territory in archaeology (Higgs and Vita-Finzi, 1972), has a fixed carrying capacity under a specified system of exploitation. As population increases the carrying capacity is approached, population limiting factors will come into operation and movement out of the area would become more advantageous to individuals because it would increase their reproductive fitness. The group would split into two or more sub-groups, and all but one of these would move away some distance and settle. An imaginary boundary enclosing the settlements would appear to move outward (Fig.1). If population continued to grow, the boundary would continue to move outwards, and population

density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting factors would operate to balance recruitment (birth, immigration) and loss (death, emmigration).

This simple ecological model has some utility although it has been noted that population often appears to be at a lower density that the carrying capacity. It has been suggested that social organisation may act as a population regulating mechanism (Wynn-Edwards, 1962; Snyder, 1968). In Early Ir
density
(Calhoun
higher 1
the comm
newly fo
populati
from an
have mov
The
accepted
factor l
This als
human po
the natal
factors
A f
capacity
of the c



Black wor… dim, says report

Pretoria Bureau

THE economy appeared to … it was becoming apparent that show it was having difficulty in … 1979 was likely to be "a very maintaining positive prospects … serious year for increased for both while and black em… costs".
ployment, a "Manpower" sur… The national average for vey has reported. … white workers showed that of
The survey's results seem to … the 1 200 companies with 750 000 support the claim by econo… workers surveyed, 11,9% were mists that the economy is in … planning staff increases and need of further stimulation if a … 5,2% decreases.
drift into recession is to be … The national average for avoided. … black workers was down.
The survey, which related to … The difference compared the second quarter of the year, … with the previous quarter's said prospects were unlikely to … 11,8% was 10%. However, pros… be serious for whites, particu… pects for black increases were larly if statistics on the loss of … better than they had been for skilled personnel were … some time.
confirmed.
Prospects for blacks, howev… But on the Witwatersrand er, were less favourable. This … only 8,6% of the firms surveyed was also likely to mean less … proposed to increase black favourable opportunities for … staff.
black training.
There was daily evidence, … The number of firms propos… the survey claimed, of a very … ing decreases had more than heavy demand for specific … doubled.
skills which was becoming … On the face of it the Witwa… more and more difficult to … tersrand seemed to hold out the satisfy. … least favourable prospects for blacks.

Discontinuous Spread. If the assumption in the continuous spread model of short distance moves is relaxed then the whole culture, can be treated in a similar way to a community. In the discontinuous spread model settlement proliferation and the movement of the frontier would have been the same as in the continuous spread case. As the density of settlements increased behind the frontier the

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die

5/7/79

335

Star

R100 000 plan to aid jobless

The Urban Foundation is making a R100 000 grant towards a project to create jobs for unemployed blacks in Johannesburg and West Rand townships.

The project was worked out jointly by the Urban Foundation and the West Rand Administration Board. It will be launched with R10 000 from the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Jobless blacks will be hired for short periods to clean recreation grounds, parks, stormwater drains, vacant stands, streams and cemeteries, and to repair roads and sidewalks in the townships.

Only people living within the Wrab jurisdiction will be hired. They will be paid up to R103 a month, according to the Dobsonville Community Council.

The scheme will also be put before other West Rand councils and the Alexandra Liaison Committee for consideration.

Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, e Godsdienstige Vriendekring psontwikkeling op die platteland evorder.

as lid van die Raad van die e in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is frikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging e Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy -Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die ale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir

ING EN DANK

die geleentheid wat die jaar- ring te betuig aan lede van die en die Beheerraad vir hulle belang in die aangeleenthede van

stad het benewens 'n bydrae tot Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum toorruimte voorsien. Met die het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

TRANSPORT

Rocky road

Current fuel saving measures for road hauliers could throw an estimated 39 000 people in the transport industry out of work, industry leaders said this week.

Financial Mail July 6 1979

Three measures are hitting hauliers:
- the 90% cut in temporary permits,
- a 15% cut in fuel allocation, and
- lowered speed limits.

"For every vehicle of 10 000 kg or more on the road it is safe to assume three people are employed," said Phil Erasmus, Chairman of the Federation of Road Transport Associations. "The present measures could force many of the smaller operators to the wall and even some large firms will have to trim their wings.

"There must be at least 50 other ways to conserve fuel other than those being enforced."

Two proposals put forward by the FRTA (both relating to vehicle load regulations) alone could save 7,5% of diesel fuel used, he claims.

"With the lower speed limits cutting turn-around times by 12,5% it must be obvious that productivity can only be maintained by carrying heavier loads per trip," said Erasmus.

The 15% cut in fuel allocation puts the onus on operators to increase efficiency. Some of the smaller outfits are also having problems with cash flow as oil companies are insisting on cash-on-the-nail for deliveries.

"Temporary permits have a definite place in the transport industry," said Erasmus, "and for various reasons the FRTA says they must continue."

Last year, 115 000 temporaries were issued to move 1,35 Mt and 77m litres of diesel fuel were used. This is an average of 674 km one-way for every permit.

Des Bolton, Chairman of the Professional Hauliers Association admits there has been some misuse of permits.

"As consumers of 50% of the total diesel fuel used throughout industry, we will have to put our own house in order and cut back on fuel usage," he says.

This would entail more co-operation with railways and setting up advice bureaux for traffic movements.

Government's get-tough policy raises new set of pr

Influx control and dilemma of the jobless

By Tom Duff,
Political Reporter

The shabbily dressed black people who delve into the garbage bins on the pavement opposite Johannesburg's gleaming new stock exchange building provide one of the most startling illustrations of the inequalities of our society.

Some are almost shamefaced as they inspect old vegetables thrown away by nearby vendors. But there is an almost frantic quality about the way in which others pick through the garbage in search of edible morsels.

It is not just there that garbage tins are searched. And it is not just drunks or incorrigible idlers who are doing the searching. When it is impossible to find a job and money has run out, the dustbin is a last resort.

Now there are fears that the ranks of unemployed people are going to be increased drastically by tougher application of influx control laws.

There are many thousands of blacks illegally working in the Witwatersrand area and a new tough fine against people employing them is due to be gazetted soon.

Employers of illegal — unregistered — black labour will soon face a maximum fine of R500 for their first offence and a minimum of R500 for the second offence committed in the same area within two years.

'These people would rather remain in the cities where they can at least get money through crime and where there are garbage cans.'

Jail sentences can also be imposed.

The main result of this will be that few employers will be willing to employ blacks who are not qualified by law to work in the Witwatersrand and other "white" areas, says Mrs Sheena Duncan, national vice-president of the Black Sash.

She says many of these black people are trying desperately to remain in urban areas where there is the chance of getting a job even as casual labour.

Being forced back to the homelands means living a life of poverty — and possibly facing starvation, she says.

She predicts an upsurge in the crime rate due to tougher application of influx control. "These people would rather remain in the cities where they can at least get money through crime and where there are garbage cans."

The whole question of influx control is one of the most vexed questions facing South Africa.

The publication of the Government White Paper on the Rickert Commission report has revealed a new, tougher approach to influx control.

The Government has agreed with the commission that there would be serious social problems in urban areas if large-scale influx of black workers should take place uncontrolled.

The question, said the White Paper, was not whether there should be influx control, but what should be the right mechanism for influx control.

There are three elements to the policy the Government intends following: Control at the place of employment (and this is where the R500 fine comes in); control at the place of residence in the black and other urban residential areas, and control over the time limit in which blacks not entitled to live in urban areas may remain in such areas.

How vexed a problem influx control is can be gauged by the sharply differing viewpoints of officials implementing the policy and Government critics.

The Chief Commissioner for the Witwatersrand, Mr F B du Randt, does not believe that the application of heavy fines will cause sudden mass employment.

"I just don't see this happening," he says. He strongly denies that there are plans for a sudden mass deportation of blacks illegally in white areas back to the homelands.

He derives no pleasure from the arrest of illegal black workers and residents and the fining of their employers. But he makes it absolutely clear that those blacks who are legally resident on the Witwatersrand should have priority on the job market.

'We believe charity begins at home. There are unemployed people in Soweto and they must be given a chance.'

"We believe that charity begins at home. There are unemployed people in Soweto and they must be given a chance," he says.

He says it should be accepted as a basic principle that black domestic servants from the homelands or areas outside the Witwatersrand will not be allowed to work on the Witwatersrand if suitable workers are lawfully resident in the area. This is only fair, he says.

On the other hand a domestic worker from outside the Reef can be employed if no suitable person can be found.

'The new rigidity (of policy) is going to concentrate the whole unemployment scene in the homelands.'

He appeals to employers to ensure that their employees are registered and to take advantage of aid centres and labour bureaux.

He says that applications for registration will be dealt with sympathetically with each case being treated on its merits. A West Rand Board spokesman also insists that the law is being applied with discretion.

Mrs Duncan disagrees. "They are insisting on the letter of the law," she says. She maintains that there is an absence of sympathy in dealing with cases of illegal workers and that such a worker who might have been employed for three or four years stands little chance of being registered.

She expresses concern over the



Unemployed men crowd around a prospective employed outside the West Rand Administration Board labour bureau. They gather there early in the day and keep a sharp lookout for people offering jobs.

ɔlems

raids by Wrab officials who warned employers to register their workers.

"The new rigidity," she says, "is going to concentrate the whole unemployment scene in the homelands."

It is on this point that critics of the whole policy of influx control counter the Government's view that uncontrolled migration to the cities cannot be allowed.

It is too easy, they say, to deport surplus people to the homelands where they are out of sight and out of mind. Rather, it might be better if they are allowed to come to the cities where at least they would be visible and the authorities would be forced to act.

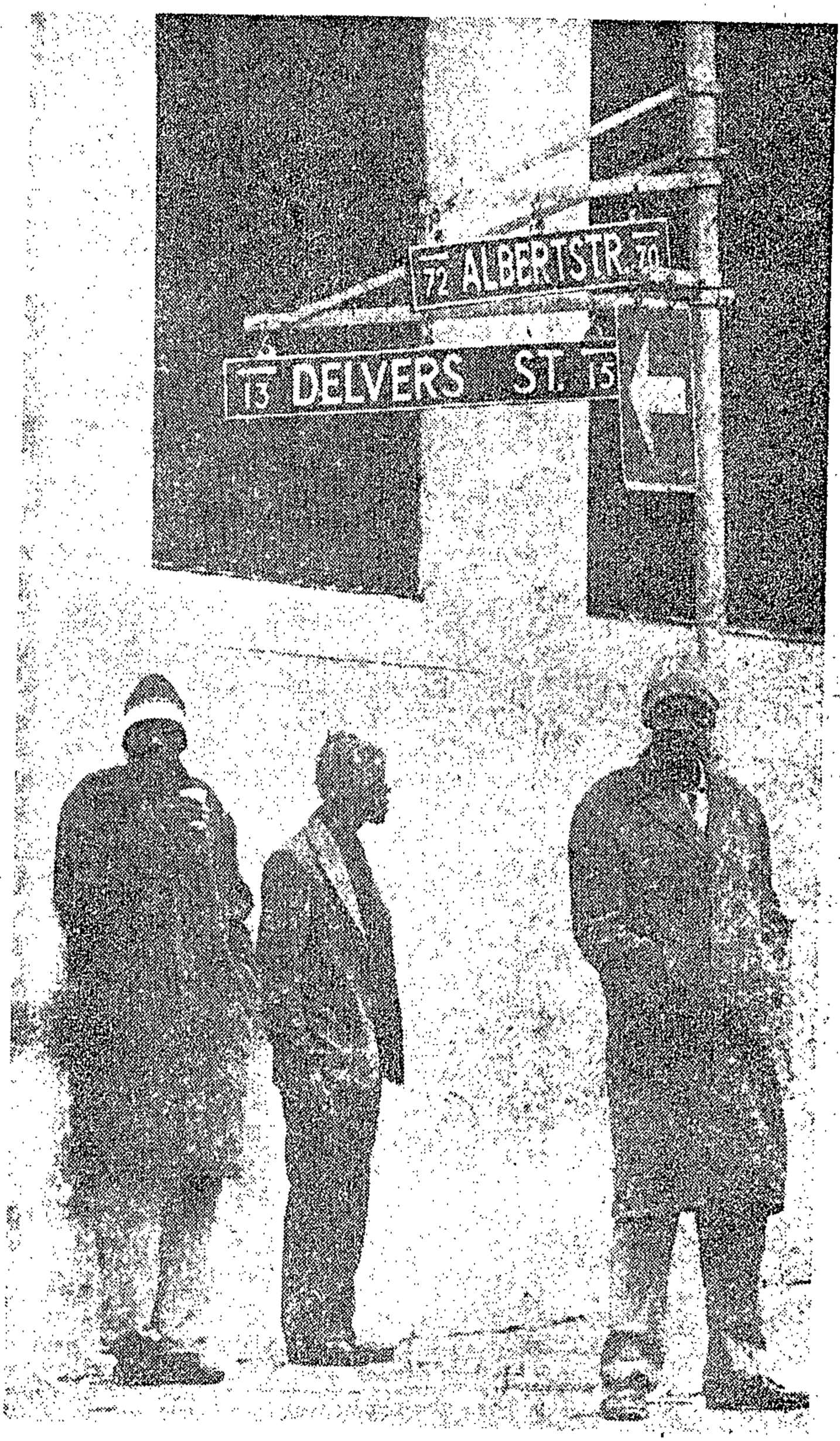
Government spokesmen say this would be highly dangerous.

The whole debate about influx control will doubtless hot up in the months ahead as the new fine is imposed.

Some influential urban black leaders are warning that this control, and the pass system which is part of it, could be the spark for a new wave of unrest.

Last year 272 887 blacks were arrested in South Africa's main urban areas for reference book and influx control offences — an average of 747 a day.

These leaders are sceptical about the promise by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to declare war on "the hated pass".



These unemployed men are among many who gather outside the West Rand Administration Board labour bureau in Albert Street early on weekdays. Now there are fears that their ranks will be increased by a new wave of jobless people.

For some crime and the garbage can are a better choice than going 'home'

RAND DAILY MAIL, Wedne

'Work crisis threatening SA security'

RDM 11/7/79 £35

BY BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

GOVERNMENT policy is creating a serious black unemployment crisis that is fast becoming a threat to the national security of the country, the South African Institute of Race Relations warned yesterday.

This confirms views expressed recently at a meeting of the conservative and non-political South African Institute of Security — and by academics and other acknowledged experts speaking at last week's conference of the Race Relations Institute.

Yesterday, the Johannesburg-based institute issued the following statement signed by the director, Mr Fred van Wyk:

"The Institute of Race Relations hears with shock and concern reports of hunger and want coming from the rural areas. This tragic situation can only be exacerbated by the current tightening of the pass laws and the new approach set forth in the White Paper on the Riekert Commission.

"The institute urgently appeals to the Minister of Co-operation and Development to reconsider the harsh application of influx control that is already evident and it asks all concerned citizens and organisations to join the institute in this appeal."

Mrs Ena Perlman, regional secretary of the institute, said last night that the institute believed the Government's move to drive jobless people into the job-starved and sterile homelands and re-settlement camps was "dangerous" and "a threat to the security of the whole of South Africa".

"Women who are 'unqualified' and children of rural workers in 'white' South Africa are being forced to quit the farms on which their husbands are working. White farmers say they cannot afford the prospect of a R500 fine."

The women and children were being pushed into areas where the land is unproductive with very little means, if any, to support themselves.

She added: "Some homeland-based families of urban contract workers are also facing disaster. They rely solely on the money their husbands send to them. Now that those husbands whose contracts expire are being forced back to rural areas, the families face starvation."

The institute, she said, regarded as "very dangerous for South Africa" the Government's policy of shifting the focus of unemployment to the homelands and re-settlement areas.

South Africans should learn from recent history, Mrs Perlman said.

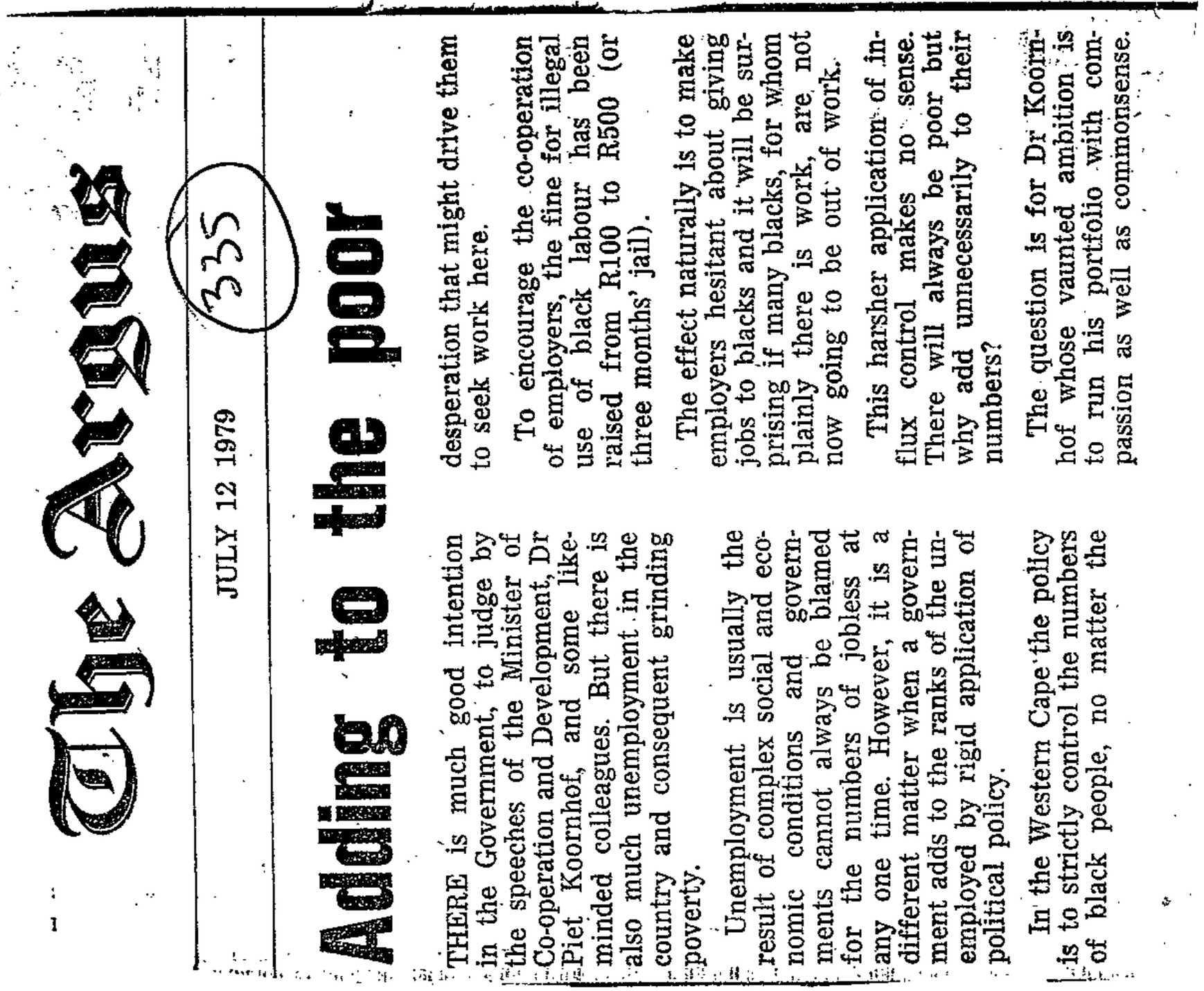
The anology of Rhodesia was very valid. Those blacks pushed into so-called protected villages eventually became angry, particularly the women. They pushed their men into the terrorist movement. Yet those living normal lives on the farms tended to co-operate with measures aimed at maintaining law and order.

A young Afrikaans farming couple had telephoned the institute recently from Clocolan in the Free State. They were distressed at the increase in malnutrition and infant deaths resulting from black women being forced from the security of farms to land that was unproductive in areas where they could not get jobs and accommodation was difficult to come by.

"When black families are resettled in areas where they can't grow anything, they have to buy food. No jobs, no money, no food leads to malnutrition and worse," Mrs Perlman said.

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occured when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psycnological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.



The Argus

JULY 12 1979

335

Adding to the poor

THERE is much good intention in the Government, to judge by the speeches of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and some like-minded colleagues. But there is also much unemployment in the country and consequent grinding poverty.

Unemployment is usually the result of complex social and economic conditions and governments cannot always be blamed for the numbers of jobless at any one time. However, it is a different matter when a government adds to the ranks of the unemployed by rigid application of political policy.

In the Western Cape the policy is to strictly control the numbers of black people, no matter the desperation that might drive them to seek work here.

To encourage the co-operation of employers, the fine for illegal use of black labour has been raised from R100 to R500 (or three months' jail).

The effect naturally is to make employers hesitant about giving jobs to blacks and it will be surprising if many blacks, for whom plainly there is work, are not now going to be out of work.

This harsher application of influx control makes no sense. There will always be poor but why add unnecessarily to their numbers?

The question is for Dr Koornhof whose vaunted ambition is to run his portfolio with compassion as well as commonsense.

Nkope has occasional fluting and bevelling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition.

Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occured as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the floruit analysis (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwale were related through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were carried out over both possible reconstructions:

Simulation 1. Urewe ⟶ Lelesu ⟶ Kwale ⟶ Silver Leaves
Simulation 2. Kwale ⟶ Silver Leaves

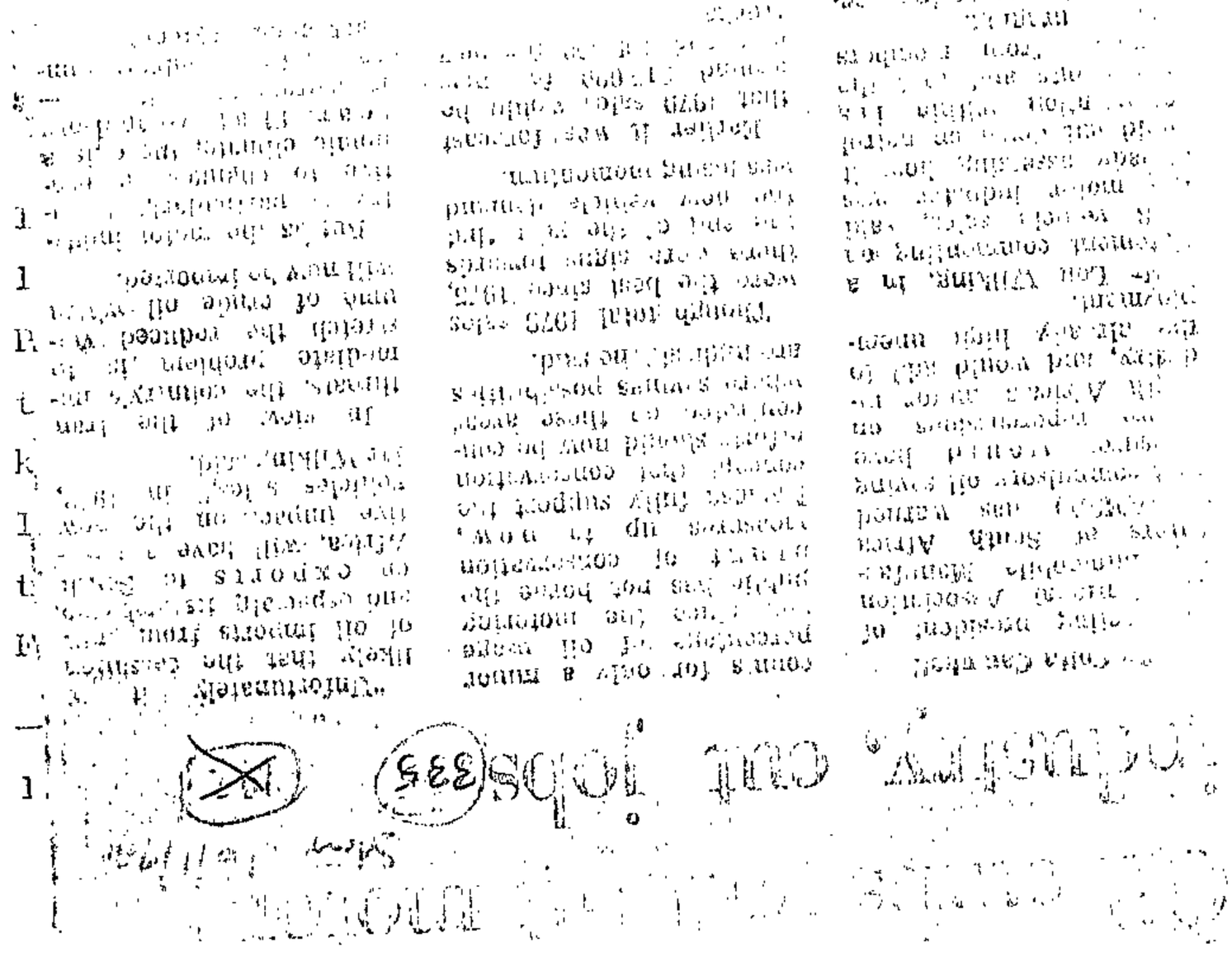
RESULTS

Simulation 1. The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of expansion than the wave of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer per year were generated by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these were an order of magnitude lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread model (Table 2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous spread model was similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model (Table 3). Different input populations had little affect on the rates for the wave of advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture expansion rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences in the rates of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, resulted from high populations inputs being spread over a large area . Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occured. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

The Plan proposed early studies on migration and on ways to stimulate employment creation and announced the intention to evaluate the building programme funded under the ARDP. Greater allocations are proposed for physical and social infrastructure: "Augmenting social infrastructure (health, education, domestic water supplies) is the main way in which an immediate improvement in rural welfare can be effected".[1] The past difficulties of ensuring both a supply of trained personnel to man these facilities and the gravitation of trained personnel to the towns and larger villages suggests otherwise. Constructing the buildings does pump funds into the countryside but efficient services that reach into the smaller villages and amongst the poorer groups will take some time; probably not within this or the next Plan period. A necessary pre-condition may be that the present lop-sided economic power in the countryside be significantly reduced if services are not to be captured by the powerful.

The Plan emphasises the complexity of rural development and that it is the subject of several Ministries. It argues that more effective co-operation is required. In future there is to be stronger policing to see that departments adhere to set guidelines. Again, along with the call for greater precision there is in the Plan a push towards the acquisition and the use of superior knowledge at the top. No mention is made of organic processes, of local interests and knowledge, of innovation arising from lots of disparate field experience. There are bold statements that policy prescriptions for arable land use will emerge from the Integrated Farming Pilot Project at Pelotshetlla (technical aspects) and from the Barolong Farms Project (tenurial aspects). [illegible] two projects



its are a

ume.

repared in

the White

presume

of recent

1975/76.

al dis-

survey.

he top five

17/7/79 Nem.

L.A. Leyland to reduce staff

Financial Editor

LEYLAND is cutting its staff in South Africa by 20 percent right across the board, according to Mr. Arne Pitlo, the company's group public relations manager.

Mr. Pitlo said yesterday that only wholly-owned Leyland operations would be affected. Employees at Leyland's Mobeni plant, near Durban, would be reduced by five percent. Buses, tractors and special products are assembled at this plant.

"We are trimming our operations in order to stay in business. We have decided to make our activities 'bright eyed' and have laid off some staff. This amounts to 20 percent across the board.

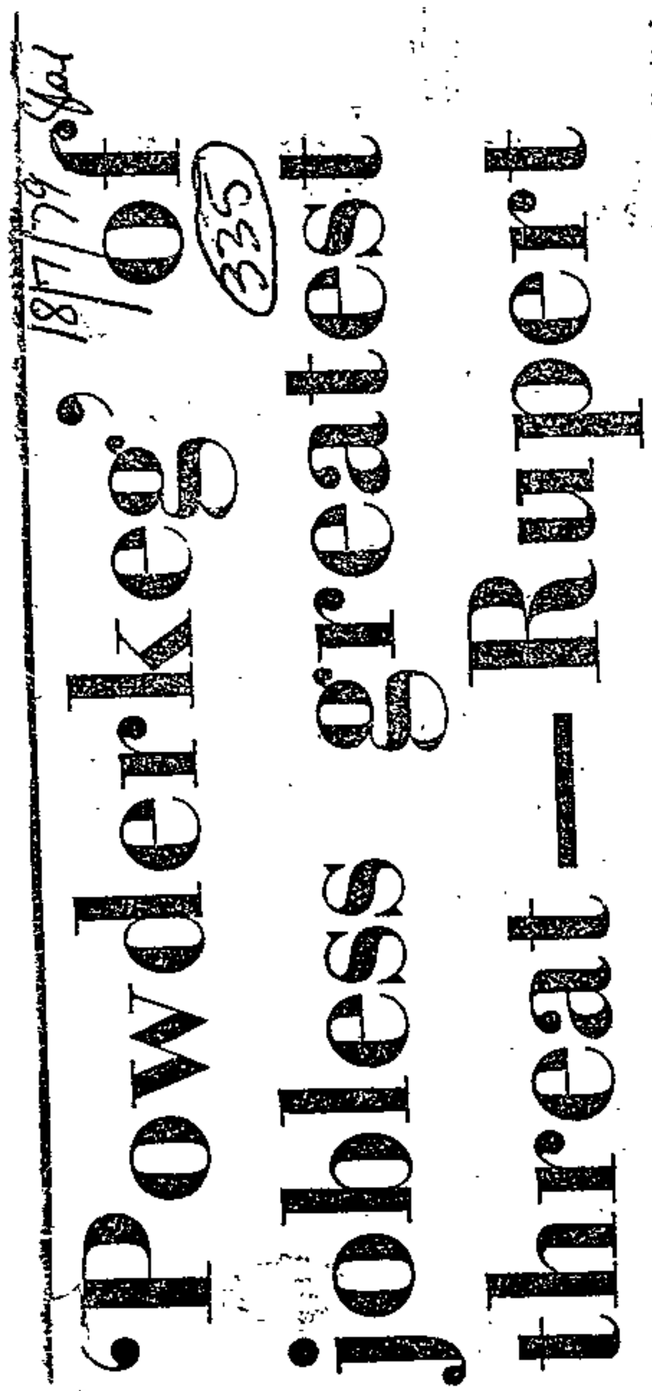
"I wish to emphasise that we are not pulling out of the South African market but cutting our cloth to suit the situation.

"To stay in business we will have to have a lean and hungry look. The people who remain will just have to work harder."

Sir Michael Edwardes, the South African-born chairman of Leyland, gave warning in Cape Town last month that the company's operations in this country would have to be streamlined and staff would be retrenched.

frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occured when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model,



'Powder keg' of jobless greatest threat — Rupert

1847/79 Sat 835

Political Reporter

DURBAN — Apartheid in the economic field was dead, but it was vital to the existence of South Africa that the labour reforms recommended by the Wiehahn Commission be implemented, Dr Anton Rupert, one of South Africa's leading industrialists, said last night.

Dr Rupert made the comments in an interview after a hard-hitting speech at a function in Durban in which he strongly defended the free enterprise system and called for the greater use and training of black labour.

Dr Rupert was guest speaker at dinner at which a Johannesburg-based textile company, Castellano Beltrame (Pty) was awarded the Sunday Tribune trophy as the "Exporter of the Year."

In his speech Dr Rupert called for:

- Greater encouragement for small business.
- Increased productivity through better training.
- The implementation of the Wiehahn Commission recommendations.
- A great patriotism to South Africa that was "sadly lacking."

He warned that in his view the greatest single problem facing South Africa was the "powder-keg of unemployment" which he doubted could be solved without small business being stimulated.

DANGER SIGNALS

He said the "danger signals have been facing us for some time now.

"Our human resources will have to be trained faster and more purposefully in order to add greater value to our exports.

VITAL

"I hope that it won't remain a report, but will be put into effect. This is vital for our existence."

Dr Rupert said that "definitely what we knew as apartheid, is incompatible with a free market economy."

Asked afterwards to explain the remark, he said that apartheid in the "economic sense was "gone, dead."

Leaves material and [illegible] from the eastern stream. Similarly, Nkope has occasional flutting and bevelling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition.

Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occured as [illegible] continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the [illegible] group. The linear continuum is based on the floruit analysis [illegible]pson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction [illegible] from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwale were [illegible] through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were [illegible] out over both possible reconstructions:

[illegible]on 1. Urewe ⟶ Lelesu ⟶ Kwale ⟶ Silver Leaves

[illegible]on 2. Kwale ⟶ Silver Leaves

[illegible]on 1. The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of [illegible]n than the wave of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer [illegible]r were generated by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these [illegible]order of magnitude lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread [illegible]able 2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous [illegible]odel was similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model [illegible]. Different input populations had little affect on the rates for [illegible] of advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture [illegible]n rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences [illegible]ates of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, [illegible] from high populations inputs being spread over a large area . [illegible]elatively small area was colonised before fission occured. Therefore [illegible] taken to reach the critical population density was short and this [illegible] fast rates of expansion.

[illegible]n 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained [illegible]as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture [illegible] rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable [illegible]es were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

Spotlight on jobless

Govt urged: halt trend

335
N.m
20/7/79.

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — The government should act urgently to halt the rise in Black unemployment before the problem overwhelmed the economy, politicians and trade unionists said yesterday.

They were coming out in support of the view of industrialist Dr. Anton Rupert that the greatest single problem facing South Africa was the "powderkeg of unemployment."

Estimates of unemployment and under-employed among Blacks have varied in the last few months from between 1,5 million to 2 million.

Professor P. J. van der Merwe of the economics department at the University of Pretoria said there were no reliable figures on the current position but it appeared the number of people in jobs was not increasing.

He said: "There are an estimated 200 000 new workers coming on to the labour market every year — there must be a pile-up somewhere."

Growth

Progressive Federal Party finance spokesman Mr. Harry Schwarz said that in spite of the healthy state of the balance of payments it was unlikely that a growth rate of more than three percent would be attained this year.

He stressed that, to approach a situation of nearly full employment and to create jobs for all new workers, a growth rate of at least six percent was necessary.

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr. Arthur Grobbelaar, said Tucsa's national executive favoured the appointment of a commission to make an intensive study of the problem.

He feared that because of technological developments fewer and fewer jobs would be created — and the numbers of workless would continue to

Mercury

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1979

335

GATHERING CRISIS

IT IS apparent that Black unemployment in South Africa could be on the path to becoming a national emergency. Politicians and trade unionists have warned that unless urgent steps are taken the problem might overwhelm the economy. Others see it as the springboard for increased crime and political agitation, and as the biggest threat to the country's stability. The industrialist Dr. Anton Rupert has described it as a "powder-keg".

The question to which nobody appears to have a straightforward answer, however, is how to overcome the gathering crisis. The text-book solution is to increase the growth rate to a figure that will absorb the estimated 200 000 new workers coming on to the labour market each year, as well as create jobs for the existing army of unemployed.

Unfortunately the ability of the country to improve its growth rate is being severely handicapped by external factors -- not the least being the soaring price of oil which is firing inflation all over the world. And when inflation is rampant, consumers tighten their purse strings and the expansion and development of industry is slowed down.

That is the nub of the matter. The growth rate and the generation of jobs cannot be spurred unless investors are persuaded to invest. Meanwhile vast sums of money are lying idle, waiting for the promised economic upswing that is being kept in check by the impact of spiralling oil costs on consumer prices.

Thus the climate for the Government to take meaningful action against unemployment is anything but favourable. In fact we may as well get used to the idea that the problem could be with us for a long time. However it would be sheer folly if we allowed things to drift. If we cannot reduce the unemployment figure significantly, then at least we must try to contain it.

And as the private sector is still heavily fettered, that initiative must come mainly from the Government. To begin with it might examine ways to give more assistance to labour-intensive sectors of the economy — perhaps with tax concessions — and consider instituting more low-cost housing programmes itself to create jobs. One wonders, too, whether job-generating sectors such as agriculture and mining are being fully exploited.

The thorny questions of population growth and the employment of foreign Black labour also need to be studied anew. But in whatever direction the Government moves, it is obviously imperative that it moves soon.

RDM 23/7/79

INSIDE MAIL

AMONG South Africa's legion of black unemployed — estimated by some authorities to be close to two-million — are a countless number of matriculants and graduates.

It's life below the breadline for some of them as they traipse the streets of Johannesburg and other cities chasing job vacancies.

I met several of these job-seekers in Johannesburg this week at one of South Africa's few placement agencies specialising in educated blacks.

June Boyer, who runs the free-service employment bureau of the SA Institute of Race Relations, says: "If you're black or brown, life in the job queue can be tough — even if you have matric or a degree."

She finds it disturbing that even those job-seekers qualified to be employed in the Johannesburg area sometimes face obstacles that make the search for a job an ordeal.

For instance, men and women released from political detention are finding it difficult to get work.

Comments June Boyer: "Their record seems to follow them. Those who get a job, suddenly find themselves made redundant."

And there are cases on record of relatives of banned people and other victims of this country's harsh security laws finding some job avenues closed to them.

Lydia Mabasa, of Soweto, a 26-year-old qualified social worker, has for some time been trying to get a job as a community worker or clerk. Her husband is a banned person.

Hassles of a different kind seem to be plaguing Lutricia Matyolo, 24, of Orlando East, a married mother of two young children.

Lutricia left school six years ago with a matric exemption. She has five years' experience as a typist and filing clerk. Last year she was forced to quit her job to have a baby.

Since last October her daily search for work has led to ten interviews with employers but not one job offer.

What is going wrong?

Says Lutricia: "Many of us believe that some black personnel officers create unnecessary difficulties for us. For instance, I've been told I should be working in my homeland, though I'm qualified to work in Johannesburg."

She adds: "I've been accused both of being over-educated and under-educated. One black personnel man reckoned I should get a university education before applying again to his company for an office job."

Lutricia Matyolo's search for work is stamped with great urgency. Her husband is a messenger earning R125 a month. He is supporting ten relatives, all living in the Matyolo house — an almost impossible task until Lutricia starts contributing again.

Mawela Khorombi, 23, of Soweto, left school last year with a matric exemption and is yet to find his first job. He wants to be a computer programmer but at this stage is willing to take any clerical job.

He feels that some black personnel officers are practising tribal discrimination.

He says: "I'm a Venda. 'You should be looking for work in Louis Trichardt,' a personnel man told me the other day. I told him I was born in Soweto, was qualified under Section 10 to work here and had never been to Louis Trichardt in my life, or any other part of the homeland for that matter.

"I also said that a man looking for training and experience in computers would be foolish to go to Louis Trichardt. I didn't get the job he was offering, of course."

Mawela Khorombi claims that in addition to this type of obstacle, educated non-Zulu job-seekers sometimes face harassment from Zulu security guards when arriving for job interviews at the premises of large companies.

He says: "After searching for work for six months or so you become expert in the problems of being black, educated, jobless and hungry."

Other young work-seekers with Mawela agreed with the points he had made.

I put the allegations of tribal bias to Wilby Baqwa, group labour relations manager of Roberts Construction and the only black Fellow of the SA Institute of Personnel Management.

He says: "Any personnel officer who practises tribal discrimination should not be in the job. It used to be fairly prevalent but I don't believe it is any more. Where it does exist it's pretty low-key."

He accepts that the allegations made to the Rand Daily Mail may be accurate — "but it is also true that some unsuccessful job-seekers tend to make their stories heavy."

A 23-year-old Soweto man

If you're a black or brown matriculant or graduate . . .



Life in the job queue can be tough

BOB HITCHCOCK
Race Relations Correspondent

with a matric exemption who is furthering his education through a correspondence course, brings up a common complaint among young black work-seekers — small-scale bribery and corruption.

He says: "We all know job-seekers who have been propositioned by black personnel people. It's happened to me. They ask you to agree to paying them half your first month's salary if you get the job. If you refuse, of course, the likelihood is you don't get the job."

Wilby Baqwa says: "Yes, the truth is that there are black personnel officers who are taking bribes. The scale is difficult to estimate. The incidence is probably not high. But it undoubtedly exists."

When the Institute of Personnel Management is given evidence of a specific case, he says, the man involved is struck off the institute's roll — "and no doubt he would also be sacked by his employer."

The Institute of Race Relations' employment bureau, in Braamfontein, specialises in trying to place black, coloured and Indian matriculants and graduates — and students who in the midst of their studies are forced to take jobs to complete their courses. The bureau also handles jobless blacks with artisan skills.

The personal details of some young people listed in the institute's jobless files make you realise the high calibre of intelligence, resourcefulness and dedication to study that exists among dark-skinned communities in South Africa.

Their academic achievements are almost unbelievable when you consider many of them study to matric and further by candlelight in cramped conditions and enveloped in family noise.

On the East Rand, in Katlehong, is Nontuthuzelo Radenbe, 26, who has a BSc with a top chemistry credit.

For want of a job offer commensurate with her academic qualifactions — and this may or may not be due to race discrimination which continues to exist in the labour market — that young woman is today working as a clerk.

Battling to get jobs in lawyers' offices are several blacks — surprisingly, many are young women — who need work to enable them to continue their law degree studies.

Among those in this category are 23-year-old Verah Frakazile Hlongwane of Diepkloof, and Pearl Sulupha, 22, of Orlando.

Verah, studying through Unisa, says she is willing to take any job to subsidise her studies but would prefer for practical reasons to work in a lawyer's office. Pearl, a law student with a second-year credit, is also desperate for a job, preferably with a lawyer.

Daniel Mokgwetsi, 24, of Orlando East, was reading for a B Comm degree at the University of the North when financial considerations forced him to quit.

Among his subjects are psychology, economics, accounting and commercial law. He has one course to complete which he hopes to do through Unisa.

He is seeking any job that will give him the means to support himself and further his education.

The list of educated jobless young people at the IRR bureau is endless. One young man with a B Admin almost completed has been trying for a job for the past two years.

"Naturally, they get demoralised," says June Boyer. "Very often dark-skinned job applicants are kept waiting months with no reaction to their applications."

Another free-service employment bureau for better-educated blacks is available in Johannesburg to members of Thaba (The African Buyers Association). Says John Mavuso, a director of the Hoek Street-based organisation:

"Facilities at State-run labour offices don't allow for in-depth discussion with job-seekers. We find that many young blacks who come into the labour market do so without any clear idea of what is available to suit their education."

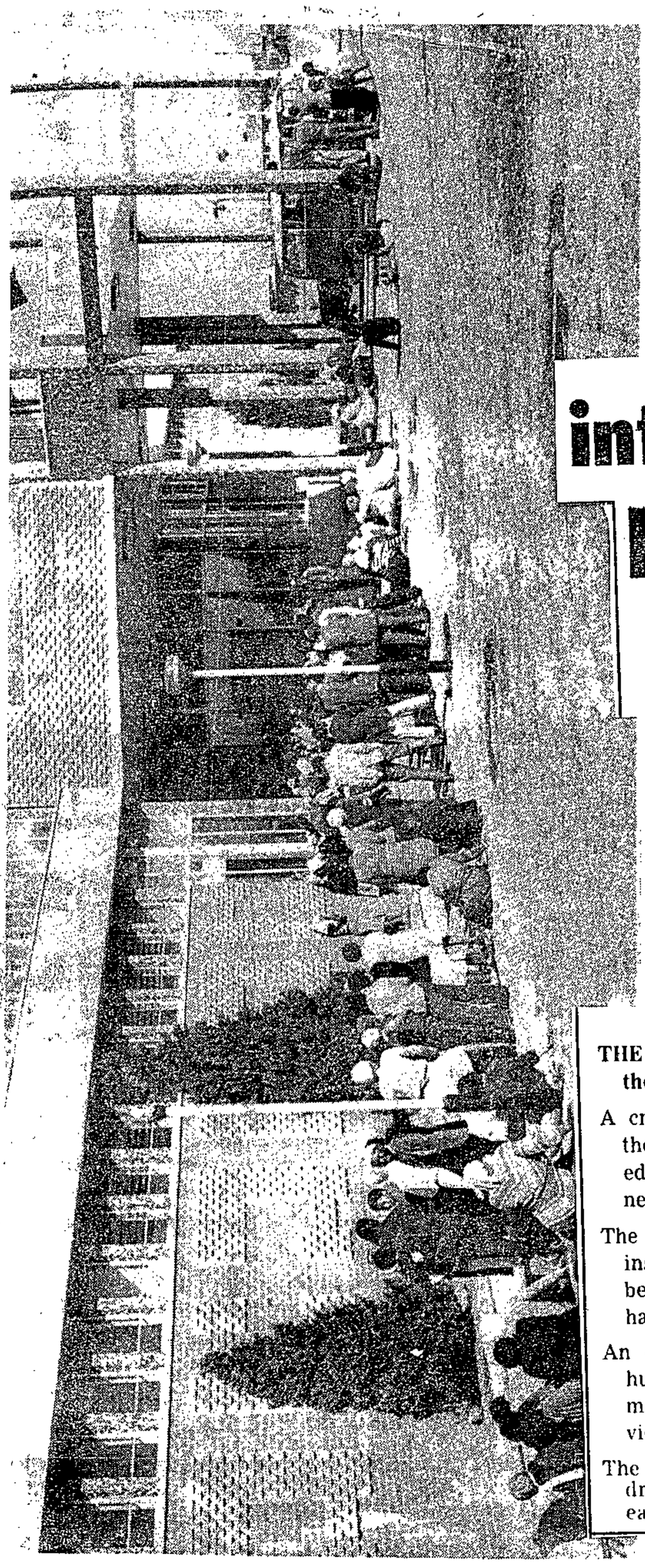
John Lewis, managing director of Thaba, sounds a warning note for blacks, particularly young women, who pay R150 and more for basic commercial courses which undertake to train students in typing, how to use a telephone directory and how to take messages.

"They leave that sort of course with a glossy certificate which means nothing in the highly competitive market into which they hope to integrate."

He adds: "Most of those courses teach typing on manual typewriters. This is unrealistic today. Most newcomers to office work are expected to be able to handle electric typewriters."

● Thaba can be contacted at 37-7060. This is a new telephone service not yet listed in the directory.

UBC chambers used for interviewing hopeful folk for jobs



THE Jabulani UBC chambers were turned into the Soweto labour bureau offices yesterday.

A crowd of unemployed blacks queued around the chambers where interviews were conducted for work offered by a chain store at a new branch soon to be opened in Randburg.

The queue of work-seekers led into an office inside the chambers where interviews were being conducted. By noon yesterday the queue had lengthened.

An official said they had already interviewed hundreds. He said they were hoping to hire more blacks in the new branch. More interviews and tests will be held until Thursday.

The work-seekers, who turned out in their hundreds, started trickling to the chambers as early as 7,00 am hoping to find a job.

ge 12 POST, Tuesday, July 1979

evaluated, and it is probable that some of the dates are not associated with Iron Age occupations (Huffman, in press), and (2) quantile ranges are sensitive to processes associated with settlement proliferation as well as archaeological research strategies (Collett, in prep.). However, within one of the Early Iron Age traditions the bevelled/fluted complex (Urewe, Lelesu, Kwale and Silver Leaves

appearance is

contradicted b

would have mad

not occur, and

spread and div

best by a mode

In the pr

a continuous s

colonisation o

be shown to produce different rates of expansion, and

rates derived from the Early Iron Age radiocarbon chronology it will be shown that a discontinuous spread model produces more realistic rates of expansion than a continuous spread model.

ECOLOGICAL MODELS OF DISPERSAL MECHANISMS

Continuous Spread. Dispersal processes that give rise to continuous spreading have been linked to two variables, population growth and the existence of territories or home ranges (Emlen, 1973). A territory or home range, a site territory in archaeology (Higgs and Vita-Finzi, 1972), has a fixed carrying capacity under a specified system of exploitation. As population increases the carrying capacity is approached, population limiting factors will come into operation and movement out of the area would become more advantageous to individuals because it would increase their reproductive fitness. The group would split into two or more sub-groups, and all but one of these would move away some distance and settle. An imaginary boundary enclosing the settlements would appear to move outward (Fig.1). If population continued to grow, the boundary would continue to move outwards, and population

... of the first

Generally, white Christians are not aware of the immensity of the problem, which primarily affects blacks and which is largely in the rural areas than urban centres.

The programme invites unemployed people to all seminars, meetings and workshops.

Mr Jacobs called for:

- The abolition of barriers preventing blacks from being apprenticed;
- The inclusion of blacks in industrial councils;
- Equal educational opportunity for blacks;
- New tax structures to induce employers to use more labour and less capital; and
- The elimination of influx control laws and the labour bureau system.

He said that if the Churches did not act, the unemployment problem would lead to disaster.

- Communism 'won't Satisfy' Africans — Page 5.
- Newspaper omission arouses anger — Page 8.

NOT AWARE

density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting factors would operate to balance recruitment (birth, immigration) and loss (death, emmigration).

This simple ecological model has some utility although it has been noted that population often appears to be at a lower density that the carrying capacity. It has been suggested that social organisation may act as a

Churches to help workless

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The South African Council of Churches has launched a national campaign to help the estimated 2 300 000 unemployed of all races in the country.

If the unemployment rate continues, 3 000 000 people may be unemployed in South Africa by 1980.

The co-director of the council's Division of Mission and Evangelism, the Rev Sol Jacobs, said the National Employment Programme, was aimed at combating unemployment and providing ministry to all unemployed people.

He said the Church as a whole 'was not treating unemployment as a matter of great urgency.'

The social stress theory of accepted. and the lack of a crit factor limiting population densi This also may be true for human human populations an increase ir the natal area would have to be factors that controlled communit

A flow chart of the relatic capacity and the frontier enclos of the computer simulation. (App...

Discontinuous Spread. If the assumption in the continuous spread model of short distance moves is relaxed then the whole culture, can be treated in a similar way to a community. In the discontinuous spread model settlement proliferation and the movement of the frontier would have been the same as in the continuous spread case. As the density of settlements increased behind the frontier the

FIGHT AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

THE South African Council of Churches has launched a national campaign to combat rising unemployment among all races, which economists estimate, affects over 2 300 000 throughout the country.

If the present unemployment rate continues, there are fears that there will be over 3 000 000 unemployed people in South Africa by 1980.

Co-director of the SACC's division of mission and evangelism, the Reverend Sol Jacobs said the new project, known as the National Employment Programme, was aimed at combating unemployment and providing a ministry to unemployed people across racial, religious and educational boundaries.

"Generally, white Christians are not aware of the enormity of the problem which primarily affects blacks and which numerically is larger in the rural areas than urban centres.

"Black Christians are concerned, but do not have the resources to deal with the problem effectively, hopelessness and despair prevails," he said.

In an effort to generate an awareness about the problem, visits are being made to churches, community organisations, women's groups and universities, at which lectures, programmes and training schemes are held.

As far as possible, the programme enlists the participation of unemployed people in all seminars, meetings and workshops to encourage contact with the unemployed at grass root level.

Rev Jacobs said it was also important to realise that treating the symptoms, without discontinuing the causes, offered no solution to the problem.

The structural causes include:—

- The abolition of all discriminatory barriers preventing blacks from being apprenticed.
- Ending the exclusion of blacks from full and direct participation in industrial councils.
- The introduction of equal educational opportunity for blacks in technical and vocational training.
- Using labour intensive technology to induce employers to use more labour and less capital.
- Changing tax structures to induce employers to use more labour and less capital.
- And eliminating influx control and the labour bureau system.

Unemployment up in Britain

26/1/79

335

LONDON — Unemployment in Britain went up to 1 463 982 this month — 6,1 percent of the work force — mainly because of school-leavers looking for work, the Department of Employment reported.

It said unemployment rose by 120 117, with school leavers accounting for 71 756 of that figure.

The unemployed total is, however, the lowest July figure since 1976 and is 121 000 down on the same period last year.

Meanwhile, inflation could rise above 16 percent in Britain next year with two million people unemployed, the London Business School's Centre for Economic Forecasting has predicted.

Profit squeeze

Company profits will also be squeezed next year and production will drop, the Centre said in its publication *Economic Outlook*, but it forecasts better prospects for 1981 and 1982.

If monetary growth is kept below 10 percent a year, inflation will fall below 10 percent in 1981 and down to seven percent in 1982, the Centre said.

Britain's difficulties would be caused partly by oil price increases setting off a world recession, with no growth in output during 1980, it said. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Argus 30/7/79

Snoek season ends tomorrow: 400 jobless

SEA FISHERIES officials decided today not to extend the Cape's snoek season — which means that about 400 Kalk Bay fishermen will be jobless when the season closes at midnight tomorrow.

It has been the worst snoek season since 1972 and boatowners say this, coupled with the crippling rise in other costs such as diesel oil and bait, make it impossible for them to employ the men during the off-season.

Up to yesterday Kalk Bay fishermen have caught only 77 000 snoek this month. The estimated total catch so far this season is 1 350 000.

The last time the catch was lower was seven years ago when only 905 000 snoek were landed.

MP's CALL

Today's crucial decision for the fishermen and their families was made in spite of last minute representations by the fishing community, and Mr John Wiley, MP Simonstown.

Mr Wiley said: 'It has been a particularly bad season, and today I repeated my earlier requests for the season to be extended. I am told the snoek are in fairly good condition. The human element of the small fisherman whose livelihood depends on snoek is very important, and this point was emphasised again.'

NO CHOICE

But a Sea Fisheries spokesman said: 'We had no choice in this matter. It has been a poor season, the majority of fish are not in a good condition at all. Ours was a purely biological decision. We cannot consider the socio-economical side of things.'

The fishermen were all out at sea today knowing that the decision on whether to extend the season or not would be made today. They will be told the grim news when the boats return to Kalk Bay later.

The season closes at midnight tomorrow.

Snoek fishermen rely heavily on a good season to tide them over the 'thin period' of bottom fishing. But boat-owners say it is not economically viable to send the boats out once the season closes.

One boat-owner said an

Fishermen

(Continued from Page 1)

a trip, and about five boxes of bait costing R4,50 each. The average catch is about 80 bunches, which sells for about 80 cents a bunch. This gives a profit of R16,50 which has to be divided between 12 fishermen and the boat-owner.

The fishermen are despondent about their future. They say they are unskilled and have little prospect of finding even casual work. One said: 'All I really can do is catch fish. There are so many people looking for jobs. What chance have I got?'

He said most of the men have been looking for other jobs since the last increase in diesel when it became known that many would lose their jobs after lines-up tomorrow night.

Amnesty call for W Cape blacks

335

31/7/79

BY not granting amnesty to properly housed and employed blacks in the Western Cape, the Government was encouraging wholesale dismissals and will 'exacerbate the black unemployment problem in the Western Cape,' according to the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce.

In a motion calling on the Government to extend the amnesty to cover the Western Cape to be put before the regional congress of the Chambers of Commerce in Bellville next month, the chamber urged the Government to do this in the interests of stability in the region and in the interests also of improved race relations.'

UNEMPLOYMENT

'There is already an even greater unemployment problem in the traditional homeland areas of blacks in the Western Cape — the Transkei and the Ciskei — and the net effect of such measures will not be to persuade these people to return to their homelands, but simply to stay and live in the Western Cape as best they are able.'

The motion reads: 'Congress welcomes the Government's concession in terms of which blacks who have been illegally employed by one employer for a year by July 31 1979, or who have been illegally employed in one prescribed area for three years, will be allowed to be registered up to October 31 1979, and urges the Government to extend this concession also to blacks employed in the Western Cape.'

Tyre factories lay off men

THE SITUATION has become stable again at the two Port Elizabeth motor manufacturing companies which last month laid off masses of workers and worked short-time, but tyre manufacturers have in the past month retrenched workers to adjust to the slump in the market.

All three local tyre manufacturers are working short-time in sections of their plants and two have retrenched altogether 78 hourly-paid workers in the past month.

Like the two Port Elizabeth motor companies, General Motors and Ford, the tyre manufacturing companies do not intend laying off more workers unless there is a drastic change in the market, forcing them to cut back their production again.

General Motors laid off altogether 229 workers last month, of which 49 were salaried staff. Ford retrenched 297, all hourly paid.

Both companies returned to a full week in their plants at the beginning of the month after last month's reduced work hours.

A spokesman for Volkswagen at Uitenhage said that the company had not found a need to cut back its production.

The works director of General Tyres in Port Elizabeth, Mr Dave le Roux, said yesterday that about 38 hourly-paid workers had been retrenched in July. That was the total for this year. If a further need arose to cut back production, it would be done by reducing the plant's working hours. The company already worked two four-day weeks a month.

A Goodyear Tyres executive said 40 hourly-paid workers had been retrenched and that most sections of the plant were working short-time.

The managing director of Firestone, Mr Peter Morum, said the company had not yet found it necessary to retrench workers, but some sections of its plant were working shorter hours. No workers who left the company were replaced.

Wage agreement improvements affecting about 8 000 motor industry workers in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage were completed this week, but the parties have remained silent about the details. The agreements were negotiated by the industrial council for several weeks. They will now be sent to the Minister of Manpower Utilisation for approval.

About 2 000 motor industry workers recently rejected wage policies made by the Eastern Cape's three big motor firms and threatened to down tools unless demands for better wages and job security were met.

The workers — all members of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa — took their stand at a mass meeting.

High costs cripple Langa school

argus 6/8/79

335

Education Reporter

RISING unemployment in the townships and the high cost of food are crippling a privately run pre-school for 55 children in Langa. It will be forced to close unless funds can be found.

The school, started in October 1977 because of the shortage of pre-schools in the area, is in the vestry of the Methodist Church.

Miss Nombeko Mlambo, an ex-teacher and one of the founders of the school, said the children's mothers most of whom are domestic workers — were charged R5 a month for school fees.



THE faces of Nicholas Mosana, 3, and Felicity Mtyapa, say it all . . . where do they play and who looks after them if their school is forced to close?

'PATHETIC'

But many could not afford it.

'It's pathetic. Many of the mothers drop their children round the corner so they don't have to face the teacher and explain that because either they or their husbands are out of work, they can't pay,' she said.

As resources have dwindled, the school committee, the parents and even people who don't have children at the school, have been involved in fund-raising.

'There are a lot of men in Langa who don't have their families living with them and the way they have identified themselves with us and helped with our fund-raising is amazing,' said Miss Mlambo.

'The people try to do things for themselves. They take pride in what they do and don't like taking charity.

'But with the pressures put on them by the cost of living and unemployment, they find themselves thrown out of the direction they wanted to follow,' she said.

The school is open from 8 am to 3 pm, during which time the children, who range from two to six years, are provided with breakfast, lunch and tea.

In the bare and badly equipped vestry, the teacher, Miss Valencia Tshabalala, granddaughter of the Rev and Mrs J A Tshabalala, who made the vestry available to the school, shrugged her shoulders and said:

'It's the food that is our main problem. We try to give the children a balanced diet, including meat twice a week, but it's becoming so expensive.

'And now five of the children have got ringworm. I try to treat them here at school, but it's spreading and I don't know what to do,' she said.

In spite of its limitations, the school is increasingly popular and every few months the children arrive with another brother, sister or friend.

The school committee is determined to keep it going.

'This is the Year of the Child. So little has been done to alleviate some of the conditions of our children.

'And why should they have to suffer?' said Miss Mlambo.

335

Watch out SA — big job challenge ahead

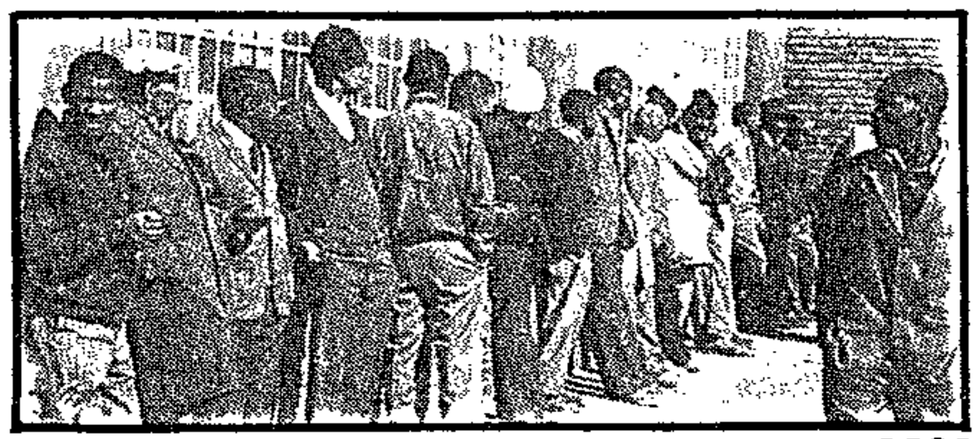
THE World Bank's annual World Development Report — to be published next week — warns of an unprecendented 1 000-million explosion of the urban populations and a 550-million increase in the labour forces of developing countries over the next 20 years.

South Africa's present population of 27-million will grow to 49-million by the year 2000 and stabilise at 107-million in the year 2090, the report predicts.

The present 55% of the population who are of working age will continue to increase by 2,6% a year, rising to 2,8% a year by 2000.

The report describes the "unprecedented challenge" presented by these explosive growth rates — more than twice the increase of the last quarter century.

It is predicted that by the end of the century about 40 cities in the developing countries will have more than five million inhabitants, compared with 12 such cities in industrialised countries. About 18 of the cities in the developing world are each expected to have populations of over 10-million.



● There will be 550 000 new job-seekers by 2000 — but "absolute poverty" cannot be eliminated.

SUNDAY EXPRESS BUSINESS EXCLUSIVE

By DEREK TAYLOR

World Bank experts say that even the most vigorous decentralisation will not prevent this inexorable urban growth. The situation was so grave that the cities of the developing world should reverse their attitudes to slum-growth.

"Instead of bulldozing slums, banning street vendors and traditional transport from public places, building high-cost public housing, subways and limited-access highways — all of which ideas primarily serve the wealthier residents — policies should be designed to meet the needs of the majority.

"The dimensions of the employment challenge are unprecedented in developing countries."

South Africa is rated as a middle-income member of the developing world.

"While population may have peaked in the early 1970s, the earlier explosive growth will add more than 500-million people to the job markets of developing countries over the next 20 years.

"Given the already high levels of underemployment and absolute poverty, the scale of of the task of expanding productive employment and income opportunities cannot be over-dramatised."

The bank's experts believe promotion of labour-intensive small farms is fundamental to expanding employment in countries such as South Africa and report that sustained and broad-based agricultural growth is extremely important for successful industrialisation in low-income countries, especially the larger ones whose industries rely primarily on growing domestic markets.

Depending on economic conditions and policies pursued by the international community, the number of people living in absolute poverty could range from 300-million to 700-million or more by the end of the century — compared with around 800-million at present.

"Although the elimination of absolute poverty in the world by the year 2000 is not a realistic prospect, substantial progress could be achieved through a combination of higher growth, improved income distribution and reduced fertility," says the 188-page report.

The report will be published in a commercial edition by the Oxford University Press, it is also available through international distribution by the World Bank.



Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

[illegible]ekteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse [illegible] van die Weskaap-

Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologie-[illegible] die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Biskop A.W. Nabe[illegible]
Mnr E.V.E. Howes
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

Botha: SA must conquer joblessness problem

DURBAN. — The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday that South Africa would have to conquer a looming black unemployment problem if it was to avoid racial friction.

Explaining, t[illegible] tional Party congress the necessity for changing the country's labour laws, he said increasing unemployment posed a threat to peace throughout the world.

By the end of the century there would be between 60 million and 80 million unemployed in Africa alone.

"A situation like that is a breeding-ground for revolution. Hungry people are people who think with their emotions."

The majority of South Africa's unemployed were unskilled blacks. At a time when there were thousands of vacancies in professional, clerical and artisans posts.

By the end of the century, the country would have between six million and eight million unemployed unless people were trained. But jobs would have to be created for those who were trained.

These challenges would have to be met and overcome if conflict was to be avoided.

There would also have to be labour peace, ensure national peace, strong South Africa will be strong mean a strong and force," he said.

"South Africa will not be won on because it has a strong and loyal workers corps, who can all eat, and are not frustrated."

The country could not afford the situation which would develop in the rest of Africa.

"There will be conflict there, we must have peace. The battle for peace and prosperity will not be won elsewhere, — it will be won on the factory floor," he said.

Mr Botha said that while the principle of job reservation remained unchanged, the method had to be altered. Job reservation on racial lines had been scrapped and replaced with job reservation for all workers. Racial job reservation had never worked.

He also hit at employers who "had in the past not done enough to ensure community contentment for the workers".

The onus was now on them to provide worker contentment by helping improve community harmony.

Beat unemployment or face race strife

16/8/79 (335)

Mercury Correspondent

THE Minister of Manpower, Mr. Fanie Botha, said yesterday South Africa would have to conquer a looming Black unemployment problem if it was to avoid racial friction.

Explaining to the congress the necessity for changing the country's labour laws, he said increasing unemployment posed a threat to peace throughout the world.

By 1990 there would be 19 million unemployed in developed countries and a further 88 million unemployed or underemployed in developing States. By the end of the century there would be between 60 million and 80 million unemployed in Africa alone.

"A situation like that is a breeding ground for revolution. Hungry people are people who think with their emotions."

The majority of South Africa's unemployed were unskilled Blacks, at a time when there were thousands of vacancies in professional, clerical and artisans' posts.

By the end of the century the country would have between 6 000 000 and 8 000 000 unemployed unless people were trained. On the other hand, jobs would have to be created for those who had been trained. These challenges would have to be met and overcome if conflict was to be avoided.

There would also have to be labour peace, which would ensure national peace.

"A strong South Africa does not mean a strong Defence Force. South Africa will be strong because it has a strong and loyal workers' corps, who can all eat and who are not frustrated."

The country could not afford the situation which would develop in the rest of Africa.

"There will be conflict there. We must have peace. The battle for peace and prosperity will not be won elsewhere — it will be won on the factory floor."

Mr. Botha said that while the principle of job reservation remained unchanged, the method had had to be altered to cope with the latest labour needs.

Job reservation on racial lines had been scrapped and replaced with job reservation for all workers. Racial job reservation had never worked.

Today all workers feared for their jobs. Whites feared that Blacks would take their jobs, Blacks feared that Coloureds would replace them and all workers feared that the unemployed masses who would be prepared to work for low pay would replace them.

He also hit at employers who had "in the past not done enough to ensure community contentment for the workers". A big onus was now on them to provide worker contentment by helping improve community harmony.

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey –
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:
Leslie Social Sciences Building
University Avenue
Groote Schuur Campus

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag on 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe
ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe
. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey
er-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur
atskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder
al kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet

Botha: SA must conquer unemployment

DD 335 17/8/79

DURBAN — The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, told the NP congress South Africa would have to conquer a looming black unemployment problem if it was to avoid racial friction.

Explaining the necessity of changing the country's labour laws, he said increasing unemployment posed a threat to peace throughout the world.

By 1990 there would be 19 million unemployed in developed countries and a further 88 million unemployed or underemployed in developing states.

By the end of the century there would be between 60 million and 80 million unemployed in Africa alone.

"A situation like that is a breeding ground for revolution. Hungry people are people who think with their emotions," Mr Botha said.

By the end of the century South Africa would have between six and eight million unemployed unless people were trained. On the other hand jobs would have to be created for those who had been trained.

These challenges would have to be met and overcome if conflict was to be avoided. There would also have to be labour peace, which would ensure national peace.

"A strong South Africa does not mean a strong defence force," he said.

"South Africa will be strong because it has a strong and loyal workers corps, who can all eat and are not frustrated."

Mr Botha said the country could not afford the situation which would develop in the rest of Africa.

"There will be conflict there. We must have peace. The battle for peace and prosperity will not be won elsewhere — it will be won on the factory floor," he added.

Mr Botha said while the principle of job reservation remained unchanged, the method had had to be altered to cope with the latest labour needs.

Job reservation on racial lines had been scrapped and replaced with job reservation for all workers.

Today all workers feared for their jobs. Whites feared that blacks would take their jobs, blacks feared that Coloureds would replace them and all workers feared that the unemployed masses who would be prepared to work for low pay would replace them.

He also hit at employers who "had in the past not done enough to ensure community contentment for the workers".

A big onus was now on them to provide worker contentment by helping improve community harmony. — DDC.

335 18/8/79 M

Unemployment rising

CAPE TOWN—Registered unemployment in South Africa is on the rise again, only 16 months into the frail economic recovery which has followed three years of recession.

National figures released yesterday by the Department of Manpower show an increase in the number of white, Coloured and Asian jobless last month of 856 to 29 281.

Black unemployment is variously estimated at between 1,5 and two million.

A Manpower Department source yesterday described the increase as the first significant rise since March last year — generally considered as the tail end of the worst recession to hit the Republic since the 1930s. The higher total also confirms economists' fears on the strength of the current upturn.

Meanwhile, industrialists yesterday appealed for an early government decision on a proposed R300 million low cost housing scheme which has received the tacit approval of the Department of Community Development and is now under consideration by the Department of Finance.

The director of the Building Industries Federation, Mr Jack Grotius, said in an interview from Johannesburg that it was important for the stability of the industry to avoid a gap following the current R250 million programme which expires in March.

Mr Jack Roos, director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said unemployment was now a more serious threat to the welfare of the country than inflation. "We hope the new scheme will get underway as soon as possible." — DDC.

JAARVERSLAG

(G

Gedurenc
Sentrum
sy werks
verjaars
in 1977

DIE Ot

Die Sentr
Bailey-Tr
Bailey ge
Institute
Garansie)
'n aandele-
Nr. 61 van

c) Ander lede:

	Mnr H.W. Middelmann
lo	Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
	Professor A.D. Muller
	Sheik A. Najaar
vies	Mnr Victor Norton
genaar	Professor N.J.J. Olivier
ers	Mnr L. Phillips
s	Professor H.P. Pollak
Durand	Mnr W.J. September
Toit	Mnr Franklin Sonn
	Mnr P.M. Sonn
gle	Regter J.H. Steyn
	Mnr R. Tobias
	Professor R.E. van der Ross
Hare	Professor J.H. van Rooyen
	Mev. S. Walters
	Professor F.A.H. Wilson

shoff
ler Horst

aarvergadering van die Maat-
ke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger
lesing is in 1978 gehou en die
A.W. Habelgaar



Dr de Jongh ... Credit is for productivity.

More jobs needed —de Jongh

Own Correspondent

Warnings that South Africa's unemployment problem had to be tackled were voiced by the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the chief executive of the Nedbank group at today's annual meeting in Pretoria of the Reserve Bank.

Announcing new measures to get the economy on the move, the Governor, Dr T W de Jongh, said the South African growth rate remained too low to combat the unemployment problem effectively.

"Though the unemployment level has decreased, it still remains too high," he said.

Replying to the Governor's address, Mr Gerry Muller, chief executive of Nedbank, urged that a "powerful task force" be established to create more jobs.

BUILDING

"What we need is greater attention to labour-intensive projects. Build more houses. Encourage more activity," Mr Muller said.

The Governor announced that credit ceilings were to be increased by an additional 4 percent with effect from August 31 of their base figures as at December 31, 1975.

At the same time the total amount of credit to the private sector which a single banking institution may not exceed before becoming subject to the ceiling requirement will be increased from R20-million to R25-million.

ACTIVITY

"An earnest appeal is made to banking institutions to ensure that additional credit extended by them will be used for the expansion of real economic activity," Dr de Jongh said.

It must work through to production — and not become tied up in share and land speculation as in 1968-69.

The Governor added: "If we want to think in terms of an average growth rate of 5 percent or more a net inflow of foreign capital will continue to be needed, especially in the form of direct investment ...

Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegespreek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switzerland, Swede, Israel en Zambië besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

S OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

ons V, XI, XII, XIII
of these categories).

SEASES

C	B	
F	M	F
5 51,04	29,36	27,05
7 7,48	3,56	3,42
1 0,21	0,20	0,22
4 0,78	0,36	0,45
0 1,37	2,15	1,27
8 2,78	5,45	2,93
3 2,69	1,66	1,61
2 3146	3472	2593

PFP 'disaster' warning on jobless blacks

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Government was warned yesterday that it must take immediate action to accelerate the growth rate if it wants to avoid a "disastrous" increase in the number of unemployed blacks.

The warning came from Mr Harry Schwarz MP, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance.

Earlier this week the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Bob de Jongh, indicated that at best a 3% growth rate could be expected this year, and described the unemployment level as "unacceptably high".

Economic experts agree that consumer confidence and spending have taken a hard knock from spiralling inflation.

Mr Schwarz said that restoring consumer confidence was a task of the greatest urgency.

To have full employment and provide jobs for the more than 200 000 new black workers who entered the labour market every year, the economy had to grow at a rate of 6,5% — more than double the figure considered possible by Dr De Jongh.

"A 3% growth rate cannot come close to solving the problems which will result from increasing unemployment. The social and economic consequences of high employment in this country could be alarming," he said.

Creating jobs for unemployed workers was at least as important a priority for the Government as buying guns.

The Government should waste no time in implementing any recommendations to stimulate the economy arising from next week's meeting of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, Mr Schwarz said.

These should include repayment of a loan levy, bigger food subsidies and a percentage reduction of the current loan levy.

The outgoing president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, Mr H C Ballingall, has warned that inflation combined with unemployment and low growth have to be solved "or we shall be faced with serious social unrest with all that implies".

And the chairman of Southern Life Association, Mr Laurie Albertyn, says the near-zero growth rate of the past two years, and a probable rate of not more than 3% this year, are "danger signals that should not be ignored".

Mr Schwarz said pensioners were in a crisis — caught in the pincers of falling interest rates and rising prices. The result was a drift towards poverty.

"There is an urgent need for the Government to issue savings bonds with a higher-than-normal rate of interest for these unfortunate people. There is also a crying need to raise social pensions to a realistic level."

	W	
	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13
1-4	0,03	0,07
5-24	0,09	0,05
25-44	0,26	0,33
45-64	3,01	2,58
65+	12,24	7,26
ALL	1,41	1,21
NO.	2920	2522

	W	
	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05
1-4	0,03	0,01
5-24	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,02	0,02
45-64	0,09	0,12
65+	0,39	0,59
ALL	0,05	0,08
No.	114	173

335

Home is the cold pavement of SA's wealthiest city...

...age lot ...ourg

Twilight people

THEY call them the Twilight People . . .
They are the nomadic people who roam the streets of Johannesburg without purpose, without hope.

Story by
CHRIS MORE

Their ways do not lead to some would-be employer or to the work-seekers' kraal in Albert Street. No. Their mission is a very different one altogether.

It cannot be said, however, that the one is less wanting than the other, for both are battles for survival, depending on the definition of survival that best suits the circumstance.

The only distinguishing factor about the Twilight People is that they are black. The issue here is, however, not the fact that these people are black. What brings them to attention is that they are human beings battling to stay alive.

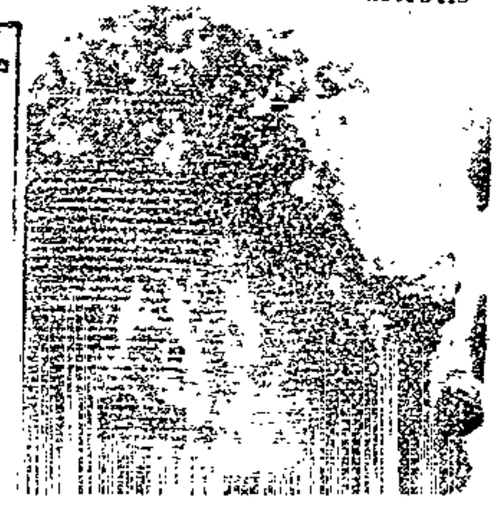
They have no houses to go to — day and night. They are unemployed. It is most likely that they are victims of the Group Areas Act.

When there are no parked cars the one way of providing shelter is taking sheets of corrugated iron and making some kind of a tent. A few people can then crowd under such a structure until dawn breaks.



They have no houses to go to, so they warm themselves by making fires on the street pavements.

The most daring way to spend a night is simply to lie anywhere along the pavements and literally wait for day-break. This is, in most cases, irrespective of the weather conditions



just as dirty as their food.

The Twilight People are not employed. They have been rejected by many whites who live in the neighbouring suburbs when they go to seek odd jobs like gardening and other related minor jobs.

They have been frightened from going to Albert Street to seek jobs, lest they be expelled from Johannesburg in a matter of hours.

For this reason they

Post 28/8/79

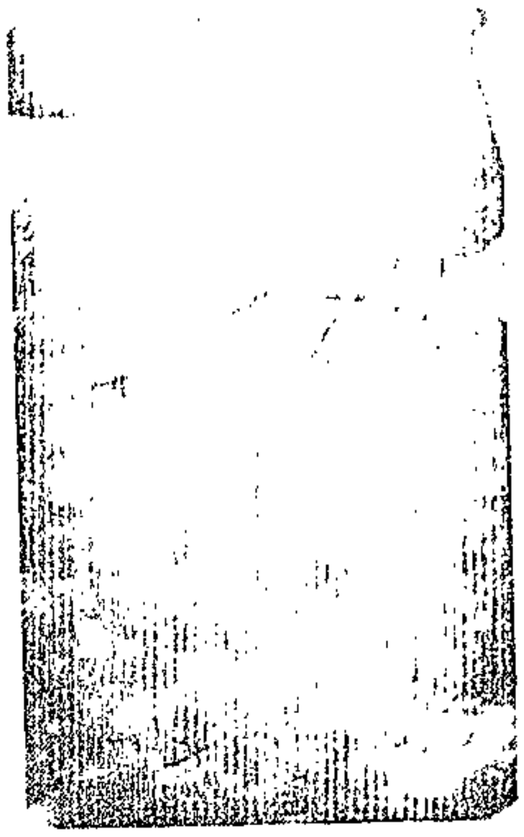


Loneliness is a daily feature in the lives of the nomadic Twilight People, throughout the day and night.

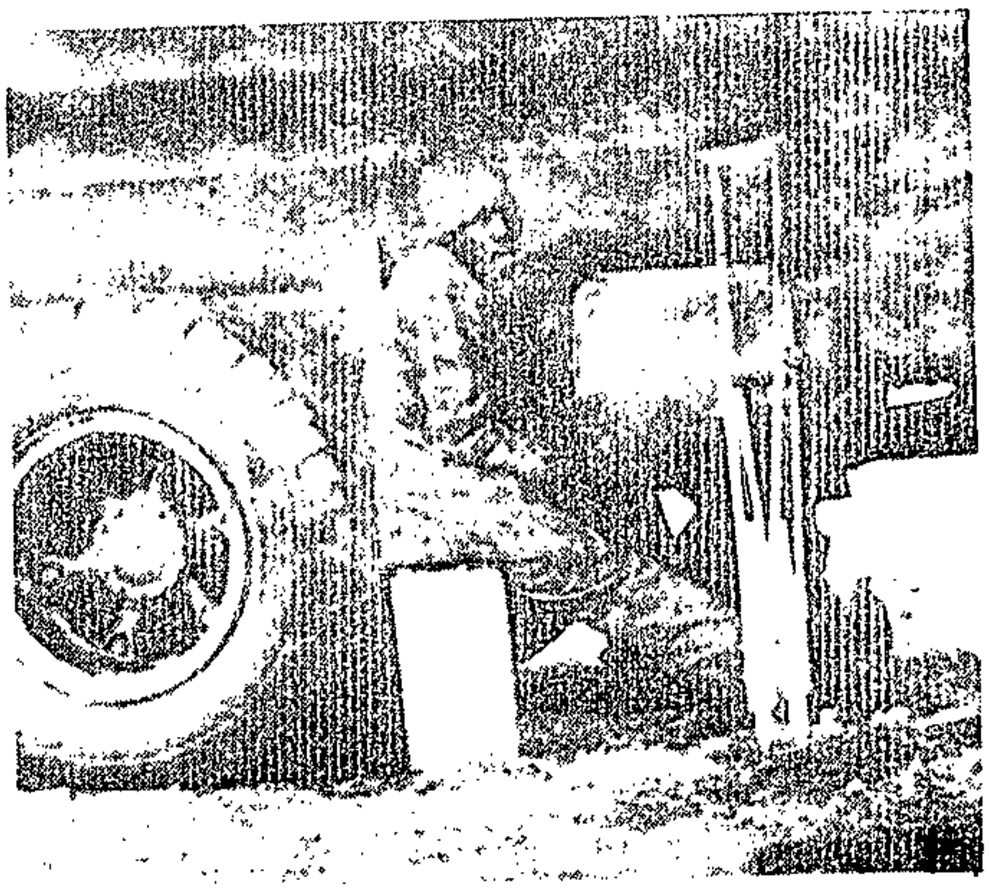
The people are plagued by disease They have never seen doctors or had any medical aid in their lives. The major cause of disease is the lack of nutritive and clean food.

Another contributory factor is that they are exposed to all weathers, since they have no covered shelter.

Their food is picked from the rubbish bins in town. Most of it is not fit for human consumption. They have virtually no water supply. The water they drink is



These old women have spent many years roaming the streets of Johannesburg.



The Twilight People . . . their homes are just anywhere — even under parked trucks.

335

...in Johannesburg yesterday.

40% could be jobless by the year 2 000

31/8/74

By RIAAN de VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

IF PRESENT economic trends continue about 40% of the black, coloured, and Asian workforce in South Africa, Transkei, and BophuthaTswana will be jobless by the turn of the century.

This alarming finding has emerged from a major new employment study by Dr A Roukens de Lange of the department of applied mathematics of the University of the Witwatersrand.

The study puts existing black, coloured, and Asian jobless at about 2 200 000, or 27% of the economically active population — the highest estimate yet of unemployment for these groups.

But it also includes an alternative low estimate of 1 800 000 — and a staggering higher estimate of nearly 3-million.

The study is based on official Department of Statistics employment figures for the 30 years from 1947 to 1976. The figures revealed a black, coloured, and Asian population growth rate of 2,6% per year, a job creation rate of about 1,9% and an unemployment growth rate of about 3,7%.

"Clearly the long-term unemployment picture is a gloomy one if long-term trends are going to be maintained," Dr De Lange said.

Referring to an estimate by Mr Charles Simkins, an academic who has done similiar calculations, that South Africa needed a growth rate of 6% to 7% to stabilise the number of unemployed, Dr De Lange said: "Such growth rates are nowhere near being achieved in the SA economy and other solutions than exponential economic growth, with its frightening long-term implications, will have to be sought."

He called for greater attention to rural development and labour intensive industries.

"The percentage of unemployed blacks could be stabilised if the increasing trend in the capital-labour ratio were to be halted."

Dr De Lange found that the wage gap had closed rapidly in recent years, from about 10:1 in 1970 to about 6:1 in 1976.

The consumption expenditure ratio was much higher but had also dropped more sharply, from over 14:1 in the mid-1950s to about 7:1 in 1976.

Dr De Lange described unemployment statistics kept by the Department of Statistics as "totally inadequate".

Breakfast Quip

Another sugar ...

2-million blacks may be jobless

By Sieg Hannig,
Labour Reporter

Unemployment is running somewhere between 19 and 32 percent of South Africa's 8-million economically active black people.

Probably the best estimate among African, coloured and Indian people is 25 percent, or 2-million people without jobs, says Dr A Roukens de Lange, a research fellow in applied mathematics at Witwatersrand University.

And if existing employment trends continue, he estimates that 27 to 39 percent of economically active South Africans other than white will be jobless by 1990.

Dr Roukens de Lange bases his estimates on a study which relied on available labour statistics and used criteria set by Mr Charles Simkins, an economist of the University of Natal (Maritzburg).

Economic growth alone would not solve the unemployment problem, he told The Star.

To reverse the unemployment trend, South Africa needed incentives to labour intensive industries, more taxation on capital intensive industries, the creation of cottage industries and the boosting of the informal employment sector, he said.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige V[illegible]skerke', Gaborone, [illegible]r: 'The Role of [illegible]uthern Africa'

[illegible]nistiese Beweging,

[illegible]e en Openbare

Suid-Afrikaanse
id van die Weskaap-
ende Komitee en van

ce Fund in die Kaap,
ge Vriendekring
g op die platteland

e Raad van die
e Afrika. Hy is
iologiese Vereniging
Vereniging. Hy
gevaardigde in die
se Vereniging vir

wat die jaar-
aan lede van die
ad vir hulle
angeleenthede van

n bydrae tot
die Sentrum
n. Met die
e op die laer

Jobs—our Achilles heel

THIS country's Achilles heel is without a doubt its unemployment problem; the more studies one reads the more serious the situation appears. The most recent, by researcher" Dr A Roukens de Lange of the University of the Witwatersrand, shows a situation where the black, Indian and coloured populations are growing at a rate which far outstrips the country's present capacity to create jobs. To stabilise the situation we need a six to seven percent economic growth rate but the best we can expect, according to Government forecasts last week, is five. The study also revealed "totally inadequate" statistics kept by the Department of Statistics.

Unemployment contains the seeds of bitter strife. Our current capital expenditure in high technology needs to be matched by investment in labour intensive areas. The radical replanning of the townships provides an opportunity for self-help in the black jobs market and could lay the foundation for a self-sustaining jobs market. But patently we have to tackle the situation with far more vigour than at present.

navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson
Professor J.F. Beekman
Professor J.F. Brock
Mnr C.S. Corder*
Professor W.H.B. Dean
Dr J.P. Duminy*
Professor G.F.R. Ellis
Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
Mnr E.V.E. Howes*
Professor M.F.Kaplan
Ds. W.A. Landman
Mnr G.K. Lindsay
Sir Richard Luyt
Professor S.J. Saunders
Professor H.W. van der Merwe
Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
Professor Monica Wilson

UNEMPLOYMENT

Alarum bells

335
Fin Mail 8/8/79

Nearly four out of every 10 black South Africans will be jobless by 2000 AD unless drastic action is taken.

This is the outlook for SA's black unemployment problem provided by a study recently completed at Wits University. It predicts that 37% of SA's black (coloured, Asian and African) population will be jobless by the year 2000 if current joblessness estimates are correct and present trends continue.

The study, by Wits applied mathemetician Aart Roukens de Lange, analyses SA's labour statistics over the past 30 years and offers projections until the turn of the century. It estimates that around 25% of SA's black population is now jobless and holds out little hope that the figure will drop.

Indeed, De Lange says black jobaimed at stabilising the percentage (though not the numbers) of black jobless at around 25%. He believes this can be achieved only if the current trend from labour-intensive to capital-intensive production is halted.

De Lange's 37% estimate is based on the assumption that SA will maintain its post-war average economic growth rate. But he does not believe that a stepped-up growth rate would eliminate unemployment.

He quotes estimates by researcher Charles Simkins which indicate that SA would need a 6%-7% annual growth rate between now and the year 2000 if the number of jobless were to be stabilised, let alone reduced.

De Lange's pessimism is confirmed to some extent by government itself. EDP director Skippie Scheepers this week predicted a sharp rise in joblessness during the 1980s even if SA achieves a 5% growth rate (see *Economy & Finance*).

Indeed, De Lange says black joblessness could already be as high as 32%, and could reach 40% by 1990.

De Lange's study is not restricted to joblessness. He has also plotted trends in racial wage differentials, disposable income, and consumer expenditure from 1947 to 1976.

Using 1963 prices as a base, he says that the white:black (African, coloured and Asian) real wage gap has dropped from 10:1 to around 6:1 per worker over the last 30 years and the real consumption expenditure gap from 15:1 to 7:1 per working person, a figure which he regards as a more accurate barometer of relative living standards.

But this trend has not benefited blacks as much as might first appear. De Lange's per capita calculations show that the black-white wage and expenditure gap is significantly wider for the population as a whole than it is for the work-force.

Says De Lange: "The growth in real wages is to some extent negated by the growth in unemployment."

His study also finds that the ratio of whites to blacks in the economy as a whole has remained more or less static over the last 30 years (with whites making up about 26% of the work-force) — despite the fact that black penetration of all sectors has increased. The reason, says De Lange, is that the two main employers of blacks — agriculture and mining — have not substantially increased their work-forces.

The study is based largely on official government figures, although De Lange has adjusted these because he believes official statistics are inadequate.

De Lange adds that his work is "primarily addressed to the Prime Minister's economic adviser, in the hope that it will guide planning."



Out of work . . . and more to come

was the latest availa
two series, one for w
country,[2] and one fo
comprise the main ur

In 1974, there were
deaths in a populati
'coloureds',[4] death
total African popula
On the basis of a cri
Africans for the coun
Since the Births, Mar
1970,[6] the registratio
Bantu Administration a

Bantu Reference Bureau registered about 1
report for the selected urban areas accou
about 100 000 residual deaths 'are not ca

In 1974, the
---s.[7] The published
t 130 000 deaths.
counts for 31 410 deaths. Thus,
categorically divided in urban or

Leyland sacks 100 workers

Financial Editor

THE LEYLAND Motor Corporation retrenched about 100 workers in Durban yesterday. This was part of a 12,5 percent staff reduction which was made by the company throughout the country.

Details of the retrenchments were confirmed by Mr. Arne Pitlo, Leyland's group public relations manager.

Speaking from Johannesburg, Mr. Pitlo said that the cut in employees had been made "right across the board".

In addition, further staff cuts would be made during the balance of the year.

"... the retrenchments will not be quite as large as those that have been made now."

Mr. Pitlo said that there was no truth whatsoever in the rumour that Leyland was reducing its South African operations to the provision of spare parts and nothing else.

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. straight line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method

   (assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

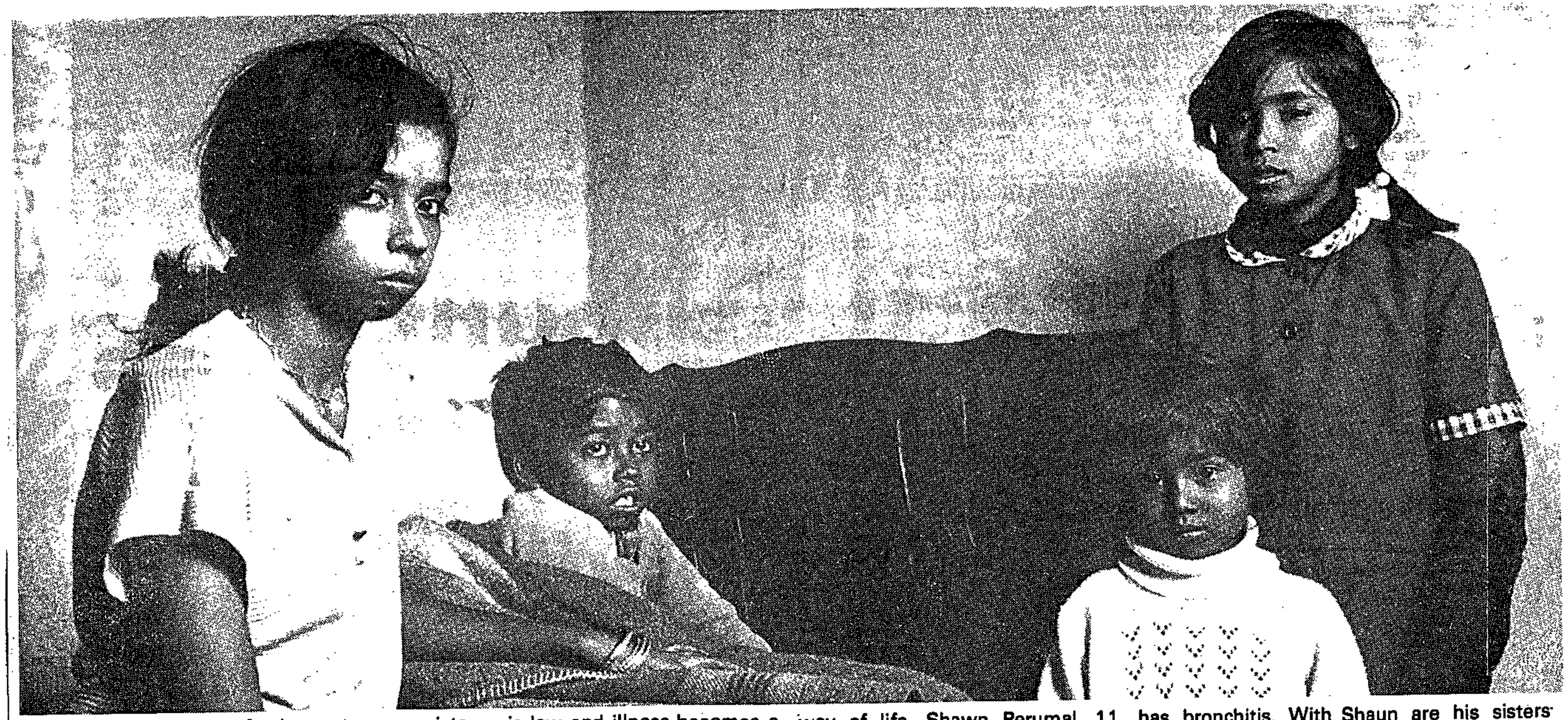
   Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Breakfast is just a cup of water for starving Debbie

325 241 Sunday Express 2/9/79



● When you have no food to eat, your resistance is low and illness becomes a way of life. Shawn Perumal, 11, has bronchitis. With Shaun are his sisters Sandra, Diane and Debbie.

PERSONAL PRIDE IS THE ONLY THING LEFT FOR A FAMILY WITH NOTHING ON THE DOORSTEP OF JOBURG



● Although the Perumals are starving, their handout clothes are clean and their sparsely furnished home spotless. From left are: Debbie, nine, Mrs Rose Perumal, Sandra, 16, and little Diane, four.

Report: CAROL LAZAR
Pictures: ROBERT TSHABALALA

DEBBIE Perumal is starving. Last night, this wide-eyed, scrawny 11-year-old went to bed with an empty belly.

Tomorrow she'll have a cup of cold water before leaving for school.

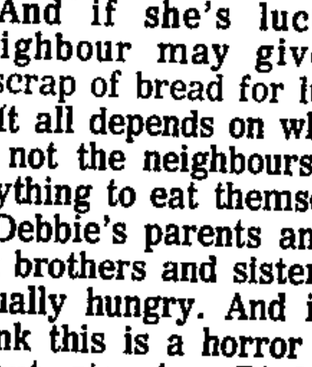
And if she's lucky, a neighbour may give her a scrap of bread for lunch.

It all depends on whether or not the neighbours have anything to eat themselves.

Debbie's parents and her six brothers and sisters are equally hungry. And if you think this is a horror story about starving Biafra — forget it. It's happening right here in Lenasia, the sprawling, Indian ghetto 30km south-west of Johannesburg.

And the Perumal family is not the only one in desperate straits. According to the social worker at the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association (Jiswa) there are several other families in the poorer districts of Lenasia who, because of unemployment, illness, or other problems, have no income.

The Perumals live in the Thomsville area in a street



euphemistically called Gardenia Road.

Number BA 435 has one small window and a roughly-painted door facing the street. I notice the step is scrubbed.

When I knock, Rose Perumal opens the door — a petite woman with a warm smile. She's 34 and has seven children ranging in age from four to 17.

Inside, the living room is small and dark. The furniture is well-worn and sparse and in a corner there's a Hindu shrine with the lamp of light. The brass of the shrine shines.

The floors are bare cement.

In the kitchen there's a table with nothing on it, a stove without coal or cook-



ing pots, and an empty kitchen dresser.

There are no sheets on the four beds and the cupboard-sized rooms are bare of toys and other children's paraphernalia.

Rose's husband Bobbie, a skeletal-looking man of 44 who looks 20 years older, lost his job as a waiter four years ago when he was replaced by a Black prepared to accept a lower wage.

He has a seasonal job for six months of the year. When not working, Bobbie Perumal used to walk the streets looking for a job. Painting, maintenance, gardening. Anything. These past few months he's been too debilitated.

Although Bobbie is illiterate, he wants his children to be educated and they all attend school — other than Sandra, who is too sickly.

He says: "The schools have been good to us and have waived all fees. But I don't want to live on charity. I want a job and I want my children to grow up with dignity."

Rose has a cardiac condition and has been unable to find employment.

In the past, the family existed during those six critical months when there was no income on her mother's disability grant.

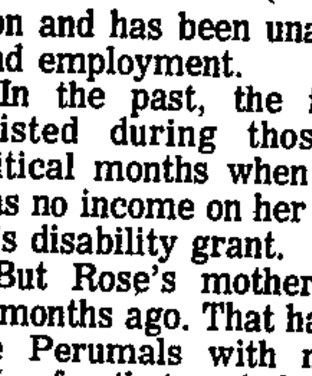
But Rose's mother died 16 months ago. That has left the Perumals with no income for that period.

Sandra appears. She is a painfully thin 16-year-old with a madonna face and stick legs. She left school more than a year ago. A shy, sickly child, she spends most of the day sleeping.

Four-year-old Diane, wearing her mother's shoes, tumbles after Sandra.

Rose shakes her head: "She's so small but she's so good. She knows there's no food so she just goes to bed.

"The children don't complain any more if there's nothing to eat. Sometimes Shaun cries when he comes



home from school and there's nothing, but then he's a typical boy."

Today Shaun is sick with bronchitis. His temperature is high but there are no drugs to alleviate the fever. A visit to the local clinic costs R1.

Rose Perumal is proud of her children. And although the family have nothing, she cares for them as well as she can under the circumstances.

"The neighbours are so good to us," she says. "They help us out with bread."

The clothing the family wears is all handouts, but everything is clean and cared for.

Over the years there has been sporadic help from welfare organisations, but nowhere near enough to ensure the family will not starve.

Mrs Margaret Naidoo, community worker and leading member of the Indi-



an community, said: "Were it not for a few kindly neighbours the Perumals would not have survived this winter.

"The immediate solution is to provide urgent relief in the form of food.

"But what is equally urgent is to provide jobs for the parents so that they can be self-supporting. It's a vicious circle because when you are starving, your health suffers and you become less able, physically and mentally, to look for work."

On Thursdays the Perumals have a hot meal from the Santa soup kitchen and that is their regular meal of the week.

Malnutrition has many terrible side effects. Other than the obvious ones such as hunger and disease.

A hungry person becomes listless — he has no energy or motivation and eventually he gives up.

Rose Perumal hasn't given up yet, although she despairs of ever finding a job.

The sky blackens and it begins to rain. It's late afternoon and the Perumal children go to bed. Hungry.

HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE — Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth

1 T syrup
2 T brown sugar
squeeze lemon juice
1/2 oz butter/margarine
1/2 pt warm water
1 d custard powder mixed with 1 T water

Put butter, sugar, syrup into a pan and cook to a rich brown toffee, draw aside, add water carefully, then the lemon juice. Boil up sauce and pour onto custard powder, reboil till mixture thickens. Serve hot with ice-cream.

---oOo---

TOMATO SAU

4 tomatoes
4 sliced o
4 t sugar
8 level t

1. Wash a
2. Put to season
3. Sieve,

BARBECUE SA

2 onions, c
2 T vinegar
2 T Worcest
1 T salt

Mix all ingr

SHERRY SAUCE

Warm sherry
a pot of nea
once, adding

---oOo---

SAUCE WITH WHITE WINE — K.W.V. Paarl
(For White Meats and Sea Foods)

1 cup hot cream
1/4 cup dry white wine
3 T butter
1 T flour
salt and pepper
1 t chopped parsley

Melt butter in saucepan. Add flour; cook till brown. Beat in cream and wine. Whip very well. Boil for 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste and chopped parsley.

---oOo---

BRANDY SAUCE — K.W.V. Paarl
(For Steamed Puddings)

Make a white sauce with 1/2 oz butter, 1 oz flour, 1/2 pt milk, add 1/2 oz sugar and 2 t brandy.

---oOo---

HOT CHOCOLATE SHERRY SAUCE — K.W.V. Paarl
(For Ice-Cream)

1 1/2 cups sugar
3 T butter
1 cup cream

SA has no work for over 2-million

SUNDAY POST Correspondent

ONE IN four economically active black people are unemployed — a total of 2 000 000.

And if the present employment trends continue, there are likely to be at least three million black people without jobs by 1990.

So estimates Dr A Roukens de Lange, a research fellow in applied mathematics at Witwatersrand University.

He estimates that 25 percent of black people were presently without jobs. By 1990 between 27 percent and 39 percent were likely to be unemployed.

Economic growth alone would not solve the unemployment problem, he says.

If the current trend of mechanisation were to be maintained, instead of being allowed to increase, the percentage of unemployment would be stopped.

To reverse the unemployment trend, South Africa needed incentives to labour intensive industries, more taxation on capital intensive industries, the creation of cottage industries and the boosting of the informal employment sector, he says.

Dr Roukens de Lange also found that the white/black wage ratio per worker had dropped from 10 to 1 in the 1950s and 1960s to 6 to 1 in 1976.

The drop in the expenditure per worker was from 14 to 1 in the 1950s to about 7 to 1 in 1976.

However, the drop is not as favourable for black people if allowance is made for their larger families and greater unemployment.

The Cape Times

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1979

335

Unemployment dangers

WHEN a businessman of the calibre of Dr Anton Rupert speaks of South Africa "sitting on the gunpowder keg of jobless" it is time to take serious note of the situation. For those in whom a rising stock market and easier credit have induced a state of euphoria a reading of Dr Rupert's observations will provide the necessary jolt, particularly when he said, in the course of addressing his company's annual meeting last week: "Job creation is a primary need. A man without a job is a desperate man. We can see this in the ever-growing stream of unemployed from the rural areas to our cities." And this, we would add, in an ideologically-ridden country of appalling contradictions, where, in Dr Rupert's estimate, an additional half a million artisans will be needed within the next five years to keep the economy running smoothly.

From another quarter comes the same distressing message. The latest issue of the Financial Mail reports on a survey by applied mathematician, Dr Aart Roukens de Lange, in which he estimates that at present 25 percent of South African blacks are jobless. If the trend continues it will have reached a frightening 37 percent by the year 2 000. Dr De Lange believes that the black job percentages can only be stabilized if the current trend away from labour-intensive to capital-intensive production can be halted.

The presentations of Dr Rupert and Dr De Lange are, at first glance, strange, if not bizarre, in a country blessed with an abundance of labour and natural resources. Why then is the economy not burgeoning and South Africa a dominant industrial figure not only in Africa, but the world? Because, in our view, there is a fundamental lack of confidence in the Republic among our traditional trading partners and a feeling of frustration among so many within our borders who despair of ever seeing the change so necessary to place South Africa firmly in the 20th century and stripped of inhibiting ideological legislation. Government spokesmen suggest that change is, in fact, in the air. We await with impatience its translation into action.

Coloureds: one quarter jobless

GRAHAMSTOWN — Nearly a quarter of the economically - active Coloured population of Grahamstown are without jobs, and two thirds of all homes have an income of less than R100 a month.

This was said at the weekend by the Western Cape University sociologist, Mr James Ellis, reporting to the quality of life workshop.

He said 23,8 per cent of the town's Coloured adults were unemployed, while some 58 per cent were found to be economically inactive — a great number being pensioners and people living off social welfare grants.

These were results from a survey he conducted on the community with two other researchers for the Rhodes Institute of Social and Economic Research, the convenors of the workshop.

He also found that only 10 per cent of homes in the Coloured community of 6 500 were earning more than R200 a month while a further 26 per cent were earning between R100 and R200 a month.

There appeared to be an acute housing shortage with excessive overcrowding and two or three families a house in many cases.

He said the Coloured community was almost entirely Afrikaans-speaking — but all public meetings in the community were in English.

Another striking thing about the community was that 80 per cent of the Coloured adults had lived in Grahamstown for 15 years or more and two thirds of these had been born in Grahamstown.

Referring to community facilities he said while there were four primary schools serving 2 100 children there was only one high school, which had 350 pupils after "a vigorous selection and weeding-out process".

Though there were several municipal clinics for the community and 12 registered midwives, there was only one nurse and no practising doctors.

A black doctor, who had applied to establish a practice in the community was refused permission to do so by the authorities.

Mr Ellis said many people had alleged in the survey that Coloured patients were often maltreated at Grahamstown's Settler's Hospital.

On mixed sport 79 per cent of the survey sample of 214 families, felt racially-mixed sport was "a good thing and should continue". Those who objected to mixed sport said it was always a one-way traffic of Coloured pupils going to play at white schools and then having to return to their sub-economic and sub-normal home-and-school environments.

The survey revealed that the community listed unemployment as a main problem facing it followed by "gangsterism" and the housing shortage. Reasons the community gave for unemployment were that whites were not providing enough jobs and preference was being given to black labour at cheaper rates.

Mr Ellis said the survey revealed much criticism of the Coloured Management Committee system, with 55,8 per cent of the sample wanting a joint city council in Grahamstown.

While there was no overt racial hostility towards whites and other blacks — with 38 per cent feeling closer links to blacks than to whites — there were "very strong feelings" about the town's 26 Indian families, with 74 per cent demonstrating a severe anti-Indian feeling. — DDC.

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

p/a Die Universiteit van Kaapstad

Black jobless hit 2-million mark

335

Argus 9/9/79

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Unemployment is running somewhere between 19 percent and 32 percent of the eight-million economically active black population.

Probably the best estimate is 25 percent, or 2-million people without jobs, says Dr A Roukens de Lange, a research fellow in applied mathematics at Witwatersrand University.

And if existing employment trends continue, he estimates that between 27 percent and 39 percent of economically active South Africans other than white will be jobless by 1990.

Not solution

Dr Roukens de Lange bases his estimates on a study which relied on available labour statistics and used criteria set by Mr Charles Simkins, an economist of the University of Natal (Maritzburg).

Economic growth alone would not solve the unemployment problem, he said.

If the current trend of mechanisation were to be maintained, instead of being allowed to increase, the percentage of unemployment would be arrested.

Incentives

To reverse the unemployment trend, South Africa needed incentives to labour intensive industries, more taxation on capital intensive industries, the creation of cottage industries and the boosting of the informal employment sector, he said.

Dr Roukens de Lange, also found that the white/black wage ratio had dropped from 10-to-1 in the 1950s and 1960s to 6-to-1 in 1976.

The drop in the consumption expenditure ratio was from 14-to-1 in the 1950s to about 7-to-1 in 1976.

However, the drop is not as favourable for blacks if allowance is made for their larger families and greater unemployment.

Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies sy werksaamhede gepubliseer verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

Labour heads in row on migrants

Pretoria Bureau

LABOUR leaders were "amazed and perturbed" yesterday that the Government intends allowing the recruitment of 100 black Zimbabwe workers a month for domestic and agricultural work in the Transvaal.

They said the move, against a background of South Africa's massive and worsening black unemployment problem, was incomprehensible.

The Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr G de V Morrison, announced in Pretoria that local black males had "withdrawn" from domestic and other types of work in preference for "more appealing" jobs.

This had caused an increase in demand for black male domestic workers which could not, the Minister claimed, be met locally.

The imported workers would work in the area of jurisdiction of the Witwatersrand Administration Board as domestic workers and in the Eastern Transvaal as agricultural workers.

Labour leaders found it difficult to accept that out of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed blacks in the Wrab area there were at least a few hundred a month who would not happily take on domestic work.

The vice-president of the Trade Unfon Council of South Africa, Mr Andre Malherbe, said:

"This move has come as a complete surprise to us. We were under the impression our unemployment problem was acute and that there was certainly no need to import labour, even domestic labour."

Mr Malherbe said hndreds of South African blacks were endorsed out of the Witwatersrand area every month — "surely some of them would have welcomed domestic work".

The general secretary of the National Union of Distributive Workers, Mr Ray Altman, said: "It can only be wrong to import workers when we have so many thousands of our own blacks looking for work. The Deputy Minister's reasoning is not easy to understand."

~~210~~ 335

BUSINESS MAIL from 7/9/74

Miners turn away black job-seekers

THE NUMBER of blacks applying for work on the mines continues to exceed by far the number of jobs available, says the Chamber of Mines in its monthly report.

About 440 000 black mineworkers are employed on gold, platinum and copper mines which are members of the chamber, and at this level underground labour requirements are 100% met. Surface occupations are overemployed by about 102%.

The chamber says that with few employment opportunities elsewhere, together with a more competitive employment package offered by the mining industry, conditions are causing an increasingly stable and more experienced work force.

Many workers are now intent on extending their stay on the mines and are taking leave rather than being discharged. This has allowed the industry to slow down its recruitment rate.

With the increasing numbers of experienced black workers returning to the industry on a regular basis, the chamber's recruitment organisation, the Employment Bureau for Africa, has become more selective, with preference being given to applicants who are skilled and experienced.

The composition of the black work force is now about 24,1% from South Africa, 30% from Transkei and BophuthaTswana, 29% from Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, 16% from Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Zambia and Angola, and about 0,5% from South West Africa/Namibia.

* * *

THE adoption by the US Labour Department of amendments to the Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974 (Erisa) which governs the affairs of major employee pension fund plans is a potentially significant development for gold, says the chamber.

The amendments do not discourage Erisa-governed pension funds from investing in gold and other precious metals. This could mean funds will eventually consider taking positions in gold once the full import of the amendments and gold's contracyclical role in an investment portfolio are realised.

The chamber says Erisa collectively controls investments estimated to be worth $400 000-million.

Although it could be considered that gold's price volatility represents a risk element not normally regarded as acceptable for pension fund portfolios, gold's historic performance as a store of wealth indicates there are sound reasons for it to be added to any list of investment possibilities, says the chamber. — Reuter.

Berzack final 14,5c

By ELIZABETH ROUSE

THE well-managed Berzack Brothers group has achieved record year-end earnings and has raised the final dividend to 14,5c from 10c, lifting the total to 19c from 14,5c.

Taxed profit is up over 31% to R3 342 000 in the year to June last from 1978's R2 546 000, equal to 279,9c a share against 213,3c.

The pyramid company, Berzack Illman Investment Corporation (Bivec), had a 32,4% taxed profit rise to R1 739 000 from R1 315 000, equal to earnings of 49,4c against 37,3c.

Its final dividend is up at 3,15c from 2,15c, making the total 4,15c against 3,15c paid last year.

Both counters are solid holdings, but dividend yields are low. At 700c Berzack's yield is 2,7% and at 125c Bivec's is 3,3%.

...r 16 000 to the South Afri- a statement...

Wide reaction to coal boycott call

ABOUT 40 000 black workers on 27 mines would suffer if overseas countries stopped importing coal from South Africa, the managing director of the Transvaal Coal Owners' Association, Mr R C E Bird, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He was commenting on a statement by the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, at a Press conference in Copenhagen this week in which he urged all countries to halve imports of South African coal "even if it meant black workers would lose their jobs".

"Bishop Tutu has probably never been to a coal mine. He should visit one of the new coal mines and see what has been done to benefit the workers," Mr Bird said.

The chairman of the Christian League of Southern Africa, the Rev Fred Shaw, accused the bishop of "sentencing" blacks to starvation and unemployment.

Mr Shaw challenged Bishop Tutu to be sincere in his call by accepting a 90% cut on his salary and that "the South African Council of Churches, which Bishop Tutu represents, reject all foreign subsidies".

"Bishop Tutu has shed all pretensions regarding his true desires for South Africa which is not the ending of apartheid, but turning South Africa into a socialist state."

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he found Bishop Tutu's reported remarks "surprising and puzzling", but said the bishop might have been misquoted and declined to comment before speaking to him.

The acting secretary-general of the SACC, Dr Wolfram Kistner, said he thought the bishop's remarks probably had the backing of many politically aware blacks.

The general director of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Peter Sorour, said economic pressure of the kind advocated by Bishop Tutu would not bring about political change in the short term.

The Minister of Justice and the Interior, Mr A L Schlebusch, yesterday expressed disgust at the bishop's boycott demand. — Sapa.

Employment up 2,8 pc and wages up 16 pc

JOHANNESBURG — An indication of the real improvement that has taken place in the South African economy in the year to May 1979 is given in the latest employment and wages statistics produced by the Department of Statistics.

During this 12-month period total employment rose by 2,8 per cent to 2 755 498, while total wages paid by all industries, including the Railways and Post Office, rose by 16 per cent to R791 300 000.

The fastest growing sectors were the construction industry where total employment went up from 393 400 in May 1978 to 411 300 at the end of May this year and — as to be expected — in the mining and quarrying industries. Here total employment increased by 3,4 per cent to 689 749.

The recovery in the construction industry is an encouraging feature of this statistical release, but the numbers show there is still a long way to go. In 1976, this sector of industry employed 445 615 against May's 411 300. And a large percentage of the shortfall is in the number of blacks who are still jobless.

By and large, wages appear to be keeping pace with inflation. The average wage paid to all races in all industrial categories was R254,20 a head in May 1978 and this figure grew by 12,9 per cent to R287,20 in May this year. But discrimination is seen to be raising its head when average wages for each race group is examined.

White wages have gone up by 14,2 per cent from R654 a month to R747 a month. This omnibus figure obviously includes management salaries, as well as pay to artisans and operatives.

The relatively small number of Asians employed in industry are doing a little better than the Coloured group. Their average wage has gone up by 14,4 per cent to R225,20 a month so that they are at least keeping abreast of the race against prices.

The blacks, too, are statistically ahead of the inflation struggle with their wages in May, 1979 14,4 per cent higher than a year back, with pay-packets now averaging R153,70 a month. But in actual fact the black workers are not really treading water because the food index has risen faster than other living costs and food is the major charge against their total take-home pay.

There do appear to be gaps in these employment statistics. The official numbers show that the only industrial segment which has discharged workers has been the construction industry. Total numbers officially employed in manufacturing industry, mining and the other sub-sections, which include electricity generation, the Post Office and the Railways, are all showing absolute growth in terms of peak employment rates in 1976. — DDC.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well then pile the salad

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

---oOo---

so that no lumps form, and then add boil up and stir all the time, then and onions, bring to boil again. Bo

---oOo---

London

Cut side

Ridgeworth

ch dressing.
eproof paper

led and diced
Peas

tute

UNEMPLOYMENT

et the market do its work

There are two groups in SA who favour the principle of the minimum wage and who agitate for an increase in its level.

They are the National Party (who are interested in protecting white labour from black price competition) and well-intentioned liberals (who appear to believe that if you pass a law raising the wages of labour you somehow avoid reducing demand for labour).

What brings this issue into focus at this time is the acute problem of black unemployment now facing SA. Addressing students at Stellenbosch University, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Fanie Botha, made the point that SA has "more than a million jobless who want to work and live in human dignity. New workseekers join the market at 264 000 a year, going to 500 000 a year by the end of the century.

"To place these numbers in service requires labour peace, political stability and growing prosperity."

The minister added: "If we can find an answer to the question of how and where the masses of SA can work, then we can guarantee a future of order and progress."

There are answers to the problem of structural unemployment in SA and they lie in allowing the free market to do its work. One of SA's more abundant resources is unskilled black labour. Now, in a free labour market enterprises would spring up which would profitably employ (or, as liberals prefer, exploit) this black labour. Certainly these labourers would be lowly paid and hard driven but this is surely a better prospect than starvation and the indignity of unemployment.

As the Reserve Bank has pointed out, black labour costs have been rising in the face of unemployment as a response to sociological rather than economic dictates. Thus, in a nation with a surfeit of unskilled labour, industry has become more capital intensive.

A part-answer

It seems reasonable to suggest, therefore, that part of the answer that Fanie Botha seeks lies in allowing a free market in wage rates to allocate the nation's labour resources. There is a price which clears markets. And there is a price at which labour in this country will be employed and can embark on the virtuous cycle of job habits, self-reliance and self-improvement however difficult and slow the process might be.

Lord Robbins, of the London School of Economics, commenting on the minimum wage as damaging to the unskilled and underprivileged, has written: "It is hardly in the interests of the poor to render them unemployable." In the battle for jobs, one of the few things the SA black has going for him is his willingness to work for less. Nationalists and liberals would deprive him even of this.

Milton Friedman, the Nobel Prize winner, has identified the minimum wage as the enemy of American blacks: "...the effect of a mimimum wage law is to produce unemployment among people with low skills. And who are the people with low skills? In the main they tend to be teenagers and blacks, and women who have no special skills...This is why there are abnormally high unemployment rates among these groups."

Friedman adds: "A minimum wage law is, in reality, a law that makes it illegal for an employer to hire a person with limited skills."

In addition to a free market in wages SA could both increase its prosperity and reduce black unemployment by allowing blacks to seek work where it's available, in other words by relaxing influx control so that employers can absorb labour where it's needed. In this way blacks can be drawn into the market economy, their demand creating its own supply, adding to the economic momentum of the nation and giving them a stake in stability.

231

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into
The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with
native methods of provision, but there are additional costs i
raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incen
of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for a
project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the
budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same k
sources in different proportions, the decision-making can be
by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices
usually be presented in the simplified way required by this m

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain
objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice o
ives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the
to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to
more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in
way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essential
problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives
to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them requi
expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to ac

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, i
presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives
is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped t
geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objective

Jobless rate 'dangerous'

RDM, 12/9/79

335

Pretoria Bureau

THE Government was urged yesterday to take swift action to reduce the rate of increase in workless blacks before a dangerous situation exploded.

The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on labour, Dr Alex Boraine, MP, said figures produced independently by universities and other institutions were in direct contradiction with official figures.

He was reacting to the latest black unemployment figures issued in Pretoria yesterday by the Department of Statistics.

The figure for March, the department claims, was 501 000, 6 000 more than in November last year.

Dr Boraine said this was a hopeless underestimation of the problem.

Recent estimates by authorities include:

- Mr Harry Oppenheimer and Professor Jan Hupkes of the University of South Africa: 800 000.
- Professor Arnt Spandau of the University of the Witwatersrand: 1,5-million.
- Professor Piet van der Merwe, University of Pretoria: about a million.

Dr Boraine said that if the problem of black unemployment was underestimated the necessary corrective action would not be forthcoming.

The criteria used by the department, that anyone who had worked for five hours or more in the previous seven days was employed, was ridiculous.

It was high time the Government faced up to the facts of black unemployment and devised measures to defuse an increasingly dangerous situation.

"It is particularly dangerous in an explosive political environment like South Africa."

Unemployment among blacks could only increase the potential for conflict. Unemployment in an already poverty-stricken community intensified hunger, misery and a feeling of hopelessness and desperation.

This was compounded by measures which penalised employers when they employed blacks who, by Government definition, were "illegal".

"When there is work for unemployed blacks for God's sake let them have it and abandon this bureaucratic madness," Dr Boraine said.

(335) 12/9/79 SPV

battle

335 12/9 STAR 2/10/79

Mr Desmond East of the Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union.

Even if better paid jobs were available in other areas they could not take them because of lack of decent accommodation, he said.

The Act presented people with the "painful choice" of living in overcrowded slum conditions without privacy, of facing eviction and persecution for breaking the law by living in an area reserved for another race.

Free enterprise also did not apply to owners of largely empty blocks of flats in "white" Johannesburg as they could not take in tenants of other races.

"There is no equity in this law," Mr East said.

Mr East moved a resolution calling for a commission of enquiry with a view to the repeal of the provisions.

Critical unemployment: Tucsa wants joint

Labour Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The Trade Union Council of South Africa yesterday made a unanimous call on the Government for the urgent creation of a joint body of employers, trade unions and the Government to come to grips with "critically high" unemployment.

Tucsa's annual conference in Cape Town also expressed its unanimous concern that unemployment was unlikely to be arrested.

Mr Barney Krynauw of the Garment Workers Union of South Africa said: "Unemployment is the greatest threat to national stability — and instability means an economic slump, which means more unemployment.

"We learnt this in 1976 and we cannot afford it again," he said.

Among the factors which he said needed examining by a State, employer and union body, were: ideological legislation which needed eradication, population growth control, the training of workers and local production of imported goods.

Mr E "Lief" van Tonder, Tucsa's second president, called for:

● Total involvement by all concerned in urgent actions against unemployment.

● Trade unions to take a hard look at how far they should pursue the closure of the wage gap, in order to prevent worsening unemployment.

Mr R H Botha also warned of the danger of a class of people permanently deprived of the benefits of society.

He called on Tucsa to take the initiative in establishing the proposed investigative body — with the help of money raised from trade union subscriptions.

His union, the Mine Surface Officials Association, had agreed to make deductions towards the financing of research which would bring the union on a par with management.

Mr Botha said the unemployment statistics were being exploited by some unions to resist labour change.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, a deputy vice-president of Tucsa, warned: "We have a monster coming — the monster of sanctions."

Even bishops and ministers of religion were now advocating sanctions, she said. She called on Tucsa delegates to sign petitions against sanctions.

The Group Areas Act made it almost impossible for black, coloured and Indian workers to improve their economic lot, said

Lack of jobs main danger, Tucsa told

CT 12/9/89

UNEMPLOYMENT was ultimately a far greater danger to South Africa than terrorism, the director of the Graduate School of Business Administration of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Gideon Jacobs, said yesterday.

Addressing the 25th conference of Tucsa, Professor Jacobs said he could not think of anything more dangerous than a high rate of unemployment.

It was going to be necessary to create eight million more jobs by the end of the century, and South Africa would have to expand economically or it would explode politically.

In order to expand economically, the country would have to:

- Improve the education system drastically. Twenty five years of bantu education had wreaked such havoc that even today he was unable to get one black candidate for his school of business, Professor Jacobs said, mainly because of a lack of mathematical knowledge on the part of prospective candidates.

It was an "amazing situation" that South Africa had a shortage of skilled labour and a high rate of unemployment at the same time.

- Expand the free enterprise system in an unimpeded way. Unless blacks could move dramatically into the entrepreneurial class, free enterprise would not last in South Africa.

The reason why so many African countries went socialist on gaining independence was obvious: the blacks had not enjoyed the benefits of the free enterprise system.

- Create the right conditions for a free inflow of foreign capital, and
- Make maximum use of sources of production. The country should go for labour-intensive industry, he said.

TUCSA conference

System still 'unacceptable'

THE RIEKERT Commission had merely "springcleaned" within the bounds of official government policy, but the unacceptable system itself remained unchanged, a delegate, Mr Tom Mashinini, said at the annual conference of Tucsa yesterday.

He was supporting a motion, which the conference passed, expressing "profound disappointment" that the commission had not recommended the repeal of all discriminatory legislation which hindered the economic growth of the country.

The resolution also urged the government to implement the positive recommendations of the Riekert Commission.

Mr Mashinini said the government should have accepted the recommendation that the 72-hour limit on "foreign" blacks in urban areas be lifted.

Once the present moratorium on influx control expired, it would be found that the system was harsher than ever, particularly in view of the R500 fine for employing "illegal" blacks.

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo said it was high time the government relaxed oppressive and discriminatory laws. All blacks in urban areas should be given books of life, have the right to work where they choose and have freedom of association.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Ciskei scheme

A controversial new scheme to combat unemployment and build up "patriotism and nationalism" among young black people is about to get off the ground in Ciskei.

The scheme's supporters, who reportedly include influential SA government men, see it as an exciting attempt to counter both unemployment and a "lack of discipline" among black youth by engaging them in rural development work. There is even talk of government extending the scheme nationally. But it has been slammed in the East Cape black press as an attempt to introduce "slave labour."

In a statement issued in response to his critics late this week, Ciskei Chief Minister Lennox Sebe defended the scheme, which involves the establishment of a youth centre on farming land at which young recruits (Sebe hopes there will be 50 in the first intake) will live and participate in agriicultural development work in exchange for a small "pocket money" allowance.

During their stay at the centre, the youths will undergo aptitude tests which Ciskei officials believe will improve their chances in the area's job market. They will also take part in sporting and other social activities while they participate in "national service work" such as afforestation, agriculture and so on.

Sebe says the scheme was prompted by the unemployment situation and by the urbanisation process which "has left youths frequently unable to obtain parental guidance". The aim is to build "nationalism, patriotism and a love of the soil," and Sebe also hopes it will serve to identify "future leaders". Ciskei officials hope the new centre will begin operation in January. "We'll start as soon as we find the right person to run it," says Sebe's private secretary.

But fears have been expressed about disciplinary arrangements at the new centre, and suspicions have been voiced that it could become compulsory.

Sebe dismisses these charges as the work of "critics of Ciskei" who he says are ignorant of what the scheme entails. "We will deal with them in our own time." Discipline at the centre is necessary "as a means to an end rather than as an end in itself," ie the development of "balanced individuals". There are no immediate plans to make it a compulsory national service project — "at least at this stage," says Sebe.

HONEY CAKE

Jan

cream.

NUT CAKE

Margaret

4 eggs
¼ lb sugar
¼ lb ground almonds (or hazelnuts)
½ t baking powder
½ T flour
¼ grated lemon (skin & lemon)

Beat yolks with sugar until creamy, then add nuts, flour, baking powder and lemon. Fold in stiffly-beaten egg-whites. Bake at 350°F for ½ hour.

Serve with whipped cream.

PRESERVED BI

brinjals
white vineg
olive oil
garlic
fresh marjo

Peel brinja
Put into en
and bring t
if it is too
serving pour

(S
r t
ef
ril
up
es
ud
cl
wa
pe

boil for 2 m
for 1 hour.
ingredients.
Remove meat
soup in blen
beans in eac
sauce. Cove
crumbled bac

Sue J

, bring to boil.
from heat and soak
gain, add rest of
ans are tender. Cool.
Purée remaining
y. Put a few reserved
Sprinkle with Worcester
rnish with cream and

lienne strips.
over with white vinegar
for as short a time as

THE WAGE GAP

Bird's eye view

The gap between black (African, coloured and Asian) and white earnings in SA's major economic sectors has narrowed significantly. But there's still a long way to go. Indeed, in some sectors the gap is still wider than it was 30 years ago.

These trends emerge from Wits applied mathematician Aart Roukens de Lange's study of SA employment trends over the past 30 years to 1976 (*FM* August 31). The study attracted widespread attention because it projected a black unemployment figure of around 40% by the year 2000.

According to De Lange, the racial earnings gap has widened in agriculture, manufacturing, construction, the SA Railways and GPO. It has narrowed in all other sectors, most notably in mining.

In most cases, De Lange's calculations show a constant widening of the gap through the Fifties (and often beyond them), followed by a sharp narrowing in recent years (although in some sectors this narrowing has not returned the gap to 1947 levels). For example, manufacturing began closing the gap in earnest around 1970, mining in 1971, and construction as early as 1960.

De Lange points out, however, that the narrowing is a little deceptive. The figures only reflect the position of blacks in employment — a decreasing fraction of the black population. The position of blacks as a whole is much gloomier (the disposable income of whites is still 11 times as high as that for blacks) and the ratios themselves remain hefty, despite the progress of recent years.

In agriculture (the sector which has made least progress), the white to black earnings ratio was still over 16:1 in 1974 — a figure which takes account of people in regular employment only.

In 1976, the ratio of white to black earnings was around 4:1 in manufacturing and construction; about 4,5:1 in the SAR and the GPO and social services (including government); just under 3,5:1 in commerce; and 8:1 in mining. Finance boasts the lowest ratio (about 2,5:1), but very few blacks are employed there.

The study also contains interesting data about the racial breakdown in the various sectors. Not surprisingly, black penetration of almost all sectors has steadily increased. The exception is social services

(government, the professions and so on) where the black percentage of the total workforce has actually decreased somewhat over the last three decades.

Blacks predominate in most sectors which employ manual labour. But, in commerce and finance, they are still heavily outnumbered. In 1976, whites made up 67% of the commercial workforce (including working proprietors), and outnumbered blacks 3:1 in finance.

De Lange believes that post-1976 pattern may well show a slight trend in favour of whites due to the "post-1976 shake-out," when many blacks were retrenched.

The major employer of black workers is the service sector (which includes domestic service), followed by agriculture. But black workers are drifting off the farms and De Lange expects manufacturing to have far outpaced farming as a black employer by the end of the century. Not surprisingly, the service sector is the chief white employer.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat [illegible] cut side

D 336
Call for minimum wage

CAPE TOWN. — The Trade Union Council of South Africa yesterday called on the authorities to introduce a realistic national minimum wage determination.

Introducing the motion on the closing day of the Tucsa conference, Mr Norman Daniels, secretary of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union, said in spite of the many industrial council agreements and wage determinations, many thousands of workers were not covered by any wage regulating measure.

"We must continue to strive for a living wage for all workers in the country," he said.

Mr Ray Altman of the National Union of Distributive Workers said the trade union movement was not prepared to let any workers work for a wage on which they could only starve, not live.

Minimum wages in the US, laid down by the federal government, would amount to R168 per month in SA, he said.

Several speakers expressed concern about the position of farm workers.

It costs an average black family of six R260 a month to live in the Cape Town area, according to figures quoted in the latest Trade Union Directory issued by Tucsa.

A study by the University of Port Elizabeth shows figures for the other centres are: Johannesburg R240, East London R240, Pretoria and Durban R230.

The figure covers the basic necessities to support a family, such as food, rent, medical care, education and recreation. — DDC.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in [illegible]
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
soya sauce
lemon juice

apple, orange sections, mayonnaise, soya sauce
dd dressing to salad;

Jobless fall behind in paying for lights

By Yussuf Nazeer

About 7 000 coloured and Indian electricity users out of more than 20 000 from townships around Johannesburg are in arrears with their payments and owe R750 000, a city council spokesman has revealed.

Soweto power cheap

Soweto householders will be paying a maximum of R12 a month for electricity in the first year of the electrification scheme says a spokesman for the development consortium Ecoplan.

The spokesman said residents would be charged in the first year of operation, a R2 service fee and R0 or R10 a month for units of electricity.

The service fee would be increased over 12 years to about R15 a month, so Soweto consumers would eventually pay about R25 a month if inflation is not taken into consideration, the spokesman said.

"Soweto will have one of the most advanced electrification schemes in the world," he added. "A computerised meter reading system will charge Soweto householders monthly, and not provisionally over three months as in other townships."

The computerised meter system will also warn residents when electricity is to be cut off for non-payment and switch on automatically when payment is made.

The people of Soweto should be able to afford electricity because heating with coal cost about R25 to R30 a month.

The biggest defaulters come from the coloured townships where unemployment is greatest.

Some 5 000 coloured people owe the city treasurer more than R100. And scores of people who have not been able to pay their accounts for more than a year have balances ranging between R500 and R1 000.

Their electricity supplies have been cut and in several cases meters taken away to prevent householders themselves reconnecting the supply.

Householders and civic leaders alarmed at this "electricity chaos" situation, blamed the

- provisional system of billing householders — where meters are not read for three months but accounts sent out based on estimates from past records.
- computers that have made mistakes with accounts.

City treasurer spokesmen admitted that the provisional billing system was partly to blame and that computers have been making mistakes.

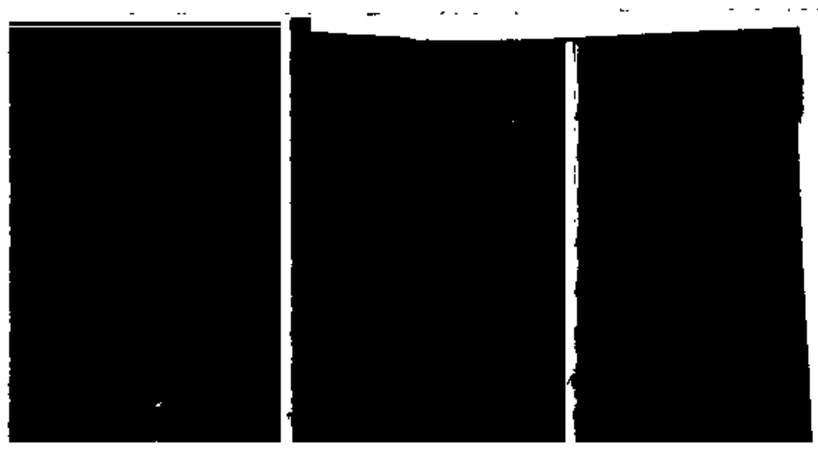
"But we have always rectified the mistakes without prejudice," a spokesman said. "In fact where computers erred or were faulty, we never cut power supplies to householders."

COINS

The director of Coloured and Asian Affairs, Mr M P Wilsnach, whose offices have been continually inundated with electricity complaints, suggested that an electricity meter box with a coin slot be introduced to consumers.

"Every time householders want to use electricity, they merely drop a coin into the meter slot and make use of the supply.

"In this way they will



Unemployment rate 'could double soon'

335 Star 19/7/79

Own Correspondent

South Africa's unemployment rate could double to 22 percent by 1987 if the economy grew at the low rate of 3,6 percent a year, Dr Simon Brand, economic adviser to the Prime Minister, said today.

But this level could be reduced to 15 percent with a 4,5 percent growth rate and would be slightly higher than the present 10,6 percent rate if a five percent growth rate were achieved.

In a speech delivered on his behalf at the Human Sciences Research Council conference in Pretoria, Dr Brand said even the most favourable of these projections was "disconcerting."

The three projections are contained in the Economic Development Programme for the next decade which has been drawn up by the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Office.

Another speaker, Dr F V Viljoen, a senior manager of the Corporation for Economic Development, said 8,25-million new work opportunities — or 1 500 each working day — would have to be created by the year 2200 for blacks alone.

The financial implications were "equally disquieting" and at least R1 500-million would be needed each year just to maintain the status quo.

Many South Africans look to businessmen for action which would help to convert a "potentially explosive" situation into one of greater opportunity for all.



South Africa's black people will not support the free-enterprise system unless they derive personal benefits from the system, says Professor G F Jacobs. Unemployment creates potentially a greater danger for the country than terrorism. And it's up to South African businessmen to act determinedly to convert the "potentially explosive" situation into one of greater opportunity for all.

"Unemployment greater danger than terrorism"

335
21/9/79 Star

335

21/9/79 Star

South Africa's biggest challenges — its main problems and solutions to these problems — lie in the hands of industry.

This country shares the rest of the world's reduced rate of economic growth and the resulting problems of unemployment and slower increases or even reductions in living standards.

But in South Africa unemployment holds far graver implications.

And in South Africa increases in the living standards of the black majority are considered imperative to ensure the survival of free enterprise.

These are some of the factors which have prompted Professor G F Jacobs, director of the Graduate School of Business Administration at Witwatersrand University to state: "South Africa is presently entering the third industrial revolution."

Professor Jacobs highlights the problems quite bluntly:

● "Our non-white people will not support the free enterprise system unless they derive personal benefits from this system.

● "Unemployment creates potentially a greater danger for South Africa than terrorism."

Dr Jacobs, for one, looks to South African businessmen for action which would help to convert a "potentially explosive" situation into one of greater opportunity for all.

But how can industry create more jobs and improve standards of living while economic growth remains low?

There are three areas where industrial growth is in evidence and offers a wealth of opportunity:

● The black consumer market will continue to grow together with black pay increases and will receive an additional boost from the electrification of Soweto.

An upsurge in the demand for electric appliances is one of the changes to be expected in black consumption patterns.

Industrial training is essential for pay increases without loss of productivity. But it is often forgotten that much of the harm of pay rises without proportionate rises in productivity is being offset by the benefit of a growing domestic market.

● Import substitution already is boosting industrial growth — mainly as a result of the UN arms embargo and the plugging of direct oil supplies from the Middle East.

The planned local manufacture of lorry parts shows that this is an ongoing process.

But there is still ample room for manufacturing initiative and innovation.

Consider the wealth in foreign exchange savings that could be achieved by a South African toy industry.

● The boosting of exports — particularly of finished goods produced from raw materials which are exported unprocessed — offers immense scope.

There are foreign markets which would readily accept more South African clothing, leather goods and motor parts — if only more businessmen would look beyond South Africa's borders.

335 DD 2/9/91

Daily despair of a Workseeker

By Wellington Sangotsha, Lulama Jijana and Vatiswa Ntshanga

EAST LONDON — A black workseeker lives in daily despair with little hope of getting employed. Umsebenzi unqabile-work is scarce.

He joins the thousands that flock to factories every day in the hope of a job, even a casual one, so he can bring home money for the needs of his family.

This emerged during investigations conducted on the spot on how a jobless workseeker fills the early hours of every day often to return home still unemployed.

Unemployment also leads to exploitation of the jobless by those who promise to "organise" a job.

Reporters, posing as workseekers, interviewed jobless men and women at random.

All wanted to be employed but could not get jobs.

Fares for transport was a major problem. The daily return journey by bus from Mdantsane to the city costs 60 cents. A weekly bus ticket costs R2,50. From Duncan Village it costs 15 cents. a single journey or R2 a week from Duncan Village to West Bank. Many had resorted to walking.

Some who could afford it told how they had to "buy" jobs at between R30 and R60 from go-betweens operating at shebeens in the townships or at the homes of prospective people who could "offer" jobs.

A Mdantsane young man, who has been looking for work since he returned from the circumcision school almost nine months ago, explained one of the methods used by a personnel man. He said the black personnel man would come to the workseekers at the gate and tell those who were in possession of matriculation certificates to stand on one side. Junior certificates, standard six and so on are also grouped, but the type of job is not explained.

The man said on this particular day there were five men who claimed to have sub A and sub B education and they were all employed by the personnel man who told the workseekers they were the sort of workers wanted by the firm. The other workseekers were told they could go.

This young man explained the trick used. The job had been "organised" in the township and the method used was to pretend they had passed only sub A or sub B at school. He happened to hear later that one of the men employed had in fact passed a teacher's course.

Workseekers normally go about in groups of two or three and I accompanied two other people while posing as a workseeker.

While we were going from firm to firm, joining other men who had flocked outside the gates, one of the men told us of his experience.

He said while waiting to be engaged at a factory the personnel man told them there were only two vacancies for men who were B.A. or B.Sc. graduates and anybody who had obtained any degrees should raise his hand. A man who had been standing at the back raised his hand. He produced some papers from his pockets and gave it to the peronnel man. He got the job.

It is highly improbable that a graduate would queue in front of a firm seeking work. He would normally write in his application for a vacancy even if it were not advertised.

While the man I was with was telling us of some of his experiences as a workseeker, another interrupted to say at one factory he had been told there was a vacancy for a matriculant who had an experience in typing and laboratory work.

I told them I was going to apply if the vacancy had not been filled. They said the job had still been available the day before. I went to the factory. At the gate I told the watchman the purpose of my visit. He did not even ask for my name, but told me that he was going to find out. After 15 minutes he came back and said the vacancy had been filled.

It is also difficult to get casual work. There are few firms which offer such jobs and their daily pay varies between R3 and R5,20. Those fortunate to get casual jobs said this did not take them far as they had to buy food and bus tickets. Many had forgotten about buying clothes. Some of the workseekers wore torn shoes, looked hungry and seemed to have no hope of getting jobs.

In Mdantsane and Duncan Village the population has increased. Last year's official figures were 80 000 people in Duncan Village, 230 000 in Mdantsane, 150 000 in Zwelitsha and 47 000 in the East London rural areas.

The unofficial population in these areas could be anything up to double those figures, and it is clear that only one out of nine people are employed.

STUFF

1 fre
cab
onion
carro

Cut t
form
and p
leave
pinea
in a
salt
into
boul
roses
iced

GERMAN

boiled
cooked
mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

on a flat salad platter; cut side

---oOo---

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

, nuts and peas with French dressing.
onnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper
dy for use.

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a
down. Pour over salanaise.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

Marinade chicken, cucumber,
Serve on lettuce with mayonna
and refridgerate until ready

---of

DD. 25/9/79 (335)

The job hunters who beat a hopeles

By Kobus Esterhuyse

They walk East London's streets. They queue outside the factories and they plead for work, knowing that after the first refusal there is little chance a job will come their way.

It is hard, as a newcomer to the Border to see a grown man actually have to beg for a job, but that is what I have seen — and on more than one occasion during my three and a half months in East London.

I came from Newcastle in Natal, where there is also a black unemployment problem, but it was nothing like the gigantic proportions the problem seems to have attained here.

Here I found for the first time that you don't have to look for a gardener. They come to you — in their dozens.

In Newcastle if I needed a gardener to do an occasional job or my wife needed a domestic servant I would put up a notice on the front of the house or wait for the odd passer-by looking for employment.

I thought I should have to do the same thing in East London — but it was not necessary. The first day I moved into a house three women and three men asked me for jobs.

And so it went on. Every day they beat a path to my door. I employed a few, but soon learnt that you can't employ everyone all the time.

I determined to find out just how bad the problem was. Factory owners told me they locked their gates in the morning to show the queue of hopefuls that there was no work available

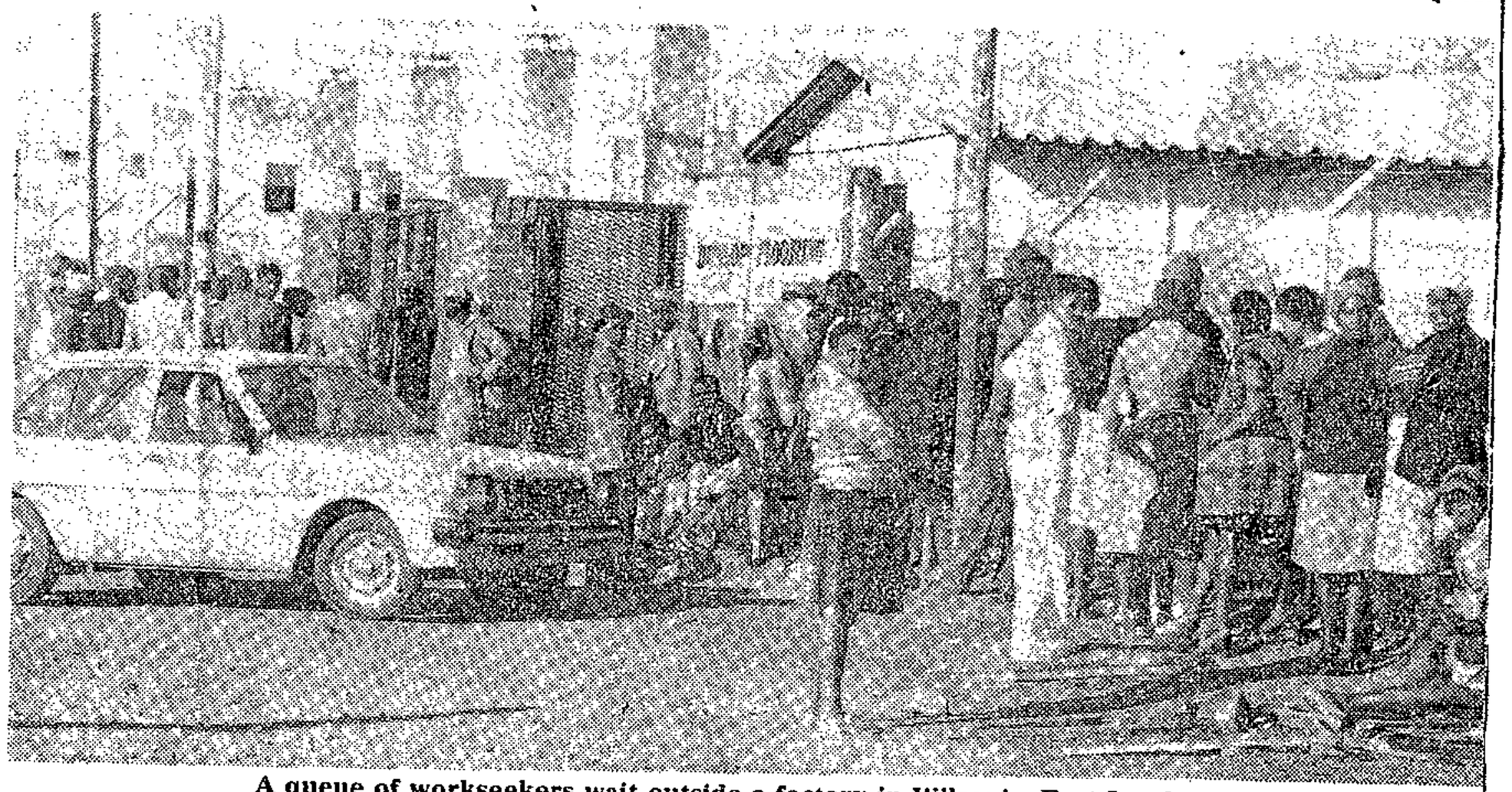
Obviously Mdantsane was the single largest area from which East London's workforce is drawn and I decided to inquire there how many were employed.

I travelled a telephonic authoritarian circle and ended up where I had started — without being any the wiser as to unemployment figures.

I contacted the Ciskeian Department of the Interior. I was referred to an official at the Administration Board at Mdantsane. He referred me to another official of the Board at Duncan Village. The last official referred me back to the Secretary for the Interior where I started.

Mr Donald Card, East London's new mayor, did his own unemployment survey last year. In April 1978 he found that there were about 260 000 people over the age of 16 living in Mdantsane. In the satellite townships of Chalumna, Tshabu, Newlands and Mooiplaas there were another 47 000 and in Zwelitsha about 150 000.

Out of this labour force of over half a million, Mr Card found that only 60 000 to 61 000 had jobs.



A queue of workseekers wait outside a factory in Wilsonia, East London.

D.D. 25/9/79

s path

About 462 000 were unemployed.

Mr Card said that his figures were "pretty accurate" and showed that only about one in every nine blacks was employed. He said these figures were probably much higher now.

The only official figures I did manage to obtain are mystifying.

In a report published in the Daily Dispatch in January this year an official figure of 16 157 unemployed blacks in East London was given by the Department of Plural Relations and Development.

This figure presumably included Duncan Village and not Mdantsane, but nevertheless showed nothing like the one in nine ratio to which Mr Card has referred.

The discrepancy between this figure and the figures given by Mr Card is inexplicable.

Trying to get more recent figures, from official sources or otherwise was impossible. Mr Max Phillips, chairman of the Border Chamber of Industries, said that he had no figures available.

Mr Bill Davies of the Urban Foundation in Port Elizabeth who helped compile the University of Port Elizabeth report on this area, said that he did not even bother to get figures because it was too much of a hassle. "As far as I am concerned it does not matter if there are 30 000 or 50 000 unemployed. The point is we have a problem." He said that he had no idea what the present unemployment figures were.

I find it impossible to believe a man such as Mr Card who has been one of the dominating figures in attempting to bring the plight of this area to the government's notice, should be as ill-informed on his subject as the only official figures available, would have us to believe.

It seems far more likely that there has been a case of official myopia towards unemployment in this area for far too long.

One can only hope the recent Rhodes University report and the government prompted University of Port Elizabeth study of the area will provide prescription lenses for those few who are still blind to the magnitude of the problem.

EL mayor calls for drive on jobless

25/9/79

335

Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, has called on Transkei and Ciskei to 'put politics to one side' and to work together with East London on an economic basis to help to solve the critical unemployment problem in the area.

Describing the unemployment position in the area as 'terrible' Mr Card said that fewer than one employable black in every ten had employment.

'Of the 523 000 blacks over the age of 16 who are employable, only between 60 000 and 61 000 have work, about one in nine. This is a terrible figure.'

Calling for politics to be put to one side in the fight against unemployment, Mr Card said that if the area was to become a viable proposition for decentralisation 'we cannot work against each other.'

Joint venture

Commenting on speculation that East London could become a 'joint venture' port shared by South Africa, Transkei and Ciskei, Mr Card said he would not mind Transkei and Ciskei using East London as a port, but would prefer the area being declared an EPZ — Export Processing Zone — under control of the South African Government.

The idea of East London evolving into a jointly-run port was put forward last month by Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei, when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, visited Ciskei on his tour of the homelands.

JAARVERSLAG
1978
SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES
(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

28/9/79 Sowetan

Booze drowns

MDANTSANE — The unemployed people of Mdantsane flock to the beerhalls and many spend most of the day drinking their time away.

By Vatiswa Ntshanga and Lulama Jijana



Mr Mneli Tyali, 21, gulps down his favourite beer. On the left is Mr Eric Mathabeni, 21 and on the right is Mr Sydney Skiti, who was hospitalised and warned off drinking, but went straight back to it after his discharge from hospital. All three are out of work.

But while this is not productive to the drinkers, they help the beerhalls make big profits which says the Ciskei National Development Corporation, is ploughed back for the good of the Ciskei.

The CNDC makes big profits in at least three major projects in Mdantsane.

This emerged after a visit to one of its biggest money-making projects in Mdantsane — the Ciskei Recreation Centre. This outlet is situated at the highway and makes at least R10 000 a month. The profits from four outlets, in NU 1, NU 3, NU 8 NU 9 and the hotel bring the monthly takings from the sale of beer to R30 000 a month.

The question some people ask is "Is the Ciskei National Development Corporation developing the Ciskei people or is it developing its own projects?"

There are complaints from some that similar CNDC projects like the home owners scheme, the first wholesalers in Mdantsane, Nolizwe and the Mdantsane Hotel are also nothing but money-making projects as there are no black businessmen directly involved in the businesses.

For 12 hours of work a day from Mondays to Fridays the brewery sells 800 litres of carrypacks at 20c and 2 500 bulk litres at 15c and on Saturdays, from 9 am to 10 pm, 3 600 litres of 1 cents beer and 1 200 litres of carrypacks are sold. On Sundays, between 2 pm and 5 pm, 1 460 litres of packs and 1 300 litres of bulk beer at 15c are sold.

There are members of the community who say the beer is a scourge and is contributing to low morals and hooliganism in the townships. The Mdantsane Hotel is also being accused of concentrating on sales of liquor and not on accommodation. Only now is the hotel extending its accommodation facilities by simple structural additions. Here again some feel the contract should have been given to a black contractor and not to an outside contractor.

At the breweries we met a cross-section of people and it seemed what had brought many of them there was frustration. About 90 per cent of the 700 people who filled the two recreational halls at the breweries were unemployed. They could not tell us, however, where the beer money came from.

One housewife, who regularly drinks this beer commonly known as "mankunxa", said she lied to her husband, who left her 60c a day for the children's bread and milk. She spends it at the brewery instead, where 60c buys four litres.

"But since I come here as early as 10.30 am, 60c is not enough.

"I meet somebody I know. He may have R5 and we can then drink the whole day," she said.

She said her husband who did not drink, was aware of her problem, but simply told her to come back home on time.

But while we were there the time advanced to 6.30 pm, and the husband arrived home, but his wife was still making friends with other men for more beer.

Mr Sydney Skiti, has been hospitalised for drinking sorghum but says: "I'd rather die from drinking it. My life is here and nowhere."

He said he had contacted tuberculosis and had been told in hospital to stop drinking.

"When I came back I went straight back to my beer," he said. "I had been drinking beer without eating, that is why I became sick."

He has not worked for years and has been coming to the Ciskei Recreation Centre everyday since it opened.

"I am the last customer to leave the gates and sometimes they chase me out. From then I go straight to bed," Mr Skiti said.

He described how this beer gave him "more brains" and clear-thinking.

Mr Mneli Tyali has never worked at all.

"I spend all my time here because I am frustrated. At least here I get the company of other frustrated non-workers," he said.

CNDC uses profits to help Ciskei

EAST LONDON — "To say the Ciskei National Development Corporation is a money-making organisation is not true because we are always in the process of developing the Ciskei."

This was said by the General Manager of the CNDC, Mr Frans Meisenholl, replying to allegations that CNDC projects in Mdantsane were nothing but money-making organisations.

The projects were the Ciskei Breweries, the home ownership scheme, the Mdantsane Hotel, Nolizwe Wholesalers and LTA-Ciskei construction.

He said as far as the breweries were concerned the CNDC was asked to start a brewery in the Ciskei because there was no brewery and sorghum would have been bought from outside.

"All profits which are made by the CNDC from the breweries are retained in the Ciskei for further development of Ciskei.

"The CNDC has tried to move away from the old concept of beer halls and to create recreation centres where the people can amuse themselves under good conditions in the company of friends.

"The alcohol content is controlled to a maximum of three per cent and it also has a high nutritional value. It is much better for people to consume this traditional beer than drink other beers or spirits," he said.

He said they were also planning to provide meals at the breweries.

On the home ownership scheme Mr Meisenholl said: "We do not build the houses. The houses are built by the Mdantsane Special Organisation and are sold to the people at cost with no profit at all. We provide the loans to enable the people to own their houses. About 1 200 Ciskeians have been assisted with housing loans," he said.

"To say the houses are expensive is nonsense, because we do not determine the size and the price of the house, but only provide the loan."

On Nolizwe Wholesalers he said: "Nolizwe is a big project. It is there to help people and the traders can get goods at reasonable prices in Mdantsane," he said.

"We are actually selling shares to Ciskeians at this wholesaler and also they can participate in LTA-Ciskei construction company. We will in future sell shares in other companies too, so the people can benefit.

"Any money which is received by the CNDC is reinvested and it is the general policy of this corporation in time to come to allow Ciskeians to participate in as many of its projects as possible," Mr Meisenholl said.

28/9/79 Sowetan DD

blues

Mr Eric Mathunyeni is 21 and has been frequenting the place since it opened.

"I was made redundant at the supermarket where I worked and I have been coming here ever since to drown my sorrows," he said.

"I have become a regular drinker now. A lot of us here are worried and jobless and that is why we are here. We are also running away from the people.

Mr Krismesi Marele, 56, who has a wife and four children at Stutterheim, joined the twilight life at the brewery because it reminded him of communal drinking in his village but admitted that he would not like his wife to know he was drinking there.

"I'll never bring my wife to this place because I do not like the way the women behave here," he said.

Miss Nomntuse Memento has been drinking the breweries' beer for three years now.

She has one illegitimate child of 15

"The father denied paternity of the child and that cut me up and I took to drinking wine, but lately I changed to beer because it is much cheaper and gives me the desired effect," she said.

She does not work and is not on good terms with her stepmother. Her mother she said had died of food poisoning.

The Ciskei Recreation Centre manager, Mr Caesar Magubeni, told us his mqombothi beer outlet, the biggest of the six at Mdantsane, has an average turnover of R2 240 a week.

The money is made by selling the "bantu beer" in bulk and in carrypacks at 15c a litre in bulk and at 20c a litre in carrypack

On average 2 500 bulk litres at R375 are sold each day from Monday to Friday and 800 litres of carrybacks are R160.

On Saturdays alone 3 000 litres bulk at R450 and 3 200 litres carrypacks at R450 are sold.

On Sunday, the outlet is open from 2 pm to 5 pm and 1 400 litres of carrypacks and 1 300 litres of bulk beer are sold for R475.

The money comes from beer drinkers a high percentage of whom are out of work. A lesser percentage are beer drinkers who are looking for a rural area atmosphere and who stake their family money on buying beer for their destitute friends.

Indoor games are seldom played at the recreation centre. The only recreation offered is TV programmes and video cassettes of sport, rugby and boxing. None of the programmes feature women. Nor are there family programmes that could be of interest to the women who frequent this outlet.

"do not, therefore, necessarily agree with data obtained from other, indirect, studies."

According to the department, about 52% of the African unemployed are women, and 16% of economically active African women are jobless. Among economically active men, the unemployment rate is 6%, it says.

estimates — including one by Manpower Utilisation Minister Fanie Botha.

The department's latest African jobless tally (for May) puts the figure at 501 000 — a slight rise over April's 497 000. According to the department, this means an unemployment rate of 9,2% of the African economically active population, which it estimates at 5,4m.

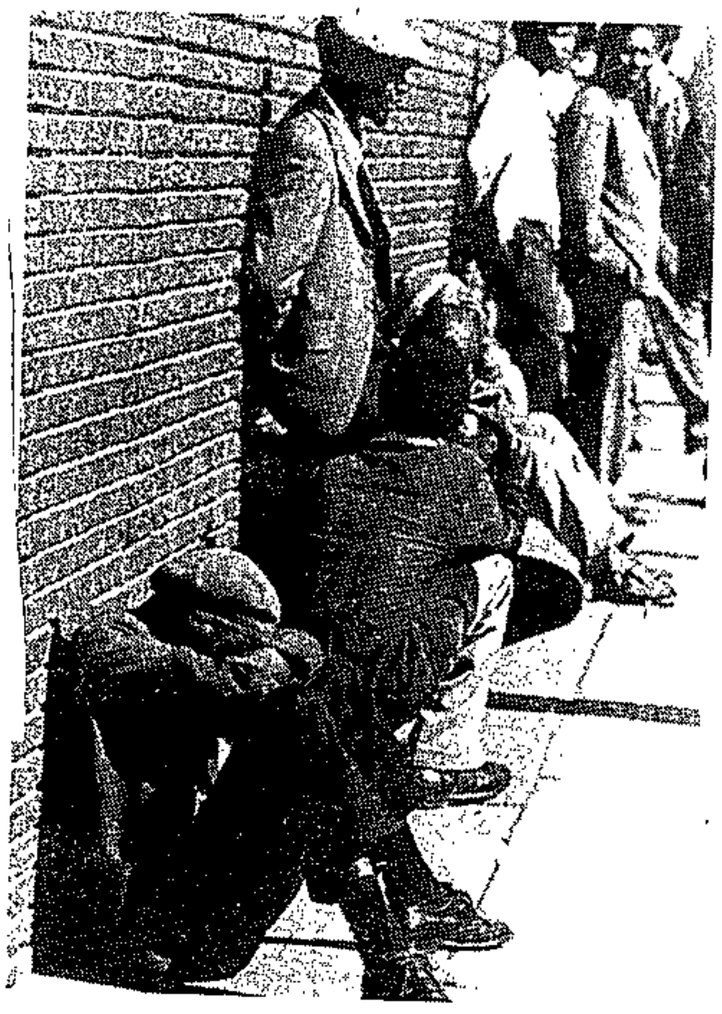
But Minister Botha recently put the unemployment figure for all races at "over a million," most of whom, he said, were not white. Since official figures put non-African unemployment in May at a little over 20 000, Botha's own estimate is far in excess of the department's.

Independent estimates, of course, put the figure even higher than Botha's. Some believe there may be over two million jobless Africans, and a recent survey estimated that about a quarter of the African, Asian and coloured population were out of work.

So the official statistics, which are based on a survey of "nearly 10 000 dwellings" carried out by part-time enumerators ("usually a black teacher living in the vicinity of the dwellings") remain out of kilter.

Independent homelands are excluded from the department's survey, while they are included in most other estimates. So residents of Venda, for example, will cease to form part of SA unemployment statistics from the date the territory became "independent". And critics have attacked the department's assumption that people who work five hours a week are considered to be employed.

In reply to these criticisms, the department says that its survey is based on "a scientifically selected sample and internationally accepted definitions." The results



Unemployed . . . the figures may not tally, but there are too many

UNEMPLOYMENT

335 FM 28/9/79

Statistics' statistics

What's in a number? The Department of Statistics' African unemployment figures remain lower than those given by all other

Financial Mail September 28 1979

JOB CREATION

Men or machines

There is increasing talk in official circles of attempting to combat unemployment by promoting the growth of labour-intensive industries. Any new labour-intensive industry is likely to be situated in the homelands.

At this week's FCI conference, Board of Trade and Industries chairman Basie Kleu aired the issue again by discussing ways in which the authorities could influence the growth of new industries to ensure that they had a greater employment-creating effect.

One way of doing this, he said, was "to evaluate individual projects submitted by manufacturers applying for tariff protection and other incentives and to attach much weight to the income creating effects and employment effects of the proposed enterprises."

Another approach, he added, would be to use macro-economic analysis to evaluate the income and employment effects of proposed projects. "Other things being equal," the authorities could "conduct special investigations to look for development opportunities" in industries whose income and employment potential was greater than that for the economy as a whole. This analysis could also be used to establish norms for evaluating projects submitted to the authorities.

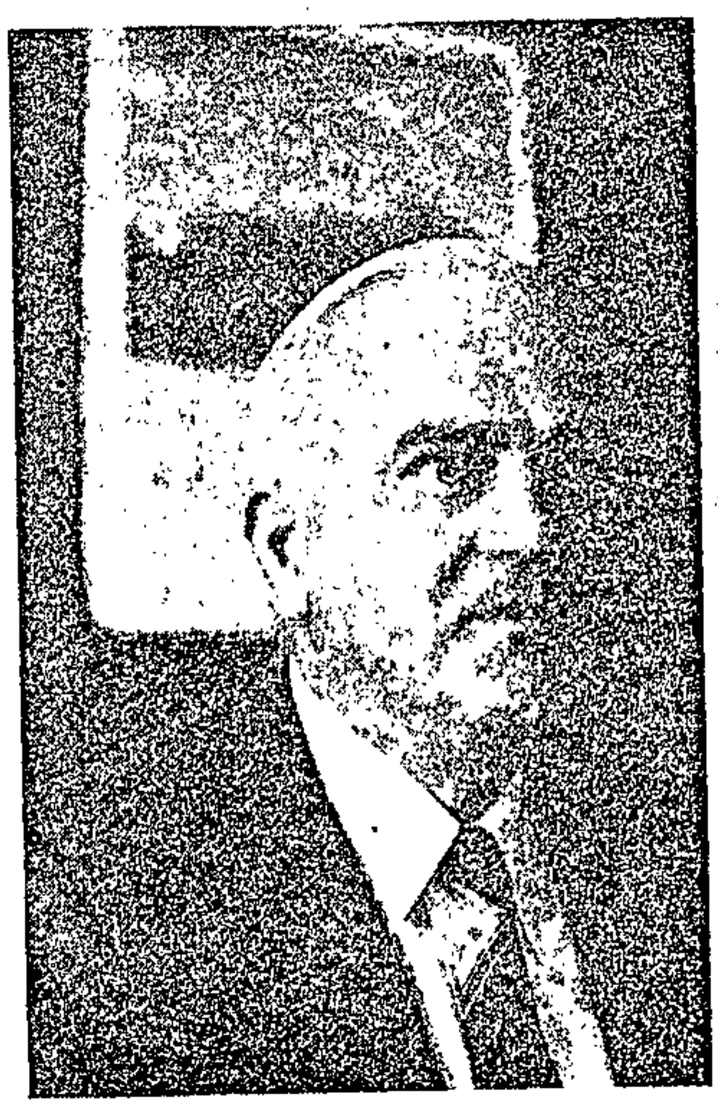
His remarks follow a recent suggestion by Manpower Minister Fanie Botha that the new National Manpower Commission would take a close look at the establishment of labour-intensive industries.

He implied that these would probably be situated in the homelands. Of course, government's decentralisation policy has attempted to lure labour-intensive industry to the homelands and border areas for some years now. But it has not been very successful — and Botha noted, for example, that some homeland industries were using highly capital-intensive methods.

An interesting facet of the problem is that capital-intensive methods do not, it appears, automatically mean higher productivity and profits. The National Productivity Institute's Jan Visser told this week's FCI meeting that a recent study by his institute revealed that switching to machines in a selected group of industries had had little effect on productivity and had actually decreased profitability slightly.

There is little likelihood, however, of government using fiscal measures to discourage employers who invest in machines — although the scrapping of the machinery investment allowance in a small number of industries could be interpreted as a small step in that direction (*Business brief* last week). Nor are the authorities committed to changing the structure of SA industry in a dramatic way.

Botha stressed that he was not in favour of such a move, arguing that in some industries SA needed capital-intensive methods to stay competitive in world



Board of Trade's Kleu . . . linking protection to job creation

markets. Kleu limited government's role on this issue to "making available information or granting incentives," and National Manpower Commission chief Hennie Reynders told the *FM* last week that he was opposed to "turning the clock back" by penalising employers who had gone over to machines.

The costs of producing LEARNING POST are borne by Post Transvaal, American Corporation, the South African Br

30/9/79 Sun Post Supplement

What jobs for school leavers

WHAT job prospects do black school leavers in the cities have?

If we read some newspapers, we are told that job opportunities for black people with a matric certificate are improving all the time. But we are also told that many black people throughout the country are unemployed, and that unemployment is growing especially among young people.

Can both reports be true In a sense, they are. There are more jobs available to black people with some education than there were a few years ago. The black matriculant of today is certainly less likely to end up as a scooter driver than he was 10 years ago.

South Africa is desperately short of skilled workers, particularly in manual jobs in the factories. Although there is still a recession in South Africa, which means that business have less work available, many employers still complain that they are short of skilled labour.

The reason for this, of course, is that there are not enough whites to do the work. Most skilled jobs have been reserved for whites only (in the factories they have been open to whites, coloured people and Asians only). So many businessmen are realising that they are going to have to hire black people to do these jobs if the economy — and their businesses — are going to grow.

For some years now, Africans have had jobs opened to them which they were not allowed to do previously. The government has also realised that the economy will not grow unless Africans are allowed to do some of the higher jobs.

This is whyl the **Wiehahn Commission** recently said that job reservation should go and that the government should not try to stop black people moving into higher jobs. A law has been passed getting rid of some job reservation. At the same time, many white, coloured and Indian trade unions are agreeing to let Africans do higher jobs because there is no non-African labour applying for these jobs.

Ever since the Wiehahn Commission reported in May this year, there has been talk of Africans being allowed into jobs they have not previously been allowed to do, including skilled artisan jobs which have always been for non-Africans only (outside the homelands).

In some industries, such as the furniture and engineering industries, Africans are now officially allowed to do all jobs. Other industries are likely to follow suit.

Office jobs

But what about office and management jobs? Here, too, there has been some improvement. Many companies are now saying that there is a need to employ Africans in management jobs, and some are doing so. One of the reasons for this is pressure on the companies from overseas, but many companies say that they do not want to be accused of discriminating against black people.

So more top jobs than before seem to be available to black people. And now that the economy is improving, more companies are hiring black workers in all jobs, according to a recent report by **Manpower** who conduct surveys into the job market.

DIM PROSPECTS

Unfortuately, this does not mean that the job prospects for black people leaving school are bright.

As far as artisan jobs are concerned, the promised "opening up" of these jobs is not likely to affect young Africans for many years.

Firstly, the job reservation the government has abolished affected only 1% of all jobs. Other jobs are closed to Africans by other laws or by agreements between the non-African trade unions and employers. These remain for the moment and, although some non-African trade unions are allowing Africans into higher jobs, it is still up to them to decide whether this will happen.

Secondly these jobs are only opened up to Africans when there are no people of other races available to do them. Thirdly, there are no colleges yet where black people can learn to be-

Inside today

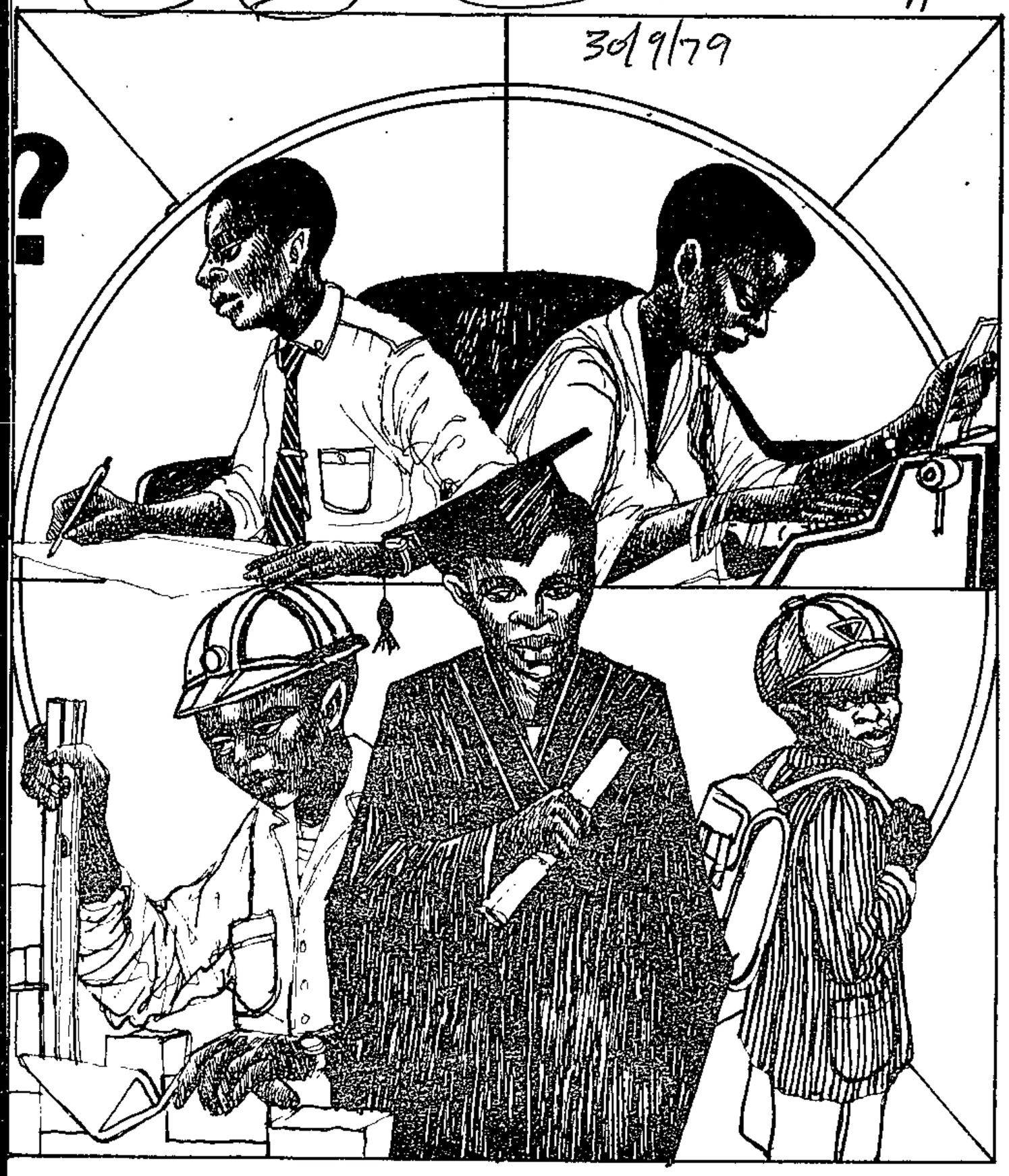
Are you a father? .... PAGE 4

Playing for learning PAGE 5

rclays National Bank, Sales House, Rembrandt Tobacco Corporation, Anglo
worlds Community Trust, Anglovaal and Shell.

~~$7.1~~ ~~4.6~~ 330 Sun. Post Supplem

30/9/79



come artisans (skilled workers), and it is impossible to become an artisan without this college training. The government has said it will agree to these colleges being set up, but is not yet clear whether Africans who qualify in them will be able to work outside the homelands.

So it is the more skilled jobs below that of the artisan which are becoming available to Africans.

But even here there is little cheer for the school-leaver. Almost all the better manual jobs which are being opened to Africans are going to these people already doing the lower-level jobs in the factories. In the furniture industry any African who gets promoted to a higher job must have worked in the industry for at least four years.

A LOW START

So most school-leavers applying for manual jobs will have to start in the lower-level jobs. Only after a time will they be able to become semi-skilled workers.

But of course most people with a J C or matric would prefer not to do manual jobs in the factories. They would rather work as clerks, managers, accountants and so on. Here the position is just as bad.

There is less of a shortage of white labour in these jobs. Indeed, one of the reasons why more manual jobs are being opened to Africans is that most whites now prefer to work in these better jobs.

SLOW PROGRESS

While many companies are employing black people as personnel officers, wage clerks and so on, the progress in most office jobs is very slow. And in the top management and financial jobs, there is virtually no progress at all. Even at the Anglo American Corporation, which has said it is prepared to promote Africans to any job on merit, black staff complained last year that they were not being promoted to higher jobs.

Some companies say they are not willing to employ Africans in better office jobs because their customers will complain. Others say their white office staff will complain.

Still others say that the quality of black education is so poor that very few black people are able to get the training to do these jobs. But whatever the reason, very few black people are moving into these jobs.

FIGURE DROP

Indeed, last year a survey by the government's Department of Labour found that there were less Africans in the better office jobs than there were in 1976. In administrative, management and executive jobs the African figure has dropped from 2,9% to 0,4%.

Among professional and technical workers the figure had dropped from 29% to 26% and among clerks it had stayed about the same. While these figures are over a year out of date, there is no evidence that the position has changed much since then.

TO PAGE 3

PURCHASING

We have re
second har

Could you

(1) Name

(2) Depar

(3) Pleas

.....

.....

Is this m

(1) Part-
(2) Full-
(3) Addit
(4) Does

Please st
if any sp

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

If new m
of exist

.....

.....

Easing the plight of the unemployed

335 N.M 2/10/79



These men have been found work in Lamontville, clearing a verge at the side of a road.

THE URBAN FOUNDATION
DIE STEDELIKE STIGTING

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF PROJECT: Lamontville, Natal.

IN these articles on The Urban Foundation, we are finding out what the Foundation really does. We are looking at some of the projects in which it is involved.

In FINDING OUT last week, we found out about the Selection Park housing project in Soweto. Now we shall find out about the Unemployment Relief Project in Lamontville, Natal.

MUCH UNEMPLOYMENT.

As you already know, there are a great many black people out of work. This creates great hardship for themselves and their families.

They are unable to provide food and clothing for their families, are unable to keep paying their monthly instalments and are unable to pay their rent.

MANY JOBS TO BE DONE.

Despite the shortage of jobs in industry, there are, in fact, many other jobs which can be done in and around urban communities. Roads need repairing, sewerage needs to be dug or repaired, trees can be planted, verges can be grassed, recreation areas can be planned.

These are all jobs where much manual and little mechanical labour is needed. Such jobs are useful and give employment to many people.

CO-OPERATION.

The Urban Foundation is working together with certain other bodies to provide some employment of this kind for the many people out of work. They work with the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) Board, the local Administration Boards, the community councils and community groups.

Together they decide on the jobs to be done in a particular township and forward suggestions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund for projects.

The Department of Labour, under which falls the Unemployment Insurance Fund, made some "rules" which have to be followed.

It was agreed that:

1. The first workers to be chosen should be those whose need was greatest — those who have been out of work for a long time and who are no longer getting any benefits from the UIF.
2. All the workers must be paid the minimum legal wage for the area.
3. Each project must be fairly short, so that the employees can quickly take any permanent job which might be offered to them.

WORD MEANING

Verges: Grass edgings of roads or flower-beds, etc.

NEXT WEEK: **Lamontville**

golf ball and
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
, make and type
.....
.....
.....

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Board, Port Elizabe

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a litt salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and dice
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

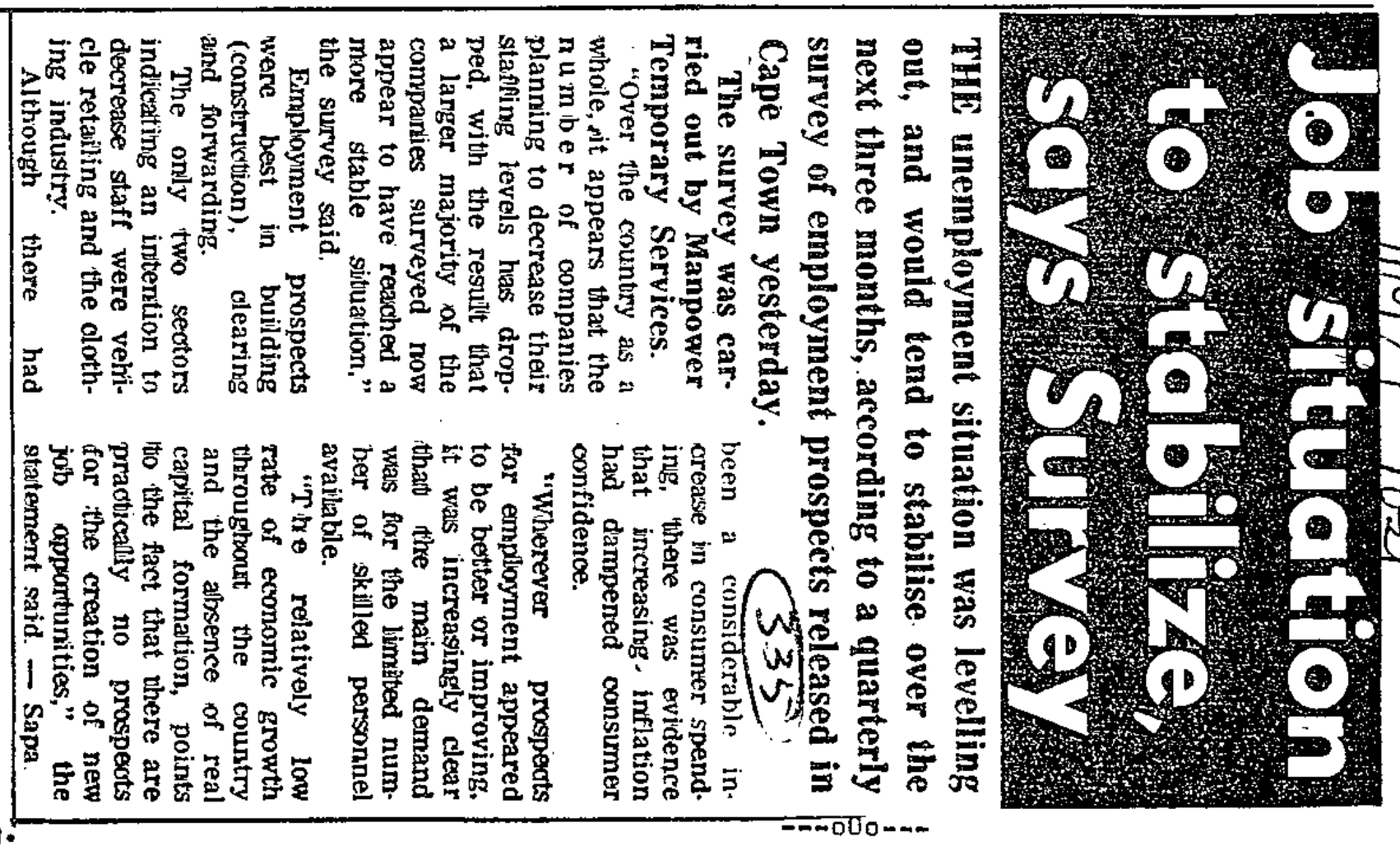
1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD — Mrs Futter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water



Job situation to stabilize, says Survey

THE unemployment situation was levelling out, and would tend to stabilise over the next three months, according to a quarterly survey of employment prospects released in Cape Town yesterday.

The survey was carried out by Manpower Temporary Services.

"Over the whole, it appears that the country as a number of companies planning to decrease their staffing levels has dropped, with the result that a larger majority of the companies surveyed now appear to have reached a more stable situation," the survey said.

Employment prospects were best in building (construction), clearing and forwarding.

The only two sectors indicating an intention to decrease staff were vehicle retailing and the cloth-ing industry.

Although there had been a considerable increase in consumer spending, "there was evidence that increasing inflation had dampened consumer confidence.

"Wherever prospects for employment appeared to be better or improving, it was increasingly clear that the main demand was for the limited number of skilled personnel available.

"The relatively low rate of economic growth throughout the country and the absence of real capital formation, points to the fact that there are practically no prospects for the creation of new job opportunities," the statement said. — Sapa.

335

4/6/79 Post

---oOo---

B E V E R A G E S



"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Omar Khayyam

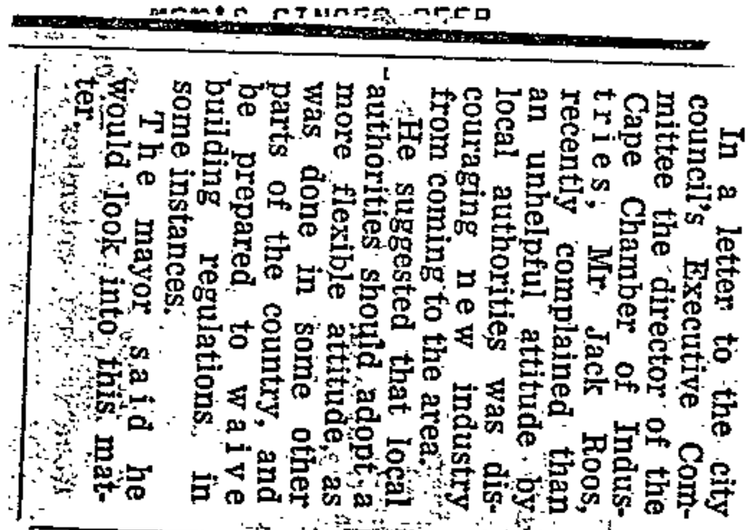
GINGER BEER

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

10 bottles (750 ml) water
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica Ginger
1 t cream of tartar
1 1/2 heaped t dry yeast

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge when mature.

---oOo---



Sharon Young, Rondebosch

[illegible] GINGER BEER

[illegible] tartar

[illegible] submit memoranda
[illegible] or come and see me
[illegible] trun, will carry the
[illegible] to the Prime Minister.'

UNHELPFUL

In a letter to the city council's Executive Committee the director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Mr Jack Roos, recently complained than an unhelpful attitude by local authorities was discouraging new industry from coming to the area.

He suggested that local authorities should adopt a more flexible attitude, as was done in some other parts of the country, and be prepared to waive building regulations in some instances.

The mayor said he would look into this matter.

[illegible] Plea to revive Cape industry

Municipal Reporter

THE Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Louis Kreiner, fears the city will soon be faced with growing unemployment 'and all the related social problems' unless action is taken to revive industry.

He has been invited by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to attend a conference of South Africa's business leaders in Johannesburg next month.

At the conference he intends to put the case for helping industry in greater Cape Town to the Prime Minister and his financial advisers.

Before going he intends to call a meeting of local businessmen and industrialists to pinpoint what is wrong and help him prepare his case.

In a statement, the mayor said: 'The lack of response in the Western Cape in particular to the economic uptrend in the rest of South Africa has perturbed me and it is my intention as mayor of this city to do everything in my power to act as a catalyst to reverse this tide,' he said.

'Unless a marked improvement is brought about, I believe that unemployment and all the related social problems will face us in the future.

'I therefore call on the citizens of Cape Town to support me in my efforts, and I, in turn, will carry their plea to the Prime Minister.'

[illegible] GRANADILLA DRINK

[illegible] 3 cups
[illegible] 3 cups

[illegible] Boil
granad
over
get al

[illegible] WESTL

[illegible] 1 la

goblets and 2 t brown sug[illegible] Maccono instant) coffee to about 3/4 of the glass. Top up with whipped fresh cream, poured slowly over the back of a silver teaspoon.

---oOo---

TIA MARIA

Jane Bullock, Durbanville

2 cups dark brown sugar
7 t Nescafé
1 cup sugar
1 pt cold water
1 t vanilla essence
2 t cocoa
1/2 t rum essence
1 bottle Mainstay

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

---oOo---

COFFEE SPECIAL

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Pour together into coffee glasses, hot milk and strong coffee. Top with following: fresh cream mixed with a good instant coffee, a few drops of vanilla essence and fine sugar.

---oOo---

Mrs Futter. East London

little chocolate and cinnamon on top of cream.

---oOo---

ORANGE HEALTH DRINK
(Delicious in Hot Weather)

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

10 oranges
2 lemons
3 pts boiling water
5 lbs sugar
2 pkts citricacid (small pkts)
1 pkt epsom salt
1 pkt tartaric acid
rind of 8 of the oranges

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fruit juice and boiling water. Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain and bottle (6 large bottles). To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

---oOo---

4/10/79 Post

Job situation to stabilize, says Survey

THE unemployment situation was levelling out, and would tend to stabilise over the next three months, according to a quarterly survey of employment prospects released in Cape Town yesterday.

335

The survey was carried out by Manpower Temporary Services.

"Over the country as a whole, it appears that the number of companies planning to decrease their staffing levels has dropped, with the result that a larger majority of the companies surveyed now appear to have reached a more stable situation," the survey said.

Employment prospects were best in building (construction), clearing and forwarding.

The only two sectors indicating an intention to decrease staff were vehicle retailing and the clothing industry.

Although there had been a considerable increase in consumer spending, there was evidence that increasing inflation had dampened consumer confidence.

"Wherever prospects for employment appeared to be better or improving, it was increasingly clear that the main demand was for the limited number of skilled personnel available.

"The relatively low rate of economic growth throughout the country and the absence of real capital formation, points to the fact that there are practically no prospects for the creation of new job opportunities," the statement said. — Sapa.

CCOUNTING PRACTICE

XAMPLES

item of new plant for R60 000
ion is provided at 12½% p.a.
tial allowance is granted for
r being 20% on the reducing
40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7,
d to R45 000 and R50 000
ncial years ended 31.12.19.6

erred tax account in respect
, assuming

ll be disclosed in the
ear ended 31 December 19.7,

no other items causing
e's)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

   Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

MP calls for more employment

335

6/10/79
N.M

LADYSMITH — One of the greatest problems which South Africa had to fight today was the huge scale unemployment among the Blacks, said Mr. Tino Volker, MP for Klip River, at a National Party meeting at Nkwalini last night.

Mr. Volker, speaking in the Eshowe by-election campaign, said there were today about 1 000 000 jobless Blacks.

The position could only be improved if a matching net growth rate of about 5 percent could be maintained.

At the moment this seemed unlikely as the projection was an expected 3 percent. The position was naturally worsened by the high birth rate of Blacks.

For every White child that was born annually there were seventeen Black children.

With so high a birth rate figure a matching improvement in the living standards of the total population could not be effected.

Even with an immediate solution to the problem of the population explosion unemployment could not be easily solved in the short term because everyone who would enter the labour market within the next sixteen years (that is up to 1995) had already been born.

Therefore, many more job opportunities had to be created within the Black States in co-operation with the Black Governments and with the help of White South African and overseas industrialists.

National service

He suggested that Black Governments call up their youth for one or two years for national service in their own States to build up their infrastructures such as schools, roads and agricultural services.

Mr. Volker, who is a member of the Consolidation Commission, said that the re-examination of the consolidation of Black States was not only for meaningful consolidation but also part of the national strategy of southern Africa.

The Prime Minister had given clear directives along which the investigation had to be done.

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

PLUM PUDDING

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste continually and season with salt and pepper.

---oOo---

123

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

ONION RINGS

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---oOo---

ONION RINGS — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

---oOo---

O L D F

FRENCH PANCA

2 eggs
2 ozs butter
2 ozs sifted

Beat eggs th
sugar and fl
a couple of
quick oven f
sugar, or pi
ade between
at any time.

SPATCHCOCK -

1 young fowl
brown bread
herbs

Cut the fow
melted butt
chopped par
till 1/2 do
till well d

PLUM PUDDIN

2 cups flou
1 t baking
1 large cup
1 cup curra
3 beaten eg
1/4 t groun

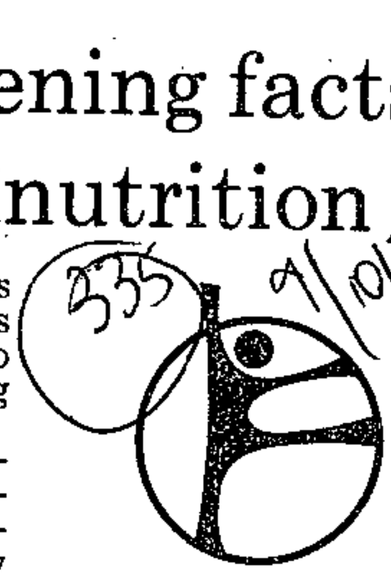
Mix all ing
for three h
used for C
"we used 1
2 cups of

MUTTON, ROA

shoulder of
dripping

Put the joi...

The frightening facts about malnutrition



MALNUTRITION means wrong nutrition. It includes eating too much, eating too little and eating the wrong type of food.

The main problem in developing lands is undernutrition. The number of people increases more quickly than the food supply. Malnourished children get ill more often and more severely than well fed children so are more likely to die.

When there is not enough food the child stops growing or grows more slowly than a normal child.

The carbohydrates (starches) and fats are energy foods and protein is a body-builder. If there is not enough fuel for the body it uses protein from food, then from the muscles to provide energy. This means that the muscles will waste.

Malnutrition usually starts after weaning either to artificial milk or to food with insufficient energy providers or proteins.

If the mother starts work or becomes pregnant again she may stop breastfeeding her child and give him badly prepared artificial milk. He then gets diarrhoea (watery stools) and loses weight. A mother should breastfeed her baby for at least six months or longer.

Babies can also be underfed if mothers do not give them extra food. After six months there are not enough essential substances in breast-milk alone for the baby to grow normally.

So while she must continue breastfeeding for as long as possible, a mother must also give her baby other foods like fruit, unrefined cereals and eggs after the age of three to six months.

NEXT WEEK: Malnutrition Part II



Children suffering from malnutrition.

PURCHASIN(

DATE .....

We have re ..... requesting a new/
second har

Could you ıg information for our records

(1) Name c .....

(2) Depart .....

(3) Please .....

....

....

Is this ma

(1) Part-t

(2) Full-t

(3) Additi

(4) Does this position demand excess work load .....

Please state full details of machine required i.e. whether golf ball and if any special key board or features are required .....

.....

.....

.....

If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type of existing machine .....

.....

.....

Unemployment in SA stabilizing — report

C.T. 10/10/79 (335)

THE unemployment situation was levelling out and would tend to stabilize over the next three months, according to a quarterly survey of employment prospects released yesterday.

The survey was carried out by Manpower Temporary Services.

"Over the country as a whole, it appears that the number of companies planning to decrease their staffing levels has dropped, with the result that a larger majority of the companies surveyed now appear to have reached a more stable situation."

Employment prospects were best in building (construction), clearing and forwarding.

The only two sectors indicating an intention to decrease staff were vehicle retailing and the clothing industry.

Although there had been a considerable increase in consumer spending, there was evidence that increasing inflation had dampened consumer confidence.

"Wherever prospects for employment appeared to be better or improving it was increasingly clear that the main demand was for the limited number of skilled personnel available.

"The relatively low rate of economic growth throughout the country and the absence of real capital formation, points to the fact that there are practically no prospects for the creation of new job opportunities," the statement said.

PURCHASING OFFICE DATE .....

We have received yc ..... requesting a new/
second hand typewr·

Could you please f·

(1) Name of person

(2) Department ...

(3) Please state wh

.....

.....

Is this machine for

(1) Part-time post
(2) Full-time post
(3) Additional post
(4) Does this posit ›ad .....

Please state full d ɜd i.e. whether golf ball and
if any special key quired .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

If new machine is ɔe Serial Number, make and type
of existing machi

.....

.....

.....

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

335

Skills wanted

FM 10/12/79

The quarterly *Manpower* survey of job prospects has been interpreted fairly optimistically of late. But there is little comfort for workers in general — and black workers in particular — in *Manpower's* latest report.

The survey asks employers whether they expect their labour forces to decrease or increase over the following quarter, and has been cited recently as evidence that employment opportunities are beginning to pick up.

But, while *Manpower* says its respondents' predictions for the last quarter were 90% correct, the survey obviously gives no clear indication of SA's total unemployment position. The fact that employers are *expecting* to take on new staff does not give any indication of how many workers they are *likely* to employ.

Additionally, the survey concentrates on urban employers, while much of SA's black unemployment is rural. So, even if all *Manpower's* respondents were planning to hire new staff, the jobs created might make very little impact on the unemployment figure, which continues to grow as new school-leavers enter the labour market.

Even with these limitations in mind, the latest survey shows a gloomier trend than its predecessor. Less employers are planning to increase staff (0,7% less as far as white staff are concerned, 1,6% less for blacks), and less than 15% believe that staff increases are on the way. More are thinking of decreasing their labour force (0,4% for whites, 0,8% for blacks). The majority are not planning any changes. "It was not always evident that the earlier notes of optimism prevailing in the economy were being maintained," says *Manpower*.

Certain areas, such as Johannesburg and Cape Town, are showing brighter trends, as are some sectors such as building and construction. But *Manpower* points out that, "where prospects appear to be better or improving, it becomes increasingly clear that the main demand is for the very limited number of skilled workers available."

So companies who are taking on staff are likely to recruit from the small pool of unemployed, reasonably skilled urban workers, rather than from the ever-growing ranks of the young jobless.

the cost of raising the necessary fund
The funds themselves are already just
native methods of provision, but there
raising them: interest on loans, or a
of raising taxation. These are norma
project, but may affect the overall am
budget.

Where the methods of providing a given
sources in different proportions, the
by means of Linear Programming, though
usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

Call to help jobless blacks (335)

given amount of money when spent

By GERALD RELLY
Pretoria Bureau

GOVERNMENT aid to relieve the growing distress and poverty among the hundreds of thousands of black unemployed was needed urgently, the Progressive Federal Party's labour spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, MP, said yesterday.

He pointed out 44 860 white, coloured, Asian and black unemployed received benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund in August.

Yet, according to the Department of Statistics, 507 000 blacks are out of work — a gross underestimation of the problem.

This meant, Dr Boraine said, the vast majority of blacks out of work were caught up in a hopeless situation of deepening poverty and despair.

"A most desperate situation is developing which highlights the inequalities in the South African system — and once again the poorest section of the population is hardest hit," he said.

He stressed it would be a good investment in social and political stability if the Government agreed to emergency aid. It could come from the nearly R200-million in the Unemployment Benefit Fund.

Meanwhile the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, Mr J Dreyer, said although the fund was under stress, there had so far been no need to sell investments to meet the growing need for benefits.

In July, 1978, payments amounted to R3 484 000. A year later this had increased by nearly R500 000 to R3 940 000 — about R130 000 a day.

At the end of last year the fund showed a loss of R2 702 000.

It now stands at R198-million.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

mist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate". [9]

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

PURCH

DATE .....

We ha sting a new/
secor

Could n for our records

(1) N .....
(2) ' .....
(3) .....

Is t .....
(1) .....
(2) .....
(3) .....
(4) .....

Ple golf ball and
if .....
... .
... .
... .
... .
If r, make and type
of existing machine .....
.....
.....

Report on City's poverty, crime

C. Times 13/10/79

335

Staff Reporter

THE establishment of a permanent poverty commission, more night shelters for vagrants, municipal courts, and more beach facilities for all races, were some of the recommendations in the Sonnenberg Committee report released yesterday.

The committee, instituted by the Cape Town City Council in April, compiled the report after hearing evidence from 31 people in 25 meetings.

Its aims were to examine and suggest solutions to behavioural problems in the municipal area which caused friction and concern.

Those who gave evidence included City Council officials, university professors, policemen, ratepayers' association spokespersons, members of the Domestic Workers' Association, the Hotel, Bottle Store, and Restaurant Association, the Industrial Council, the Liquor and Catering Trade and the Playing Fields Association.

The Sonnenberg Committee was made up of Dr J Sonnenberg, the chairman, Mr I L Kendal, vice-chairman, Mr Herbert Hirsch, Mr H L Stern and Mr M J van Zyl.

The committee report included the finding of the Theron Commission that "coloured people were trapped in a cycle of poverty", hampered by a lack of education, housing, job opportunities and of direct political representation.

"It must be remembered that these voteless people represent the majority of our City's ratepayers," the report said.

Unemployment was a further important factor that lead to dissatisfaction and unrest and often resulted in the break-up of family life and enforced idleness, vagrancy and crime.

In the townships, living conditions were by and large drab and sub-standard.

"The situation overall has been aggravated by the Group Areas removals, resulting in the arbitrary uprooting of thousands of families in our city."

This gave rise to feelings of frustraion and aggression and the Council being "unjustifiably accused" of acting as an agent for the government's policy of separation of races.

Another cause for grave concern was the diappearance of dormitory amd community bases for servants employed in white areas. District Six, "which acted as a 'sponge' to absorb the workers of many areas of the central city", was no more.

Employees who previously lived and worked in areas such as Loader Street, Tramway Road and Dean Street, now had to live a considerable distance away. This resulted in economic distress and consequent dissatisfaction and unrest.

"The above are only some of the causes of friction," the report said.

It actively encouraged and associated itself with an in-depth study of friction and concern by way, for example, of a research grant to one or other of the universities.

Commission call, page 2

SUNDAY TIMES, Business Times October 14, 1979

335

The price of accommodating work-seekers

By DONALD ANDREW

R600-million a year for 27 000 new jobs

A STAGGERING R600 million in annual new investment is required to create sufficient work for new job-seekers in South Africa's capital intensive industrial sector.

[illegible] is based on [illegible] as the average investment to create each job as provided in new [illegible] in the subject, and [illegible] for the new job-seekers each year and another R[illegible] million.

Clearly, these funds are not available, yet few proposals of how to implement labour-intensive technology have been heard beyond incentive schemes to manufacturers.

Modernisation of the traditional subsistence sector of the economy has been suggested as a way to overcome development, but historically this means pumping in capital. Without extensive vocational education backup, such efforts have generally failed.

By [illegible] it is estimated there will be a job shortage of 27 000 workers with matric plus a diploma and 17 000 graduates, excluding all homelands.

The subject is vast, requiring major fundamental political, economic and social decisions from central to local government level and virtually a shift of consciousness.

And there are no manpower, Cape Town economic development researcher Chris Tapscott stressed in an interview this week.

Firstly, separate though interlinked related strategies must be applied to urban and rural areas.

In cities, relaxation of controls on business would go a long way to providing jobs. The problem is to convince lawmakers of the wisdom of less government.

These controls include numerous regulations for industry such as zone freezing and commerce such as trading licences and restrictions imposed by trade unions — all of which prevent development of an informal economic sector operating on the fringe of the modern formal sector.

If areas within residential suburbs were set aside for small businesses with the accent on services such as repairs, cottage-type craft, light industries and market places would spring up to create partially self-supporting neighbourhoods where self-help and upliftment would be important spinoffs.

Development would become self-perpetuating.

An obvious field for active involvement in labour-intensive technology by the authorities and the organised formal economic sector as a whole is the construction industry — specifically in the building of roads and houses.

But Mr Tapscott warns that less automation and mechanisation, labour intensity and job-creation are not enough in themselves to generate prosperity and stability.

They have to be directed to a general improvement in living standards through education to the fostering of initiative and enterprise.

These same basic objectives apply to rural development, where he suggests intermediate appropriate technology be implemented.

This implies introducing a suitable technology between the hoe and harvester, or between the modern and traditional economies — a technology that will be lucrative enough to entice the local population not to stream to the cities.

It also depends heavily on the utilisation and exploitation of locally available resources through learned innovation.

Government policy may need to be reorientated in terms of profits. For instance, there is a fear of losing competitiveness in world markets should capital intensity be discouraged.

It must be asked who is benefiting from the competitiveness, where the payoff is and for whom?

Perhaps it is better to lose the foreign exchange, for example, to keep more fishermen self-supporting rather than encouraging monopolistic tendencies by centralising the production process.

In its Government-commissioned interim report on the economic potential of the Western Cape, the Bureau for Economic Research notes: "A higher rate of economic growth does not necessarily imply more urban job opportunities, indeed the formal approach to development in practice tends towards preference for technologies that will displace labour from the activity processes.

"In contrast, labour-intensive activities prevail in the informal sector which, it is estimated, employs half the labour force in developing countries."

This shows that the informal can indeed absorb a large part of the workforce and is not a pie in the sky concept.

Leaving it to free enterprise to generate growth and jobs and a decentralisation of authority are emerging as hallmarks of Government economic policy.

While capital intensity is needed to develop infrastructure and primary industry, its shortcomings in other sectors must be grasped.

In this year's World Development Report, the World Bank argues for more freedom for labour-intensive export industries to develop and more incentives to the small-scale informal sector to help feed the domestic markets of developing economies.

South Africa needs to dwell more thoughtfully on what is to be done in its own underdeveloped sector.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
redishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad [illegible]

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

Build to provide more jobs — Minister

Argus Political Staff

THE Minister of Community Development, Mr S J M Steyn, suggested today that the large-scale provision of housing could help significantly towards solving South Africa's unemployment problem.

Opening the two-yearly conference of the South African Institute of Housing Management, he said it had been estimated, for example, that R1-million spent on low-cost housing created 250 man-years' employment.

The conference is being held in the Good Hope Centre, Cape Town.

Mr Steyn said South Africans had to be fully aware of the economic prerequisites for growth.

'If one does not possess massive sources of oil that can be used for barter in an energy-hungry world, one has to exert oneself in order to exist,' he said. 'And the level of one's existence will be determined by one's economic activity.'

STIMULANT

It was in this sphere that community development, especially the aspect of providing houses, acted as a stimulant for economic activity.

Not only were the largest housing schemes carried out in the urban areas where the incidence of unemployment was the highest, but the provision of housing was also a labour intensive process.

Mr Steyn continued: 'It is indeed a pity that the planning of housing schemes and the concomitant job creation are governed by our method of budgeting for funds on an annual basis.

'The provision of housing and community development are very much like a railway train — slow to start and slow to stop.

FUNDS

'From a planning point of view it would have been desirable to work on a five-year or at least a three-year basis as far as the allocation and expenditure of funds are concerned.'

The Department of Community Development, in partnership with many local authorities, was busy with a massive effort in the field of housing and community development.

The investment made in this respect was an investment in stability, security, self-respect and satisfaction.

DEVELOPMENT

Mr Steyn said it was virtually impossible for economic development to take place in a socially underdeveloped community.

'It is essential that we draw together or unite all the necessary forces and direct their activities towards preventing degeneration.

'At the same time we must support — and not necessarily always financially — improvement in the welfare of the community.'

The objective, therefore, was to raise the quality of life of commu-

en

walnuts
ad

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

B38

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant for on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12 straight line. A 25% initial allowance is gra tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the re balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% i and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 respectively, for the financial years ended 31. and 19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method?

2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in t income statement for the year ended 31 Decembe assuming

   a) deferral method

   b) liability method

   (assume there are no other items caus timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the e of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a divi company, amounting to R70 000, all of which wa in the 19.7 financial year?

4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 00 deductible loss, which can be set off against income from other sources of R50 000? Draw u income statement assuming the deferral method

5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

   Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

   b) deferral method

   Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Govt warned to act now on jobless

RDM. 16/10/79

335

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Federated Chamber of Industries has told the Government that a critical and potentially explosive situation exists in urban areas because of the large number of black and coloured unemployed.

This, the FCI says in a report submitted to the Government recently, called for priority relief measures, including a labour intensive public works programme.

Long-term planning and immediate relief measures were justified by the "very worr-ing" level of unemployment.

The report says South Africa is confronted by a serious cyclical and structural unemployment problem which was likely to worsen in the medium term.

However, higher growth rates could diminish the problem in the second half of the next decade.

The extent to which growth itself could realistically be expected to bring about an adequate increase in employment during the next 10 years should be urgently assessed.

The scope of necessary relief measures would escalate if the economic growth rate was not stepped up from current levels, the FCI report warned.

Public works programmes should be aimed at developing the infrastructure. The emphasis should be on houses, schools, hospitals and shopping complexes.

These should provide the widest possible use of labour with the minimum of capital investment.

HONEY CAKE Jan

1 cup flour
4 t baking powder
2 T butter
1 egg
½ cup sugar
¼ t salt
½ cup milk

3 T honey
1½ T butter

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tablespoons butter until melted. Beat egg and add to milk and butter. Mix with dry ingredients and bake in buttered fairly deep pie dish approximately 20 minutes at 350°F or 180°C.

Melt honey and 1½ tablespoons butter and pour over hot cake before serving. Serve with whipped cream.



The Star Tuesday October

Public servants uneasy over jobs

Political Reporter

Plans to rationalise the Public Service and cut the number of Government departments from 40 to 18 are causing unease among the country's thousands of public servants.

The Government must indicate what it plans to do and how this will affect officials, says an article in the latest edition of The Public Servant, which expresses Public Servants' Association's views on rationalisation.

Earlier this year the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced plans to reduce the number of departments from 40 to 18. He also indicated that private enterprise would be allowed to play a greater role in Government projects.

The magazine says that despite many rumours and announcements in the Press, most public servants are not clear what is going to happen.

The Government should launch an effective propaganda campaign to get the co-operation of all the people concerned.

Among the things asked by the association are:

- That it and the Joint Advisory Board of public service should be allowed to give their comments on the rationalisation plans.
- That the salaries of future heads of departments should be much higher than the present salaries of department heads.
- That the position of future department heads should be clearly spelt out and, as public servants, they should be protected from political influences.

The belief that people wanted to work for the State for lower pay because of feelings of patriotism was wishful thinking, the magazine says.

if it is too thick. Chill in a large bowl. Before serving pour on sour cream and sprinkle with chopped chives.

BEAN SOUP (Serves 8) Cat

1 pkt sugar beans
1 slice beef shin or soupmeat
1 Kassler rib or bacon bones
handful soup celery chopped
2 bay leaves
1 onion studded with 8 cloves
2 carrots, chopped
2½ litres water
salt & pepper to taste

Wash beans, cover with water, bring to boil. Boil for 2 minutes. Remove from heat and soak for 1 hour. Bring to boil again, add rest of ingredients. Simmer till beans are tender. Cool. Remove meat and 1 cup beans. Purée remaining soup in blender. Heat slowly. Put a few reserved beans in each serving bowl. Sprinkle with Worcester sauce. Cover with soup. Garnish with cream and crumbled bacon or croûtons.

PRESERVED BRINJALS Sue J

brinjals
white vinegar
olive oil
garlic
fresh marjoram

Peel brinjals and cut into Julienne strips. Put into enamelled pot and cover with white vinegar and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

HONEY CAKE Jan

1 cup flour
4 t baking powder
2 T butter
1 egg
½ cup sugar
¼ t salt
½ cup milk

3 T honey
1½ T butter

Sift dry ingredients. Heat milk and 2 tablespoons butter until melted. Beat egg and add to milk and butter. Mix with dry ingredients and bake in
[illegible] fairly deep pie dish approximately 20

dd nuts,
tiffly-
ur.

Act now for unemployed, FCI urges

335

16/10/79

The Federated Chamber of Industries says immediate relief measures to combat unemployment, including public work programmes in Urban areas, should be considered by the Government.

The FCI says long-term relief planning and the introduction of immediate relief measures are justified by the present level of unemployment which is likely to remain a "very worrying" factor.

The first priority for relief measures should be among the black and coloured communities in urban areas where the FCI says a critical and potentially explosive situation exists.

These recommendations were recently submitted by the FCI to the Government.

The report says South Africa is facing a serious cyclical and structural unemployment problem which is likely to worsen in the medium term. But with higher growth rates it could diminish in the second half of the next decade.

GROWTH

"The basic problem to be faced in dealing with the unemployment situation is to assess the extent to which the growth process itself can realistically be expected to bring about an adequate increase in employment generation during the next 10 years.

"If a substantial shortfall occurs between the growth of the economically active population and the number of job opportunities which are likely to occur, distinct manpower or unemployment relief strategies are called for.

"In considering the available options for unemployment relief it is clear that the extent of relief measures required will escalate if the economic growth rate is not increased from present levels."

The report says the resources available to reduce and alleviate unemployment are of necessity limited and this means that priorities must be identified and a coordinated strategy employed.

if it is too thick. Chill in a large bowl. Before serving pour on sour cream and sprinkle with chopped chives.

BEAN SOUP (Serves 8) Cat

1 pkt sugar beans
1 slice beef shin or soupmeat
1 Kassler rib or bacon bones
handful soup celery chopped
2 bay leaves
1 onion studded with 8 cloves
2 carrots, chopped
2 litres water

sauce. Cover with soup
crumbled bacon or croûtons.

PRESERVED BRINJALS Sue J

brinjals
white vinegar
olive oil
garlic
fresh marjoram

Peel brinjals and cut into Julienne strips.
Put into enamelled pot and cover with white vinegar and bring to the boil. Cook for as short a time as

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of [illegible] though health service choices cannot usually be [illegible] ified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE

So far, we [illegible] of choosing means to obtain a given objective. [illegible] ailable to aid the choice of objectives thems[illegible] said on the question of the priority to be give[illegible] or age groups, whether to allocate more to ch[illegible] are of the aged?

Overall cr[illegible] hey have to be expressed in such a way that t[illegible] iled questions. Essentially, the problem is[illegible] urces used to objectives achieved, but to relate[illegible] o each other.

There are [illegible] his; but all of them require that expenditu[illegible]

2.1 Prog[illegible]

Programme [illegible]
presentat[illegible]
is directe[illegible]
geriatric[illegible]

This is [illegible]
(a) [illegible]
(b) [illegible]

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

> "Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

[illegible] not an easy matter to make a hard and fast [illegible] technical matters and matters of values or [illegible]alth services. From one point of view, the [illegible] treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the [illegible]nical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil [illegible]ciety's requirements for the treatment of this [illegible]ty care originally became fashionable as a [illegible]. The practitioners are very apt to muddle [illegible]nomic arguments when it suits them, and the [illegible]inistrators equally so when it suits them, [illegible] concern is to keep them separate". [9]

[illegible]en, entails the attempt at this separation, sort- [illegible]olicity of decisions those which can be made on [illegible]ative or economic, together with medical-technical [illegible] which the role of the public through political

A preface to the report by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said that the programme was designed to promote better understanding by each interest group of the role it had to play in the attainment of national objectives.

"This means that further measures will have to be considered to improve the productivity of both labour and capital over the longer term."

Referring to inflation in South Africa, the report said although recommended policy adjustments would have a positive effect on the economic growth rate, the inflation rate would remain at a relatively high level.

There was an urgency for the creation of employment opportunities in urban areas, but it was also essential to provide jobs in rural areas.

The report added that a considerable higher rate of growth in economic activities was needed to stimulate employment and reduce unemployment.

"Unemployment has become a serious problem in South Africa. Not only has it increased drastically in all the population groups in the past few years, but there are also indications that, especially over the shorter or even medium term, it will not be possible to reduce unemployment rapidly."

The report on an economic development programme for South Africa for the 1978-87 period was released in Pretoria today.

Pretoria Bureau

It will not be possible to reduce unemployment rapidly over the short or even medium term, says the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister.

The office's 124-page report on an economic development programme for South Africa for the 1978-87 period was released in Pretoria today.

"Unemployment has become a serious problem in South Africa. Not only has it increased drastically in all the population groups in the past few years, but there are also indications that, especially over the shorter or even medium term, it will not be possible to reduce unemployment rapidly."

The report added that a

No chance of reducing jobless in short term

Call for State aid to cut unemployment

17/10/79
NM
335

African Affairs Correspondent

TWO of South Africa's top academics yesterday called for State aid to enable commerce and industry to employ more people.

Concerned with rising unemployment and the effect of poor wages and the high cost of living on African living standards, they nevertheless opposed proposals for a large statutory minimum wage.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, dean of the faculty of social science at Natal University, felt the creation of a high minimum wage across the board would drive employers to automate with imported machinery. He said this would be bad for balance of payments and would increase unemployment.

Employers would not lower their competitiveness for the long-term goal of stimulating the domestic market.

Wage policies

He felt, however, that employers could and should revise their wage policies to allow for promotion of Black workers, job improvement on merit and for a steeper wage curve which would lead Black wages into the White wage structure.

"This will be an incentive for productivity, but the Government must do certain things to help," he said.

"It should provide tax concessions for a policy of increasing the numbers of people employed, a kind of labour intensive tax concession.

"It should provide special facilities, designed by industry, to improve the basic education of workers. It should also take urgent steps to reduce additional burdens on the African cost of living.

"In this regard it could provide higher density residential areas closer to places of work," he said.

Once these provisos were met, wages could be left to the trade unions "now that they are legalised".

Professor Jill Nattress, an economist at Natal University, said that to increase employment, the Government should offer an employment subsidy "that is, so much per Black man employed".

Subsidised

"They could finance this out of a tax on capital goods or profits, while the company, in turn, could pay for the increased tax out of increased employment which would be subsidised."

This process would have to be carefully balanced because there were some industries of strategic importance that had to be capital intensive.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive

Jobless total still around two million despite upturn

Star 17/10/79.

By Michael Chester, Financial Editor

BLOEMFONTEIN — Shock estimates were given business leaders here today that the number of black workers in the unemployment queues still stand at around two million — despite economic improvements in recent months.

Moreover, they were told, the dramatic total looks likely to decline by no more than a fraction next year on current trends.

The estimate and warning came from Mr Adrian Bellamy, managing director of a national stores chain, when he addressed the annual congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce on the 1980 business outlook.

He feared that unemployment levels threatened to raise a new round of social problems next year unless relief came in far higher economic targets and far more emphasis on labour intensive industroes.

8 PERCENT

Mr Bellamy argued that urgent strategies were needed to re-set targets to double the pace of the economic growth rate from about four percent a year, as now, to more like eight percent to tackle the problem.

He singled out for special criticism the Government planners who have fixed growth potential at five percent at best in the economic development programme running to 1987.

"I hope that the turn of the decade will signal a totally new direction in Government thinking, and one which does not focus exclusively on the computation of economic models," he said.

The criticism is likely to be the first of several to be made at the congress over Government thinking towards black unemployment and social issues from black education to black housing.

SA's world trade will smash all records—Horwood

BLOEMFONTEIN—South African trade in world markets will smash all records to reap a staggering R3 000-million surplus by the year end, according to new estimates by the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood.

An export thrust led by the gold boom promises to leave the trade balance sheet in credit by double the 1978 total and six times more than in 1977.

Senator Horwood made the forecast last night when he formally opened the 1979 annual congress in Bloemfontein of the Association of Chambers of Commerce which has drawn more than 300 top business leaders to study the economic outlook.

It confirms predictions by Barclays and Standard banks, which have worked out that the current gold price of about 400 dollars an ounce, if held, should bring in about R8 300-million a year — more than enough to pay the entire natoonal import bill, oil and arms included.

To demonstrate the impact of the trade boom, Senator Horwood revealed that aside from R511-million in concessions since the 1979 Budget — in food subsidies and loan levy repayments — a whopping R500-million had been used to pay off overseas loans.

And still the gross foreign reserves had been able to crack records to reach R3 411-million.

The Minister said a new mood of optimism had spread across business, based not only on gold prices but also on mounting evidence that economic activity was moving at a more rapid pace.

A persistent cloud over the scenario, however, remained inflation.

Here Senator Horwood gave a forceful thumbs down to any notion of a wage-price freeze or expansion of current price controls. Instead, he said, the Government would continue to restrict increases in its spending to an absolute minimum and hold the brakes on money supply.

200 000 A YEAR

Also into the attack came Mr Gavin Relly, Deputy chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, who estimated that new jobs needed to be created at a rate of at least 200 000 a year to cope with the situation.

He said that annual expenditure on education and manpower training needed to be multiplied three or even four times if acceptable targets were to be reached in widening job opportunities.

One solution perhaps to better racial harmony was to draw more black workers into the real private enterprise system, with action rather than lip service.

Mr Relly believed the process would not be completed until he saw:

- Black traders in Eloff Street and all Central Business Districts — competing for rands spent in white shops by black customers.
- Black businessmen in Soweto being legally entitled to employ whites and to sell to whites outside the black group areas.
- The creation of "open" business and industrial areas and the complete removal of any remaining restrictions hampering the emergence of black entrepreneurs.
- Freehold title for properties owned by blacks — whether in "mixed" trading areas or in areas where they permanently reside.

● No chance of reducing jobless — Page 6.

But community care originally ... society's requirements for the ... which is the cheaper way to fulfil ... treatment of this ... able as a ... t to muddle ... and the ... ts them, ... 9

... paration, sort- ... be made on ... ical-technical ... th political

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that ...

Bold new strategy needed to cut jobless rate

C.T. 18/10/79

335

BY PAUL DOLD
Financial Editor

A bold and imaginative strategy by the private sector and government to check black unemployment is vital if social unrest is to be avoided.

This is clear from details of the latest 10-year economic development programme published yesterday which underscores that unemployment has become a serious problem and notes there are indications that, especially over the shorter or even medium term, a rapid reduction in the jobless rate is unlikely.

And against this background it makes sense to encourage labour intensive industries wherever possible rather than capital intensive schemes.

There is little doubt that the major challenge of the next decade facing the country is job creation and even with a far higher growth rate than has been the case in recent years, unemployment will remain a pressing problem. Clearly, the maximum concerted effort by both private business and Government is required.

Fewer immigrants

Looking at the 1970s the EDP says because of the slower natural population growth, and the fact there were fewer immigrants and a smaller number of temporary foreign workers than before, the rate of growth of the work force declined. But the annual growth rate of the work force is still at a high level.

In addition, the low growth rate of the economy over the past few years has led to a far lower rate of growth in employment than in the work force.

"A considerably higher rate of growth in economic activities than is being experienced at present is needed to stimulate employment and reduce unemployment."

People in rural areas (especially the black states), where the prospects of finding work are poorer and wages are generally lower, tend to migrate to the urban areas to find work at higher wages.

Apart from the additional urgency given to the creation of employment opportunities in general by this urbanization process, it is essential that the creation of employment opportunities in rural areas should not be neglected.

The social implications of unemployment are also underscored by the EDP. It says that although the number of people in employment increased by 1,2m between 1970 and 1975, the number of unemployed also increased by 1,2m.

Although the number of unemployed whites increased by 50 000 during this period, the number of unemployed blacks increased by 1,1m.

"Although the unemployment rate for whites remained relatively low, the rate for blacks increased substantially, and the rate for coloureds and Asians increased significantly, although not to the same extent as for blacks."

Although the unemployment rate for whites was only 2,2 percent in 1975, the rate for blacks was 13,1 percent, for coloureds 11,2 percent and for Asians 7,7 percent.

"Although the unemployment rate for whites remained relatively low, the rate for blacks increased substantially, and the rate for coloureds and Asians increased significantly, although not to the same extent as for blacks."

Although the unemployment rate for whites was only 2,2 percent in 1975, the rate for blacks was 13,1 percent, for coloureds 11,2 percent and for Asians 7,7 percent.

"The important economic implications of this trend, more specifically its employment implications, are at present being investigated in depth by the government. The implications it might have for employment if these trends could be reversed can therefore not yet be taken into consideration, but should not be underestimated".

And the growing challenge posed by unemployment was underscored by Mr G Relly, Anglo American's deputy chairman, at the Assocom congress in Bloemfontein yesterday.

"It is a disturbing fact that our economic growth is being outstripped by our population growth which has an annual percentage growth now higher than that of India.

"We need to create new jobs for 7,2m new entrants to the labour market in South Africa within the next 20 years.

"The complexity of the issues confronting us emphasizes the need to develop a strategy embracing not only our own national aspects but the economic welfare of the whole Southern African region."

The challenge

Today's challenge was to grasp the opportunity offered by the changing political thinking of our time, he said in the speech delivered on his behalf by Mr D B Hoffe, also a director of Anglo.

Mr Relly said a year ago he would have given his address with some reluctance.

"But October 1979 presents us with a very different picture. While there should be a good deal of discussion about the details of this picture, it is at least evident that the philosophical change in our affairs has opened the door to, and has indeed invited, the prospect of being able to deal with the pressing matters of human affairs and resources in a realistic and practical manner."

He believed it was more realistic today to talk about our human resources outlook with a degree of confidence and anticipation, "which a year ago would have amounted to no more than wishful thinking."

The present underlying strength of our economy, "generated largely by mineral exports," gave this country a sound base on which to act with courage and vision, he said.

"The private enterprise sector has been enthusiastic about the important reforms in the country's labour structure and the new attitudes to industrial relations which have recently been announced by government.

"The Wiehahn and Riekert recommendations, the appointment of a national manpower commission, and other indications of policy changes from the authorities have created a new climate of expectation in the management of human resources. The outlook for continued progress in these and other spheres seems to me to be more promising than it has been for many years."

43

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage. Garnish with a few strips of tomatoes and radishes.

44

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash and cube the cucumber, leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few strips of mint and parsley.

Fuller, East London

lettuce
tomatoes
onions
cucumber
parsley
mint
cress
1 tin tuna fish
1 tin sardines
1 tin asparagus
1 tin artichoke hearts
1 tin baby beetroot
1 tin baby carrots
1 tin baby potatoes
1 tin baby peas
1 tin baby beans
1 tin baby corn
1 tin baby mushrooms
1 tin baby onions
1 tin baby tomatoes
1 tin baby cucumbers
1 tin baby radishes
1 tin baby cauliflower
1 tin baby broccoli
1 tin baby spinach
1 tin baby lettuce
1 tin baby parsley
1 tin baby mint
1 tin baby scallions
1 tin baby garlic
1 tin baby ginger
1 tin baby chilli
1 tin baby curry
1 tin baby turmeric
1 tin baby cumin
1 tin baby coriander
1 tin baby fenugreek
1 tin baby mustard
1 tin baby cardamom
1 tin baby cinnamon
1 tin baby nutmeg
1 tin baby mace
1 tin baby cloves
1 tin baby allspice
1 tin baby ginger
1 tin baby chilli
1 tin baby curry
1 tin baby turmeric
1 tin baby cumin
1 tin baby coriander
1 tin baby fenugreek
1 tin baby mustard
1 tin baby cardamom
1 tin baby cinnamon
1 tin baby nutmeg
1 tin baby mace
1 tin baby cloves
1 tin baby allspice

- flour
- vinegar
- water, mix well, sugar and vinegar, the cooked beans

Up coarsely chopped walnuts and raisins to salad

F.M. 19/10/79

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Guide for investors

Entrenched unemployment is the sombre reality spelt out in the 1978-1987 Economic Development Programme. On average each year as much as 15% of workers will be jobless when real output is climbing by 4,5%. Even with an optimistic growth rate of 5% a year, the unemployment rate will average 11,5% against 10,6% in 1977.

However, having predicted the worst, the EDP suggests possible ways of avoiding it, without necessarily pushing up the growth rate. For instance, government could offer incentives to labour intensive industries, remove the burden of statutory and other measures which push up the cost of labour, or ensure that the cost of capital more accurately reflects its scarcity. Unfortunately, the EDP does not give any indication of how strong these measures would have to be to bring unemployment down to a tolerable level.

The compilers of the development programme have been at pains to produce a useful guide for government planners and investors. Past EDPs have turned out to be academic exercises, projecting potential growth rates, without helping government analyse situations or coming up with appropriate policy measures. But incorporated in this EDP are three growth rates — 3,6%, 4,5% and 5% — which can be expected to come about, given certain assumptions and forecasts on, for instance, the state of the world economy. Moreover, policy measures which government can manipulate are also taken into account.

Two basic policy aims are highlighted. Firstly, since SA can no longer expect the



Planner Simon Brand . . . unemployment is the problem

huge foreign capital inflows of pre-1975 days, it should try to reduce its dependence on such capital. To achieve this, the EDP argues, the current account of the balance of payments must be in equilibrium. And secondly, government should cut its share of total spending and investment, leaving more for private enterprise. This would, in addition, raise the productivity of both capital and labour.

However, it is perhaps optimistic to assume that — no matter what the growth rate — increases in real government spending and investment will remain unchanged at 3,5% and 1,5%, respectively over the next decade. The EDP argues that this doesn't seem impractical in the light of government's recent commitment to reducing its share of fixed investment to the levels of the Sixties — that is, around 40%.

Nonetheless, if unemployment is anywhere near the pessimistic predictions in the EDP, government will most likely attempt to do something about it. Whether this be through additional social benefits or attempts at maintaining greater order, additional costs will be involved.

The policy implication of slowing down government spending is clear. There will have to be adjustments to the tax structure. Thus provision was made in the model for tax concessions to both individuals and business. But, because of government's policy of reducing the direct tax burden, indirect taxes were not changed.

More realistically, the EDP has, for the first time, considered the effects of inflation on the economy. It also shows that inflation is here to stay. With growth at its lowest — 3,6% — the inflation rate will be as much as 6,6%. In the other two growth scenarios it will be 7,6%. The EDP does not suggest specific policy measures that the authorities should adopt to combat inflation.

Immigration has been revised downwards to 10 000 a year, against 30 000 in the 1976-81 EDP. And exports have been given far greater importance, by taking into account the effect of SA's physical infrastructure, market conditions and price competitiveness. Possibly too much weight has been given to the impact of exports on growth. For the jump from 4,5% growth to 5% is achieved purely by export growth climbing from 5,1% a year to 5,8%.

The EDP is a pronouncement of faith in the private sector's ability to push the economy forward, recommending measures which will create the right climate for investment by business. Granted, it suggests that individuals should also receive tax concessions, which would boost consumption. However, the recommended policies are biased towards increasing the supply of goods. This is all very well when consumers are buying, but what happens if they do not buy? The answer is not in the EDP.

Be that as it may, the new EDP is a tremendous advance on the old ones and, given some refinements and adjustments in the years ahead, should be incomparably more useful.

TABLE

Assocom wants action on jobless

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa, under the new president, Mr S O Goodwin, of Pretoria, yesterday unanimously passed a motion which "urges the Government to investigate, in consultation with the private sector, possible short and long-term measures to alleviate black unemployment".

Mr V M Ridgway, representing the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, in introducing the motion, said there was an urgent need to make a breakthrough in unemployment.

"More than 500 000, or more than 10% of the potential workforce of the country, is unemployed," he said. The Government had taken various steps to overcome the problem "yet a great deal more must be done".

The congress also noted with concern the delays occurring in the implementation of the 99-year leasehold scheme for blacks and unanimously resolved to urge the Government to rectify this situation.

During the course of the debate, Mr J A Malherbe, president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said underemployment was perhaps more important than unemployment.

"I heard it said here over the past two days that labour is too expensive, on the contrary, productivity is too low and productivity is a function of management."

Dr Simon Brand, economic adviser to the Prime Minister, said: "For the last five years in South Africa we have tried to avoid the reality of the problem.

"Now that we have diagnosed it we can start doing something about it. By pushing up the growth rate to 5% we may be able to stabilise it and if we move up the growth rate by more than 5% we may even dent it."

The Assocom congress also resolved to urge the Government to formulate an all-embracing energy policy "to serve as a basis for a co-ordinated approach to the problem in the years ahead". — Sapa.

	WHITE		ASIAN		COLOURED		BLACK	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	28 2.5%	15 1.9%	120 3.9%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%
	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	115 10.1%	127 15.8%	190 6.1%	276 8.8%	273 11.4%	212 11.0%
	5737 58.8%	3118 39.3%	537 47.3%	246 30.6%	845 27.1%	566 18.0%	148 6.2%	66 3.4%
	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	273 24.1%	239 29.7%	939 30.2%	1278 40.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%
	9752 100%	7926 100%	1135 100%	804 100%	3114 100%	3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	122 36.6%	28 26.9%	572 26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

* E979 "Suicide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South Africa which does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available for choosing the objectives themselves? Can anything be said or done about the priorities to be given to particular diseases or age groups? Should more go to child welfare clinics or care of the elderly?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have been developed in the way that they can guide these detailed questions. The problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives, but also to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; basically they require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is to serve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budget classification, is a presentation of expenditure data according to the purposes at which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat tuberculosis, care of the geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc. are grouped together.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

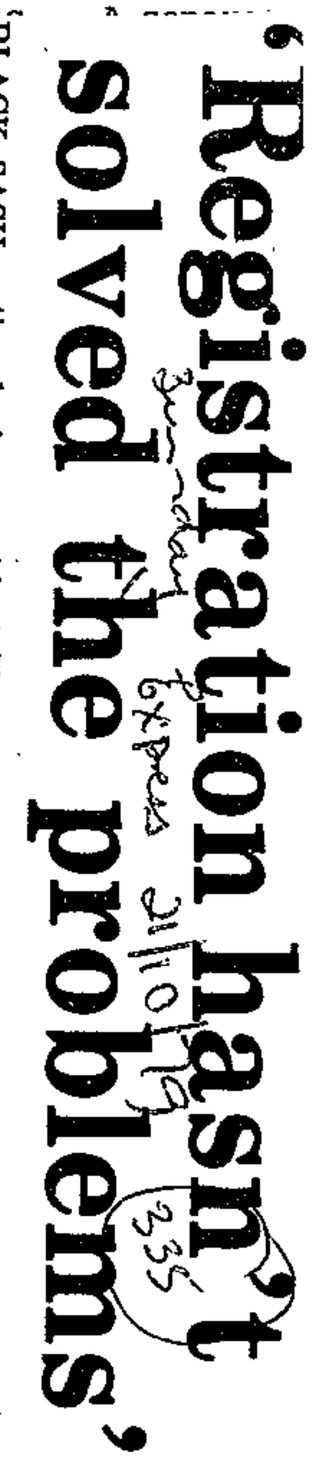
(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', ... tion, e.g. between expenditure on different ... cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes ... mist in the U.K. Department of Health, writ...

> "Programme structure should, in my view, ... by the decisions to the taking of whic... tribute... One might suggest that whe... a matter of political or moral judgeme... would want the activi...



'Registration hasn't solved the problems'

BLACK SASH national vice-president Sheena Duncan believes registration has not really solved any problems for the 35 000 workers — it has merely put off their problems for a few months.

All Black workers and domestics registered under cover of the moratorium have been registered as migrant labourers in urban areas on one-year contracts and cannot look for new jobs if laid off or fired. They must return to the rural areas.

"The domestics are OK. Many of them have been with their employers for some time and are unlikely to lose their jobs. But because of the high turnover of jobs in industry, as soon as the workers lose their jobs they have to go to the rural areas," says Mrs Duncan. "Because unemployment doesn't show any sign of dropping below 2 000 000 there is not much chance of getting new contracts.

"If they come in illegally the new R500 fine will mean employers won't touch them. Another thing is that one of the effects of the Riekert Commission recommendations will be that big business will be less and less willing to employ workers from the remote rural areas, but will go for local labour.

"So what the rural people will do I don't know. They are in a totally hopeless position. All they can do legally is sit there and wait. It is absolutely hopeless."

"Add to that the rural people schemes putting people in closed settlements with no land, and what do you have? It is absolutely hopeless."

Even before they register there is another pitfall facing Blacks hoping to legalise their work situation before the moratorium ends: the need to find accommodation before they can be issued with a permanent residence permit.

The Black Sash has also found that lessees in Black townships are hesitant to take in lodgers because they fear lodgers will somehow force them out of their homes and take over the leases.

The Black Sash also reports a recent case of a woman who had been forced to leave by her landlord because she was unregistered and he feared that this might backfire on him — a possible consequence of another Riekert recommendation — stricter control on Black housing, both in terms of lodgers and their landlords.

● Sheena Duncan ... "absolutely hopeless"

dation before Wrab will register them.

Although it is theoretically possible to get lodging in one of the Black townships, chronic overcrowding and housing shortages — there is at least a nine-year waiting list for houses — adds to the difficulties.

ing out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;

(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent

GENERAL NEWS

'SA's jobless are the real threat'

By SIMON WILLSON
Financial Reporter

THE GROWING pool of unemployed blacks in South Africa was a greater threat to the Republic's security than the terrorists on her borders, Professor Gideon Jacobs, director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Graduate Business School, said yesterday.

Speaking at a campus luncheon for Wits alumni, Prof Jacobs said the economic importance of the black population of South Africa had been underestimated for years.

Unless the roles of the black entrepreneur and the black consumer were acknowledged and given their rightful place in the economy the free enterprise system would not survive in South Africa, he said.

"People ask why African countries that move to black-ruled independence always turn to socialism. The answer is quite simple: It is because the blacks have never experienced the benefits of full capitalism."

Prof Jacobs said there was a sizeable and increasing black work force expecting to experience some of the benefits of South Africa's capitalism.

"By the turn of the century there will be between 50 and 55-million people in South Africa of whom only one-eighth will be white or coloured.

"90% of the whites and coloureds will live and work in the cities. The homelands will provide jobs for only 40% of the black population, which means that 25-million blacks will be living and working in 'white' South Africa by the year 2 000.

"By then there will be more blacks with a Standard Eight education than whites, and the black consumer market will be twice as big as today's total national market."

Looking at South Africa against this background, Prof Jacobs said the main task ahead was to generate economic growth to absorb the estimated 1-million black unemployed and the further 1-million under-employed blacks.

"An inactive and frustrated workforce of this size is more dangerous to South Africa than the terrorists on her borders.

"South Africa must either expand economically or explode politically," he said.

One of the most important methods of expanding an economy was to provide for the mobility of labour to those sectors of the economy which most needed additional productive capacity.

"For 30 years now job reservation has impeded labour mobility. At least with the Wiehahn and Riekert reports there are indications of a new ethos emanating from Pretoria.

"This ethos is saying to the businessmen of South Africa: 'Get on with the job'. The businessmen of this country will be making a serious mistake if they do not take advantage of the new situations this ethos is creating."

"The main question we must ask ourselves is whether white survival is compatible with racial justice.

"I believe that within five years whites in this country will face the same decisions which are now being taken by the whites of Rhodesia and South West Africa."

"As whites we can make a major contribution to the secure future of this continent if we can understand th concept of change and can react to it timeously," Prof Jacobs said.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish

SPRING GREEN SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

Job slump 'is main challenge'

UNEMPLOYMENT among black people in South Africa was the greatest challenge facing the country and unlike other African countries, South Africa was able to accept the challenge, said the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr S P Botha, this week.

Mr Botha, opening a careers exhibition in Vanderbijlpark on Tuesday, said that it was claimed that the country had more than one million unemployed blacks who wanted to work, and there were 264 000 new job seekers every year. This figure would rise to 500 000 by the turn of the century.

"To place these numbers in meaningful occupations will mean industrial peace, political calm and progress," said Mr Botha.

"If we can find an answer to the question of how and where the masses of South Africa are going to work, we can guarantee a future of order and progress.

"Unlike other countries in Africa, South Africa is in the fortunate position that she has the necessary resources, can make plans and has the leadership to accept the challenge.

SUCCEED

"I do not doubt that we will succeed. In fact I see more signs every day that right-thinking is prevailing among whites and blacks," he said.

Mr Botha said that common sense was needed to realise the potential progress and stability of the country.

"The black man must realise that without the leadership and skill of the white he cannot maintain himself, and that the white man must realise that everyone's progress, including his own, is concerned with the drawing out of the potential of the black man by training and with giving him the opportunity to make a contribution at the highest level possible for him," he added.

... cook all the time, th ... add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.[10]

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the benefits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health,[11] it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it

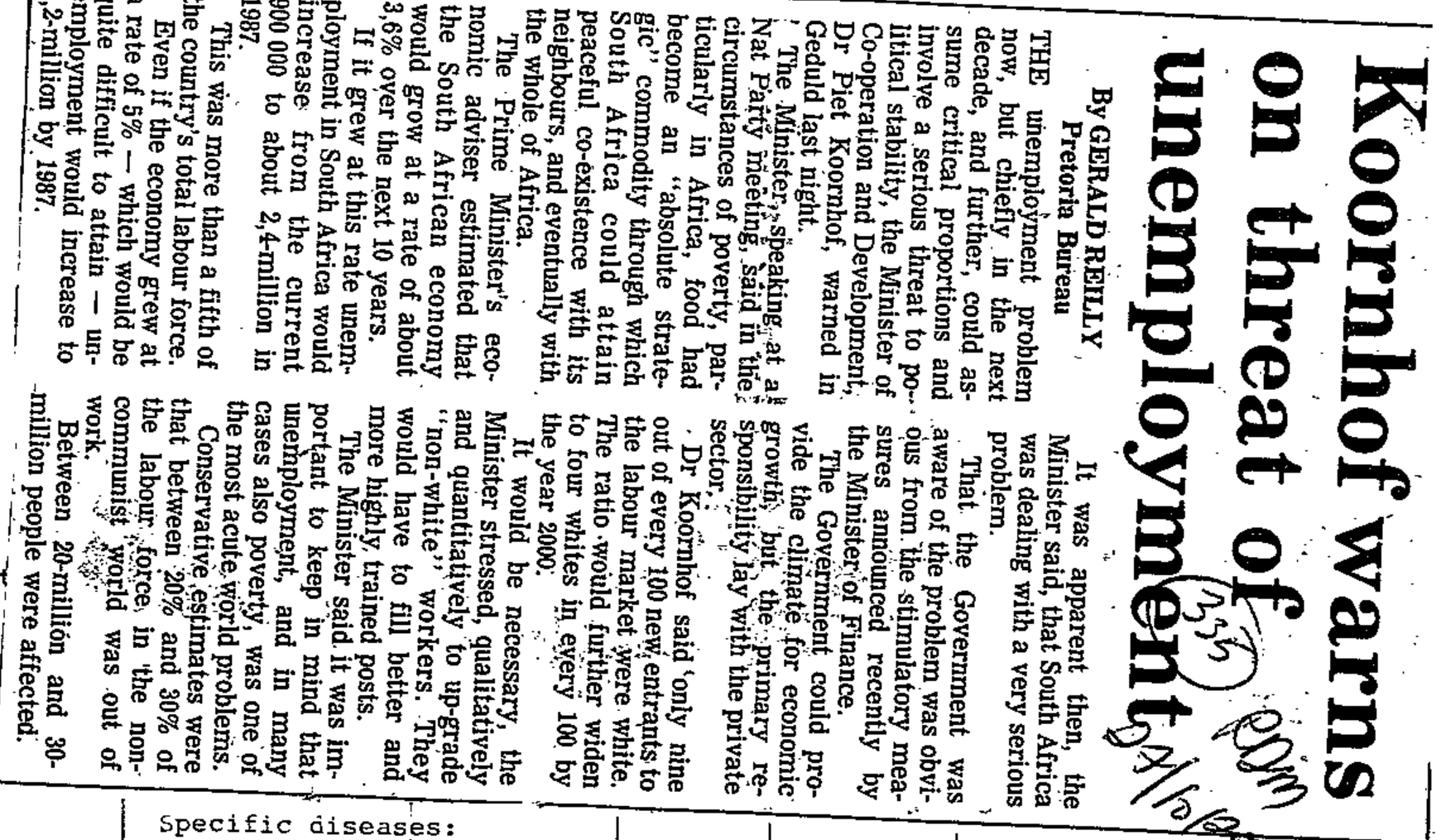
Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant.[12] It has been used by medical and nursing



Koornhof warns on unemployment threat

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE unemployment problem now, but chiefly in the next decade, and further, could assume critical proportions and involve a serious threat to political stability, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, warned in Geduld last night.

The Minister, speaking at a Nat Party meeting, said in the circumstances of poverty, particularly in Africa, food had become an "absolute strategic" commodity through which South Africa could attain peaceful co-existence with its neighbours, and eventually with the whole of Africa.

The Prime Minister's economic adviser estimated that the South African economy would grow at a rate of about 3,6% over the next 10 years.

If it grew at this rate unemployment in South Africa would increase from the current 900 000 to about 2,4-million in 1987.

This was more than a fifth of the country's total labour force.

Even if the economy grew at a rate of 5% — which would be quite difficult to attain — unemployment would increase to 1,2-million by 1987.

It was apparent then, the Minister said, that South Africa was dealing with a very serious problem.

That the Government was aware of the problem was obvious from the stimulatory measures announced recently by the Minister of Finance.

The Government could provide the climate for economic growth, but the primary responsibility lay with the private sector.

Dr Koornhof said only nine out of every 100 new entrants to the labour market were white. The ratio would further widen to four whites in every 100 by the year 2000.

It would be necessary, the Minister stressed, qualitatively and quantitatively to up-grade "non-white" workers. They would have to fill better and more highly trained posts.

The Minister said it was important to keep in mind that unemployment, and in many cases also poverty, was one of the most acute world problems.

Conservative estimates were that between 20% and 30% of the labour force in the non-communist world was out of work.

Between 20-million and 30-million people were affected.

Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	++++	+	++	++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	++	54
Common cold*	++++	+	+	-	0
Yaws*	-	++	+++	++++	0

* Added to test scoring method



Student jobs . . . somebody has to help

2/11/79

RACE RELATIONS

A helping hand

"A minority of companies are fantastic when it comes to employing blacks", says Eleanor Kopp, who helps run the Institute of Race Relations' Employment Project.

"Our biggest problem is the reluctance of companies to train blacks," adds Ina Perlman, regional secretary of the Johannesburg branch, which started the employment assistance scheme over a year ago. About a quarter of the 2 300 jobless who've applied so far have been succesfully placed.

From tentative beginnings to assist black matriculants and graduates who'd been through the Institute's coaching classes and bursary schemes, the Project now handles unskilled applicants as well. "If you're aware of needs you have to help," says Perlman, drawing attention to the flood of appeals from students seeking holiday jobs.

Letters have been sent to all the major companies informing them of the bureau. And prospective employees are also assisted in their applications through "situations vacant" columns in the newspapers.

Ingrained prejudice is, however, still a problem, as Kopp's recollection of the comi-tragic excuses supplied by some companies, testifies. Perlman also tells of the "tokenism" displayed some who have subscribed to the Sullivan Principles on equal employment for blacks. One company needed a black double-quick because Mr New York MD was coming to Sand-

ton.)

While nobody was suggesting that they hire unqualified people, not enough cognisance was taken of many blacks' poor background and "unfamiliarity with things mechanical," explained Perlman. The concept of "affirmative action" had just not taken off in SA, she said

There are other problems. "So much that is aimed at blacks is second-rate and totally inadequate." For instance, the matric certificates of most Sowetan kids are "not marketable"; there are phony private training colleges that provide these young people with the minimum for the maximum spent.

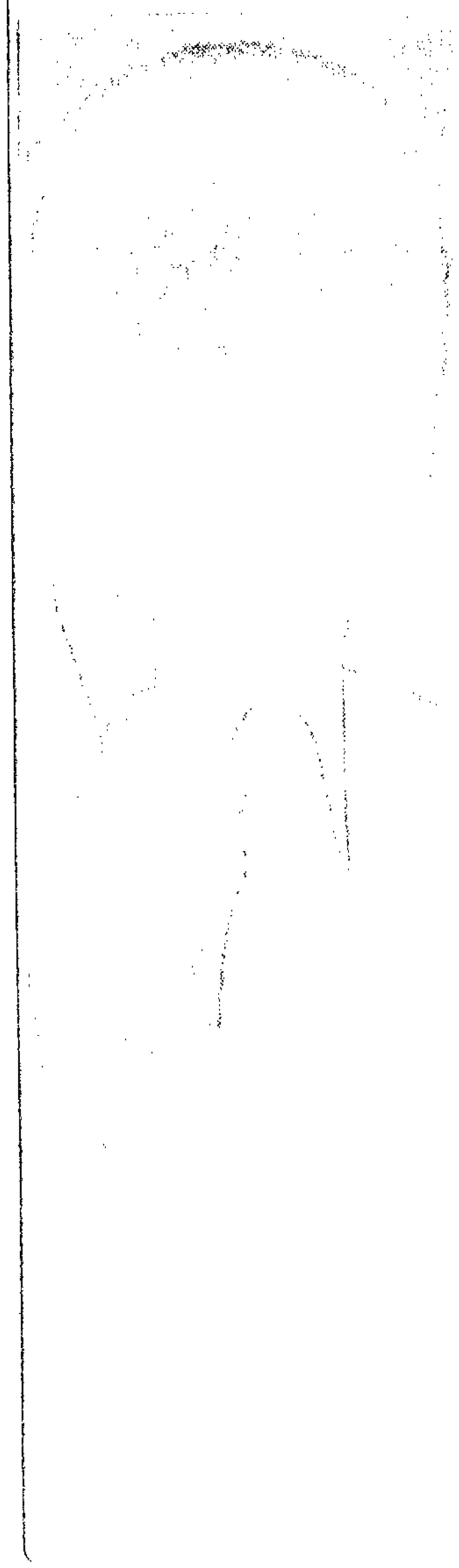
The Project thinks that more realistic training for blacks is called for, and firms have a role to play in this regard.

ALEX BORRAINE ANALYSES THE DILEMMA OF THE DE

Sun Trib 4/11/79

NF A MA

JOB—LE



Alex Borraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, is the Official Opposi
[illegible] employment.

Sunday Times Feb. 1979

...N MASSES ...T HIM WORK!

EARLIER this year the Government introduced legislation which drastically increased the fine on employers who were found guilty of employing so-called illegal blacks. Employers of illegals face a maximum of R500 or three months in jail for a first offence and a fine of not less than R500 or three months in jail for a second conviction within two years.

This led to large-scale disruption and after representation by employers the Government declared a three-month moratorium which enabled employers to register "illegal" employees.

The moratorium expired on October 31 and employers again face the prospect of severe fines or imprisonment if they hire unregistered labour.

During the three-month moratorium, more than 30 000 black workers registered, which is an indication of how many blacks are working illegally in the urban areas.

It is highly probable that many blacks, either because they were afraid, or because they did not know of or understand the procedure, did not take advantage of this reprieve.

It is also clear that many who attempted to register, were for one reason or another, refused. This means that the already alarming unemployment figures will certainly be higher.

It is, in fact, a cruel fate for jailed people who are employed as "illegal". Against the background of widespread unemployment and all the misery which this brings in its wake, those that have jobs should not be hounded in this way.

There are three positive steps the Government could and should take if it want to hunt unemployment and to encourage those who are working.

First, the moratorium should be reintroduced immediately and it should be for an indefinite period. This will enable those who are in employment to register and to have the security which is denied them. If a man has a job why drive him into the ranks of the unemployed because of a technicality?

The moratorium should also be extended to the Western Cape which did not enjoy the three-month breathing space despite my pleas to Dr Koornhof.

Second, the R500 fine should be repealed as soon as possible. It is reported in the Press that many employers will dismiss their workers rather than face the exorbitant fines. This will further exacerbate the employment situation.

Third, the Government should give notice of its intention to repeal the Physical Planning Act which restricts the numbers of blacks employed in urban areas.

Even if a business expands and needs more workers, the owner is not allowed to add to his quota of black employees without special permission. Under any circumstances this is indefensible, but in our present situation with more than a million unemployed, it is sheer lunacy.

Unemployment is a social phenomenon which brings the stress to the individual and to the family concerned. Hunger and cold are often constant companions. And worse, a sense of hopelessness and despair covers them like a blanket.

In South Africa, because the vast majority of the unemployed are black, there is an added dimension. We simply cannot afford large-scale long-term unemployment if we want to maintain security and peace.

In a racially tense atmosphere the Government should do everything possible to create more jobs by means of a growth economy.

This is no easy task and requires the total support of the private sector as well. In giving its energies in this direction it should stop persecuting and prosecuting those who have jobs but are regarded as illegal because they fall foul of ideological and radical policies pursued by the Government. If a man has a job — let him work!

INSIDE MAIL

Political threat of unemployment

SOUTH Africa is faced with the alarming prospect of having three-million blacks out of work by the late 1980s.

This not only constitutes a daunting and costly social problem, but as the Government is only now publicly beginning to acknowledge, it is also a serious threat to political security.

The explosive potential of the problem, sociologists believe, is aggravated by the struggle, which will become more articulate and demanding, for a share in areas of real political power. The expansion of black education now going on will intensify these demands.

Because they have never earned enough to qualify for membership of unemployment funds, the vast majority of unemployed blacks are not entitled to unemployment benefits.

The risk here is, if the Government delays relief measures, or if the measures are inadequate, destitute black families could be forced into crime. The vulnerability of out-of-work blacks, with little prospect of permanent employment, to subversive elements is recognised by the Government, and this is obviously a major concern.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, says the problem in the next decade could assume critical proportions and involve a big threat to political stability.

Economists estimate that the economy must grow at least 6% if all those seeking work are to be provided with jobs — but the Prime Minister's economic adviser, Dr Simon Brand, estimates that the economy will grow at a rate of only 3,6% over the next ten years.

Dr Koornhof maintains that if growth rate over the next ten years will only be 3,6%, then unemployment would snowball from the current 900 000 — Dr Koornhof's estimate — to about 2 400 000 by 1987.

The Government is finally recognising the explosive potential of black unemployment which, already critically high, will reach staggering proportions by the end of the century, reports GERALD REILLY of the 'Mail's' Pretoria Bureau.

Even if the economy grew at 5%, he says, unemployment would increase to about 1 200 000 by 1987.

Economists claim that Dr Koornhof's figures are inaccurate, and that the number of blacks out of work, or only partially employed, approaches two- million.

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, has also recently stressed the dangers of rising unemployment.

He claims there are more than one-million unemployed blacks and says the problem constitutes South Africa's most urgent challenge.

He warns that even finding work for new work seekers — who are coming on to the labour market at the alarming rate of 270 000 each year — is a major task.

He warns, too, that by the end of the century the number of new work seekers will total 500 000 a year.

To ensure economic expansion and the creation of more job opportunities, Mr Botha says the country needs labour peace, political stability and growing prosperity.

The Ninth Economic Development Programme underlines the inability of the unemployed to improve their position. This generates a dangerous frustration "and the results of this should not be underestimated".

It is the frustration and the poverty caused by unemployment that is the explosive element in the current economic environment. The Government has only recently begun to talk openly of the threat, and hopefully it will intensify efforts to construct a programme which will provide immediate relief, and improve short and long-term prospects of more jobs.

The annual congress of the Association of Chambers of Commerce also reflected a growing fear of the consequences of continued high unemployment.

Delegates feared that unemployment levels threaten to raise a new round of social problems next year, unless relief comes in far higher economic targets, and a far greater emphasis on labour-intensive industries.

The head of the Graduate School of Business Leadership at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Gideon Jacobs, says the deepening pool of unemployed blacks is a greater threat to the country's security than guerrillas on its borders.

He says by the turn of the century there will be about 55-million people in South Africa — of whom only eight-million will be white or coloured.

"By then, 90% percent of the whites and coloureds will live and work in the cities, and the homelands will provide jobs for only 40% of the black population. This means that 25-million blacks will be living, and hopefully working, in 'white' South Africa by the year 2 000," Prof Jacobs says.

The Progressive Federal Party's labour spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, MP, has called for emergency Government aid to relieve the growing distress and poverty in the families of hundreds of thousands of unemployed blacks.

According to the office of the Unemployment Insurance Commissioner, the number of un-

employed whites, coloureds, Asians and blacks receiving benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund in August was 44 860. Yet, according to the Department of Statistics, the number of blacks out of work was 507 000 — a figure Dr Boraine says is a gross underestimation of the problem.

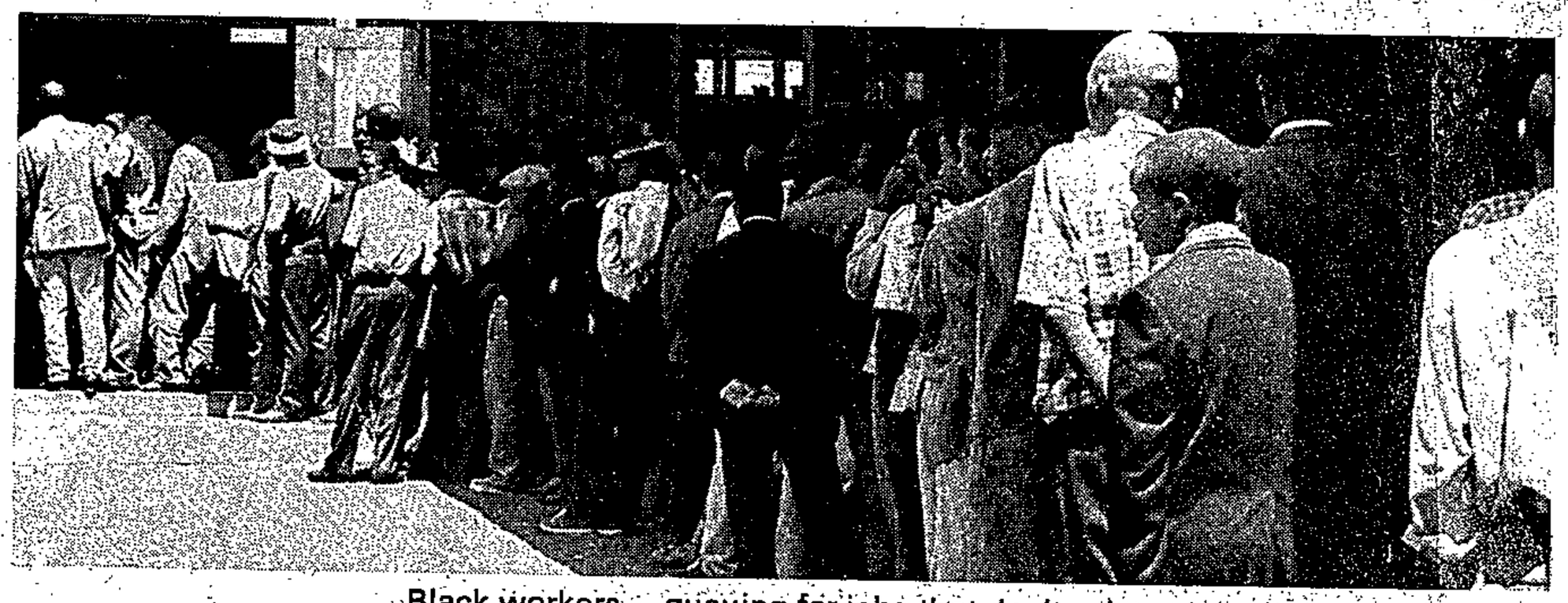
However, the number receiving benefits from the fund indicated that the vast majority of workless blacks are caught up in a hopeless situation of deepening poverty and despair.

Dr Boraine says a worrying aspect of the unemployment problem is that many blacks will be out of work for so long a period that they will lose the motivation and will to work.

The Chairman of the newly-created National Manpower Commission, Dr Hennie Reynders, says the economy will have to provide 1 000 jobs a day for the next two decades to absorb all its workers.

He said in 1978 alone, 274 000 people — about 75% of them black — entered the labour market for the first time. The comparable figure for the year 2000 would be 430 000 — and more than 80% of them would be black.

It is clear then that bigger and more intensive efforts must be made by the Government to provide more for all those who need it, even if large lumps of taxpayers money have to be used in the effort.



Black workers. . .queuing for jobs that don't exist.

Lebowa budget to help unemployed

Northern Transvaal Bureau

SESHEGO — The Lebowa Government is expected to announce a budget of more than R100-million for the coming financial year.

Substantial loans from foreign investors have made several major development projects possible.

"These figures indicate our determination to provide more job opportunities for our people," said Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi. Unemployment was still his Government's biggest problem.

Mr Andre de Villiers, Economic Adviser to the Lebowa Government says there could be as many as 50 000 unemployed people in Lebowa.

Unemployment: State should create new jobs

political survey

By GERALD SHAW

IN recent months, there has been a significant change in South Africa's official ideology — the philosophy of the free market has replaced apartheid-style social engineering as the national creed.

This switch to economic liberalism from a deeply-ingrained Nationalist commitment to state intervention in economic and social life has yet to be put into practice in any great depth. So far, it has been talk rather than action. But even the change in the official rhetoric has been spectacular in its effects, sending shock waves through Nationalist Afrikanerdom while, at the same time, creating a new mood of optimism and confidence in the business community.

Whatever the response in the political back blocks, the business community is impressed. At last, it is felt, here is a prime minister who talks business sense — and even invites business leaders to come along and give him the benefit of their views.

To speak up

In advance of their meeting with Mr Botha, there are a few thoughts which businessmen might care to consider. This is a golden opportunity for them to speak up and to ask a few pointed questions.

If apartheid is out, and the free market is in, is the pass system to be scrapped? And surely it is time for the group areas empire to be dismantled. As far as the pass laws are concerned, their continued existence on the statute book is a source of acute resentment in the African community, apart from the burden which such a system imposes on the economy. The pass laws, undoubtedly, are the biggest single cause of anti-white alienation.

What sense does it make to talk about a free market in labour when the pass laws are retained, a system of state labour control that must be unique this side of the Iron Curtain?

In the months that this column has been in recess, Mr P W Botha has transformed the political atmosphere, demonstrating great courage and qualities of leadership. Only latterly, in the unhappy exchange with the Labour Party leaders, has a remarkable run of public relations achievement been somewhat marred. This setback can be made up, given a forgiving spirit of charity on all sides. Meanwhile, it is not hard to understand the Labour Party's reserve, given their constituents' experience at the hands of group areas bureaucrats, to single out only one area of unresolved grievance, and their determination never to be pushed around again.

Frankness

No such acrimony should be allowed to mar Mr Botha's meeting with the businessmen. The prime minister appreciates frankness. Those businessmen who are in touch will be able to tell Mr Botha that the warning sounded this week by the Black Sash about continued enforcement of the pass laws was not idle chatter. The statement spoke of a sense of impending catastrophe. Let us hope it is not as bad as that. But African workers have never been more bitter and angry about the pass system, we are told. And African workers, incidentally, are also insisting these days on courtesy and fairness in labour relations.

The business leaders will be able to confirm Mr Botha's own impressions about the extent of African unemployment, which has been roughly estimated at between 15 and 28 percent and rising rapidly. If there is one thing which most people are agreed upon, it is that massive black unemployment in present circumstances is not in the national interest, apart from any considerations of humanity.

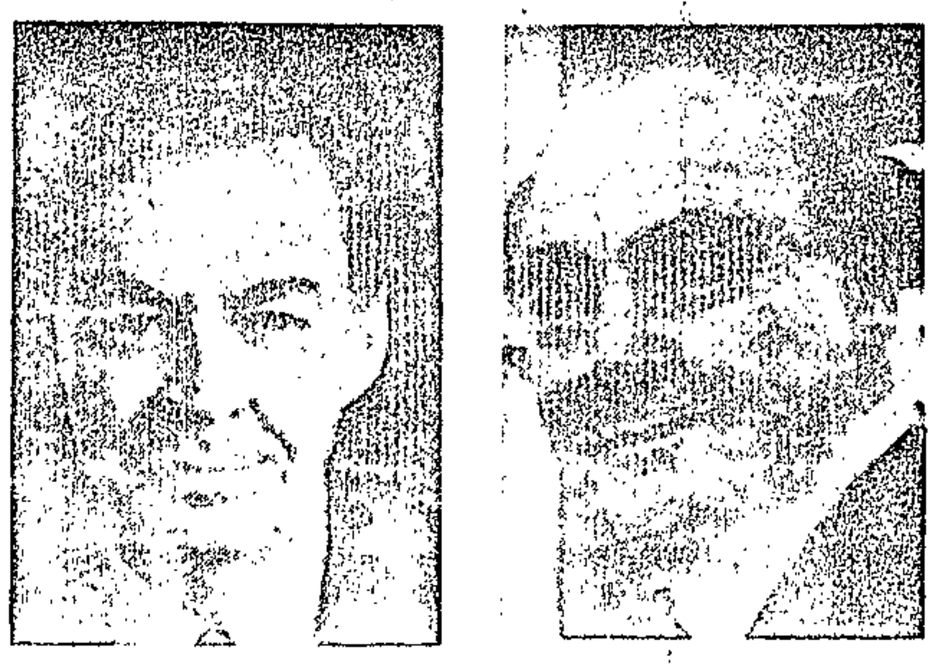
It helps little to enforce the pass laws, to thrust desperate men out of the cities into overcrowded rural slums where they can starve with their wives and children — out of sight. Out of sight, maybe, but no longer out of mind. If they do not eat, we do not sleep, as Dr Rupert once said. Or was it Mr Oppenheimer? It is a sign of the times that Dr Rupert and Mr Oppenheimer are talking very much the same language, in tones of increasing urgency.

Look back

Removal of ideological restrictions on the mobility and employment of labour will do great things for the economy, no doubt, promoting renewed confidence. But will private enterprise on its own be able to create enough jobs? It seems unlikely. Before very long, this Nationalist government is going to have to look back to the days of the first Nationalist government — the Nationalist-Labour Pact — for inspiration. It was the Pact government which did so much to ease the "poor white" problem of those days — an appalling problem of poverty and unemployment which, in its way, was every bit as serious as the present predicament.

The job was done by introducing what became known as the "civilized labour" policy, which involved large-scale government employment of workless unskilled whites at uneconomic rates of pay. This policy was carried out at the expense of blacks who, in those days, were supposed to be able to fall back on agricultural land in the reserves to keep body and soul together.

In the background, the gold-mining industry was the goose which laid the golden eggs and enabled the state, in taxing the mines, to subsidize poor white upliftment and to succeed in this beyond all expectations. Today the sons and grandsons



Dr Anton Rupert (left) and Mr Harry Oppenheimer... speaking much the same language.

of the poor whites are useful citizens, scientists, businessmen, administrators and leaders in their communities.

In those days, it was the effects of war, drought and depression which drove poor whites off the land and into the towns in their hundreds of thousands. Today, the rural poor, seeking a living in the towns, are black. They, too, have been driven from the land by the onward march of history, by the effects of conquest and encroachment on their land in the 19th century. It has been decades since the reserve areas have been able to support their own expanding population by agriculture.

Pass laws

Thousands of jobs must somehow be created each year if catastrophe is to be averted. This does not have to be done at the expense of any section of the community, as it was in the 1920s. But the pass laws must go. If the government is going to rely on repressive action in response to a crisis of poverty and unemployment, it will be promoting revolutionary upheaval. Rather, it should supplement the efforts of private enterprise with a new-style civilized labour policy with the beneficiaries this time being unemployed blacks. It worked in the 1920s; why not again?

But this would mean state intervention in the free market, you may object, which is just what we are supposed to be scrapping. This is not a valid objection. It makes as little sense to make an ideological idol of free enterprise as it does to elevate apartheid to absolute status. In every successful economy a pragmatic balance is struck between freedom and state intervention, depending on the times and the circumstances. It is some such sensible balance which is now needed to steer South Africa away from revolution, rather than substitution of a new ideological fanaticism for the old.

Successful

The first Afrikaner Nationalist government, in association with Labour, was massively interventionist in its economic policies — and was notably successful, as was the Fusion government which followed a similar course. The South African economy was built up in those years — the years of the development of Escom, Iscor, and the Marketing Act — on a basis of large-scale tate intervention in the econom, sponsoring agriculture in paticular, financed by the splenid tax revenues produced by te gold mines.

The beneficaries, in the first instance, wee deprived and dispossessed Afrikaners. But the entire soety felt the benefit of state-ispired industrial and agricultual development. Once the ecpomy was out of its leading stings after World War II the sage was set for tremendous gowth. Since those days, the ill-fted apartheid experiment hassoured the atmosphere, strangled the economy and brought South Africa to the brink of revolution.

So now the need is for ideological contros to be scrapped and the econony to be given its head. But the free enterprise system, efficient as it is, has no magical, mytical qualities. There are pressing problems that even free enterprise cannot solve on it own, just as the sheer magnitde of the poor white problem and the circumstances of the time cried out for state intervention in the 1920s. Today, with the soaring price of gold the mines are better placed than ever to fulfil their traditional role as the all-purpose national goose, producing golden eggs to order.

Public works

So why not create employment opportunities for blacks in public works? In abandoning one ideology it would be silly to set up another in its place and deny the state any role at all in the economy. There is a case for pragmatic state intervention to create employment and feed the hungry and help fuel the economy for the long-awaited take-off.

Happily, businessmen are seldom ideological enthusiasts. They are usually practical and sensible and have been known to cherish humane sentiments. Let us hope that they speak frankly when they meet the prime minister — and give him all possible encouragement to do what is needed to save South Africa.

From the Bible

I am telling you the truth: he who believes has eternal life.

(John 4:47)

UPTURN GIVES BOOST TO EMPLOYMENT

Business Argus 17/11/79. 33'

THE upturn in the economy is beginning to help solve one of South Africa's most serious problems — the high level of unemployment.

By the Financial Editor

Latest figures show the major employers of labour, after contracting their operations for about two years in the wake of the Soweto disturbances, have again been actively hiring workers.

In the year ended August the number of people employed by the mining, manufacturing and construction industries and by Escom, the Railways and the Post Office, rose by 65 800 to 2 767 600.

The increase in manufacturing was 34 500 to 1 279 000. The number of people employed in this sector now exceeds by 6 200 the previous peak reached in March 1976.

Employment in manufacturing reached a low point of 1 242 760 in December 1977.

Construction

The construction industry has also been taking on many more workers and in the 12 months ended August its numbers swelled by 18 800 to 411 500.

But it still has a long way to go before it again exceeds its peak employment figure of 448 900 reached in February 1976.

In the mining industry employment has risen by 18 872 to 692 400. This industry's peak employment figure was 713 117 in September 1977.

Of the 65 800 increase in the number of people employed in the industries mentioned above in 1978-79, only 5 440 or roughly eight percent were white. In recent years the ratio between white to black in industry has been about one to four.

The number of coloured people employed in these industries increased by 22 711 or 7,7 percent to 319 422. Asians increased by 3 993 or 5,2 percent to 83 610 and Africans by 32 678 or 2 percent to 1 785 366.

There is clearly a need for a more concerted drive for black employment.

However, if Africans proportionately did not do all that well in the employment stakes they did better than all the other races in the wage stakes, with an average increase of 16,6 percent in the year ended August.

The average increase in Asian wages was 14,8 percent while increase in white wages was 11,5 percent and for coloured people 11,2 percent.

In August these industries' monthly wage bills totalled R848,7-million, which was 17,6 percent higher than a year earlier.

The fact that these wage bills have risen faster than the cost of living is possibly one of the factors behind the latest increase in retail sales.

Comparative employment figures in these industries are:

August	
1976	2 754 700
1977	2 716 100
1978	2 701 609
1979	2 767 600

HONEY CAKE

1 cup flour
4 t baking powder
2 T butter
1 egg
½ cup sugar
¼ t salt
½ cup milk

Sift dry ingredie
butter until melt
butter. Mix with
buttered fairly d
minutes at 350°F

Melt honey and 1½
over hot cake bef
cream.

NUT CAKE

4 eggs
¼ lb sugar
¼ lb ground almonds (or hazelnuts)
½ t baking powder
½ T flour
¼ grated lemon (skin & lemon)

Beat yolks with sugar until c
flour, baking powder and lemo
beaten egg-whites. Bake at 3

Serve with whipped cream.

CT. 19/11/79 (335)

PFP call for 'indefinite' moratorium for workers

THE Progressive Federal Party has called for an indefinite moratorium on the prosecution of black workers and their employers in terms of influx control regulations.

The PFP labour spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, related unemployment to the crime rate and said no person with a job should be thrown out of work for ideological reasons.

He said the moratorium should be extended to the Western Cape and the new R500 fine for employing workers not legally in an area should be abolished.

He referred to a Black Sash report warning of impending catastrophe with the ending of the moratorium allowing the registration of illegal workers and to details of Cape Town's high crime rate.

"These reports again highlight the explosive potential of the high unemployment figures in South Africa.

"Against this background, it is criminal to label a man or woman in employment as 'illegal'.

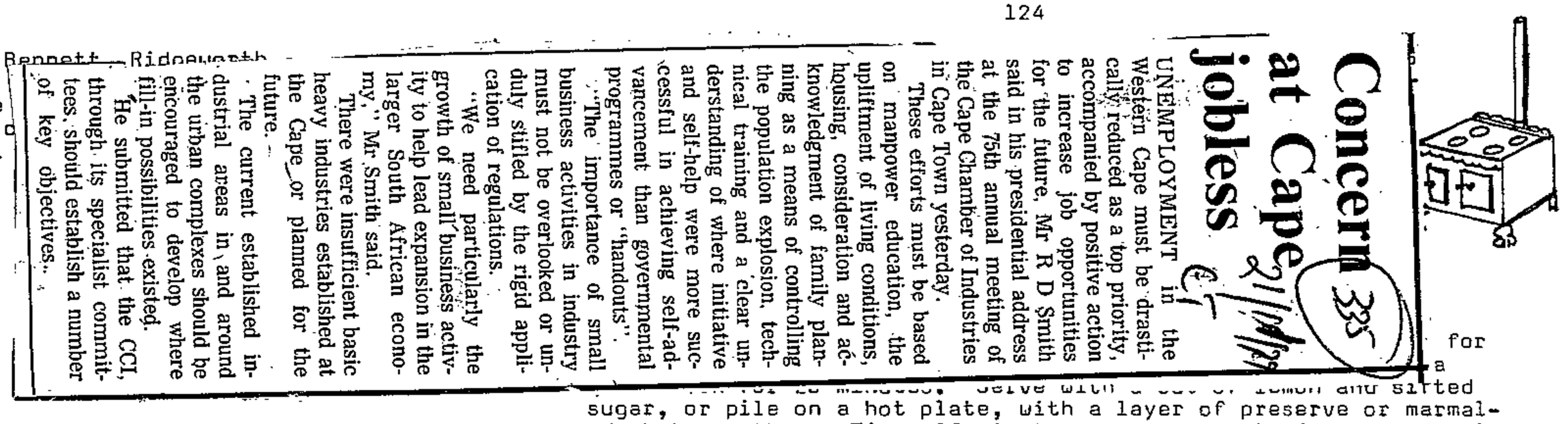
"On the one hand, the government, together with the private sector, must give even more urgent attention to a growth economy so as to create jobs. On the other, ideological legislation must be thrown overboard to that people with jobs should not be added to the ever-growing masses of the unemployed."

Dr Boraine said unemployment led to despair, disillusionment and anger, and was a strong contributing factor to the Cape Peninsula's high crime rate.

ONION RINGS

Peel and slice large onions, and separate
add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then d
till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil
and season with salt and pepper.

---oOo---



Concern at Cape jobless

UNEMPLOYMENT in the Western Cape must be drastically reduced as a top priority, accompanied by positive action to increase job opportunities for the future, Mr R D Smith said in his presidential address at the 75th annual meeting of the Cape Chamber of Industries in Cape Town yesterday.

These efforts must be based on manpower education, the upliftment of living conditions, housing, consideration and acknowledgment of family planning as a means of controlling the population explosion, technical training and a clear understanding of where initiative and self-help were more successful in achieving self-advancement than governmental programmes or "handouts".

"The importance of small business activities in industry must not be overlooked or unduly stifled by the rigid application of regulations.

"We need particularly the growth of small business activity to help lead expansion in the larger South African economy," Mr Smith said.

There were insufficient basic heavy industries established at the Cape or planned for the future.

The current established industrial areas in and around the urban complexes should be encouraged to develop where fill-in possibilities existed.

He submitted that the CCI, through its specialist committees, should establish a number of key objectives.

for a

Serve with [illegible] lemon and sifted sugar, or pile on a hot plate, with a layer of preserve or marmalade between them. Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6 d, seasonable at any time.

---oOo---

SPATCHCOCK - 1900

1 young fowl
brown bread crumbs
herbs
parsley
onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

---oOo---

PLUM PUDDING — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

2 cups flour
1 t baking powder
1 large cup brown sugar
1 cup currants
3 beaten eggs
1/4 t ground spice
1 small cup chopped raisins
1/2 grated beef suet
1/2 pt milk
1/2 t salt
a little mixed peel finely cut

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

60 copies

GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES ON DEVELOPMENT

David M. Smith

(Professor of Geography,
Queen Mary College,
University of London)

Paper prepared for presentation at the
South African Geographical Society Conference

Cape Town: June/July 1979

The purpose of this paper is to introduce the theme of alternative geographical perspectives on development. Geographical involvement with what have become known as the underdeveloped countries

within the soc

and elucidate

a background a

more fully.

But first,

not the place f

but it is neces

development vie

implies a form

by some cultura

level of develo

relationship wit

circumstances

briefly to describe

ives, thus providing

may be discussed

quired. This is

aning of "development",

tion between

a state, development

er form, as indicated

a defining the

y virtue of a

ve in a world of

children.

The course was established in response to a request by six Soweto women's clubs that combined to form the Co-ordinating Council for Soweto Women's Clubs and took a decision to combat female unemployment by creating their own jobs. Their motivation was timely. According to Hennie Bornman, in charge of Singer's Social Awareness programme, Singer had been running successful low-key labour intensive cottage industries in Brazil and Mexico. The company was keen to initiate similar projects in SA, particularly in the homelands.

Milstein is enthusiastic about the continuing success of the project. He says: "One of the advantages of this programme is the cost of job creation — 40 jobs have been created for an investment of R20 000 — that is R500 per job."

The women contacted the Urban Foundation who granted them an interest-free loan repayable over five years to purchase machines. Singer sold them 20 sewing and knitting machines at discounted prices and also offered free training facilities.

The Urban Foundation stepped in with a further cash injection to help the women stockpile supplies. Dave Milstein, the UF's co-ordinator of business development, then helped the committee to establish bookkeeping systems.

A cottage industry project has just been officially launched in Soweto. Forty women attended a graduation ceremony signifying their successful completion of a dressmaking and knitting course run by Singer SA as part of its Social Awareness programme.

The ceremony marked the initiation of a project initially to supply school uniforms and jerseys to more than 4 000 Soweto

A uniform approach

JOB CREATION

in my opinion

F.M. 23/11/79 (345) 335

will also be responsible for sales, marketing, and general administration. Payment could either be by piece-work or by fixed wages. After initial training, one or two people would receive additional training as teachers and would then train others as required.

Singer has now been approached by the Ciskei Development Corporation, the South West Africa Development Corporation, and the Economic Development Corporation to initiate similar projects.

CONTENTS

	Page
Silence in jail!	
My own jail	
"Afrikaans is rubbish. Blacks are not dustbins"	
To the butchers	
The eruption of Langa, 30th March 1960	
Lines on a wooden doll	
The burial is tomorrow	
Old man to be removed to Limehill	
Black spot removal	
Home land	
Lament	
Poetry is useless	
The police are looking for somebody	
Surprise visit	
A vehement expostulation	
Enter the fold	
THE PLUMSTEAD ELEGIES	
The First Elegy	
The Second Elegy	
The Third Elegy	
The Fourth Elegy	
The Fifth Elegy	
The Sixth Elegy	
The Seventh Elegy	
The Eighth Elegy	
The Ninth Elegy	
The Tenth Elegy	
The Happy Faces Law Amendment Act	
A morning day and a sun day	
School poem 1	
School poem 2	
Portrait of a middle-aged poet conceivable	
South African Banalities	
Prayer to the great Baas	
rn-out daddy blues	Page 66
em for myself	67
ng for a dreary morning	68
bruary" Lost moon	69
keep forgetting	71
clotto	73
hat shall I do with the drowned sailor	75
dol	76
et high before you die	77

F.M. 23/11/79

JOB CREATION

A uniform approach

A cottage industry project has just been officially launched in Soweto. Forty women attended a graduation ceremony signifying their successful completion of a dressmaking and knitting course run by Singer SA as part of its Social Awareness programme.

The ceremony marked the initiation of a project initially to supply school uniforms and jerseys to more than 4 000 Soweto children.

The course was established in response to a request by six Soweto women's clubs that combined to form the Co-ordinating Council for Soweto Women's Clubs and took a decision to combat female unemployment by creating their own jobs. Their motivation was timely. According to Hennie Bornman, in charge of Singer's Social Awareness programme, Singer had been running successful low-key labour intensive cottage industries in Brazil and Mexico. The company was keen to initiate similar projects in SA, particularly in the homelands.

drum

editat

aikus
Walk
Ever
Eye
Spa
Hail
Mark

Silence

will be

Price: .....

through NUSAS R1.00). Order from: Scribe Editions,
51 Cleveland Road, Claremont 7700

I would like to subscribe to ..... volume(s) of Peter Horn, *Silence in Jail.*

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

(SRC Stamp)

.....

Signature

The Women's Cooperative Development Foundation was established by the Urban Foundation to help women who planned their own interest projects but had repayable over two years to purchase machines. Singer sold them 20 sewing and knitting machines and also offered free training facilities.

The Urban Foundation stepped in with a further cash injection to help the women start up. Singer supplied Dave Minshall, the Co-operative's co-ordinator at business development, then helped the committee to establish bookkeeping systems.

Minshall is enthusiastic about the continuing success of the project. He says: "One of the advantages of this project is the cost of job creation. 40 jobs have been created for an investment of R20 000 — that is R500 per job.

The ultimate aim is to afford black women the opportunity of working either in small manufacturing projects (through co-operatives) or in their own homes. They can also buy raw materials. It is envisaged that this body will also be responsible for sales, marketing and general administration. Payment could either be by piecework or by fixed wages. After initial training, one or two people would receive additional training as teachers and would then train others as required.

Singer has now been approached by the Ciskei Development Corporation, the South West Africa Development Corporation, and the Economic Development Corporation to initiate similar projects.

Gloomy outlook for unskilled job-seekers

Star 24th 1979

1330 336

By Denise Rink

Unskilled school-leavers and national servicemen who have finished their two year stint have little cause for optimism when they set about finding jobs next year.

Mr Ralph Parrott, head of the Ralph Parrott Organisation, said people without skilled training or with "nebular" skills would find opportunities not very good.

He said he did not foresee the creation of many new jobs but stresses that this was a subjective opinion.

His organisation's survey in September had not shown great cause for optimism for 1980, although the survey for the end of the year could show otherwise, Mr Parr said.

School-leavers with no training would find it difficult to find jobs although people with practical training would find little difficulty in being absorbed.

Mr Parrott said unskilled people should "get into a practical training situation" where they would have something solid to contribute.

He said there was an increasing need to absorb blacks into all levels of industry and he felt the responsibility for training employees, especially blacks, rested increasingly with the employer.

He said blacks had tremendous problems, such as the time taken up by travelling to and from work, and they could not be expected to further their education and skills by attending night courses.

Mr Colin Katz of Colin Katz Associates said there would be difficulty in finding trained staff next year.

National Servicemen who had completed their two-year period usually had no difficulty in finding jobs but school-leavers who were to go to the army in July were not favoured.

He said companies did not like to have to train someone for a certain job and then have to lose him to the army.

Mr J Dawkins, marketing manager of the Kelly Group of Personnel companies, said he foresaw more jobs becoming available next year for people with practical training.

He said army-leavers could easily find employment as salesmen because of the current upswing in the economy. Companies were prepared to train them rather than employ an experienced salesman who "knew all the tricks of the trade" at a higher salary.

He said there was also great scope in hotels and catering as a result of the expansion of some hotel groups.

335

By ANDREW McNULTY

Debate drones on while the crisis deepens


Fanie Botha


Dr Hennie Reynders


Dr Simon Brand

Time to act on the jobless

AFTER more than 18 months of widespread debate, little has been done at grass roots level about what is clearly the country's most crucial economic problem — black unemployment and job creation.

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Fanie Botha, says there are more than 1-million unemployed and 270 000 new job seekers a year are coming onto the labour market.


Dr Piet Koornhof

Some economists say unemployed and underemployed blacks total nearly 2-million.

But as Professor Pieter van der Merwe, arguably the country's leading authority on unemployment, told Business Times this week:

"For the past few years the debate has centred largely on the size of the problem and how to define it — with widely differing answers.

"But while you define it, it is there and it grows worse. It's time to shift towards measures to solve or at least minimise the problem."

The SA Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) has just submitted to Government a recommended list of short-term measures.

Government took a major step towards getting to grips with the country's unemployment problem when the National Manpower Commission (NMC) held its first meeting last week.

Kleu, director of the Board of Trade and Industries and, as the NMC executive has done, will probably co-opt specialists from the private sector.

This is one of the first tentative steps that have been taken recently by the Government and the private sector towards reducing unemployment, which is seen by many as a political and social time-bomb.

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, says it could be a big threat to political stability in the next decade and the Government sees this as a priority.

It has now been realised that black unemployment is primarily [illegible] people who are actively seeking work but cannot find jobs.

This provides an index but it is undeniably conservative.

Prof Van der Merwe is professor of economics at the University of Pretoria and has been seconded to the NMC for three years as deputy chairman. He is also a member of the Wiehahn Commission.

He says: "Aggregate figures are important but they can be misleading. Unemployment is multi-dimensional. It varies between urban and rural areas and these areas vary between each other. There are also difference between groups — for example between married women and [illegible] —

This is among the reasons for Government's efforts to create a climate for growth next year.

Dr Simon Brand, economic adviser to the Prime Minister, says at least 5% growth in GDP could be achieved during 1980, which is substantially higher than achieved in recent years.

Leading businessmen — including Adrian Bellamy, managing director of Edgars, and Gavin Relly, deputy chairman of Anglo American — say this growth rate will still be too low and called for a target growth of between 8% and 12%.

The FCI, whose executive director, Dr Hennie Reynders, has been [illegible] to the NMC

- Public works programmes, aimed at developing infrastructure with the emphasison social infrastructure, particularly housing and scholls.
- Training schemes geared to specific jobs where shortages exist or are expected to exist.
- Temporary work sharing, done as far as possible on a voluntary basis by industrialists.
- Development of the informal sector, designed to encourage and enable unemployed urban dwellers to become self-employed through the removal of restrictions and by giving guidance and funds and making them aware of opportunities.

ture.

Rather, it is aiming to create a climate for growth and initiative by the private sector and expects businessmen to play a big role in reducing unemployment. The Urban Foundation is a first step which could be followed by a Rural Foundation.

Whatever the approach, most of the options are now known. More concrete steps must be taken by both Government and the private sector.

Priorities

The commission executive decided that creation of jobs would be one of three priorities to be tackled by the NMC (others are industrial relations and education and training) and sub-committees are being set up to study each problem in detail and make recommendations.

The membership and size of the sub-committee on job creation has not been decided yet, but it will be chaired by Basie

solved by growth alone.

Other solutions must be applied and Government has made it clear that much of the initiative must come from the private sector.

Estimates of unemployed and the number of new jobs that will have to be created in future vary widely.

In February this year, when the economy was less buoyant than it is now, the Department of Statistics said 507 000 blacks were unemployed. This was calculated on the internationally-accepted measure of unemployed, which defines them as

community.

Weapon

"Programmes should be geared to the particular problems of a specific group and the people best equipped to design those problems are the people on the spot."

Economic growth has always been seen as the first and most potent weapon against unemployment. The slow growth in the country's economy during the 1970s is blamed for radically compounding the number of cyclically unemployed.

as chairman, says a co-ordinated policy should take into account factors such as the likely demands for labour. There are acute shortages of certain types of labour.

Describing the situation as now potentially explosive, the FCI says the first need is to determine the extent to which growth could increase employment in the next 10 years. If a substantial shortfall occurs, unemployment relief strategies are necessary.

Short-term measures recommended by the FCI against urban unemployment are:

would include the provision of food in certain areas and encouragement of self sufficiency through gardens and small livestock production; the use of the Unemployment Insurance Fund; and special attention to youth.

Intractable

Rural unemployment is more intractable. Where the policy has in many cases been to export urban unemployed back to rural areas, improvement of productivity and incomes of the susbsistence rural sector is essential in South Africa, firstly as a holding operation to stem outward migration until industrialisation can advance significantly to absorb the rural exodus.

While development of new settlements is a generally accepted method of increasing rural incomes, the FCI says this does not optimise the resource endowment of the existing subsistence economy. Instead:

- More attention should be given to upgrading what is already there through expanded agricultural technology, effective extension, transportation networks and a delivery system.
- Housing should be constructed in existing rural settlements.

A big dilemma facing Government is that most of these measures, particularly public works programmes, require the pumping of hundreds of millions of rands into the economy, carrying the risk of inflation — and Finance Minister Owen Horwood says public sector spending will be strictly curtailed for the foreseeable fu-

Sun, Rand Daily Mail, Times 25/11/79

335

1940 will help rural black jobless

By Sieg Hannig,
Labour Reporter

A new drive to create jobs in unemployment-ridden rural areas has been triggered by a will written almost 40 years ago.

The plan is to hold a meeting to co-ordinate the efforts of all people involved in rural development projects, Mr Justice Jan Steyn announced over the weekend.

The judge, well known as executive director of the Urban Foundation, spoke as one of the five trustees of the Desmond S Leech Bequest.

WAIVED

In terms of a will made in 1940, Mr Leech, a mining engineer and former member of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, left his estate for the creation of a fund to benefit the black people of South Africa and the three former British protectorates after the death of his widow.

Now the widow, Mrs Muriel Davies, has waived any right to income from the estate valued at R204 000 when Mr Leech died in 1946 and now worth more than R900 000.

As a result the trustees have made nearly R50 000 available to 11 rural development projects.

Mr Leech said in his will that "the black man by his loyalty and efficient labour has been one of the prime factors in building up and maintaining the economic prosperity of South Africa" but he believed "little is done to improve the conditions in which he lives."

FEATURE

A remarkable feature of the will, the judge said, was that Mr Leech wanted the fund to be administered by three whites and two blacks.

The black trustees are Mr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, and Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, a well-known Soweto personality.

Mr Justice Steyn invited all interested parties to write to: The Trustees, Desmond Leech Bequest, Syfret's Trust, PO Box 7419, Johannesburg 2000.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.



Survey of black joblessness alarming

Unemployment has hit almost half of all black households in urban areas, the latest Markinor socio-political barometer shows.

The results of the survey, described as "alarming," show that 39 percent of urban black households have one person unemployed.

Another seven percent of these homes have two people unemployed and two percent of households have three people unemployed.

Markinor calculates that of all urban blacks living in households, who are willing to work, 23 percent cannot find a job.

The result of this is that the nominal average household income in black urban areas has dropped from R190 a month in September last year to R181 a month in September this year.

The inflation rate during this period is put at 14,3 percent.

This means that in real terms, there has been a huge drop in black household incomes.

The survey shows that the worst unemployment problems are in Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London.

● Breakthrough with blacks for PW — Page 7.

tes require emphasis. he diseases in question, tes, for example, a ll not only be influenced y improved prevention at on which will consequent- ssociated mortality.

calculation of rates is nto consideration the are the actual numbers for those groups which otal population, for ferent demographic pro- n Fig. I, and this pro- s and 'coloureds'. een 1941 and 1970 are, aimportance.

are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans[7], this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1) e_o - the expectation of life at birth, and (2) e_{45} - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at e_{45} 'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e_o has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_o or e_{45}, have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

REFERENCES

1. Acheson, R.M., Hall, D.J. and Aird, L. eds. (1976): Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2: Health Information, Planning and Monitoring, Oxford University Press, London.

2. White, K.L. and Henderson, M.M. eds. (1976) : Epidemiology as a Fundamental Science, its Uses in Health Services Planning, Administration, and Evaluation, Oxford University Press, New York.

3. South Africa (1929-1940) : Report on the Vital Statistics of the Union of South Africa. Annual 1926-1938, Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. South Africa (1961-1965) : Bureau of Census and Statistics, Report on Deaths, South Africa and South West Africa, Reports UG 26/1961, RP 17/1961, RP 45/1965, RP 63/1965, Government Printer, Pretoria.

5. South Africa (1971-1977) : Department of Statistics, Reports of Deaths, Reports 07 - 03 - 01 to 07 - 03 - 12, Government Printer, Pretoria.

6. South Africa (1948) : Official Year Book No. 23, 1946, Chapter XXIX, Government Printer, Pretoria.

7. Van Tonder, J.L. and Van Eeden, I.J. (1975) : Abridged Life Tables for all the population groups in the Republic of South Africa (1921-1970), Report S-34, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria.

8. Preston, S.H., Keyfitz, N. and Schoen, R. (1977) : Causes of Death; Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Press, New York

9. Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Economics, 38, 1.

10. Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2. ibid.

The Star Thursday Noven

Union uproar at brewery plans to lay off workers

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

Trade unionists were in an uproar today as news was leaked of retrenchments arising from the newly created South African Breweries monopoly in the beer industry.

Mr Laurie van der Watt, head of SAB's beer division, declined to comment on a report that at least 200 whites and an unknown number of other workers were to be laid off.

He said a Press conference was being arranged for this afternoon because "every person in the country has been on to me."

It is understood that the SAB management met East Rand staff of Intercontinental Breweries yesterday and people were "given the golden handshake."

More such talks were expected to take place elsewhere today.

Mr Ted Frazer of the Brewery Employees' Union (Cape Peninsula) said he had heard three people had been laid off by Intercontinental Breweries in the Cape.

Mr Frazer saw retrenchments as an inevitable consequence of the merger of the two groups.

"We deplore any move which increases unemployment and imposes hardship on workers," he said.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, General Secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said if retrenchments were to benefit the consumer there might be justification in it.

"But by all accounts no benefits will accrue to consumers," he said.

"The Government doesn't seem to have acted in terms of the Monopolies Conditions Act."

Senator Anna Scheepers, another well-known labour leader, said: "South Africa's anti-monopoly legislation seems to serve no purpose."

An SAB statement on the merger said: "SAB prides itself on the fair treatment of staff and if rationalisation should result in redundancies, everything possible will be done to treat such cases in a responsible and fair way."

335

SAB layoffs: 100 offered jobs

CT. 30/11/79

By GORDON KLING

SOUTH AFRICAN BREWERIES has announced details of a massive employee retrenchment, first disclosed yesterday in the Cape Times, following on from the beer monopoly established by SAB's take-over of Intercontinental Breweries.

The general manager of SAB's beer division, Mr Laurie Van der Watt told a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, that only 800 of ICB's 1 200 employees would be retained. Dr Anton Rupert's Rembrandt group, ICB's previous owner, would offer positions to 100 of the former ICB employees, and the remaining 200 would become redundant at a cost of R1-million to SAB.

Some former ICB employees have expressed reservations over the new positions offered by Rembrandt, but there were no indications yesterday of major complaints.

The only salary changes affecting employees who accepted positions with SAB, said Mr Van der Watt, would be increases in cases where ICB pay scales were below SAB scales.

The retrenched staff had been given two months' notice, and most would be asked to work during this period. In addition, they would receive a month's salary or wages for every completed year's service subject to a minimum of three months' pay, irrespective of whether they were weekly paid or salaried staff.

The minimum payoff cheque would thus be five months' pay.

Retrenched staff would also receive a refund of their leave credits and pension contributions as well as a Christmas bonus. SAB would make a further payment based on an age and service equation.

Mr Van der Watt also confirmed a recent Cape Times report that SAB had decided not to proceed with an R8-million ICB brewery planned for Cape Town.

● The retrenchment of a large percentage of the staff of Intercontinental Breweries presented a very unpleasant and shocking picture, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on labour affairs, Mr Rupert Lorimer MP, said yesterday, Sapa reports.

He said, in a statement, that however generous severance pay was to be, the fact still remained that hundreds of people were to join the ranks of the unemployed "because a monopoly has been allowed in the brewing industry".

"The government has been negligent in allowing this monopoly to come into being."

299 SAB workers lose jobs

By JOE THLOLOE

TWO hundred and ninety-nine workers — about half of them black — will be losing their jobs as a result of the South African Breweries' recent takeover of Intercontinental Breweries.

They will, however, get at least five months' pay.

This was announced by the general manager of the beer division of the SAB, Mr Laurie van der Watt, at a Press conference yesterday.

The announcement ends a period of uncertainty for the former ICB workers, during which the unregistered Food, Beverages and Allied Workers Union threatened legal action because "the retrenchments may constitute an unfair labour practice."

Mr van der Watt announced that about 299 ICB people will be employed by the SAB, most over 200 of them are black. Another 200 will be offered positions in the SAB group.

He said 299 will be retrenched. These are in the marketing, distribution, administration and financial departments.

The retrenched workers will be given two months' notice and one month's salary for every year's service as a minimum of three months pay, a refund of leave credits and pension contributions, and further payment based on length of service.

Mr van der Watt said the SAB will establish teams at each major centre to assist staff to find alternative employment.

He said: "It is inevitable that in any acquisition redundancies will take place. This is particularly so where there are two businesses with duplicated activities, and where rationalisation can be undertaken to reduce costs and thereby minimise consumer prices."

On Wednesday the company had talks with the workers, with the trade union attending "as an interested party."

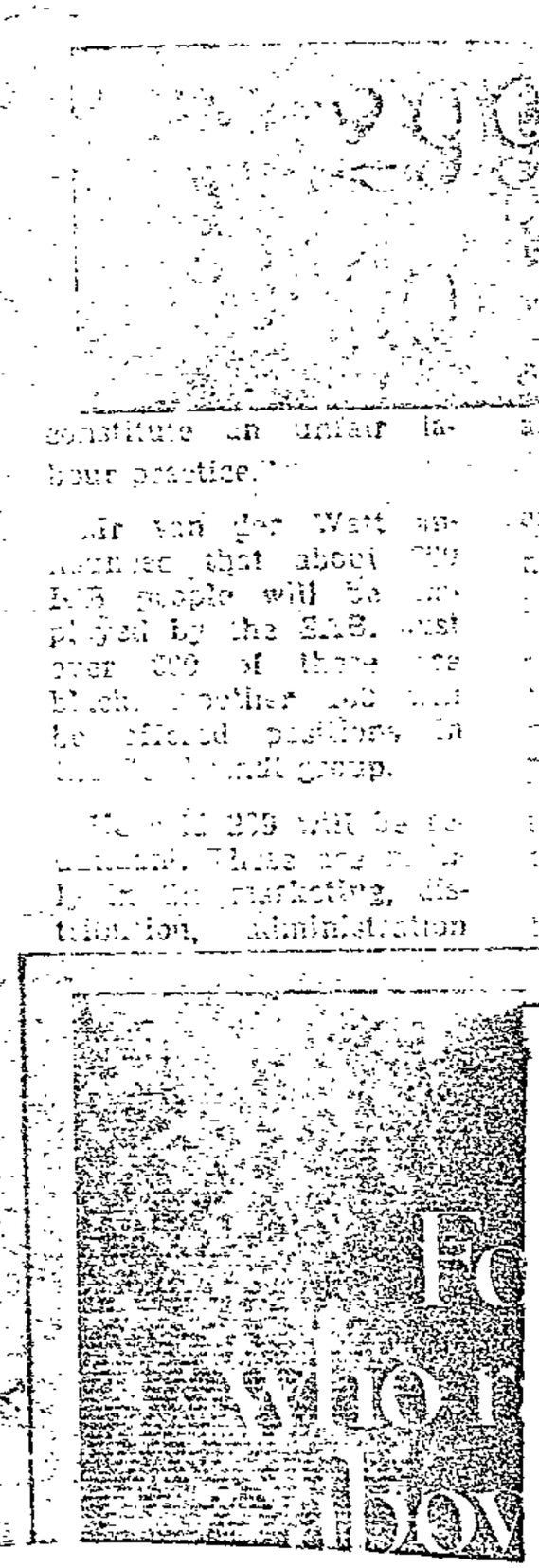
Earlier in the day, the union had demanded a postponement of the retrenchments until:

- "Proper communication is established with the workforce."
- "Procedure for retrenchment, if retrenchment is necessary at all, is set out."
- "Terms of compensation are agreed upon."

Mr van der Watt yesterday said the union and the workers were satisfied with the arrangements for retrenchment. Officials of the union were not available for comment last night.

Most of the workers will stop working on December 1, but some will be asked to stay on for a month or two before they terminate their services.

Between yesterday and Friday staff are being advised individually whether SAB can offer them positions or not.



Arrest

'Big drop in black household incomes'

UNEMPLOYMENT has hit almost half of all black households in urban areas, this month's Markinor socio-political barometer shows.

The results of the survey, described as "alarming", show that 39 per cent of urban black households have one person unemployed.

Another seven perecent of households have three people unemployed.

Markinor calculates that of all urban blacks living in households, who are willing to work, 23 percent cannot find a job.

The result of this is that [illegible] average household income in black urban [illegible] dropped from R190 a month in September [illegible] R181 a month in September [illegible] year.

The inflation rate during this period is put at [illegible] percent. This means that in real [illegible] there has been a huge drop in black household [illegible]

INCREASED

White household incomes, calculated nation-wide increased slightly in money terms from an average of R[illegible] in September last year, to R220 a month [illegible] September this year.

This represented an increase of only one percent, which was wiped out by the inflation rate. This effectively reduced white incomes as well.

The survey shows that the worst unemployment problems are in Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London. Pretoria and the Reef showed comparatively lesser unemployment problems.

Hardest hit were women who made up 71 percent of the unemployed class, while men made up the balance of 29 percent.

Nearly half the unemployed — 47 percent — were aged between 16 and 24, while 32 percent were [illegible] 15 percent between 35 and 49, and only

White opinion was that 29 percent of families were better off than a year ago. In June this year, only 22 percent of whites believed this.

However, 34 percent of white families believe they are worse off than a year ago.

The picture for blacks is more sombre, with only 17 percent believing they are better off than a year ago. In May this year, the figure was 21 percent.

Exactly half the blacks polled believe they are worse off than they were last year. This represents an increase of four percent on the May figure.

The survey shows that households with unemployed members show greater signs of financial setbacks than those without unemployment.

A growing number of blacks believe they will be worse off next year, while, on the contrary, more whites now believe they will be better off.

400 to lose jobs over beer move

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

ABOUT 400 Intercontinental Breweries employees — mostly white — will lose their jobs in ICB in the wake of the takeover of ICB by South African Breweries, SAB announced in Johannesburg yesterday.

Of these, 299 will be retrenched outright and a further 100 will be offered jobs in the Rembrandt group of companies, Mr Laurie van der Watt, general manager of the SAB beer division said.

Mr Van der Watt told a Press conference that retrenched staff would get two months' notice on December 1, plus one month's pay for every completed year's service, subject to a minimum of three months pay.

This means a minimum of five months' pay. They also get a Christmas bonus, refund of leave credits and pension payments, and a further payment based on age and service.

Three quarters of the 800 people to be absorbed from ICB are black, while virtually all the 100 to be offered jobs with Rembrandt are white. The 299 to be laid off are divided equally between black and white employees, he said.

Five ICB depots are to close. They are those at Bethal, Watloo in Pretoria, Denver, Krugersdorp and Bloemfontein.

All present and inherited sport sponsorships would be continued and sponsorships would be evaluated on merit.

After December, six brands may be dropped from the SAB range. They are Schafft, Stallion 54, Colt 45, Culembourg, Heidelberg and Sportsman Lager.

Mr Rupert Lorimer, Progressive Federal Party MP for Orange Grove, said there had been "gross negligence" on the part of the Government.

Mr Lorimer said South Africans were already paying more for their beer because SAB had no competition.

He challenged the Government to say why it was allowing the brewery to take the public "for a ride".

Turner's triumph

By DAVID MOLLETT

YESTERDAY'S Newmarket race meeting belonged exclusively to jockey Gerald Turner.

Turner booted home five winners, scoring on Razzle, Harry's Gambit, Eucalyptus, Belligerence and Polly Bisqui.

The former champion would have made the record books if he had won on Huriza in the last race. Victory on the colt would have meant that he had ridden the jackpot — a feat previously accomplished by only four jockeys. Unfortunately Huriza was unplaced.

Turner received an ovation from the crowd after his win on Eucalyptus in the main race, the R8 000 Java Handicap.

N.M. 30/11/79

Facing the unemployment challenge

IT IS officially estimated that, at present, there are approximately a million South Africans unemployed, most of whom are Black.

The potential workforce is growing by over 300 000 people a year, which means that, simply to prevent the number of unemployed from rising, approximately 100 new jobs must be created *each day*.

If unemployment is to be eliminated by the year 2 000, 400 000 jobs will have to be created every year until the end of the century.

This will be a massive task. New jobs need capital and the present shortage of foreign capital in South Africa makes the problem even more difficult. However, the continued survival of capitalism may well depend on its ability to solve this problem, as growing unemployment means increasing poverty with all its potential for social and political upheaval. It is crucial that South African capital resources are used to create as many jobs as is possible.

To do this, both the State and private enterprise will have to change their present philosophy regarding economic expansion, from one that is based on present profitability and easy implementation, to one which considers long-run profitability and the improvement of social conditions in South Africa.



QUOTE: If unemployment is to be eliminated by the year 2000, 400 000 jobs will have to be created every year until the end of the century.

There are better ways of achieving the same employment goal.

More labour intensive production methods can be introduced without forsaking the 20th Century to return to the days of the ox-cart. The challenge to the present day decision [illegible]

Rather than expanding the plant, expand the time over which the plant is utilised. If the factory is not already running on a 24-hour cycle, add a further shift. A plant running for 24 hours will provide jobs for three times as many operatives as one running on capital, because labour and capital are not simply substitutes, but complement one another in many aspects.

Thinking South African may not be profitable in many instances, in terms of present market prices. This is because wages cannot fall below the minimum subsistence level, even though unemployment persists. This situation is one that calls for the impementation of State subsidies on employment, backed up by, and perhaps financed from, complementary taxes on selected capital equipment, particularly that of foreign origin. In some cases it may also call for State action to ban the import of some foreign products.

Thinking South African should also include the production of traditional products, both for home consumption and export. These products use traditional production methods that are almost exclusively highly labour intensive. A serious attempt to increase the output of this sector would provide a significant number of new jobs. Craft industries can be particularly valuable and marketing studies undertaken in the advanced countries suggest that there is a sizeable and growing market for these goods.



PROFESSOR Jill Nattrass, of Natal University, and one of South Africa's foremost development economists, pleads for a labour intensive policy in this country if the survival of the capitalist system is to be ensured.

Small rather than bi[illegible]

have an impact on unemployment in a number of different geographical regions.

this would be achieved by thinking Black.

On the business front the Black communities can also make a significant contribution to job creation. Black businesses are on average very much smaller and in addition some will develop from the traditional Black community activities and will use traditional production methods, which suggest that these firms will be highly labour intensive.

THE modern technical revolution has certainly gone a long way towards solving the inherent contradiction between limited output and man's unlimited desires. However, it has done so by effectivly substituting "a man and machine, to do in a day, a job that previously occupied an entire village for a month".

In the process, modern technology has generated severe social and political problems, largely because it has nothing to substitute for the social role that participation in work process plays in community welfare.

Modern technology has used machines as substitutes for labour. The time has come to change this emphasis and to use modern technology as a complement to people in the production process.

Facing the challenge

There are encouraging signs that the State has accepted its responsibility and it is now the turn of private enterprise to face up to this challenge. Broadly, the rate of job creation in the private sector can be increased if, at all levels, labour intensive methods of performing a task are chosen in preference to mechanical means.

Switching to a more labour intensive technology is often taken as implying a movement from modern to intermediate technology. While this type of low-level technology certainly creates more jobs per unit of capital invested in it, it is often not very productive and consequently may slow down the rate of economic growth.

best attributes of modern technology with the creation of as many jobs as possible. There are a number of guidelines which, if followed by South African policy makers and businessmen, might help to meet this challenge. These are:

- **Think men, rather than machines.**
- **Think small, rather than big.**
- **Think South African and traditional, rather than foreign and modern.**
- **Think Black first.**

Men before machines

Thinking about men rather than machines will create additional jobs if businessmen take the following courses of action:

ing on an eight hour shift.

Increased operation will certainly shorten the life time of the plant, but since the major cause of scrapping is more often obsolescence, rather than plant exhaustion, this is not likely to be a serious problem.

Run two shifts of shorter average duration, rather than a system of permanent overtime. Productivity levels will be higher with a fresh workforce and the available work is shared out among a large number of people.

Combine modern technology with older methods of materials handling, both on the input and the packaging and marketing sides of the production process.

South African factories are already more labour in-

Small firms use less capital per man than the large firms, partly because the large firms gain economies in the fields of administration and marketing and partly because small firms are limited in their choice of production methods to those that emphasise men.

Small firms do not depend on outside capital to the same extent as large ones, as a result they are not subject to the pressures to maximise the return on their investment that are put on the big corporations by shareholders and the financial institutions who have provided their funds. This may allow small firms the extra leeway to carry some surplus staff.

A number of small firms are more likely to be scattered over a wide area than are a few large firms. As a result, small firms can

Nearly all modern technology has been developed in the advanced countries such as the United States; countries that have an abundance of capital and who are short of labour. Foreign technology, while it is often highly profitable, is at the same time not well suited to make the best use of South Africa's resources. Locally developed technology, on the other hand, will reflect South African conditions, which are capital short and labour abundant.

It is argued that labour intensive technologies cannot compete on world markets with the more efficient capital intensive methods. The international performance of Japan, Taiwan and Singapore highlight the fallacies in this view. The use of more men per machine unit should, providing management is efficient, increase the rate of return

Thinking Black

If both the State and the private sector adopt the practice of "thinking Black" first, they will generate employment.

On the management side, since the suggestions made earlier will greatly increase the management burden, they will only be successfully implemented providing that the size of the present South African management team is enlarged. This will only be achieved by incorporating Africans, Coloureds and Asians into management in increasing numbers.

Labour intensity can be increased by job fragmentation — by replacing skilled craftsmen, who are already in short supply, with a larger number of semi-skilled operatives. In the South African context

Burnett warns of 'powder keg'

By John Allen,
Religion Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — The head of the Anglican Church in southern Africa, Archbishop Bill Burnett of Cape Town, has warned that tighter control over black workseekers in urban areas "may be tinder to a powder keg."

Delivering his charge to the opening service of the ruling Provincial Synod of the church last night, he also said the "denial of justice and freedom to disenfranchised people" in South Africa was so gross that the South African way of life could not be defended.

His statement implied he would not be able to take up arms to defend the present system.

Archbishop Burnett told bishops and clergy and lay representatives of the church that the Black Sash's recent warning about "the potentially explosive effects of a more rigid control of Africans seeking employment in urban areas" was timely.

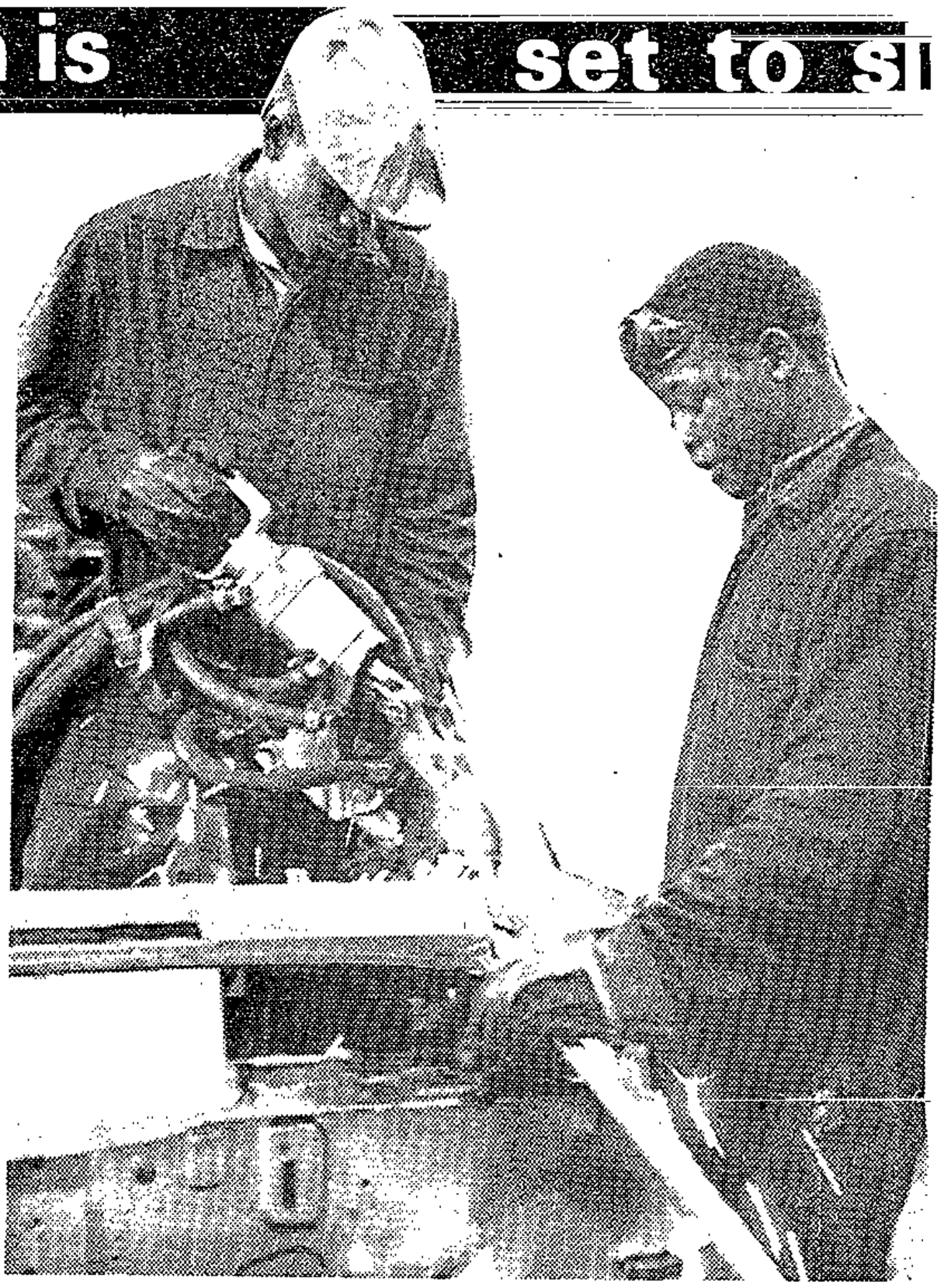
"Ideological tidiness in the application of influx control is no substitute for unemployment. It may in fact be tinder to a powder keg," said the Archbishop.

"Unless we act speedily to create a more open society, take massive steps to provide adequate education for black people and remove barriers, whether these are conventional or legal, to create job opportunities for them the white part of our nation will . . . have only itself to blame if it experiences the wrath of God."

● Security laws uphold injustice says prelate — Page 2.

D. Times 2/12/79 (335

Explosive problem is set to s



The jobless will number 1,6-million by 1987, with the majority black — a basically explosive racial situation.

Boom times won't curb SA's unemployment

By JOHN KANE-BERMAN

ALTHOUGH South Africans have been told that an economic boom is around the corner, unemployment will almost certainly remain a grievous problem in the 1980s and even beyond.

Rising unemployment has, of course been a big problem in many countries over the past four years of recession. But nowhere does it have the potentially explosive racial dimension that it has in South Africa, where most of the jobless are black.

Although it was only in January that Finance Minister Owen Horwood declared that unemployment was "not all that serious," the latest economic development programme (EDP), released by the office of the Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister, tells a different story.

Even if growth in real GDP does average the 4,5% a year that Dr Simon Brand and his colleagues expect over the 1978-87 "programming period," unemployment will rise from 900 000 in 1977 to 1,6-million in 1987, or from 10,6% of the potential work-force to 15%.

Some labour economists paint an even gloomier picture, arguing that a quarter of the Republic's black workers are already jobless, and that as many as four out of every 10 could be by the year 2000.

The EDP points out that nearly a quarter of the jobless blacks are new entrants to the labour market who have not worked before, while more than half are under 30 years of age.

Fifty-one per cent have been seeking work for more than six months, and 24% for longer than a year.

In contrast to Senator Horwood's statement at the beginning of the year, Fanie Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, told the Nationalist congress in Bloemfontein in September that work would have to be found for millions of blacks if the country wanted to stave off revolution.

The question, of course, is "how?" One problem may be inadequate capital inflows from abroad. In the words of the EDP, it would be "unwise to rely on the availability of the same amount of foreign capital in future as in the past."

To make matters worse, South Africa's capital-intensive energy programme — for example, Koeberg and Sasols 2 and 3 — will eat up a large slice of available financial resources but "definitely not help to combat the unemployment problem" in the process.

Can South Africa then make a virtue of a necessity and try to reverse the recent trend towards more capital-intensive production methods, a trend reflected in the fact that the average capital stock per employee grew by an average of 4,3% a year in 1970-77 as against 2,4% in the preceding decade?

Dr Brand and his colleagues clearly hope that measures flowing from the Riekert and Wiehahn commissions will result in fewer restrictions on the employment of blacks, so making labour more competitive in comparison with capital and thus mopping up some of the unemployment.

One obvious such measure would be the phasing out of Section Three of the Environment Planning Act, which is designed to "encourage" decentralisation to the bantustans so as to reduce the number of blacks in the so-called "white" metropolitan areas.

Labour-intensive industries like clothing have suffered severely as a result of the restrictions on blacks laid down in Section Three, some factories in Johannesburg even having had to close down.

Although they don't say so explicitly, Dr Brand and his colleagues who compiled the EDP are clearly unhappy about what they refer to as "statutory and other measures" which increase the cost of labour.

One such measure that they may have in mind is the higher monthly levies which have been imposed on employers of Africans in the Western Cape in pursuit of Pretoria's policy of treating it as a "coloured labour preference area."

In an aside which is particularly interesting in that it comes from the office of the Prime Minister's own economic adviser, the EDP cites research at the University of Cape Town which shows "that the informal sector accounts for a substantial amount of employment at the squatter camps."

Although there has been no country-wide study of the informal sector, the EDP says there are "indications" that it "can provide a considerable amount of employment."

It also says there are "suggestions" that it was "mainly the creation of marginal employment opportunities in the informal sector" that was responsible for the decline in the black unemployment rate in 1977-78.

The informal sector is indeed varied and possibly much larger than has been believed.

It includes casual parking attendants, shoe-shiners, gardeners, pirate-taxi operators, shebeen queens, hawkers, pawnbrokers, dressmakers and mechanics in township backyards, not to mention the women one sees selling their handicrafts in Hillbrow, or the painters, carpenters, and bricklayers who do a lucrative business in the suburbs of the "white" cities — often keeping a sharp lookout for influx control enforcers.

One private sector organisation that has come out in favour of stimulating the informal sector is the Midland Chamber of Industries, which said recently in its information bulletin: "The question we must ask ourselves is whether the controls under which the economy is operating are contributing to the unemployment situation."

It went on: "Is it not [illegible] that encouragement be given [illegible] the unemployed urban dwe[illegible] to become self-employed by re[illegible] moving selling and other re[illegible] strictions and promoting [illegible] concept of self-employment, as well as making individu[illegible] aware of market opportunities.

"In many parts of Afri[illegible] communities are able to pr[illegible] vide a large number of se[illegible] vices, which they themsel[illegible] require, if permitted and [illegible] sisted to do so."

One characteristic of such [illegible] ficial entrepreneurship is [illegible] it occurs very largely in pr[illegible] perous white towns or [illegible] townships which serve them [illegible] not in impoverished bantust[illegible]

And thereby lies the rub, [illegible] it stands to reason that m[illegible] informal-sector jobs have b[illegible]

D. Innes 2/12/79

destroyed when squatter camps have been demolished and influx control in general tightened up.

For although the Government is now much more aware of the unemployment problem than it has been in the past, it can hardly be denied that one of its main "solutions" up to now has been simply to export it through influx control and other measures dictated by political considerations.

The much tighter pass-law enforcement which flows from the recommendations of the Riekert Commission's report (including the quintupling to R500 of the fine payable by employers who are caught with "illegal" people on their payrolls) is serving simply to reinforce this policy of exporting employment from the "white" areas.

Although Dr Piet Riekert advocated removing the restrictions on black businessmen in townships in the "white" areas, the key aspects of his report which make for stricter influx control are in conflict with what Dr Brand and his planners seem to be saying.

For the promotion of more labour-intensive production methods, which the EDP advocates, cannot be reconciled with the cumbersome red tape that inevitably goes hand-in-hand with a philosophy designed to weed out of the urban areas or prevent from migrating to them anyone who does not have a job or a proved job-offer and accommodation in officially-approved premises.

Employers wanting to avoid administration board bureaucracy or the inconvenience of having their "illegal" workers smoked out by influx control may simply install machines wherever they can.

Referring to the formal sectors of the economy, the EDP cites the fact that rapid mechanisation on farms has led to a significant drop in employment opportunities there.

Jobs in the primary sector (which also includes mining) are indeed expected to decline slightly over the 10-year programming period.

Nor does the EDP expect jobs in manufacturing to increase very rapidly, partly because of the considerable surplus capacity in the secondary sector.

Whereas jobs in the secondary sector grew by an average of 6,3% in 1958-67 and 4% in 1968-77, the anticipated increase in 1978-87 is only 2,2%.

It is the tertiary sector then that is expected to be the principal growth area for jobs, holding its historical increase of 3% over the programming period.

Another problem which the South African economy faces — and one which may indeed hinder faster economic growth

To Page 7

FINANCE

Ackerman warns on minimum wages

Argus 3/12/79

835

355

DEMANDS for unrealstic minimum wages were forcing many companies to cut the number of their employees, Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, said at the weekend.

'This country needs to employ more people not fewer,' he told the Institute of Credit Management's annual dinner in Cape Town.

'We must be wary of dismissing people by setting unrealistic minimum wages.

'It is better to employ an unskilled worker at a lower wage rather than tell him: "Sorry, we cannot employ you because our minimum wage must be R60 a week".'

Unskilled workers were being paid off by the thousand because far away, sitting in their comfortale homes, British, American and Swedish people were setting minimum wages for companies in this country.

'I do not believe in starvation wages but we must sort out what is right for our country.'

Mr Ackerman said of his own company: 'We don't need an EEC code or a Sullivan code to tell us to get rid of discrimination.

MERIT

'There is no law escept the Group Areas Act to stop us promoting anyone on merit.

'We are promoting left, right and centre regardless of colour and we are not the only company doing so. It is astonishing to see the improvement where people are treated with human dignity.'

Monopoly blamed for many losing jobs

Argus 3/12/79

335

232

Political Correspondent

HUNDREDS of people were to join the growing ranks of unemployed because a monopoly had been allowed in the brewing industry, Mr Rupert Lorimer MP said today.

Mr Lorimer was referring to reports that many employees of Intercontinental Breweries were to be retrenched following the recent creation of one big beer company.

'South Africans are already paying more for beer because South African Breweries have no competition.

'The Government has been negligent in allowing this monopoly to come into existence.

'The new legislation to deal with monopolies has not been put into operation and a competition board has yet to be appointed, so we are in a legislative vacuum. By the time the board starts work the merger will have become entrenched and there will be no going back.

'You cannot unscramble an omelette. There has been gross negligence on the part of the Government and the result is certainly against the public interest.

I believe we are entitled to know why the Government has departed from its stated policy on monopolies. We are entitled to know what persuaded it to allow this merger to go through,' Mr Lorimer said.

Post 7/12/79 (335)

Christmas has no joy for thousands unemployed

By ALINATI PUTI

JOBLESS for two years and the festive season is here.

'The festive season holds no joy for thousands of families whose breadwinners are victims of the monster — joblessness.

One job-seeker in Johannesburg, Mr John Siko (53), this week explains how terrible it was to participate in the morning race to get a job for two years to no avail.

When POST interviewed him at the Labour Bureau in Albert Street, Mr Siko said coming to the pass office was a daily routine to all the job-seekers.

'It is two years that I have been looking for work. Each time there is an employer to offer a job, the officials call to tell us.

A long wait for jobs — to them this has turned into a "waiting" place.

Oh, for a job to see to my kids

Post 7/12/79

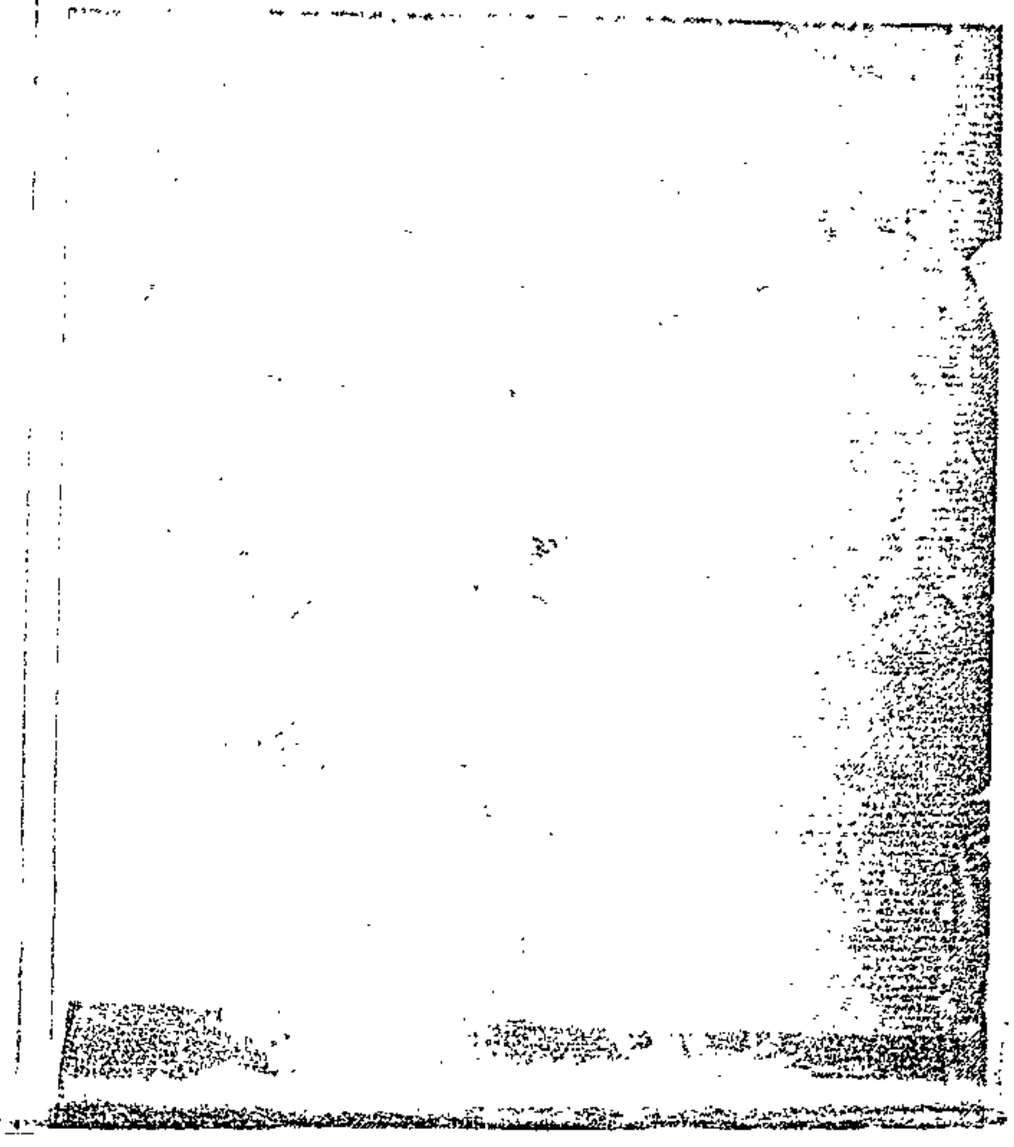
Asked if there was anybody to look after him, Mr Sifiso said: 'No one at all. I am the breadwinner and also responsible for the rent of my house in Zola North.'

To Mr Sifiso Christmas means nothing but the most miserable time he ever had in a lifetime.

Another hungry job-seeker, Mr Amos Manana said unemployment was to be held responsible for crime. 'Where are people expected to get food if we are not provided with jobs.

'Our children are starving and we've got to see to it that they are fed and clothed,' he said.

The Press liaison officer for the West Rand Administration Board, Mr J Bosman, yesterday said a monthly average of 24 115 men and 23 035 women were listed as unemployed in Johannesburg. These figures are for the quarter ending September 30.



RDM 12/12/79
1 49 2 123 3 335

Another growth signal

BY HAROLD FRIDJHON

ANOTHER green light signal has been given to the South African economy. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday in a statement on the November meeting of the Economic Advisory Council that a further increase in the economy's growth rate should continue to be the main objective of short-term economic policy.

And the council confirmed that the economic recovery was gaining momentum and was becoming more widespread.

Among the matters studied by the EAC were:

- Economic conditions and prospects in the shorter and long term;
- Unemployment;
- Inflation and the balance of payments;
- Training, productivity, low-cost housing and progress in implementing the 99-year leasehold system in the black cities.

At its August meeting, the EAC decided that economic policy should focus on the promotion of growth and employment and that the unacceptably high rate of inflation should not be a deterrent to this policy. The balance of payments could accommodate a higher growth rate, which depended largely on an upturn in private consumption expenditure.

Mr Botha's statement said the latest information justified these views in spite of the volume of exports losing momentum — although the value of gold production had increased considerably.

Private consumption expenditure had shown a relatively sharp upturn in the third quarter and it would appear that the earlier view that an export-led economic recovery "is gradually making way for a consumption-led recovery".

Blocking the way to a satisfactory growth rate was that private fixed investment was not increasing as desired and economic conditions abroad could lead to further deterioration in export performance.

These factors decided the EAC that growth should be the Government's economic goal, both short term and long, but at the same time financial discipline had to be maintained.

The current account of the balance of payments was stronger now than the EAC had previously envisaged, amounting to R2 600-million during the first nine months of this year. A weakening in the current account as a result of a further upswing in domestic demand "could be offset to at least a significant degree by the improvement in the capital account".

The council believed that seeking a higher growth rate need not necessarily result in a higher inflation rate at this stage.

Although it was not necessary to stimulate further private consumption expenditure at this stage, the next Budget should be used for this purpose. The council proposed that in the next Budget emphasis should be placed on the promotion of private savings to finance expansion.

As exports would continue to play an important role in stimulating growth, the EAC urged more export incentives. It was hoped that through the continued maintenance of strict fiscal discipline, it would be possible to provide enough room for both tax reforms and export promotion programmes.

But, at the same time, the council said that all public projects should not be curtailed. Among these were the provision of housing, making extensive use of private sector financing. It was noted that the R250-million scheme initiated in 1977 was running out.

The council stressed the urgency of "rapid progress" in developing the 99-year leasehold scheme. It said that 25 345 plots were available in greater Soweto with the prospects of a further 119 750 plots becoming available mainly in the Transvaal. The EAC hoped that problems connected with the 99-leasehold scheme would be ironed out soon.

In some sectors of the economy a shortage of certain manpower skills was becoming apparent and the need for providing sufficient training facilities of satisfactory quality was stressed. Training should also be aimed at increasing productivity and decreasing unemployment.

Mr Botha said that the EAC recommended that the National Manpower Commission should analyse various approaches to the solution of the unemployment problem and to formulate practical proposals.

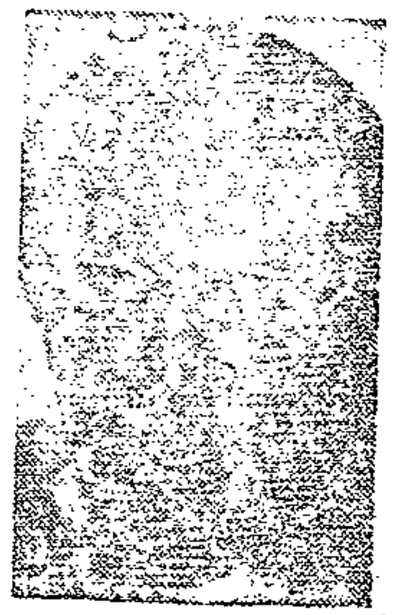
The council could see no casual relationship between the sharp increases in the rate of inflation and the money supply during the third quarter.

The increase in the money supply was largely attributable to the rise in the gold and foreign exchange reserves, a decrease in Government deposits and an increase in bank credit to the private sector.

Mr Botha said that although there was no connection at present between the rate of inflation and the easy liquidity conditions, the Government accepted the council's view that excessive liquidity in the economy was undesirable and the authorities would direct their attention to the absorbtion of this axcessive liquidity "by appropriate measures."

Tutu calls for resistance to 'injustice'

John Allen reports from Grahamstown



BISHOP TUTU

Bishop Desmond Tutu called at the weekend for a massive church campaign to support "positive non-cooperation with . . . immoral, unchristian and unjust laws."

He was addressing a meeting of the Anglican Provincial Synod as General Secretary of the SA Council of Churches.

"Is it being emotional or melodramatic to say that it is becoming increasingly criminal to be a Christian in South Africa?" he asked.

"Try employing a so-called illegal black — you are told it is better to increase the unemployment figures and to consign people to the scrapheap in the resettlement camps or the homelands."

Bishop Tutu commended the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for his courage. But he said Mr Botha had, in a reply to a letter he had written about removals of people from their homes, basically said resettlement was legally carried out.

"One of the things wrong with this country is that people think legal and moral are the same thing."

Bishop Tutu was given a standing ovation before and after his address. He also promoted a standing ovation for the Rev David Russell, the banned Cape Town priest who attended the synod in defiance of the law.

Earlier, moves at the synod to get Bishop Tutu declared a fully recognised Anglican bishop again were ruled out of order. Attempts by Johannesburg Anglicans to have him at the synod failed.

Bishop Tutu said his calls for economic pressure were prompted by the "untold, unnecessary and utterly diabolical" suffering caused by resettlement and removal schemes.

He said he would rejoice if he could get whites to respond to removals with "only a fraction" of the feeling with which they responded to his Danish coal statement.

"It has been a horrible pain to experience the hatred and vituperation and hostility of whites because of my Denmark coal statement."

He said the aim of bringing economic pressure to bear on South Africa, or even the threat of economic pressure, was to get people to the negotiation table.



MR P W BOTHA

F. M. 14/12/79 (19)

335

TELETEXT

Watching big brother

George Orwell's "1984" predictions of electronic hegemony can hardly be regarded as science fiction any more. The world's first electronic publishing system — teletext — is fast becoming the "new medium" in Britain, Europe and the USA. SA is considering this new computer technology which is promising to revolutionise homes and businesses.

Financial Mail December 14 1979

The ingenuity of a teletext system is that it's inexpensive and isn't restricted to electronic geniuses. It is merely an extention of two well established services — television and telephone.

Says Eric Starky, chairman of the executive committee of British Advertisers: "Teletext is the ordinary man's access to a virtually unlimited library of information." All that's needed is a modified television set and a telephone. The user dials the "data bank" or presses a remote control keypad similar to a pocket calculator. The index flashes on to the screen. Any page can then be called up.

The range of information the system can store and print is limitless. Stock market prices, theatre programmes,

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

	C		B	
		F	M	F
	:24	0,79	0,89	0,74
	)05	0,02	0,04	0,05
	,01	0,02	0,00	0,00
	,00	0,01	0,00	0,00
	,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	,00	0,03	0,00	0,00
	,04	0,03	0,03	0,00
	50	33	54	47

IDITY AND MORTALITY

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

	C		B	
	M	F	M	F
	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
	942	785	1143	1075

F.M. 14/12/79 (335)

WORK SEEKERS

FM 14/12/79

The Vaal magnet

Although their exact numbers are not known, the migration of Indian and coloured people from Natal and the Cape to the Vaal Triangle has been brought into focus by the acute housing shortage.

It also reflects serious unemployment and lower wage levels in the regions. A study conducted by the economic research unit of Natal University (NU) has revealed, for example, that 14% of Tongaat's economically active population is unemployed. Similar figures apply for the largest Indian township, Chatsworth.

According to the Department of Indian Affairs, fewer than 4 713 Indians (less than 2% of the economically active population) throughout SA were registered as unemployed in September, a figure researchers do not regard as an accurate reflection of the real position.

Migrations from Natal are not new. A study made by NU's Gavin Maasdorp 10 years ago found that many Indians had moved to the East Rand despite the prohibition on their freedom of movement.

With the lifting of provincial barriers to such movement in 1975, some feared the Transvaal would be "swamped" by Indians in search of better prospects. This has not happened. Apart from the fact that SA Indians number no more than some 800 000, the housing shortage has stemmed — though not stopped — the natural drift to centres of economic activity, according to NU's Nesen Pillay.

"We are aware of the movement to the extent that there is a large number of persons from Natal and the Western Cape on the files of Actstop" (the action committee to stop evictions of illegals living in "white" Johannesburg), says its chairman, Cassim Saloojee.

He reckons there are many more who haven't yet fallen foul of the Group Areas Act. The housing waiting lists in townships like Lenasia and Actonville, which run into thousands, have been further swollen by out-of-towners.

Says Saloojee: "Government has lifted the restriction on travel but doesn't recognise the need for housing mobility."

Blacks' (coloured and Indian) mobility in SA is therefore being hampered by Group Areas restrictions and the serious lack of housing.

Africans without Section 10 rights are, of course, the most stringently controlled race group, and are being increasingly endorsed out.

Star 20/12/79 (335)

Employment service for blacks

By Sieg Hannig
Labour Reporter

A free employment service for blacks is to be opened in Johannesburg in the new year by JOBS, the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed.

"It will serve a deeply felt need for the black community which does not have ready access to the employment agencies available to whites," said Mr Iain McNeill, a trustee of JOBS.

He said the service called JOBSENTER, was a long-held ideal of JOBS whose main function was to assist self-help groups of unemployed people in the Johannesburg area.

The main objective of JOBSENTER is to find jobs for all kinds of workers, skilled and unskilled, with the help of a detailed register of black work-seekers.

But it will offer two additional services:

- It will refer the unemployed to self-help schemes or home industries which will help them to learn new skills and earn an income, however meagre, until they find jobs.
- It will provide training to equip the unemployed to find jobs for themselves through seminars which will teach them how to go about applying for work.

JOBSENTER will be located next to the Johannesburg station in Room 309 of the old City Health building, 18 Hoek Street.

This will also become the new office of JOBS.

JOBSENTER will be run by Mrs Angie Mbele.

Mrs Mbele needs volunteer helpers. She also requires office and waiting-room furniture — especially chairs, carpets, and curtaining.

Anybody who can help should call JOBSENTER at 29-1916



Help for the black unemployed will be provided in central Johannesburg in the new year by Miss Magauta Molefe (left) and Mrs Angie Mbele. Mrs Mbele will run a free employment service and Miss Molefe will co-ordinate the self-help operations of JOBS (the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed).

JUST where is South Africa going in the eighties? What are the problems that we are going to have to face and overcome if the economy is to be kept in a growth phase? In order to find some answers we asked Prof J. L. Sadie, head of the University of Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research to gaze into his crystal ball and tell us his findings

One foresees a steady relinquishment of the "dog-in-the-manger" attitude of some trade unions whose own members were inadequate to fill all vacancies but would not allow Blacks as substitutes

J. Times 30/12/79

4

335

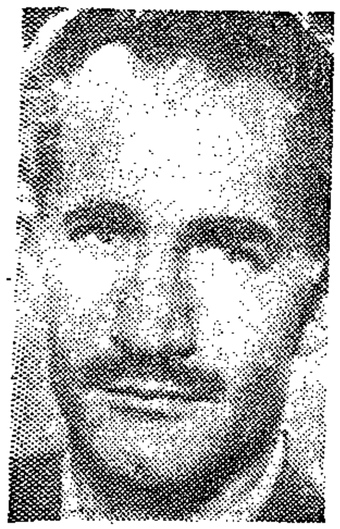
JOBS PROBLEM STILL DOMINANT

SINCE an economy does not operate in a social and political vacuum, one has to make an assumption about the hospitality or otherwise of the environment to assess the outlook for business.

While it is always different to dissociate oneself completely from the wish which is further to the thought, it would seem reasonable to assume that the environment in question will be no better and no worse than what we have been experiencing during the past four years, and if it gets worse the economic elite in the population will be able to accommodate it by becoming inured to it.

A number of other nations are doing just that.

First the bad news. It will be futile to delude ourselves that we shall be able to make much of a dent in the under-employment problem (ordinary unemployment or non-employment of whatever nature).



By Prof J. L. SADIE, head of the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau of Economic Research

In terms of demographic magnitudes, ours is still a Third World country in which there is a dearth of entrepreneurial enterprise, the supply of which cannot be meaningfully expanded within a period of one decade.

It is, to all intents and purposes, provided by less than 20 percent of the total population whose members would have to be supermen to create the level of economic/ edevelopment and numbers of jobs required to accommodate all of the new entrants of about 319 000 a year into the labour market, and to take care of the existing backlog.

However, the prospects are good that the jobs which will be created are going to be more efficiently manned than has been the case up to now, so that growth inhibiting bottlenecks in the form of skilled labour scarcities will be reduced, hopefully to vanishing point.

One foresees the dismantling of discriminatory laws and practices followed by a steady relinquishment of the "dog-in-the-manger" attitude of some trade unions whose own members were inadequate to fill all vacancies but would not allow blacks as substitutes.

The new manpower utilisation policy cannot but effect reforms in the education - cum -training system the emphasis of which will be on the acquisition of technical qualifcations rather than the routinely academic, and will make more use of the school, college and the laboratory instead of the on-the-job-training systems.

Thus we shall have a redistribution of income by way of improved opportunities rather than by the dispensing of largesse through the payment of inflationary wages to unskilled workers which are divorced from productivity, and from the actual labour force supply position.

In the process faster economic growth and employment will be promoted.

One can foresee the migrant labour system being operated during the eighties much more efficiently than at present, with the help of the labour bureaux, the educational system and the governments of the black states.

There is no reason at all why the workers involved cannot be treated like any other worker in his economic function and become semi-skilled and skilled, returning again and again to the same job if he so desires.

Why should there be a difference in productivity between a permanently settled worker taking a usual three weeks' or a month's holiday each year, and the migrant worker who is required to take an annual holiday to return to his place of origin, for political purposes, to pre-empt his acquisition of a certain nationality?

During the eighties, rather more so than during the past, the country will have to rely on domestic savings for the financing of capital formation. This limited amount of around 16 percent (net) of GDP from a limited source base has to accommodate some of the largest capital-intensive projects undertaken in the country at the beginning of the eighties including: Sasol, Koeberg and Escom.

This means lower employment per unit of capital input and an average rate of growth which will have difficulty exceeding 3,5 percent a year. Once this spate of capital demanding projects have been finished — say by 1984 — and the attention increasingly devoted to technology appropriate to the South African situation, an average growth rate of 4,5 to five percent a year is likely to be achieved.

Unfortunately, the eighties start off with a great handicap, namely inflation, which is not rendered less counter-productive by asserting that it is the price we have to pay for growth. It is not. It inhibits growth.

In the absence of self-control on the part of producers and producer bodies, the authorities will, in all likelihood wake up to the reality that this year's price inflation is a function last year's rounds of price raises and that the only way of tackling the problem at its roots is by means of price control, accompanied perhaps, but at this stage not necessarily, by wage controls.

It is a great pity that the discovery of the much vaunted but non-existing "free" market mechanism in certain quarters as a panacea occurred when it was functioning at its worst.

335 Tribune 30/12/79.

the job!

d, 1980 will work for you . . .
unskilled it will be a year of gloom

for the new year

he said.

Professor Sadie said his advice for the young work - seeker was to "just look for a job. Don't be too choosy — and don't expect to start at the top."

As job prospects were at their best in five years, there should not be many problems.

Senior Durban personnel consultant Ray Getteman said he expected things to take off in the new year.

"New positions are being created by some companies for expansion and expected expansion — which is something we haven't seen for years.

"A lot of people have resigned after receiving their bonuses so there is a lot of job movement and there are many vacancies from February 1.

"Generally, the position for the new year looks extremely good across the whole labour spectrum."

Mr Getteman said companies were now showing far less colour discrimination when employing staff.

"There has been a considerable increase in vacancies for black university graduates and those with a good matriculation pass," he said.

Many companies were now offering positions with no preference for sex or colour and no salary discrimination.

Just

If you're white, educated or skill
BUT if you're black, uneducated c

WANDA EDKINS reports on the labour outloo

JOB prospects for white South Africans in 1980 will be their best in five years.

But, although the future is bright for the university graduate and newly qualified apprentice, the position for the country's huge reserve of unskilled labour looks gloomy.

Good news for the skilled and semi-skilled worker comes from Professor Jan Sadie, director of the Stellenbosch Bureau of Economic Research, who says there will be a great demand for people in these areas.

And, according to Professor Sadie, the school-leaver should not be faced with problems on the work front. "They had no problems in 1979 and should have none in 1980.

"Many school-leavers take up apprenticeships, go on to university or to the army.

"We have to think more of those coming out of the army but these people generally seem to be accommodated."

He added that university graduates always fitted in fairly well and he saw no problems for graduates in the new year.

There were shortages of academic staff at the universities, particularly in the areas of business economics and engineering where there were not enough qualified people.

One area where supply completely outstripped demand, and where most employment problems could be expected, was among black unskilled workers "where the supply is so tremendous."

"The more unions there are demanding higher wages in these areas, the more difficulty there will be in finding jobs," he said.

He said that with demands for higher wages, fewer job opportunities would exist for these people.

Unions did not benefit the labour force in general.

"They look after their own members but not those looking for jobs or who fall outside the unions,"

335

UNEMPLOYMENT

1-1-80 - 31-12-80

Black women are making cheaper school uniforms



BUSY WORKERS — Two women from Soweto knit a school jersey.

A group of Soweto women are making school uniforms to compete with, and provide an alternative to, the high prices many city outlets demand, reports DEE RISSIK.

Occasionally a cheerful song rises above the steady hum of electric sewing machines, above the sporadic zirp-zirp as deft knitters rush the carriages from side to side and slowly the storeroom fills with school uniforms.

It's a minor industry and it's run by Soweto's women. Their aim was to co-ordinate the efforts of six women's sewing groups and channel it all into one major project — school uniforms at a reduced price.

The cost of school uniforms for black children in city outlets is very high considering the standardisation throughout the schools. A black gym, white shirt and black jersey, sometimes with the school colours around the cuffs and welt with a sash in school colours are the norm.

Until recently few shops stocked uniforms and there was little or no competition between the

With help from the Council for Voluntary Services the "Soweto Co-ordinated Women's Self-Help Club" was formed.

Although the project started in a small way, financial help from a woman living abroad and later the involvement of the Urban Foundation meant a more central venue and better equipment had to be found.

Research

With a loan of R9 000 the women bought 10 knitting and 10 sewing machines. The manufacturers trained 50 women to use them.

The women had done a great deal of research into what was in greatest demand and decided to begin the project making black school gyms and jerseys. Nine Soweto schools have promised to buy uniforms from them.

Socks and belts are next on the list and they also hope to make shirts in the future.

Mr Dave Milstein, business development co-ordinator for the Urban Foundation, is helping the women run their project in a business-like manner. He helps them:

- Make contact with various wholesale organisations.
- Work out the business implications of their projects (for example, buying correct quantities of material).
- Work out a costing structure.
- Get all discounts that are available to a business.

Advice

With a further grant of R5 800 from the Foundation the women were able to buy materials in bulk.

Three members attended a business training course with the Centre for Developing Business.

Mr Milstein said he hoped to see the Urban Foundation become less involved in the project.

"As it is I don't do anything for them — I merely advise them in areas still foreign to them," he said. "Very soon the women will run the whole thing on their own."

Reddy hits at lack of jobs for Indians

NM 4/1/80 (33)

NAGOOR BISSETTY

THE lack of jobs for thousands of Indian school-leavers was frightening, Mr. J. N. Reddy, chairman of the Indian Council executive committee, said last night.

More than 5 000 pupils had passed Standard 10 at the end of 1979 and at least 3 000 would be looking for jobs.

"This to me seems like education dynamite let loose and I want to make an urgent appeal to leaders of all races to put their heads together to find ways and means to provide jobs for them.

"We must all stand together and face the new challenge squarely or go down together."

Mr. Reddy said he believed that with proper Government involvement, it would still be possible to meet the employment challenge facing all South Africans fresh from school, college or university.

Mr. Gabriel Krog, Director of Indian Education, said yesterday that of 5 229 senior certificate candidates 4 549 — 87 percent — had passed with 1 595 — 30,50 percent — obtaining matriculation exemption.

More than 1 000 pupils had Standard 10 practical grade.

Full matric results on Pages 6 and 7.

Boom just round the corner says bank

335

STAR 8/1/80

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

South African employment prospects are at their best since the 1976 riots and the long awaited economic boom is just around the corner, according to reports issued today by Manpower and the Standard Bank.

The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation, representing the country's largest employment sector, also expects a definite improvement on last year with growth rates ahead of those of the economy as a whole.

"All major areas in the economy are set for growth, with few major constraints," said the Standard Bank review.

Windfall gains from previous metal prices could be used to enhance growth in sluggish areas to create more employment for blacks and to counteract inflation, the bank said.

Expansionary forces which had built up for more than two years were becoming irresistible.

The growing international crisis had benefited South Africa to an extent not foreseen even months ago.

The rapid advancement of the gold price was a major, but not the only factor likely to result in a doubling of the record current account surplus of 1978 to one probably "considerably in excess of R3 000-million" in 1979.

Plus factors

The bank listed several other plus factors:

- Business and consumer confidence has increased rapidly since mid-year because of the economy's apparent invulnerability to the new oil crisis.
- There is pent-up consumer and inventory demand, prospects for agricultural crops are good and there is the distinct possibility of stimulative tax cuts and other positive fiscal action.
- Industry continued its expansion at an annual rate of about four percent, and faster growth spread to some sluggish sectors. Orders are mounting as a result of export successes.

"Industry at large is now faced with shortages of skilled labour and is approaching capacity constraints. Later on this year the need to expand capacity is likely to become urgent, and fixed investment should take off," the bank said.

The bank's prediction is echoed by the lateste quarterly survey of employment prospects by Manpower.

It shows that nearly one of every five employers among the 1 200 companies questioned plans to take on more staff.

Mr Ralph Parrott of Manpower gives credit to the Prime Minister's recent business and labour reforms for the "sense of anticipation" reflected.

But he warns that unemployment remains an unsolved and "frightening

ss.

an

South Africa is geared for a far-reaching battle against unemployment now that its grave implications are understood, writes labour reporter SIEGFRIED HANNIG.

Jobless: Battle has yet to begin

Little by little, unemployment has come to be recognised as South Africa's Public Enemy No 1.

It is being seen as a "potentially explosive" problem in the cities and as a strategic threat in the rural areas.

And this recognition has given rise to profound changes in policies:

- **A welter of reforms is removing racial and other obstacles to free enterprise, economic growth and job creation.**
- **Measures previously rejected as "socialistic" — such as food for the starving and wage subsidies to prevent retrenchment — are now being advocated by the Federated Chamber of Industries.**

The department estimated that 501 000 blacks (or 9,3 percent of the economically active blacks) were unemployed in September.

In the same month it estimated that 65 000 coloured people (7,4 percent) were unemployed.

EXCLUDE

These estimates assume that those who worked five hours or more during the previous week were in employment.

The estimates also exclude those who did not attempt to find work during the previous month, although some of these might have given up all hope of finding work.

int
me
tra
pai
sha

for
ins
sec
wh

the
in
we

sul

(Iss

ANIES

ss. 132–133

Securities

on shall be guilty of

lisposes of, knowing
debentures or other
section 134 (c), any
'ant or coupon issued
ıg to be such share

ıare warrant, coupon
btains or receives or
company or obtains
benefit, dividend or

ıpany, including any
btains or endeavours
or receives or endea-
owner, as if he were

hall lie upon him)—
r other material any
ıy share warrant or
st, share warrant or
in pursuance of this
coupon so issued or
rrant or coupon; or
l for the making or
oupon or document
coupon or any part

h plate, wood, stone

nsfer of shares of or
ng in its register of
he shares or interest
s a transfer of partly
outstanding on each

shall not be lawful
pany unless a proper
that nothing in this
mber any person to
operation of law.

erest in a company,
ed by subsection (1)
ication for the entry

a company shall be

Star
8/1/80

PROMISING

Some of the most promising initiatives to fight unemployment are of an unconventional nature:

- Assistance for the establishment of small businesses is being organised in the knowledge that such businesses account for most of the employment in some countries.
- There are calls for the removal of restrictions which have prevented the development of a large "informal sector" of home industries, backyard workshops and street vendors.
- Public works programmes, including the provision of serviced sites for self-help home building, have been recommended.
- A "Rural Foundation" has been called for to facilitate rural upliftment through self-help along the lines followed by the Urban Foundation in the cities.
- All the homelands are keen to form youth movements which would occupy unemployed youths and give them enough training to help in the development of the undeveloped areas. And the Government is offering to help them.

SUBSISTENCE

The under-employment associated with subsistence farming and migrant labour makes a clear-cut estimate of South Africa's unemployment impossible.

Mr Charles Simkins tackled this problem by assuming that two half day workers represented one unemployed and one employed worker. On this basis he arrived at a total of 2,3-million unemployed about two years ago.

The Department of Statistics uses a much more conservative yardstick in its sample surveys of unemployment.

the steady decline in unemployment shown in the department's estimates while economic trends suggested that unemployment was growing.

South Africa's recently published Economic Development Programme clarifies the picture.

It estimates South Africa's total unemployment at 903 000 (10,6 percent) in 1977.

And it forecasts that this figure will continue to grow for another couple of years even if an economic growth rate of five percent is attained.

This is the estimate which matters because it will form the basis of Government planning.

RELIEF

What also matters is that no more than 52 000 of the unemployed ever received financial relief from the Unemployment Insurance Fund in any one month. In October, only 41 586 drew benefits from the fund.

Youths who never contributed to the fund, such as many of those responsible for the 1976 riots, do not qualify for relief.

The result is that black living standards are dropping even in urban areas where influx control provides preferential employment for local residents.

A recent survey by Markinor showed a five percent drop in the incomes of black households in metropolitan areas within one year.

Almost every second household (excluding servants and hostel dwellers) reported one or more unemployed members.

And almost half of the unemployed were aged 16 to 24.

The social implications of such statistics are clear.

The real battle against unemployment has yet to begin.

SUNDAY POST, January 13, 1980

335

Scourge of unemployment

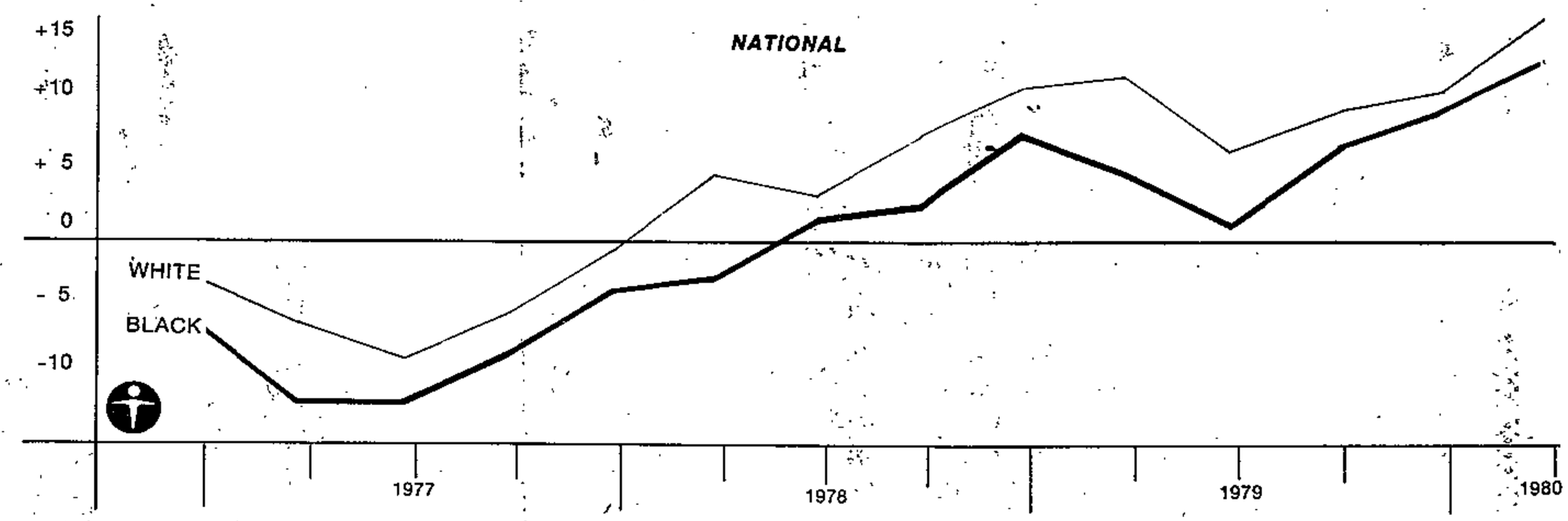
IN A COUNTRY riddled with contradictions, one problem stands paramount — unemployment.

It is being seen as a "potentially explosive" situation in the cities and a strategic threat in the rural areas. For, while there seems to be upward mobility in the labour market, unemployment seems to be growing rather than subsiding.

Thus South Africa's recently published Economic Development Programme estimates the country's total unemployment at 903 000 (10,6%) in 1977.

And it forecasts that this figure will continue to grow for another couple of years even if an economic growth rate of 5% is attained.

Similarly the Department of Statistics estimated that 501 000 blacks (or 9,3 percent of the



Graph showing varying employment prospects over the period 1976-1980 for black and white work-seekers.

BUT HOPE IN SIGHT, STUDY SAYS

economically active blacks) were unemployed last September.

In the same month it estimated that 65 000 coloured people (7,4 percent) were unemployed.

However, these estimates assume that those who worked five hours or more during the previous week were employed.

The estimates also exclude those who did not attempt to find work during the previous month, although some of these might have given up all hope of finding work.

This may account for the steady decline in unemployment shown in the department's estimates while economic trends suggest that unemployment was growing.

However, Mr Ralph Parrot, chairman of Manpower in the Transvaal and Cape, feels optimistic about South Africa's future labour prospects.

According to the "Manpower Survey of Employment", without exception all sectors of the economy in most geographic areas "will be making stronger demands for both white and black personnel in the new year."

Mr Parrott says that there appears to be "the opportunity of creating the foundations for a period of prosperity that could possibly stand up to the battering winds of political unrest and international opposition."

tablishment of small businesses is being organised in the knowledge that such businesses account for most of the employment in some countries.

● There are calls for the removal of restrictions which have prevented the development of a large "informal sector" of home industries, backyard workshops and street vendors.

● Public works programmes, including the provision of serviced sites for self-help home building, have been recommended.

● A "Rural Foundation" has been called for to facilitate rural upliftment through self-help along the lines followed by the Urban Foundation in the cities.

● All the homelands are keen to form youth movements which will occupy unemployed youths and give them enough training to help in the development of the undeveloped areas. And the Government is offering to help them.

However, Mr Parrott cautions that the period covered by the survey and the year ahead will not be without problems. Lack of forward planning on many fronts over the past three or four years of difficult business conditions could mean that many employers might not be ready for the improved situation.

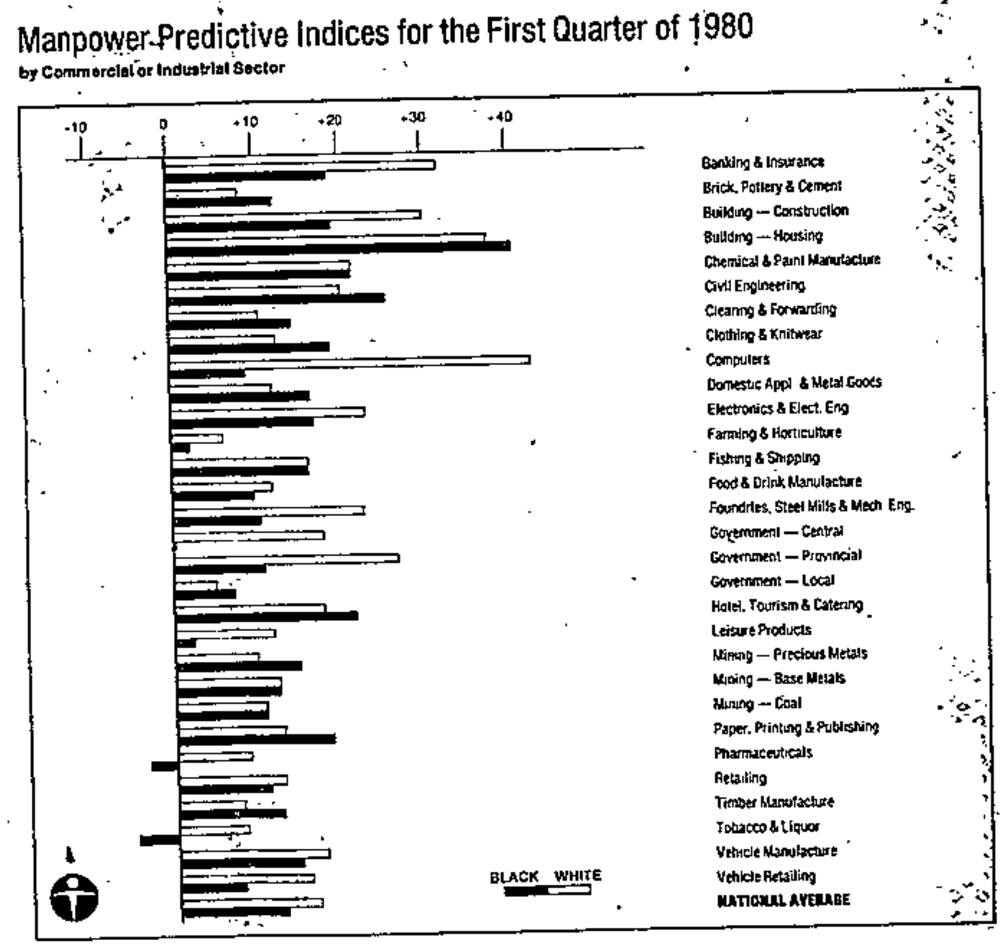
He also believes that there could be a good deal of slack production capacity in many of the factories due to the fact that many manufacturers are operating at a higher level of productivity than they were, say, four years ago. He also draws attention to the frightening spectre of unemployment and consequent attendance of disillusionment and political unrest.

He notes that the general intention to increase staff shows a growing demand for skilled workers, which we do not have in South Africa today.

"This", he says must be viewed against the losses that the country has suffered over the past years in skilled personnel", and adds that " if we are to avail curselves of the opportunities which present themselves, we must remove more of the barriers to sensible labour utilisation."

He notes the need to make better use of existing Government training facilities and to increase in-service training. He also draws attention to the work permit system at present in force and appeals for some relaxation in its administration.

The Manpower survey points to those sectors of the economy where employment possibilities will be greatest. The top three sectors are banking and insurance; brick, pottery and cement; and building construction. — **SUNDAY POST** Corespondent.



This bar graph indicates in which sectors of the economy the best employment prospects lie for the next three months.

A SUNDAY POST labour correspondent says that a number of government reforms are being introduced to improve the situation.

● Measures previously rejected as "socialistic" — such as food for the starving and wage subsidies to prevent retrenchment — are now being advocated by the Federated Chamber of Industries.

● Assistance for the es-

S Post
13/11/80

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville Sout have been on strike. They struck because five of the fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion" and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union) say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory has refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machinery and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed are 'Coloured', more than half the men on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the Homelands, the African workers have stood firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike men from the Department of Labour tried to separate 'Coloured' & African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity meeting last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Hewat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be reinstated and for a boycott of Fattis & Monis products.

The Western Province Traders Association says it will instruct its members not to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Cc
schools affiliated t
and a boycott of the

At a meeting at U.C
Fattis & Monis prod

Fattis & Monis insi
says he is worried
blacks as much of t
production going by
However production

Who are Fattis & M
following products
flour, Bread flour
products with the
cake cups, macaron
narrow, plain and
under the followir
Roma; Philadelphi
control a number
Good Hpe Bakery i

Published by Comm
Printed by S.R.C.

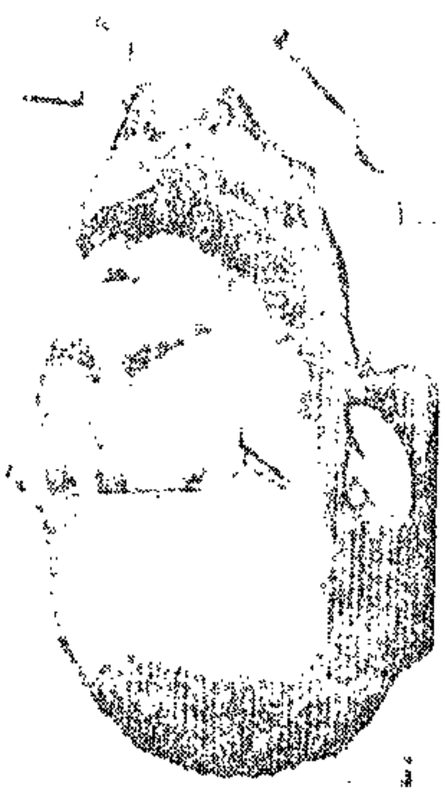
INKATHA is investigating the creation of a young-pioneer type organisation within its Youth Brigade to make it possible for large numbers of school-leavers and other young men to do development work in rural areas.

And the movement also believes that many young men will have to take part in rural development for up to a year after school without pay, simply earning their keep with their hosts.

Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told POST that the chairman of the Youth Brigade, Mr Musa Mkhize, had visited Malawi to study the young pioneer movement there.

"We believe that because of rising unemployment and because of poverty in rural areas we will have to create an organisation like the young pioneers to do development work among ordinary people in rural areas.

"It is also likely that many young men will have to work among the rural poor for up to a year without pay after they leave school. We hope this will be on a voluntary basis," Chief Buthelezi said.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

Buthelezi's answer to unemployment

Wage gap closing, says bank survey

By Sieg Hannig
Labour Reporter

The average real salaries and wages of black South Africans rose by 23,3 percent from 1974 to 1978, while those of whites dropped by 6,2 percent, Volkskas reports in its latest Economic Spotlight.

But blacks are paying for their higher increases by way of higher unemployment.

While white employment kept pace with population growth, black employment increased by only 0,8 percent over the four years and actually dropped in 1977 and 1978, causing a sharp rise in unemployment.

"Hopefully, the consequences of a too-rapid narrowing of the so-called wage gap over the past few years have by now been realised by everyone," the bank says.

Its figures show that blacks have been getting better percentage increases than all other races for a long time.

From 1970 to 1974, black pay increases, after allowing for inflation, amounted to 28,8 percent while whites got real increases of 6,4 percent, coloured people 14,9 percent and Indians 19,7 percent.

In the 1974-78 period, white pay increases exceeded the rate of inflation in only four out of 16 employment sectors.

Bonanza ahead for building workers

Labour Reporter

The wages of building workers this year will increase at about three times the rate of last year, the Bureau for Economic Research of Stellenbosch University has forecast.

The bureau's latest building survey expects wages for skilled labour to rise by 17 percent this year, compared with the 5,4 percent rate of increase recorded in August.

Its forecast for the rise in the wages of unskilled labour is 20 percent, compared with 7 percent last August.

The bureau names the emerging shortage of labour as one of the problems facing builders now that large numbers of skilled workers have left the industry.

It holds out the possibility of "wage increases considerably in excess of statutory wage levels or, indeed, the average of actual wages paid."

The relaxation of certain stringent labour laws might allow contractors to stretch skilled labour by means of job fragmentation.

The better employment of skilled labour for skilled work only might help the industry to cope with the sudden increase in demand, the bureau said.

Wage gap closing, says bank survey

By Sieg Hannig
Labour Reporter

The average real salaries and wages of black South Africans rose by 23,3 percent from 1974 to 1978, while those of whites dropped by 6,2 percent, Volkskas reports in its latest Economic Spotlight.

But blacks are paying for their higher increases by way of higher unemployment.

While white employment kept pace with population growth, black employment increased by only 0,8 percent over the four years and actually dropped in 1977 and 1978, causing a sharp rise in unemployment.

"Hopefully, the consequences of a too-rapid narrowing of the so-called wage gap over the past few years have by now been realised by everyone," the bank says.

Its figures show that blacks have been getting better percentage increases than all other races for a long time.

From 1970 to 1974, black pay increases, after allowing for inflation, amounted to 28,8 percent while whites got real increases of 6,4 percent, coloured people 14,0 percent and Indians 10,7 percent.

In the 1974-78 period, white pay increases exceeded the rate of inflation in only four out of 16 employment sectors.

Bonanza ahead for building workers

Labour Reporter

The wages of building workers this year will increase at about three times the rate of last year, the Bureau for Economic Research of Stellenbosch University has forecast.

The bureau's latest building survey expects wages for skilled labour to rise by 17 percent this year, compared with the 5,4 percent rate of increase recorded in August.

Its forecast for the rise in the wages of unskilled labour is 20 percent, compared with 7 percent last August.

The bureau names the emerging shortage of labour as one of the problems facing builders now that large numbers of skilled workers have left the industry.

It holds out the possibility of "wage increases considerably in excess of statutory wage levels or, indeed, the average of actual wages paid."

The relaxation of certain stringent labour laws might allow contractors to stretch skilled labour by means of job fragmentation.

The better employment of skilled labour for skilled work only might help the industry to cope with the sudden increase in demand, the bureau said.

No holiday jobs for students

The Institute of Race Relations has not been able to find a single holiday job for the many black and coloured students in search of work.

Applicants include an orphan, whose schooling is paid for by a Soweto church group, a matric girl who helps to support her widowed mother and her seven brothers and sisters, and a third year law student.

These young people all need to find employment to help pay for their education. For some, a holiday job could mean the difference between finishing matric and having to leave school now.

The average black pupil has to spend about R50 on text books, R18 on stationery and between R45 and R75 on school fees.

Although uniforms are not compulsory, the scholars are encouraged to wear them, which adds R80 to the cost.

This expense is usually repeated four times during a child's life as he has to go through four separate schools before completing matric.

335 21/1/80 Argus 80

Few jobs for young coloured

ALTHOUGH gold is topping 800 dollars an ounce and financial experts see a boom just around the corner, job prospects for coloured matriculants are bleak.

This applies more particularly to coloured school leavers with secretarial qualifications who are finding it wellnigh impossible to be employed in posts for which they are fitted.

Employment advisers say the local labour market simply cannot cope with the huge influx of inexperienced young people.

Mr R W Carter, a labour spokesman at the Cape Chamber of Industries, said the outlook was improving for school leavers seeking work in factories but the job situation even for these, was a long way from perfect.

'I agree that for matriculants it might be a bit more difficult. They night have to settle for jobs with lesser prospects than they want — at least for the time being.

'At the moment we are going through the time lag between the economic downswing and economic recovery.'

Last year a record number of 6779 coloured students earned their senior certificates — 2 270 more than in 1978, a number which represents an unprecedented 88,5 percent pass rate.

Miss B Abrahams, a personnel consultant in Mowbray said a few companies were prepared to employ people with little or no experience.

'Besides that, there are very few jobs for matriculants,' she said. 'Most employers are not prepared to give them a chance.

'We have had about 30 applications from matriculants and so far we have

(Continued on Pg. 3, col 2)

the v
urban
of he
migra

The s
experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a
series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying

rd populations were used:
population and Mexico 1960



ALL the way to Cape Town to look for jobs for his students — and all the way back to Beaufort West to tell them he has been unsuccessful. Mr Jacob van der Linde, a 24-year-old Beaufort West schoolteacher, sits disconsolately at a city bus shelter — his futile quest at an end. In four days of searching he was unable to place even one of his former matric pupils in a job.

Pupils helped

Mr Jacob van der Linde, a 24-year-old Beaufort West schoolmaster, came to Cape Town and spent four days of his holiday looking for work for his pupils.

When a reporter of The Argus came across him he was at the end of his quest and feeling depressed. He had not been able to place a single student in a job.

Mr van der Linde said jobs in Beaufort West were very scarce and the only thing his pupils could do was either to teach or to work on the railways.

Mr Carter said job-seekers should try to get some experience and he suggested that the men join technical colleges to get something behind them because there will soon be a cry for skilled workers.

'Experience is worth much more than a matriculation certificate at the moment.

'People are now going for higher education and one of these days not even BA will be good enough.'

Mr Niels Lindhard, University of Cape Town careers adviser, said this year seemed to be better than any other for graduates who had been able to find jobs easily.

'We know the higher one's education the better one's chances are of getting a job,' he said.

80 21/1/80

Few jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

not been able to place any of them.'

Mrs G Lison, director of an employment agency which places secretarial workers, said chances of matriculants getting typing jobs were slim.

'Most of them have a typing speed of only 35 words a minute,' she said. 'Firms are looking for people with a higher speed. What the schools should do is to try to increase their pupils' speed to at least 45 words a minute. Then they would be able to compete with job-seekers from secretarial colleges.'

Pupils helped

Mr Jacob van der Linde, a 24-year-old Beaufort West schoolmaster, came

Few jobs for young coloured

21/1/80 Argus

ALTHOUGH gold is top-ing 800 dollars an ounce and financial experts see a boom just around the corner, job prospects for coloured matriculants are bleak.

This applies more particularly to coloured school leavers with secretarial qualifications who are finding it wellnigh impossible to be employed in posts for which they are fitted.

Employment advisers say the local labour market simply cannot cope with the huge influx of inexperienced young people.

Mr R W Carter, a labour spokesman at the Cape Chamber of Industries, said the outlook was improving for school leavers seeking work in factories but the job situation even for these, was a long way from perfect.

'I agree that for matriculants it might be a bit more difficult. They night have to settle for jobs with lesser prospects than they want — at least for the time being.

'At the moment we are going through the time lag between the economic downswing and economic recovery.'

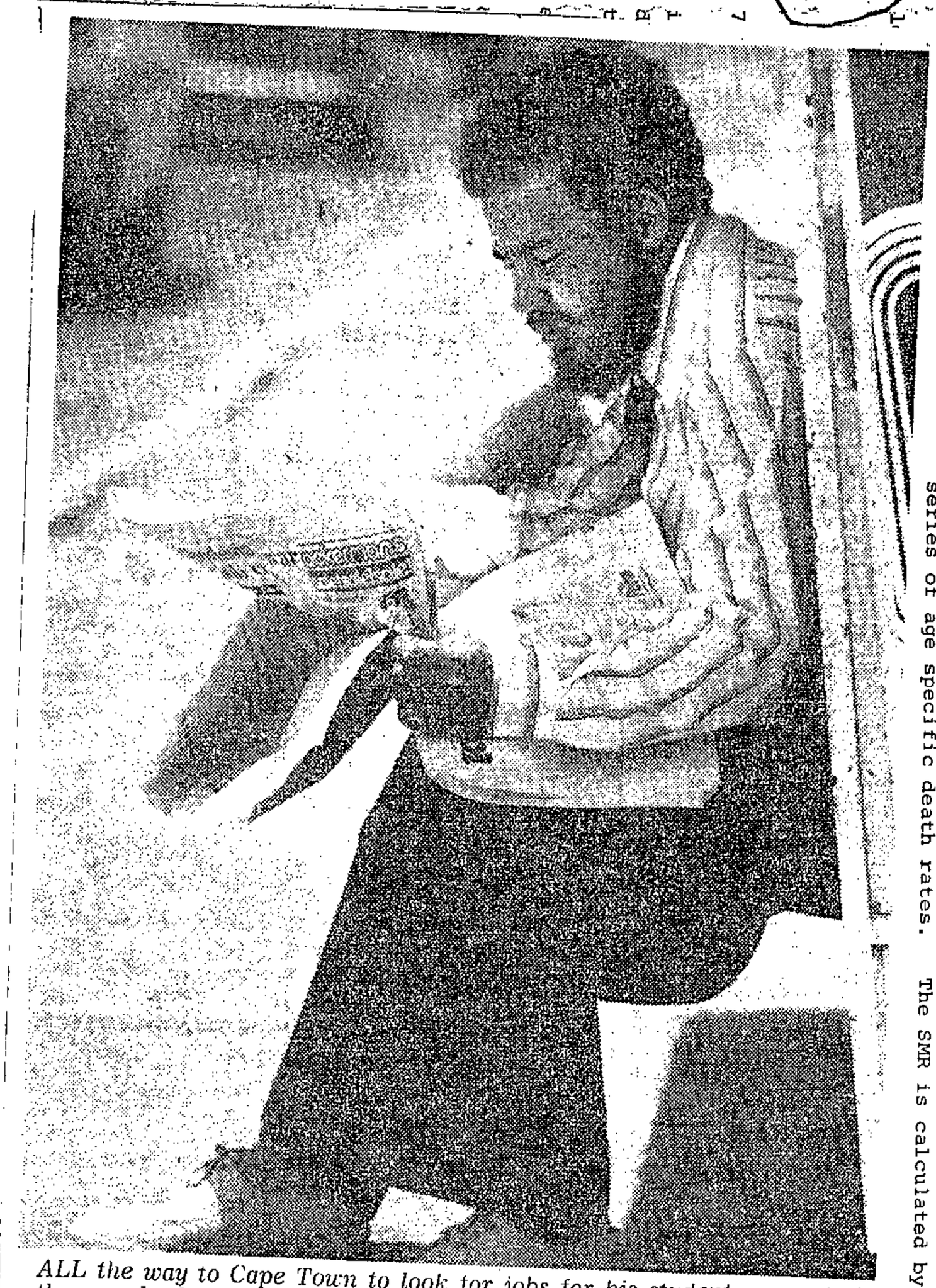
Last year a record number of 6779 coloured students earned their senior certificates — 2 270 more than in 1978, a number which represents an unprecedented 88,5 percent pass rate.

Miss B Abrahams, a personnel consultant in Mowbray said a few ... were prepared to ... people with little or ... experience.

'Besides that, there ... very few jobs for matriculants,' she said. 'Most employers are not prepared to give them a chance.

'We have had about ... applications from matriculants and so far we ...

(Continued on Page 2)



ALL the way to Cape Town to look for jobs for his students — and all the way back to Beaufort West to tell them he has been unsuccessful. Mr Jacob van der Linde, a 24-year-old Beaufort West schoolteacher, sits disconsolately at a city bus shelter — his futile quest at an end. In four days of searching he was unable to place even one of his former matric pupils in a job.

Pupils helped

Mr Jacob van der Linde, a 24-year-old Beaufort West schoolmaster, came to Cape Town and spent four days of his holiday looking for work for his pupils.

When a reporter of The Argus came across him he was at the end of his quest and feeling depressed. He had not been able to place a single student in a job.

Mr van der Linde said jobs in Beaufort West were very scarce and the only thing his pupils could do was either to teach or to work on the railways.

Mr Carter said job-seekers should try to get some experience and he suggested that the men join technical colleges to get something behind them because there will soon be a cry for skilled workers.

'Experience is worth much more than a matriculation certificate at the moment.

'People are now going for higher education and one of these days not even BA will be good enough.'

Mr Niels Lindhard, University of Cape Town careers adviser, said this year seemed to be better than any other for graduates who had been able to find jobs easily.

'We know the higher one's education the better one's chances are of getting a job,' he said.

Few jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

not been able to place any of them.'

Mrs G Lison, director of an employment agency which places secretarial workers, said chances of matriculants getting typing jobs were slim.

'Most of them have a typing speed of only 35 words a minute,' she said. 'Firms are looking for people with a higher speed. What the schools should do is to try to increase their pupils' speed to at least 45 words a minute. Then they would be able to compete with job-seekers from secretarial colleges.

[redacted]

335
2
the Bantu Reference Bureau
DISCUSSION
deaths amc...
areas.
stricts ar
ndard populations were used:
ed population and Mexico 1960
The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying
r whites,
g. 1.
erences in
pyramids of
of the
ows an excess
lt of the
81

335

Government knows the risks of unemployment

By CHRIS MORE

THE Government is aware that large scale unemployment is a threat to internal stability, according to Dr G de V Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Dr Morrison was guest speaker at the Trek best petrol attendant's function held at a Johannesburg hotel this week.

He said: "Often the complaint is made that local youngsters from the black urban townships are not good workers and either workshy or very choosy as to what kind of work they are prepared to do. You and I know that an unemployed youth is a potential threat to the internal peace in this country because he is prone to subversive influence and that something should be done about it."

He reiterated that the Government alone can not shoulder nor solve the burden of unemployment. It was the combined efforts of the private sector and the Government that could normalise this situation.

He said the creation of a black middle class — which in Government and white circles was regarded as a buffer between non-negotiating blacks and the Government — depends largely on the private sector.

He said there were several ways in which employers could assist their employees to obtain home-ownership, these include:

- Making an outright monetary grant;
- Granting a loan which can be recovered by monthly deductions from the wages/salary of the employee in terms of an agreement between the parties;
- To erect a house and donate it to an employee or, to recover the capital outlay;
- To make building material available to the employee and
- To arrange and guarantee a loan with a financial institution.

Dr Morrison further said that no state could shoulder the financial commitments connected with housing for all its people alone. Funds for this purpose are limited. It is therefore essential as far as South Africa is concerned that the employer and the black man himself should accept their responsibility in this regard.

The finalists of the Trek Petrol pump attendants competition came from the following seven areas: Windhoek, Namibia, Welkom, King William's Town, Brits, Durban, Benoni and Somerset West.

The toast of the competition was Mr Seaman Guwa from King William's Town who was placed fourth having only one arm. He won a refrigerator donated by Hypermarket. The winner of the first prize, a Toyota Hi-Ace 10-seater Micro bus was Mr Joseph Dhlamini from Durban.

The other winners were Mr Klaas Makgopa, second; Mr Alfred Nkonjana, third; Mr Lazarus Maduba, fifth; Mr Simon Richter, sixth; and Mr Joseph Makhathini, seventh.

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have been on strike. They struck because five of the fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - R40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion" and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 member union (the Food & Canning Workers Union) say the dismissed men had signed a document giving the union rights to negotiate for better conditions. The factory has refused to negotiate with the union. It says the men were replaced by machinery and that it was part of a cut-back of staff.

Although those dismissed are "coloured", more than half the men on strike are African contract workers. In spite of the threat of being endorsed back to the Homelands, the African workers have stood firm with their "coloured" brothers and sisters. On the first day of the strike men from the Department of Labour tried to separate "coloured" & African workers who had gathered outside the factory. The workers refused to be separated. One said, "We were all there for the same purpose."

Moves of solidarity with the striking workers are increasing. At a solidarity meeting last week more than 500 university and college students from U.W.C., Newat, Peninsula Training College and Bellville Technical College called for workers to be reinstated and for a boycott of [illegible]

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplastic Diseases and Diseases of the Circulatory System in men, the 'coloured' community stand to gain most from measures directed at the control of any of the selected diseases included in Fig.6. Of particular importance are the Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diseases which are frequently amenable to the implementation of relatively simple methods of prevention.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

REFERENCES

1. Department of Statistics (1977). Census of Hospitals and Establishments for In-Patients. Report 20-06-01. Government Printer, Pretoria.

2. Department of Statistics (1977). Report on Deaths 1974. Report 07-03-10. Government Printer, Pretoria.

3. Department of Statistics (1976). Report on Bantu Deaths in Selected Magisterial Districts 1974. Report 07-03-08. Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. De… Go…

5. De… Ma… Pr…

6. So…

7. Dep… the… Pre…

8. Chi… Bio…

9. Cit… Hea…

10. Depa… Mari… Repo…

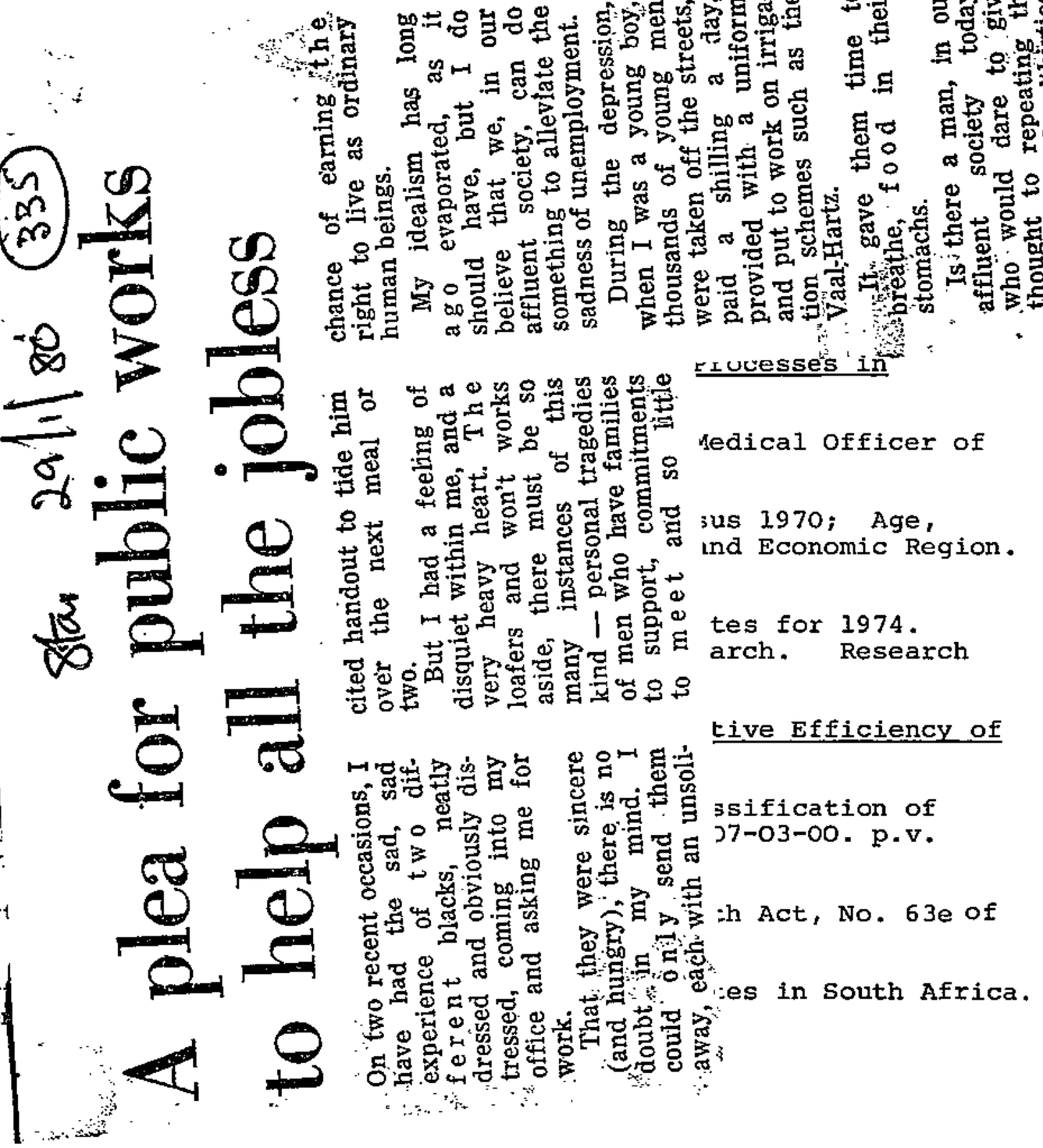
11. Mart… Univ… Repo…

12. Knut… the …

13. Depar… Disea… Gover…

14. Depart… 1977,

15. Depar… Epider…



Star 29/11/80 (335)

A plea for public works to help all the jobless

On two recent occasions, I have had the sad, sad experience of two different blacks, neatly dressed and obviously distressed, coming into my office and asking me for work.

That they were sincere (and hungry), there is no doubt in my mind. I could only send them away, each with an unsolicited handout to tide him over the next two.

But I had a feeling of disquiet within me, and a very heavy heart. The loafers and won't works aside, there must be so many instances of this kind — personal tragedies of men who have families to support, commitments to meet, and so little

Jack Holland

Arcadia.

Why black employment lags

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

THE VIEW was expressed in the latest Volkskas Economic Spotlight, reported in yesterday's Business Mail, that a reason why black employment was not increasing as fast as population growth — as it appeared to be doing for other groups — was that wage increases for Asians and Africans had been too fast and too big from 1974 to 1978.

During this period the average real remuneration of whites and coloureds actually declined and the average real pay of Indians rose by 13,3 % and that of Africans by 23,3%.

It seems as if the author of the bank's Spotlight has made an incorrect, and rather narrow, inference from the statistics which he quoted and that he erred when he concluded that:

"With a fast-growing population and given the conditions in Southern Africa, the choice is either fast-growing remuneration per worker with greater unemployment, or wage and salary discipline with more people employed."

While high wages are a deterrent to employment of "gang" labour, the shortcoming in our society is that most of the labour force, which is black, is untrained, unskilled and unequipped to do anything but gang-labouring. This means that in time of recession the first and obvious cost-saving is to get rid of the untrained labour and to hang on for dear life to all the skilled labour an employer can afford to keep.

In a homogeneous and more balanced society, when recession hits, work lay-offs extend all the way down the list because the employer knows that as soon as the economic revival comes, he will be able to buy labour in all categories.

But not in South Africa.

Skills here have been confined largely to two groups, predominantly the whites and to a lesser extent to the coloureds, particularly in the Cape. In the boom years of the 60s and early 70s, the shortage of skilled South Africans was supplemented by the importation of a highly trained workforce from Europe. These people left South Africa when the business momentum was running down and the exodus of these temporary immigrants was accelerated after the Soweto riots.

We have now reached a point when the economy is awakening and the country is talking about importing skills all over again. Which proves the point that black unemployment is not basically dependent on increasing African wages but on the failure of the society at large to educate and train people to do skilled work.

If one were to take the Volkskas premise to the ultimate, African wages should be held down to subsistence levels, that as much production as possible should be labour intensive and that we should have a disciplined Korean type of economy to supply cheap goods to the Far East.

This would certainly be a way out if it were not for the fact that this is not a homogenous society in which wealth and privilege are colour-labelled and if Africa, generally, were not on the move. Here we have to create our own solutions, which means that we must advance people as well as pay scales.

FM 11/2/80 (335)

BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT

Public enemy number one

Sydney Press, chairman of Edgars Stores, bases some suggestions on how to alleviate black unemployment on historical experience.

SA eventually dealt effectively with the agonising problem of the Twenties and Thirties, the seemingly intractable dilemma known then as "Poor Whitism."

Government grappled with it as best it could — via the South African Railways, Forestry Department and Post Office, while the private sector, aided by growing industrialisation (itself facilitated by appropriate tariff protection), cleared it up.

But, above all, it was access to higher education that transformed the scene. Those contributing effectively to the management of our endowed resources today were (in most instances) the first in their families to benefit from tertiary education. The reason is that doors fly open when deep knowledge of a subject is developed; and minds, having been stretched, don't return to the old dimensions.

Now, again, we confront a problem that looms like a spectre in our land: black unemployment. That refers not only to people who have nothing to eat but also to individuals so demoralised by the economy's lack of use for them that they understandably turn to facile dogmas — and public disturbance.

In contending with so pervasive a problem, it is no use pretending. Lack of credentials for contemporary commerce and industry on the part of blacks means that we not only have more than 1m unemployed but, as things stand, a large proportion are unemployable.

Having drifted far enough out into troubled waters to recognise the dangers that arise in the absence of a comprehensively charted course, we know that simply continuing along traditional lines will not suffice.

So the suggestions which follow are of a novel sort. The first is based on recognition of the hard fact that 70% of what we learn, we learn in the home — and there is very little in contemporary black homes to draw on to meet the challenges of commerce, and the demands and disciplines of industry.

Furthermore, it is difficult to teach anyone anything; the best results are achieved when a desire to reach out and learn something for oneself is stimulated. This calls for dramatisation, even a measure of fascination, in order to capture the interest of those



Press . . . ideas on black training

In my opinion

involved, and enable them to identify with a palpable situation.

Fortunately, the SABC has considerable facilities for the purpose. Tens of millions of rands worth of equipment is in place; there are many hours during the day when no television is transmitted; and it would cost relatively little to activate such facilities during that stretch of time. When the black channel is introduced, the necessary educational effort could get under way.

Since it is not reality — but what people consider to be reality — which rules people's minds, we need to portray what private enterprise involves and offers. SA has a marvellous future. But this future remains theoretical until we impart what the enormous black component of our community needs in order to respond to the opportunities that abound.

Private sectors' share

The precise mechanics of such an exercise are beyond the scope of this article. But they are feasible. Certainly, the private sector could contribute most usefully by providing the raw materials and many of the creative skills needed for the projected screenings.

In this way, the present perceptions of blacks (impaired by long years spent in a restrictive environment) would be far more realistically aligned — and much motivation engendered along explicit lines.

And there would be no problem placing those who emerged from the consequent training programmes, bearing in mind the extraordinary potential of SA. Indeed, our experience at the post-World War 2 Demobilisation Directorate was that the private sector, initially sceptical about the training schemes (artisans to waiters), soon started snapping up those who graduated when they discovered what these men brought to the job.

Other possibilities which merit consideration are:

● Undertaking (along the lines of the National Recovery Administration in the United States during the Great Depression) reclamation and conservation projects in those considerable areas of our land which have been too long neglected. Blacks have demonstrated their aptitude for handling bulldozers, graders, front-end loaders, *et al*. And an ample number would surely be willing to camp out in the relevant areas — especially if it was evident that such stints represented stepping stones to higher level career opportunities in industry.

In much the same way that education inevitably represents a gigantic sorting process, these cadres would soon be recognised by employers as a source for promising, characterful human raw material, and it would be worth employers' while to pay a fee to recruit their manpower from such a distilled essence.

Helping backyard business

● Helping backyard black entrepreneurs gain traction. A recent research paper showed there are thousands of one-man, backyard industries active in Soweto — probably elsewhere too. But these embryonic entrepreneurs are (because of woeful deficiencies in their orientation) unable to amplify their efforts. But a complementary situation exists in Israel where (against our thick base) they have a surplus of managers and entrepreneurs at the top of their pyramid. With appropriate tax provisions, these Israelis could be induced to help our black entrepreneurs and then return to Israel with the capital gains accrued from what they had built up.

The Israeli ability to transform artisans into small industrialists is well documented. Their zealous approach, combined with their hard-won experience, equips them to act as mentors. This activation of the informal sector of our economy would be most welcome.

Various other thoughts come to mind but, in the same sense that education is not simply one point of view, there is need for others to frame suggestions.

BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT (835)

A helping hand FM 1/2/80

Unemployment in SA could lead to racial conflict because whites would be seen as the rich, and the blacks as the poor.

Minister of Manpower Utilisation Fanie Botha, delivered this chilling message at the NP congress in Pretoria last year. Also last year Edgars MD Adrian Bellamy told Assocom that black unemployment stood at 2m.

Tackling a problem of that magnitude is no easy task. But some are at least trying.

Take Jobsenter, a free employment service for blacks established in Johannesburg at the beginning of this year. It is an offshoot of the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-Help (JOBS), set up in 1978 and funded by donations from firms, churches, trusts, and individuals.

These include SA Breweries, Afrox, Premier Milling, the Anglo American chairman's fund, and the Urban Foundation.

Jobsenter's full-time co-ordinator, Angie Mbele, with the help of volunteers, has been handling 60 registrations a day. Ian McNeill, a JOBS co-ordinator, says that last week 107 work-seekers were registered; this week the figure rose to 122 in just two days.

"The general impression is that sometime early next week we will hit the 300 mark," he says. So Jobsenter needs more funds to employ another full-time co-ordinator.

Jobsenter operates on a basic level. It is arranging seminars to teach the work-seekers essentials like "how to conduct yourself in an interview," and how to write a letter of application for a job.

Mbele has appealed to commerce and industry to lend a helping hand. This can be by way of actually offering blacks jobs; or donating office furniture, chairs and benches to Jobsenter

● Mbele can be reached at Johannesburg 29-1916. Further information can be obtained from McNeil at the same number.

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	12,24	7,26	4,70	5,18	12,59	7,51	6,16	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

II NEOPLASMS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
No.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

Agency 'deluged' by jobseekers

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

A "deluge" of unemployed people has forced Jobsenter, central Johannesburg's free employment service for blacks, to cut back its office hours for jobseekers once again.

But the office remains open to employers who want to offer jobs by telephone during normal office hours.

"There is hardly room for me to stand," said Mrs Angie Mbele, the manageress and only full-time helper of Jobsenter.

Last week, 211 job seekers were registered — almost double the number registered the week before. The chances are that we will have even more this week," said Mr Iain McNeill, a trustee of Jobsenter's founding organisation, JOBS (the Johannesburg Organisation to Boost Self-help for the unemployed).

Jobsenter also is battling to obtain enough job offers.

So far it has heard of only about 160 jobs. And many of these did not match the talents of the 560 job-seekers registered by Monday.

"We can't find enough gardeners and scooter drivers," Mr McNeill said. "But there are not enough jobs for the many unemployed who want to work as flat-cleaners."

DESKS NEEDED

Jobsenter opened its office in Room 307 of the old City Health building in Hoek Street on January 2.

As applications mounted, it shut its doors to jobseekers after 1 pm.

Now, with the work load still increasing, it has had to shut its doors on Fridays as well.

Employers can call the office by telephone during normal office hours from Monday to Friday.

But job seekers are confined to 9 am to 1 pm from Monday to Thursday.

Jobsenter is not only short of staff. It also needs more desks and chairs.

Anyone who can help — or wants to offer jobs — can call Jobsenter at 29-1916.

BATTLING

"The trouble is that we cannot really afford to pay a second full-time helper, "barring an unforeseen windfall," said Mr McNeill.

"And we have not been able to attract many volunteer helpers."

Hansard No 1 1 col 9/10

7/2/80

335

THURSDAY, 7 FEBRUARY 1980

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Coloured, Indian and Black unemployed

2. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Statistics:

Whether surveys were conducted during 1979 to establish the number of (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black unemployed; if so, what were the figures in each case?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Yes

	(a)	(c)
January	73 000	489 000
February	71 000	507 000
March	73 000	501 000
April	68 000	497 000
May	71 000	501 000
June	78 000	497 000
July	72 000	487 000
August	69 000	495 000
September	65 000	501 000
October	59 000	495 000

6. Hospital

Bloemfontein has separate hospitals for whites and blacks. Pilanomi, the non-white hospital, has an outpatients department open at all times; although the wait there can be long. Free treatment is available on payment of a 50c admission fee on the same criteria as govern the issue of certificates in Tiersdorp. Charges at the white hospital vary but there is a basic charge of R9 per day.

7. Specialists

Two of the white respondents had been referred to a specialist in Bloemfontein by their doctors. No black respondent mentioned having been referred by one doctor to another, but several had been referred to the hospital for specialist treatment.

8. Voluntary Bodies

(i) SANTA (S.A. National Tuberculosis Association) has a local volunteer, a young married woman with nurse's training. During the last two years, she has visited every school and farm in the district, given the heaf test and administered BCG vaccination or prophylactic treatment on the basis of the result. (In the Free State, all children reacting grade 2, 3 and 4 are given treatment). She recommended 201 adults and children for X-ray and 27 new cases were notified. With the aid of two black assistants, the volunteer also gives health education at schools and farms about the nature of TB and its causes, principles of hygiene and nutrition.

(ii) The Red Cross and the Noodhulpliga League have conducted training courses in home health care, hygiene and first aid. They concentrate on care of the sick before they are able to reach a doctor, and are attended mainly by farmers' wives. [6]

3. UTILISATION OF HEALTH SERVICES

3.1 Method

A survey was carried out to discover which health services were used and factors which affected their utilisation. The sample was by no means random. The five white respondents were chosen mainly because they were

(6) Thorough surveys for casefinding have been organised in the last five years in most neighbouring districts -- the speed with which the work can be done depends greatly on the volunteer.

English-speaking. Interviews with blacks were carried out with the aid of a local teacher. Residents of the urban locations were intercepted along the main road from town, and farm workers' families were contacted at the uitspanning yard or in the doctor's queue. It was found that by far the largest proportion of the rural people had come into town to see the new doctor who had just taken up residence and opened his practice in the town; thus there was no possibility of obtaining a random sample in the limited time available.

Altogether 51 bla
town, and 15 from
district and desc
to health service

No statistical ac
inferred from the
health care in Ti
of the problems e

3.2 Choice of Fa

Table 1 shows the
and subsequent ch

The majority of p
first. Only one
of the cases the
have been due to t
that they initiall
and most of them s
number who tried h
titioners would pr
Eight percent of t
employer, 'master'
employer in this
treatment by the
In half those tre
of the employer f



Jobs are not in danger, says public service chief

Pretoria Bureau

NO PUBLIC servant need fear being pushed out of a job because of the Government's plans to overhaul the public service, the president of the Public Servants Association, Dr C M Cameron, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in the Assembly this week that the rationalisation of the public service would take place in phases.

The first phase would start with the establishment of the Office of the Prime Minister on March 1.

The office would fulfil a comprehensive central planning role, he said.

Dr Cameron said the move towards a smaller, more compact and efficient public service was long overdue.

The public Servants' Association wholeheartedly supported the Prime Minister and the urgent approach he was taking towards the consolidation of certain State departments.

The fact that departments were being consolidated, he said, would mean the creation of very senior posts to head the new departments.

This was welcomed because it would raise the status and earning ceilings in the public service.

"We must expect that certain functions which were duplicated in some State departments will be consolidated. For instance accounts and personnel sections," he said.

However, Dr Cameron stressed, there were so many vacancies in the public service that no employee need feel anxious about being sacked.

In any case there were public service regulations which prevented the "wanton sacking" of officials, he added.

336

Diamond workers 'disgusted'

ARGUS 8/2/80

DIAMOND cutters laid off with the closure of the Diamond Processing Company in Salt River last week said today they were 'disgusted' that management did not give them some warning of the shut-down.

About 300 workers from the firm and the Electronic Diamond Processing Company on the same premises collected money owing to them and their unemployment insurance cards today.

Operators waiting outside the factory this morning said the manager, Mr Ivan Klein, had told them about two weeks ago there was no truth in rumours that the factory would close.

'He told us diamonds are forever,' one of the workers said.

PAYMENTS

Others said they had recently bought houses or cars and were now faced with payments they would not be able to meet.

In January, management had filled in a form for one operator who took a house in Mitchell's Plain saying his job was permanent.

Workers said they could have spent the holiday from December 14 to January 14 looking for alternative employment if they had been given some warning.

There were no jobs in Cape Town or Kimberley for cutters, and prospects in Johannesburg were doubtful.

'We will have to change jobs and start all over again,' they said.

'Management must tell us the reasons for closing down.'

Most of the employees at the factory were given one week's notice. One angry woman diamond polisher said she had worked nine years 'for nothing — a week's notice.'

One of the fully-qualified, monthly-paid cutters said the company manager had also been paid off today.

Mr Klein was not available for comment. He has persistently refused to speak to the Press since the factory closed last Friday.

CONVICTED

● In 1977, Mr Bernard Rudnicki, then manager of the company, claimed he had been robbed of diamonds worth nearly R4-million by masked men who threw acid in his face.

He was convicted in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, in February 1978 of defrauding the police and an insurance company. He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

The managing director of the Diamond Processing Company, Mr Banjamin Weissberg, is to appear in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, on May 6 on an allegation of fraud. He is on bail of R250 000.

---

enzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri
bangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwaba-
athi unobangela wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi
s Unions Le union be izama ukwenza uphando
mali ibeyi - R40 ngeveki yay kusetyenzwe
ektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zinga-
shululu efemini.

lungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishuni) obizwa
ion bathi abo bagxothiweyo bebesayinile
benze uthethwathethwano ngemeko ezibetele
lfektri leyo ilalile oluthethwathethwano
omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo
kuphungulwe abasebenzi.

la uninzi lwabo bagwayimbileyo ngamagoduka
iswa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba
beBala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo.
le icala lomsebenzi izame ukubohlula ahe-
dle kwefektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwahlulwa,
jongo zethu zinye."

o nabasebenzi abagwayimbelileyo. Kwenye
ve-i ephelileyo kubekho abafundi base
e - 500. Ababafundi bavela kwezi zikolo
ge, Peninsula Training College. Ababafundi
genjalo yonke imveliso yakwe Fattis & Monis

ociation uthe uza kuxelela onke amalungu
ri de bavume uthethwathethwano.

rts SACOS ucele onke amalungu awo nazo
o ukuba zixhase abo bagxothiweyo de ba-
ge imveliso yale fektri.

anganiso bebonakalisa ubunye nabasebenzi.
s zingathengwa okanye zingasetyenziswa.

xabano nakungevani kulefektri. Kodwa ke
ile xa kusithiwa imveliso yabo mayinga-
lu ivela kwabo bamlyama. Abaphati bale
esebenze endaweni yabo bagwayimbileyo
lile.

ifektri enezimveliso zilandelayo:
flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour,
Philadelphia flour; Koeberg Mille packed mealie meal;
m cones, cake cups and wafers; Fattis & Monis macaroni,
ons, rings, dilatines; Princess, Pick 'n Pay, Pot o' Gold,
caroni, spagetti, shells, ribbons, rings, dilatines;
Observatory; Ultra Bakery in Somerset West; Good Hope Bakery

Hansard No 1 col 24
8/26/82

335

Persons employed/unemployed

117. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Statistics:

What was the number of (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons employed and unemployed, respectively, as at 31 December 1979 in the work categories of (i) mining, (ii) construction, (iii) manufacturing excluding the motor industry, (iv) the motor industry and (v) the retail trade?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

Unemployment statistics according to work categories as at 31 December 1979 not available. Number employed as at 30 September 1979 is as follows:

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(i)		70 232	605 526	9 780	710
(ii)		54 800	289 100	61 000	7 100
(iii)	Manufacturing excluding transport equipment	275 400	694 900	209 500	83 700
(iv)	Transport equipment	31 900	48 400	17 500	2 600
(v)		138 000	164 600	47 800	19 200

The same end is achieved in cost-benefit analysis, where money, instead of an indicator of health is used as the numeraire for the comparison of benefits. The additional advantage is that projects falling within the health ministry can more easily be compared with those carried out by other authorities. The importance of this will be discussed below. The additional cost is the far more horrendous value judgements implicit in the translation of health benefits into money terms. We can only justify these if it can be shown that these judgements too are made already in the political process by which funds are allocated; and that there are clear advantages in making such judgements explicit.

2.6 Cost-Benefit Analysis

The aim of cost-benefit analysis is to compare the total
gramme to society with the social benefits. The expec
costs and benefits are discounted to obtain their presen
a rate of discount representing the degree of preference
benefits over those received in the future.[16] The ca
present values allows the two amounts to be compared, yie
of the Net Social Benefits. If Net Benefit is positive
should be undertaken. If, however, there are too many p
available funds, one would rank the projects on the basis
benefit-cost ratios and choose those with the most favour
In either case, the procedure gives an answer to the ques
project should be carried out at all, and thus could have
relative size of the health budget. (It is felt that the
the use of economics in the evaluation of health programme
the U.K. has been partly a defensive move by the respectiv
safeguard the size of their budgets against encroachment by other ministries able to argue for funds on a more 'economic' basis).

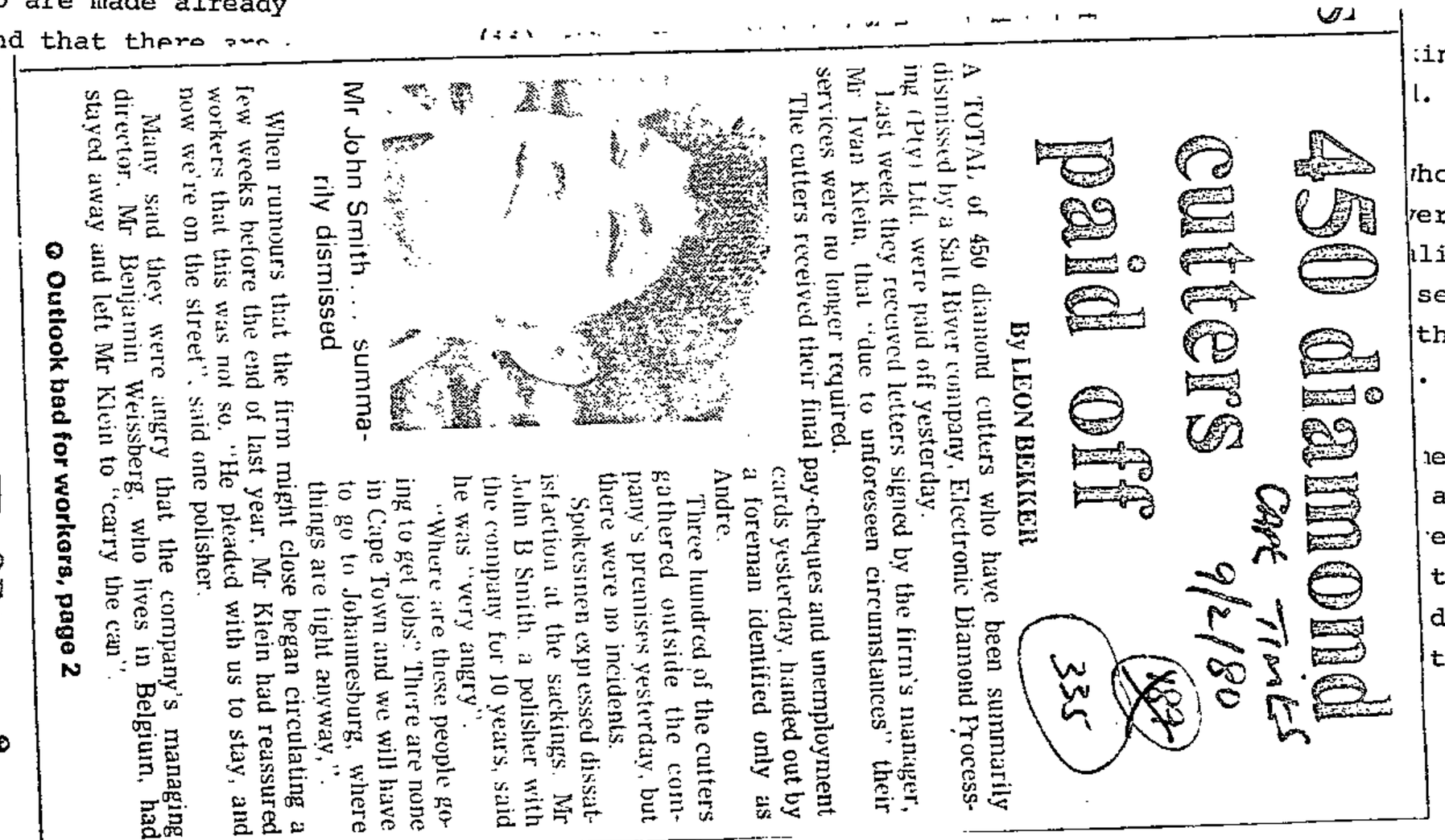
Cost-benefit studies not only require extremely precise information, as in cost-effectiveness analysis, on the technical details - the process, the outcome to be expected, the values used in costing inputs - but have additional problems to encounter in the valuation of output.[18]

Some of the judgements involved are:

1. The value of health in money terms; the value of health of different people and groups;
2. The value of life;
3. The social discount rate.

The only instance where these judgements are not involved, and where cost-benefit studies can yield absolutely indisputable proof is where two conditions hold:

(i) the benefits in money terms only, i.e. financial benefits of health projects, exceed the financial outlay, so that there is is no need to proceed to the evaluation of the additional benefits of illness avoided, as long as these are certainly positive;



450 diamond cutters paid off

By LEON BEKKER

A TOTAL of 450 diamond cutters who have been summarily dismissed by a Salt River company, Electronic Diamond Processing (Pty) Ltd. were paid off yesterday.

Last week they received letters signed by the firm's manager, Mr Ivan Klein, that "due to unforeseen circumstances" their services were no longer required.

The cutters received their final pay-cheques and unemployment cards yesterday, handed out by a foreman identified only as Andre.

Three hundred of the cutters gathered outside the company's premises yesterday, but there were no incidents.

Spokesmen expressed dissatisfaction at the sackings. Mr John B Smith, a polisher with the company for 10 years, said he was "very angry".

"Where are these people going to get jobs." There are none in Cape Town and we will have to go to Johannesburg, where things are tight anyway."

When rumours that the firm might close began circulating a few weeks before the end of last year, Mr Klein had reassured workers that this was not so. "He pleaded with us to stay, and now we're on the street", said one polisher.

Many said they were angry that the company's managing director, Mr Benjamin Weissberg, who lives in Belgium, had stayed away and left Mr Klein to "carry the can".

Mr John Smith... summarily dismissed

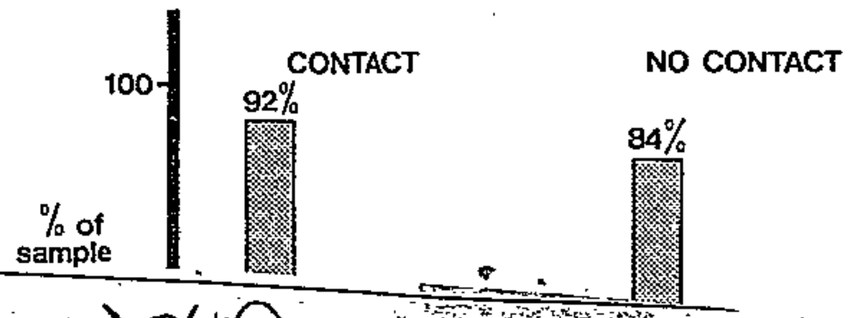
Outlook bad for workers, page 2

Cape Times 9/2/80

335

The relative value of health is a decision normally taken at cabinet level and cannot be derived independently of other policy decisions. However, a conscious choice is normally made on the size of the health budget only, and not on the importance of health in the hierarchy of goals. If, as has often been argued, the health services are not the most important factor affecting health status, then the programmes of other ministries are more vital for public wellbeing than those of the health ministry, particularly those relating to agricultural and industrial development, housing and education.

HEALTH REQUIREMENTS VILLAGES COMBINED



Cape Times 9/2/80

Outlook bad for sacked workers

Staff Reporter

ONLY six of the 450 skilled diamond sorters, polishers and clerical workers sacked by Electronic Diamond Processing (Pty) Ltd last week have found other jobs.

Among those fired are a number of married couples who face severe problems finding alternative employment in an industry which already has an unemployment problem.

The other Cape factories in Cape Town and Kimberley have no vacancies and prospects in Johannesburg are also dim.

A senior sorter, who asked to be identified as "Shorty", said yesterday he had travelled to Johannesburg to investigate the situation and found there were no vacancies.

There were already about 20 diamond workers registered as unemployed with the industry's union, the Diamond Workers Union, and they had to be employed first when vacancies arose, he said.

The 450 workers fired last week were not union members and would have to pay about R150 each to join the union.

● Mr Ivan Klein, the company's manager, had caused "endless problems" by reassuring the workers that the company had no problems.

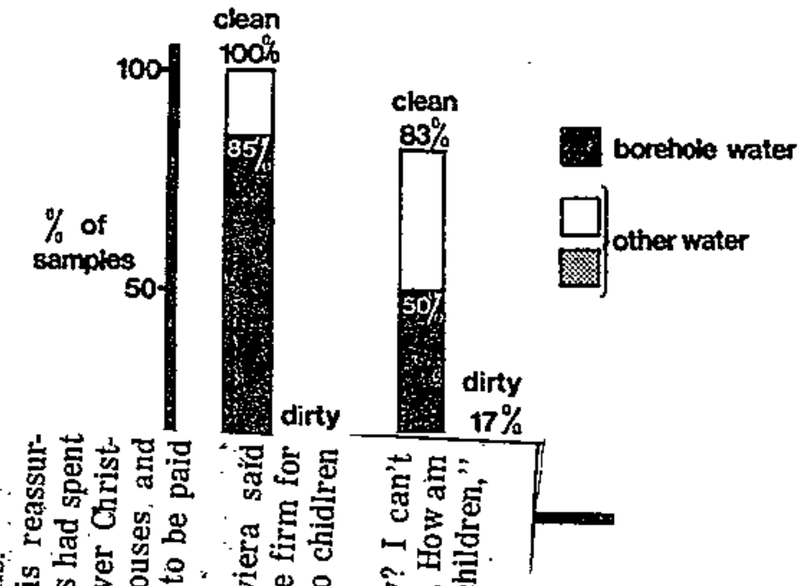
As a result of his reassurances, many families had spent freely on holidays over Christmas and bought houses and cars which now had to be paid off.

Mrs Ollieta d'Oliviera said she had been with the firm for ten years and had two children and no husband.

"What do I do now? I can't live on unemployment. How am I going to feed my children," she asked.

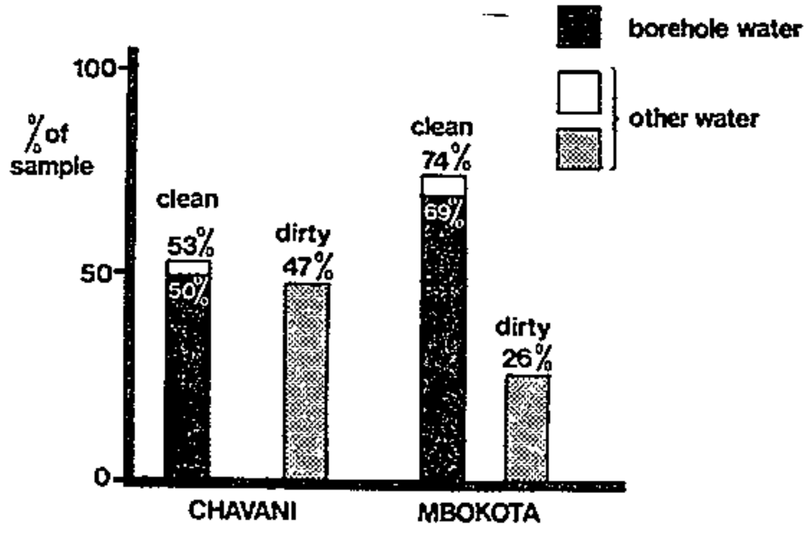
MUNITY

WATER CONSUMPTION CARE GROUPS



POSSESSION OF HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

	CHAVANI		MBOKOTA	
	care-group (%)	non care-group (%)	care-group (%)	non care-group (%)
SOAP	100	85	100	88
WASHCLOTHS	100	38	92	33
PIT LATRINES	60	18	33	16
VEGETABLE GARDENS	80	32	58	17



1970 WHITES

	MALE							FEMALE				
	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-
1	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.32	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.0
2	0.64	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.31	0.07	0.31	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.0
3	1.74	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.30	0.08	1.48	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01
4	2.15	0.18	0.05	0.17	1.72	12.64	1.14	1.67	0.18	0.04	0.20	0.8
5	0.23	0.05	0.07	1.14	10.65	48.58	4.96	0.19	0.02	0.04	0.55	4.71
6	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.31	3.40	13.64	1.49	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.34	2.5
7	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.87	2.21	0.32	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.5
8	0.18	0.21	0.66	0.74	0.73	0.33	0.66	0.10	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.2
9	0.48	0.31	0.37	0.77	0.85	1.59	0.63	0.38	0.19	0.07	0.17	0.25
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00
11	14.73	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	11.14	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	4.85	0.30	0.07	0.21	1.05	5.70	0.73	4.40	0.21	0.08	0.18	0.77
ALL	25.06	1.32	1.33	3.53	19.48	86.11	10.45	19.76	1.05	0.55	1.87	10.05

1960 WHITES

	MALE							FEMALE				
	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64
1	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.24	0.66	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05
2	0.81	0.26	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.45	0.14	0.43	0.25	0.05	0.03	0.09
3	2.95	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.33	0.12	2.52	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.05
4	3.89	0.29	0.03	0.11	0.74	7.40	0.73	3.59	0.33	0.03	0.05	0.41
5	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.98	8.12	40.52	4.17	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.51	4.22
6	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.39	2.78	14.31	1.51	0.09	0.13	0.05	0.45	2.33
7	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.17	0.82	2.70	0.37	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.53
8	0.08	0.09	0.40	0.55	0.58	1.41	0.43	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.17
9	0.58	0.33	0.40	0.87	0.88	1.57	0.68	0.41	0.23	0.10	0.16	0.20
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.00
11	20.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	16.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	7.17	0.52	0.12	0.39	1.56	11.70	1.34	4.52	0.30	0.14	0.30	0.84
ALL	35.88	1.77	1.19	3.57	15.92	80.16	10.06	27.94	1.52	0.57	1.85	8.90

Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa's huge unemployment problem could breed political malcontents and lead to social unrest in the major urban areas, the chairman of the Corporation for Economic Development (CED), Dr S P du Toit Viljoen, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Commenting on the corporation's annual report, which claims that about 230 000 new black workers will enter the labour market this year, Dr Viljoen said the economy would have to grow at a rate of at least 5½% if the pile-up of workless blacks was to be halted.

"If we fail to achieve this target unemployment and associated problems can only become more serious."

There were heartening signs, however, that the economy was picking up pace, that investment was increasing, and that the rate at which new jobs would be created would accelerate, Dr Viljoen said.

For the past five years the growth rate had been considerably below the level at which all new workers could be accommodated.

This had caused the unemployment pile-up.

In its annual report for last year the corporation stressed the cardinal importance of creating more work opportunities.

By the turn of the centur 313 000 new black workers a year would be looking for jobs.

This meant, the report stated, that 5,400 000 employment opportunities would have to be created over the next 20 years.

The chances of South Africa being able to mobilise enough domestic capital to create these jobs were slim. Additional foreign investment was imperative.

It was vital that the private sector should become increasingly involved in development work.

A committee appointed by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to speed up development is expected to report to the Government soon.

The committee consists of representatives of organised commerce and industry, the homelands and the CED.

Dr Viljoen warned that swift and effective action was imperative if unemployment among blacks was to be slowed down.

'Jobless can cause unrest'

decision will be known in two weeks' time.

Mrs Nomme Mohapi told the Supreme Court in Zwelitsha, King ing his death, and that the minister was vicariously liable for damages she had suffered.

The Minister of Police denies Mr Mohapi's death was caused by injuries inflicted on him by assault during detention.

Mapetla Mohapi saw a bright future for South Africa, his widow told the court.

Mrs Mohapi said her husband had been detained in October 1974 and March 1975, but had never mentioned suicidal thoughts.

He loved their two young daughters very much and took seriously his responsibility of providing for them.

"We had a good relationship throughout our married life. We were only separated by his detentions," she said.

Her husband had been in good health when police detained him for the last time, about 2 am on July 17, 1976.

From then until his death, on August 5, she was not permitted to see him.

Mrs Mohapi said she had seen hundreds of examples of her husband's handwriting. She had received two letters

To Page 2

JOB OUTLOOK IS BRIGHTER

BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT decreased from 633 000 in October 1977 to as low as 487 000 in July 1979, the Standard Bank says in its economic review.

The figures, obtained from official statistics, according to the Standard Bank, indicate a favourable trend.

The review says the average for last year was likely to have been more than six percent lower than that for 1978 following a change in the job market by acceleration of the economic pace..

There was a general gentle downward fall in the overall unemployment figures throughout 1979 and this was likely to accelerate in 1980.

The review, which seemed to have been based mostly on whites, coloureds and Indians, says the number of these groups registered as unemployed in December 1979 was only 23 883.

This was nine percent lower than in the same month the previous year.

The average figure for 1979 was about 8,7 percent lower than that for 1978, and marginally below the 1977 average.

The slight increase in unemployment in some months last year when output and activity increased, could be attributed to employers making better use of existing facilities and staff before employing additional staff.

The unemployed figure for white, coloured and Indian under 21s was rising relatively sharply. This was especially visible in coloured and Indian juveniles of both sexes.

Coloureds are the hardest hit in the unskilled labourers' jobs and this appears largely due to blacks making inroads into suitable jobs.

organisations do and will play an increasingly important role in the economic system.

Eden Management School offers a four month practical marketing programme that provides participants with vital know-how for effective participation in modern business management.

The course gives intensive coverage of the following fields:
- ★ Introduction to Marketing Management
- ★ Consumer Markets and Buyer Behaviour
- ★ Advertising and Sales Promotions
- ★ The Urban Black — his Psychology, Interests, Attitudes and Consumer Behaviour
- ★ Salesmanship
- ★ Introduction to Finance Management.

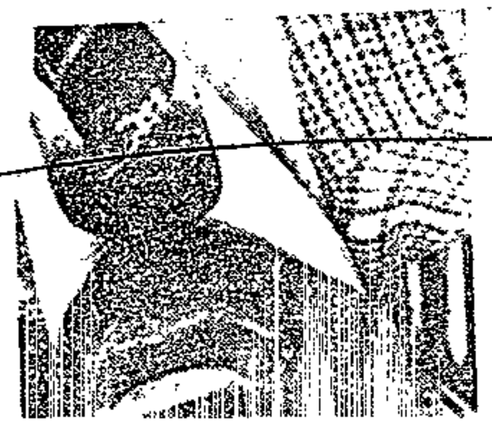
Our next Diploma Course starts 16 February, 1980.

Lectures are held every Saturday morning from 9 am to 12 noon (3 hours).

For full details and an enrolment form please contact:

THE DIRECTOR OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES,
PO Box 714, Johannesburg 2000.
Phone: (011) 37-8351.

EDEN
MANAGEMENT SCHOOL
An EDEN diploma is an asset for life.
Eden Centre, Cor. Wanderers & Plein Streets,
Johannesburg 2001
P2172



THE NAMES of the 11 regional finalists who will take part in the Gilbeys Black Businessman of the Year competition have been announced.

They are: Mr S J J Lesoland (Ga-Rankuwa), Mr A Mkhwanazi (Zululand), Mr J Malala (Mahwelereng), Mr B O Tsela (Kwa Nyamazana), Mrs Monica Shuping (Bethlehem), Mrs Bushie Mogoa (Diepkloof, Soweto), Mr V Mgudlwa (Umtata), Mr W W D Ngeebetsa (Ngeb-

He was welcoming received the benefit of Ciskeians believed that

NO MATTER what the Quail Commission's report said about the feasibility of an independent Ciskei, there were certain principles on which Ciskeians were "unbendable", the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said last night.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic pro-

are presented in Fig. I, and this pro-

ution of whites and 'coloureds'.

occurred between 1941 and 1970 are,

of relative unimportance.

' and whites are presented in Fig. 6.

icans[5], this is speculative and is

bility to warrant inclusion. Two

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e_o or e_{45}, have reached expectations of Life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of Life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

REFERENCES

1. Acheson, R.M., Hall, D.J. and Aird, L. eds. (1976): Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2: Health Information, Planning and Monitoring, Oxford University Press, London.

2. White, K.L. and Henderson, M.M. eds. (1976) : Epidemiology as a Fundamental Science, its Uses in Health Services Planning, Administration, and Evaluation, Oxford University Press, New York.

3. South Africa (1929-1940) : Report on the Vital Statistics of the Union of South Africa. Annual 1926-1938, Government Printer, Pretoria.

4. South Africa (1961-1965) : Bureau of Census and Statistics, Report on Deaths, South Africa and South West Africa, Reports UG 26/1961, RP 17/1961, RP 45/1965, RP 63/1965, Government Printer, Pretoria.

5. South Africa (1971 ...

...11, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in Seminars in Community Medicine, Volume 2. ibid.

Massive urban unemployment

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — South Africa had the most unequal income distribution among the 66 countries of the world for which data was available, the Quail Commission said in its report.

The principal reason for this was "the transfer of income from blacks to whites (primarily) that is brought about by the employment ratio (with its resultant low wages and extensive unemployment for blacks) in combination with the overloaded homeland agriculture."

The commission also found massive unemployment rates in the Ciskei.

From rough estimates, it concluded that the urban self-employed and unemployed constituted about 45 000.

"We estimate self-employment and other economically active participants in the informal sector at a maximum of 20 000.

"This indicates an urban unemployment level of about 25 per cent of the conservatively estimated 100 000 economically active population.

"If we assume that the economically active population is more realistically defined to comprise 15 to 65 year olds, the unemployment estimate rises to 30 per cent."

A sample survey in Mdantsane by the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University had found an unemployment ratio of between 23 and 25 per cent.

"Thus, massive urban unemployment in the range of 25 to 33 per cent is a central feature of the economy of the Ciskei."

It said it was clear that "an independent Ciskei would be, in absolute terms, a very poor country."

While the Ciskei had shared first place with two other homelands in 1970 for the income per capita, it had now fallen to sixth place and had been outperformed by all other homelands, except Qwaqwa, over the five-year period from 1970 to 1975.

In 1975 the resident gross national product per head was R180, of which fully 65 per cent was attributable to wage earnings in South Africa.

"With extensive unemployment, there would be no prospect in an emergency of finding wage employment for these citizens should they be forced to give up their jobs. Some of them could be absorbed in the farm sector, but, given the current state of the Ciskei's agricultural development, at levels perilously close to the survival threshold."

The commission also felt that the South African government should be held responsible for the dependents of people working in the Republic.

"In 1970 the share of persons aged 0-14 and 65-plus was 19 per cent greater in the Ciskei than in South Africa at large.

"Thus, while South Africa benefits from the labour services of the Ciskei's able-bodied men, she is able to shift the social costs of supporting their dependents, the unemployed, the aged and the sick back to the homeland.

Cape Times B/2/80

Unequal income: SA tops 66 lands

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — South Africa had the most unequal income distribution among the 66 countries of the world for which data was available, the Quail Commission said in its report released yesterday.

The principal reason was "the transfer of income from blacks to whites (primarily) that is brought about by the employment ratio (with its resultant low wages and extensive unemployment for blacks) in combination with the overloaded homeland agriculture".

The commission found massive unemployment rates in the Ciskei

If the economically-active population was realistically defined to comprise 15- to 65-year-olds, the unemployment estimate was 39 percent.

An independent Ciskei "would be, in absolute terms, a very poor country".

While the Ciskei had shared first place with two other homelands in 1970 for income *per capita*, it had now fallen to sixth place.

"In 1975 the resident gross national product per head was R180 of which fully 65 percent was attributable to wage earnings in South Africa."

On agriculture, the commission said: "There is only one way to dismantle this engine of impoverishment: The termination of the migratory labour system."

The average output, marketed plus subsistence, per person of the Ciskei's farm population of 357 000 people was about R40 a year.

Soil erosion

Only 23 percent of the Ciskei's consolidation land area was completely free of soil erosion and 47 percent was either moderately or severely eroded.

But, "many of the constraints holding down agricultural productivity in the Ciskei would be significantly reduced in a short period if sufficient funds were available".

The commission rejected the notion that the poor agricultural situation was due to unresponsiveness or disinterest in the people.

The South African Government should be held responsible for the dependents of people working in the Republic.

"In 1970 the share of persons aged 0-14 and 65-plus was 19 percent greater in the Ciskei than in South Africa at large.

"Thus while South Africa benefits from the labour services of the Ciskei's able-bodied men, she is able to shift the social costs of supporting their dependents, the unemployed, the aged and the sick back to the homeland."

Between the hammer and the anvil . . .

Thousands of jobless Blacks, but SA has to call on immigrants

BOSSES in the building industry were stunned this week when trade union negotiators walked out of Johannesburg talks aimed at the introduction of Black building artisans into White areas.

"We were taken completely by surprise," says Bob Stevenson, president of the Building Industries Federation of South Africa. "What we were expecting was the OK from both unions to a test group of 100 Black apprentices exempt from the Black Building Workers Act to see whether our plan for the gradual introduction of Black apprentices would work."

The walkout put an end to six months of discussions between Bifsa and the two national building trade unions on the issue.

It also spotlighted the incredible chaos that exists over skilled labour — chaos which, a Sunday Express investigation showed this week, is making nonsense of hopes that labour concessions by the Government would go far towards solving the grave shortage of skilled labour on the one hand and massive Black unemployment on the other.

A survey by the Sunday Express showed that even Blacks trained for skilled work have little hope of finding employment — and when they do the chances are it will be at pay well below that earned by White artisans in White areas.

The probe revealed some frightening statistics:

- South Africa has a shortfall of about two million workers.
- Despite that, Black unemployment is estimated at between 1,5-million and two-million.
- Despite THAT, the country is training no more than 110 000 skilled workers annually.
- Since 1975 only 633 Blacks and 39 000 Whites, Coloureds and Asians have obtained artisan certificates.
- Because of the severe shortage of skilled workers in White areas the Government is proposing that White immigrant artisans be imported.
- At the same time skilled Black artisans are being endorsed OUT of those very same White areas — where the law does not permit them to work — to their own Black homeland areas where, in most cases, there is no work.

S. EXPRESS 17/2/80

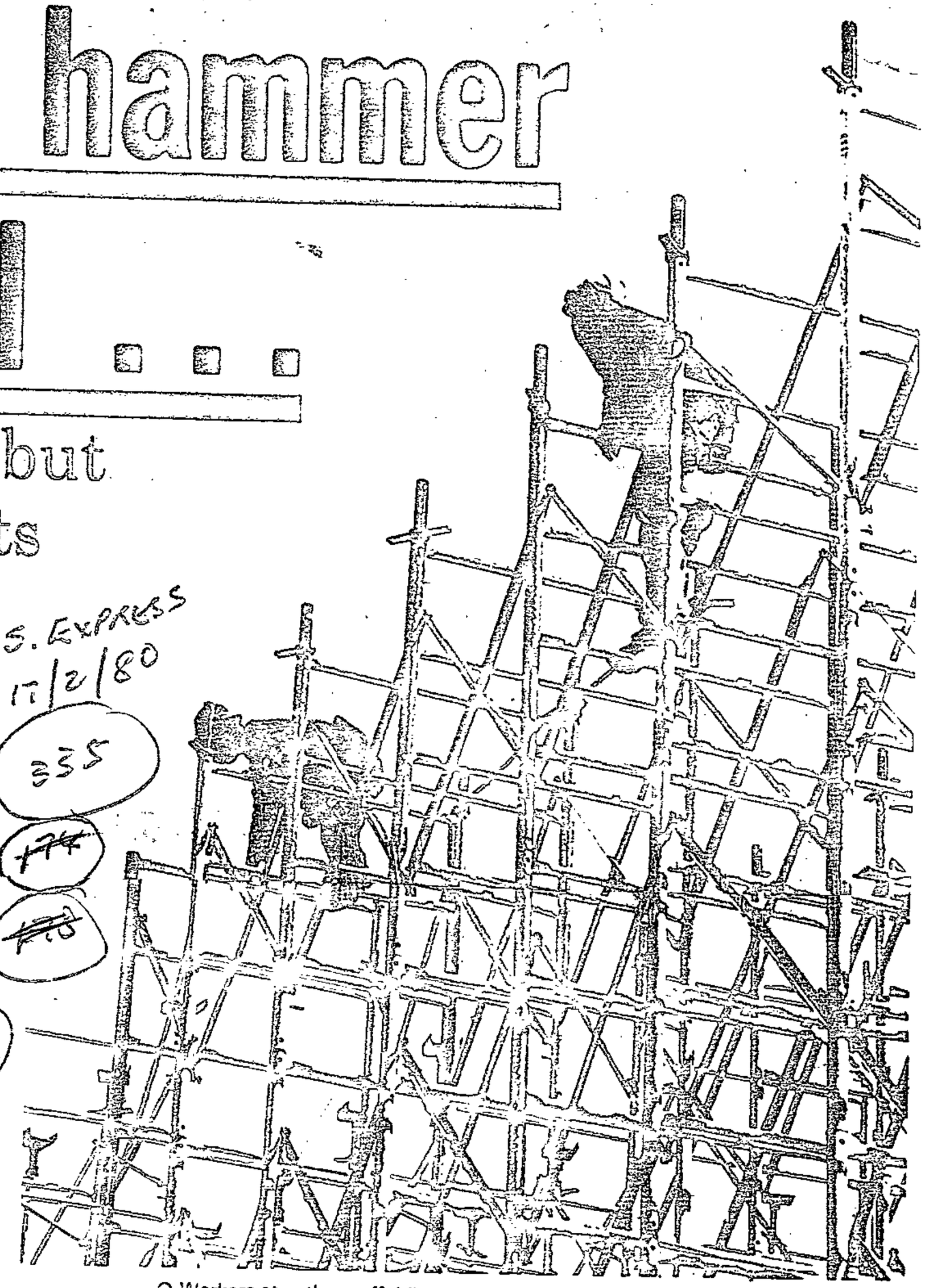
335

174

170

3

By JEAN LEMAY



O Workers atop the scaffolding . . . a head for heights is an advantage.

WHAT KIND of planning has produced a situation like the one sketched above?

Sunday Express investigators spoke to various people about it and found that although there has been much talk by Government and private business about the need to train Blacks to fill the jobs, little has actually been achieved.

Even the centres established to train Blacks to semi-skilled positions are operating at only 60% capacity, despite the manpower crisis.

Why? Perhaps the answer is clear from what the Sunday Express found when it tried to establish which jobs were available to skilled Blacks in the "Black areas" where, by law, they have to work.

The survey found that 8 500 Blacks qualified as semi-skilled "artisan assistants" last year at the In-Service Training Centres established jointly by Government and business.

Those involved in the centres say industrialists are not making enough use of them to train workers.

Professor P J van der Merwe, deputy chairman of the Manpower Utilisation Commission, calculated in a recent paper that South Africa trained only about 110 000 people of all races in private and State training schemes in 1978. He concluded that the total impact of training was "inadequate".

He said training schemes should be co-ordinated, labour laws reviewed, and industrial training and the present education systems be more closely linked.

But whatever concessions the Government is prepared to make, it is insisting that skilled Blacks should work in Black areas — and that the skilled manpower gap in White areas should preferably be filled by immigrants.

Dr G de V Morrison, deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, is adamant that allowing skilled Africans to work in White areas would be a contradiction of National Party policy. "We want these people to be employed in their national States."

The stand is being challenged in a letter which the Building Industries Federation (Bifsa) wrote "with regret" to the Minister of Manpower Utilisation after the breakdown of talks with the unions this week.

In the letter the Minister is asked to repeal the Black Building Workers Act as soon as possible and, meanwhile, to exempt builders from the Act to train sufficient Black apprentices.

The federation anticipates all or part of the Act being repealed during the current Parliamentary session, but stressed it had no intention of letting this cause chaos in the building industry or prejudice artisans by using semi-skilled labour as artisans.

The director of the Master Builders and Allied Trades Association, Mr Z L Pretorius, told the Sunday Express double the current number of skilled building workers was needed.

"We now have 5 500 artisans employed by members and non-members on the Witwatersrand alone, compared with close on 10 000 in 1974 when the building recession started," he said.

"Now the economy is picking up and people are building again we shall need more than 10 000 artisans on the Witwatersrand in this area if we are going to maintain growth.

"We haven't got them and we're not getting apprentices. The thousands who left since 1974 are not coming back."

Mr C A Robinson, association president, said at the annual meeting last month: "Unless we are soon allowed freedom to train all races to artisan level and to employ them in all areas where the industry operates, we shall find the industry, only now moving out of recession, with too few skilled workers for the tasks ahead."

A spokesman for Murray and Roberts said his organisation, with countrywide construction contracts, would prefer to fill their labour needs with local Blacks rather than immigrants.

"The flight from the industry during the building recession was irreversible, and unless we use Blacks as artisans, and in higher positions, we shall not meet the country's needs."

He was unable to give a breakdown of pay scales for Black workers, but said the company paid according to merit and "there are some very highly paid men in senior positions".

Many members of the Master Builders and Allied Trades Association run their own schemes to train workers. In addition, during the last three years nearly 1 000 Blacks employed by members of the association were trained to semi-skilled level through the In-Service Training Centres on the Witwatersrand.

Mr J A Vorster, national training manager of Bifsa, said Bifsa had trained 2 309 men through the In-Service Centres in 1979, representing more than 25% of those trained by the centres.

"The building industry is making full use of the centres, but I can't say as much for other sectors," he added.

Mr Marius Krige, chief planner in the Department of Education and Training, told the Sunday Express the In-Service Training Centres were used to 80% of capacity.

The centres trained men only to "assistant level in the various artisan trades" in courses lasting six to 10 weeks.

Artisan training of Blacks was done by training within industry itself, he added, through Industrial Conciliation Agreements and, in the case of builders, the Black Building Workers' Act.

Spokesmen for two of the training centres confirmed the centres were not used fully. Mr A Ferreira, director of the Sebokeng Centre, said his centre trained only 730 men in 1979, although its capacity was 200 a month.

Some industries run private schemes for in-service training of Blacks. The Timber Industry Manpower Services at Sabie trained 513 Blacks in 1978, and the Industrial Council for Motor Transport trained 474 at its Luipaardsvlei centre.

A spokesman for the motor industry said many members also sent Black workers for training as repair shop assistants at the in-service centres.

The Sunday Express was unable to contact the centre at Chamdor, on the West Rand, where men are training to use and maintain business machines — but it is understood this centre is well patronised.

Professor Van der Merwe calculated in his paper that in 1977 more than 72 000 Blacks received training in 328 private industrial training schemes, and that there were 10 Industrial Council training schemes.

"Appreciable numbers are trained . . . but there is plenty of room for an increase in the number of schemes," he commented.

S. Express
17/2/80

Goud, etanol en werkloosheid

VANDEESWEEK is aangekondig dat die private sektor etlike miljoene rande gaan belê in die ontginning van goud en die vervaardiging van alternatiewe brandstowwe. Dié besluit gaan in die langtermyn 'n verdere stukrag wees vir die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie, wat op die oomblik mooi op dreef kom. Dit sal ook daartoe bydra dat een van ons grootste probleme, werkloosheid, aansienlik verlig word.

Na verneem word, sal die oprigting van die etanolaanlegte — glo 12 daarvan in verskeie landbougebiede — werk aan ongeveer 36 000 swart families bied. Die uitbreidingsprogram van Western Deep Levels teen 'n koste van R715 miljoen gaan bykomende werk aan ongeveer 8 000 swart en sowat 700 wit werkers verskaf. Verder sal die oprigting van aanlegte, soos dié wat deur General Mining en AECI beplan word, ook werksgeleenthede aan duisende swart en wit werkers verleen.

Al hierdie projekte is egter van 'n langtermynaard en die volle voordele daarvan sal moontlik eers oor die volgende vyf tot 10 jaar ten volle ondervind word.

Wat die korttermyn betref, word verwag dat die verligting van die werkloosheidsprobleem een van die eerste prioriteite van die Minister van Finansies, sen. Owen Horwood, in sy volgende Begroting, gaan wees. Klem sal waarskynlik veral gelê word op die uitbreiding van binnelandse produksie, asook aansienlike toegewings om die binnelandse vraag te stimuleer. Dit sal beteken dat die belastinglas aansienlik verlig sal word. Volgens Senbank se ekonome behoort belastingverligtings tot soveel as R1 000 miljoen te beloop.

Dit is baie moeilik om te bepaal wat die uitwerking van dié verligtings in die korttermyn op die land se werkloosheidsyfer, veral dié van die swart bevolking, gaan hê.

Daar is aanduidings dat 'n geringe verbetering reeds in die werkloosheidsyfer ingetree het, maar dit is nie baie groot nie. Die werkloosheidsyfer onder alle rassegroepe word op die oomblik op sowat 10 persent beraam.

Dit verteenwoordig sowat 1 miljoen persone.

Volgens die jongste ekonomiese ontwikkelingsprogram, kan die werkloosheidsyfer aansienlik verminder word indien die ekonomiese groei versnel. Die werkloosheidsyfer sal, volgens die EOP, teen 1982 18,8 persent beloop as die gemiddelde groeikoers 3,6 persent is. Wanneer die groeikoers tot 4,5 persent opgestoot word, sal dié syfer na 16,6 persent verminder en wanneer 'n groeikoers van 5 persent bereik word, sal dit daal tot 15,5 persent.

Daar moet in gedagte gehou word dat dinge sedert die opstelling van die program heelwat verander het. Die grootste enkele faktor hier, is die goudprys. Nie alleen is die inkomste van die staat aansienlik meer nie, maar die betalingsbalans is nou só stewig dat die Regering kan toelaat dat invoer aansienlik kan styg, voordat die betalingsbalans onder druk sal kom.

Sommige ekonome vrees egter dat 'n te sterk stimulasie van die ekonomie in hierdie stadium vraaginflasie tot gevolg kan hê. Die spesiale ekonomiese raadgewer van die Minister van Finansies, dr. Gerhard de Kock, stem egter nie saam nie. Hy meen diegene wat bekommerd is oor vraaginflasie, se tydsberekening is verkeerd. Vraaginflasie is iets waaroor ons ons nie veel in die korttermyn oor hoef te bekommer nie, sê hy.

Dr. De Kock sê die hoër goudprys gee ons op die oomblik aansienlik meer beweegruimte om die verlore veld van die afgelope paar jaar in te haal. Die hoër prys is die gaping waarvoor ons so lank gewag het, en soos 'n goeie senter, sien sen. Horwood dié gaping en sal dit binne die raamwerk van „groei met dissipline" vat.

Baie nyweraars en die georganiseerde handel meen ook dit is nou die tyd om die werkloosheidsprobleem op die korttermyn te verlig. Daar is egter 'n aansienlike mate van kritiek weens die vertraging wat wetgewing, veral ten opsigte van die opleiding van swart vakmanne, tot gevolg gehad het. Hulle sê daar is op die oomblik net nie genoeg tegniese opleidingsgeriewe vir swart werkers nie. Indien geriewe nie vinniger opgerig word nie, voorsien hulle 'n opeenhoping aan opgeleide werkers wat vorentoe die ontwikkeling van die ekonomie kan vertraag.

In die komende jare sal sterk aandag aan formele sowel as informele opleiding van swart vakmanne gegee moet word, anders kan die opeenhoping só ernstig word dat baie van die voordele van die hoër goudprys verlore sal gaan, selfs al sou dit ook nóg verder styg.

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau
(Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths are not
DISCUSSION
The crude death rates and the standardised mortality ratios for Asians and 'coloureds' are not published by the central government
The interpretation of the various groups in the underlying stages of health officers of health[9] have estimated the
urban Africans, which have estimated the
of healthy working out in their urban areas. These show considerable
migratory labour system. increase in the figures
The standardised mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. The choice of standard
experience of a population as a standard is independent of the
series of age specific rates is reversed by the
all the age specific rates in Fig. 4. 'The
corresponding numbers of deaths in the
deaths so obtained are used to
this figure is independent of the
the choice of the standard
the deaths in the various
population as a standard
weight to deaths among
will reverse the position of
ranking of the mortality between the observed
answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There
and statistics'!
Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 4. The choice of standard
is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. An indication of
Africans are not published by the central government
cal officers of health[9] have estimated the
their urban areas. These show considerable
A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 4. The choice of standard
should be interpreted with caution as sick
cities from rural areas. An indication of
areas is given by a sample survey carried out
among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in the figures
observed with decreasing urbanisation, the
areas being of the same magnitude as those
medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age
81

Hansard 3 Questions (139)

335

20/2/80

1979.

Unemployed Blacks

123. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as unemployed at the (i) Randburg and (ii) Sandton offices of the West Rand Administration Board area at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) in respect of what date are the figures given;

(2) how many of these males and females, respectively, were registered in respect of employment (a) in the private sector and (b) by local authorities?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

			Males	Females
(1)	(a)	(i)	Nil	Nil
		(ii)	7	3
	(b)	31 January 1980		
(2)	(a)		7	3
	(b)		Nil	Nil

335 Argus 21/2/80

No black unemployment problem, says economist

THERE is no black unemployment problem in South Africa, Mr Brian Kantor, senior lecturer in the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town, argues in the latest issue of Businessman's Law.

He says there are no reliable statistics of black unemployment in South Africa, and estimates that have been made range widely. But despite the apparently high level of unemployment, real black wages have increased substantially in all sectors of the economy over recent years.

The coincidence of high levels of unemployment with increases in real wages is obviously most unusual.

FACE VALUE

If we are able take the coincidence at face value, we shall have to revoke the laws of supply and demand. The application of these laws in the context of labour markets means that if people cannot find work at prevailing rates of pay real wages will be driven down and employment up through the willingness of the previously unemployed to accept work; possibly less agreeable work at lower real rates of pay.

Fortunately for the future of economic analysis, it is possible to show that South African employers have not been so stupid or misguidedly charitable as to have raised real wages in the face of unemployment, and that South African workers are not irrational in preferring 'unemployment' to lower wages.

WORKING AGE

In the measurement of unemployment it should be appreciated that not all people of working age



Mr Brian Kantor

who are not working, are classified as unemployed in the unemployment statistics of industrialised countries.

People of working age not working may be at school or university or looking after homes and children, or be unwilling to work at available rates of pay or incapable of work. Therefore to be classified as unemployed, an individual must be out of work and actively seek work.

While most workers in advanced economies are engaged continuously in labour markets, they are obviously not so engaged to the same extent in South Africa or in many other poor countries, especially those with large numbers of people engaged in subsistence agriculture.

MIGRANTS

Black migrant workers in South Africa are usually engaged only periodically in employment. These workers account for an important proportion of the total labour force, and at any moment about half the potential migrant labour force is not in employment.

Survey data indicate that, on average, migrant workers spend 10 months between jobs of 12 months' duration and that the period of time between jobs increases with age.

The fact that potential migrant workers are not working does not necessarily mean that they should be described as unemployed. They may be correctly classified as unemployed only if they actively seek work.

There is no reason to presume that if more black workers sought more continuous employment the labour market would not be able to cope unassisted with the increased supply of labour.

Extra employment would be provided at what, other things equal, would be lower real wages. The production of these extra workers would not necessarily have to be sold on the domestic market.

If South African employers in mining, agriculture or industry could produce at lower cost, they would profitably be able to sell more on the vast world markets.

NO MIRACLE

The provision of extra employment over time is no economic miracle and has not been and would not be a miracle in South Africa. The provision of employment for increases in the work force is part of the economic history of all the advance economies and of South Africa. There is no reason to believe that we have now reached some great historical discontinuity in South Africa.

What appears as an unemployment problem is therefore rather the outcome of improper analysis and measurement, Mr Kantor says.

Post 27/2/80

335

350 WALLS ICE CREAM WORKERS TO LOSE JOBS

ABOUT 350 workers will be laid off when Walls Ice Cream closes down at the end of March.

This was said by Mr E V Corbishaly, vice chairman of Unilever group in Durban yesterday. Unilever owned the ice cream company of T Wall and Sons.

He said that owing to a long period of unprofitable results, the group will be withdrawing from the manufacture of ice cream and allied products in Boksburg and Cape Town.

Mr Corbishaly said the other company's depots in Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Durban will also close.

He said: "184 blacks, 96 whites, 42 coloureds and 21 Indians will be affected by the closure of the company throughout the country. But we will try and find jobs for laid off workers either within the group or with other companies.

He said at the Boksburg factory, however, T Wall and Sons will continue to operate, supplying refrigerated warehousing and allied services to businessmen in the Transvaal. He said half of the black staff there will be retained.

Ct 28/2/80.

Stimulating economy is not answer— De Beer

335 153

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Dr Zach de Beer, Opposition spokesman on commerce, yesterday warned the government against believing that South Africa's critical unemployment would be solved by stimulating the economy.

Adding his voice to the Opposition's call for a "People's Budget", Dr De Beer said it would be a fallacy to think that in South Africa's situation, economic growth would provide an answer to the country's economic problems.

His warning comes at a time when all the indications are that the government will go for a "businessman's budget", offering tax deductions and incentives to stimulate economic growth. This, the government hopes, will go a long way to solving the unemployment problem and curbing inflation.

"It is not as simple as that," Dr De Beer warned.

South Africa's problem was rooted in the fact that its manpower resources lagged behind the development of the economy. While most workers were unskilled, a growing economy created a great demand for skilled labour.

The government's top priority was therefore to educate and train workers, and this should be reflected in the Budget.

Housing and services such as electrification were other key areas where the government would have to allocate money for the welfare of the underprivileged, he said.

There was a real danger that an upswing in economic activity would be caught in a bottleneck caused by a shortage of skills. The result would be inflationary pressure, and a new round of increases in the cost structure.

Hansard 4 (253) 29.2.80

335

Relief work programmes for unemployed Blacks

4 (253) 335

155. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) Whether his Department is planning any relief work programmes for unemployed Blacks; if so, what is the nature of such plans; if not,

(2) whether he will consider initiating such programmes; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No.

(2) No. The Government has taken steps in general to stimulate the economy which should result in more job opportunities for unemployed persons.

Jobs crisis scares me – Buthelezi

Post 7/3/80

11a

335

UNEMPLOYMENT frightened him more than anything else as a threat to peace in South Africa, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said this week.

Speaking at the inauguration of a division of the Natal Chamber of Industries at the Isithebe growth point, he appealed to industrialists to make industry as labour intensive as possible in an effort to overcome unemployment.

He said unemployment was not only caused by economics but also by political factors.

About eight-million jobs would have to be created during the next 21 years and this would require the expenditure of at least R2 500-million a year until the end of the century to absorb new job-seekers.

Decentralisation, divorced from ideological considerations, was an urgent practical necessity.

More than 80 percent of South Africa's industrial output was generated in less than 4 percent of the country's surface area and in only four major areas.

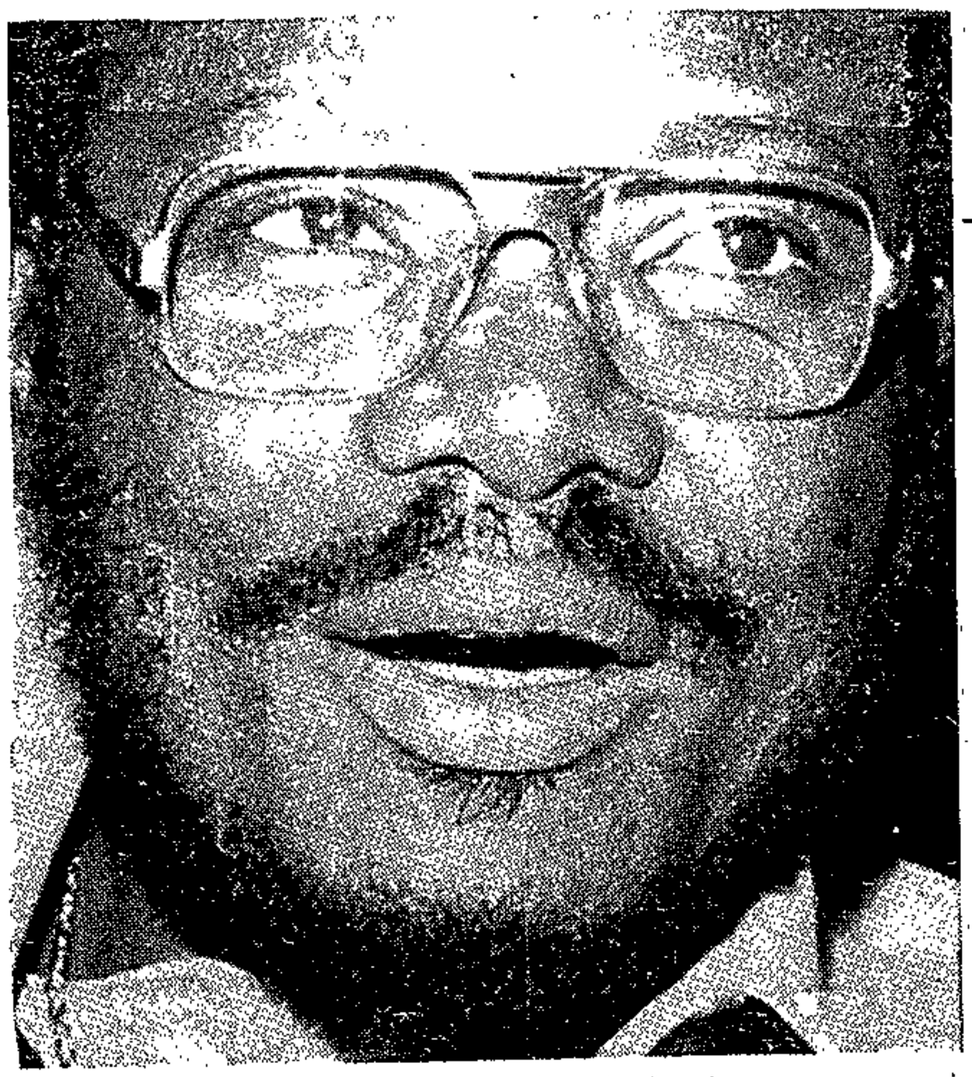
FREE ENTERPRISE

Chief Buthelezi said KwaZulu was firmly committed to the free enterprise system, provided KwaZulu was not exploited.

There was no intention whatever to influence the law of dividends, but KwaZulu would like to see as much as possible of the profits made in the territory ploughed back.

● Inkatha believed South Africa was one country of which blacks were citizens and in which they must enjoy the rights of citizenship, the secretary general of Inkatha, Mr Oscar Dhlomo, said in Cape Town.

"We believe that liberation is not just being freed from oppression or being given the vote," he added "People need to be liberated psychologically." — **POST** Correspondents.



Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The black prostitutes of Rosebank

STAR 7/3/80

Oxford Road in Rosebank is the latest beat for a number of black prostitutes whose clientele is mainly white.

This week The Star found that six to 10 women walk the street nightly, usually after a full day's work as domestic servants, a day of leisure in the black townships which surround Johannesburg or midday prostitution in the town's CBD.

In Oxford Road the customers are white. Their cars slow down cruise around the block and return for a pick-up. A hurried negotiation and a woman is in business. Occasionally they haggle, reach an agreed price and disappear down a dark street.

Two local servants out for an evening stroll said they had noticed the activity of prostitutes in the area for some time.

"The prostitutes are usually not from the area," said one who asked not to be named. "A white man stopped me once, but I'm not interested. I have a boyfriend. They go to plantations or to hotels, but do not go into servant's quarters, as the white house owner might find out."

"They come in from the townships by taxi and leave by 2 am," said the second servant. "I don't care so long as they leave me alone."

The Star reported at the beginning of February that black prostitutes were haunting the streets of the elite Johannesburg suburb of Killarney. Black prostitutes continue to loiter in Oxford Road, Rosebank, in search of white clients . . . and they find them. RONIT LOEWENSTERN and DAVE MUGHES carried out a survey last week and found out why underpaid black women have turned to the oldest profession.

A local white resident, who refused to give her name said "Why bother them? They have to make a living somehow and this investigation will only bring the police." She said she did not think they were causing any harm.

A senior lecturer in psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand, who asked not to be named, said, "There are probably similar factors between white and black prostitutes. There is a higher percentage of prostitution in low socio-economic groups but it is not restricted to them.

☆ ☆ ☆

'Whites pay better'

"The neglected or severely disciplined child may seek affection elsewhere as it gets older. Once the woman gets into prostitution it is difficult to get out.

"Among rural blacks prostitution is greatly frowned upon. But in overcrowded places, it becomes a product of the environment."

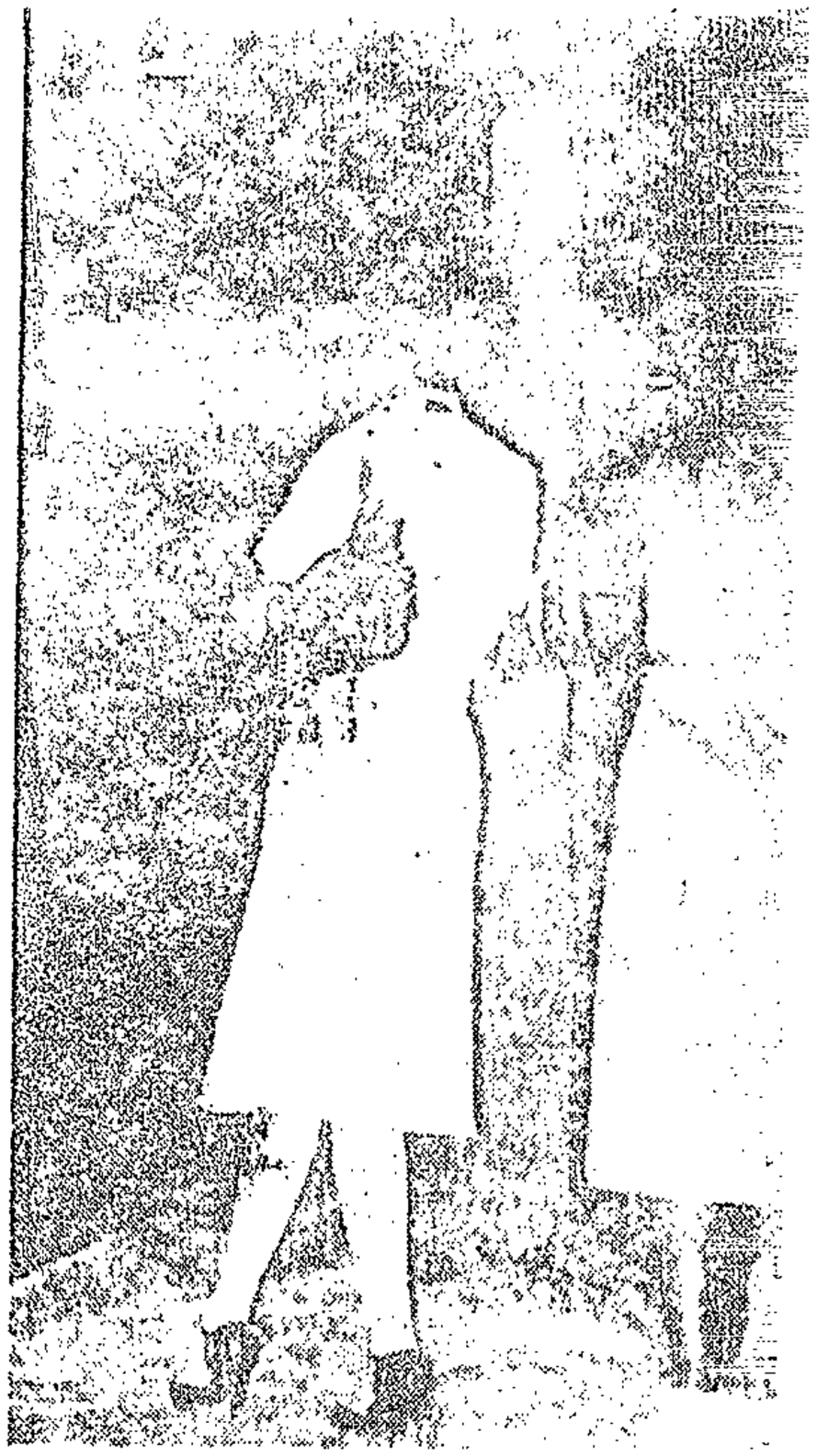
"I like my job," said Anna. "It pays so well."

Anna (not her real name), a plump but pretty 22-year-old black woman, is a prostitute. Every night after 7 o'clock she can be found patrolling her beat in Oxford Road, Rosebank.

"I'm not particular who I go with," she said, "although I prefer white men because they pay better."

Although she lives in Orlando in Soweto, she rarely spends much time there.

"I've got a two-year-old daughter, but I don't see her as much as I would like to. I'm too busy earning good money." Husband? "Oh, no, in this job a husband would be a hassle," she laughed.



A dark section of Oxford Road - Mary and Anna (not for customers.

Along Oxford Road, the prostitutes are black, the clients white. Customers cruise along looking for illicit sex. When a client spots a woman he fancies, he pulls up, and, after hurried negotiations, the hooker hops into the car.

"We go somewhere quiet," revealed Anna, "and have sex in the car or on the pavement. A quick job like that costs R10.

"If the man isn't married, we often go to his house, or book into an international hotel. I like this way, because I charge R100 for the whole night.

"I've slept at houses in Kempton Park, Germiston, Randburg and Johannesburg. One man likes me so much we go to his farm in Sandton once a week. He is very rich."

Anna, a Xhosa, turned to prostitution when she could not get a work permit after arriving from East London several years ago. But she has no regrets — "I like sex and money."

During the day, she spends time playing with her daughter in Soweto, or solicits in the city centre.

"Some men prefer to take me to their offices. If they pick me up in a car I take them to Wemmer Pan for a lunchtime of snacks, sex and money."

Most of her customers hand over cash without arguing. But several times Afrikaans-speaking clients have kicked her out of their cars after having sex, saying they were policemen, she claims.

SOEW 143/80



Afraid of detection, Mary and Anna talk to a Star reporter about their night activities.



Mary waits alone, unprotected for a pick-up. During the day she is a maid in Killarney.



:al names) wait

"I've been lucky with the police. They have never bothered me, although some of the

Mary's story begins in 1961.

"I worked as a maid for an unmarried white couple

sport as I live in Soweto.

"Friends told me about the Oxford Road business. At first being

me to their place.

"The police traps scare me. They approach. You get in the car. They have

a tape recorder. They ask you how much. Then they take you down-town.

"Now I hate it. If I could get a full-time job, say R75 a month, I would stop. But who will pay that?"

Star 7/3/88

other girls here have been arrested."

* * *

'Everything became clear'

Neatly dressed, could pass for 26, works all day and walks the streets at night — Her name is Mary, a part-time black prostitute. Her beat is Oxford Road near Rosebank

Her real name is being withheld for her own safety, but she talks quite openly about why she took to prostitution. She is a full-time maid, working a six-day week in Killarney.

ple. They began to fight and after three months the lady left. I continued to work for the man who was 49 then," she said.

"He began giving me small sums of money — 'for sweets,' he said. I was 23 then and at first did not understand. Later everything became clear.

"I became his mistress and had three children by him. The police came asking why I had coloured children."

The man died in August 1978

"I had nowhere to go," said Mary. I get paid R50 a month as a maid and have to help my family — my daughter, my parents, five sisters and four brothers. I have to pay R12 a month for transport.

picked up was fun. The money is good. I make about R90 a week. My parents don't know what I do. I tell them I have a private evening job. But they keep asking for more money.

"At 9 pm I come to Oxford Road till midnight. Then a taxi takes me home."

Mary works with a girlfriend and has no pimp for protection. "Until 11 pm things are fine, but then black men start worrying us. They try to take our money, our watches, anything.

"My customers are mainly white, smart cars. I charge between R5 and R20 depending on what they want. We have sex in the car or in fields and sometimes they take

NM 8/3/80

(335)

6 000 000 out of work by 2000

Natal will get help

Political Reporter

SOUTH Africa would have up to 6 000 000 unemployed by the turn of the century if the annual growth rate remained at 3,5 percent, Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Labour, said in Pietermaritzburg.

He called on the private sector to co-operate with the Government in finding solutions to the manpower problem.

Addressing a meeting attended by representatives of commerce and industry, and local public figures, Mr Botha said the Government would help with the development of areas such as the Natal capital, which were away from the major metropolitan centres.

He suggested that problems being experienced in Pietermaritzburg be taken up with the Government's strategic planning advisers.

'I think incentives should come back to Pietermaritzburg and I believe they will come back. We have a situation in South Africa where places a little far away from the metropolitan markets need to be assisted with transport.'

Turning to the unemployment rate, Mr Botha said: 'The most important way to keep up the growth rate to sustain the population is by one manner only, and that is by the mechanisms of our economy.'

By the year 2000, if the growth rate was 3,5 percent a year, between 5 000 000 and 6 000 000 people would be unemployed.

'It is no use that the Government only should apply its mind to this very important problem. We are getting to a stage where all of us must take part in a joint venture in which we will co-operate to apply all the resources.'

Mr Botha called for full backing to be given to the Manpower 2000 programme to be launched by the State President next month.

Daar's werk vir Afrika

BESKIK u oor skeppingsvermoë en weet u hoe om 'n tapyt te ontwerp? Dan kan u gerus oorweeg om na Harrismith te verhuis, want dáár is Nouwens Carpets wat soek na 'n senior tapytontwerper.

Dit is maar een van die talle aantreklike top-poste wat werkgewers vandeesweek in Sake-RAPPORT adverteer. Boonop word hoë salarisse met volop byvoordele en goeie vooruitsigte aangebied.

As u van Oos-Transvaal hou en boonop 'n geoloog is, wag daar vir u interessante werk. De Villiers en vennote soek vir 'n klieënt 'n senior en drie eksplorasiegeoloë. Afgesien van gewone byvoordele word aan sulke manne ook 'n veldtoelae aangebied.

Verkies u om binnenshuis te werk, kan u oorweeg om Klerksdorp toe te verhuis. Checkers soek supermark- en kleinhandel-bestuurders vir daardie omgewing.

Lyttleton-Ingenieurswerke, 'n lid van die Krygkor-groep, soek 'n vervaardigingsingenieur en 'n beplanningsingenieur.

Hierteenoor het Yskor op Sishen vakatures vir elektrisiëns, passers, draaiers, plaatwerkers, sweisers, takelaars, touwerkers ;n outo-elektrisiëns.

Vakmanne kan werklik kies en keur onder die poste wat vir hulle aangebied word. Blaai gerus deur Sake-RAPPORT en kyk net wat werkgewers nie alles adverteer nie.

Vir werkgewers en sakemanne is daar vandag ook iets in Sake-RAPPORT. Globe National Computing bied 'n tweedaagse kursus aan om hulle te leer om met 'n rekenaar te kommunikeer.

8 000 may lose jobs says Sash report

JOHANNESBURG — Up to 8 000 families in the Ciskei and Transkei may lose breadwinners in the Western Cape through the higher fines for illegal employment of blacks, according to a report released at the Black Sash annual conference yesterday.

A Western Cape region report said permit problems had increased to 100 in February this year compared to 20 during February last year.

This was due to the 500 per cent increase in the fine for illegal employers of blacks. Many employers had applied for registrations, citing special reasons. A few had been successful, but the rest had been refused permission and many felt they had no option but to dismiss employees of many years standing.

The report said that during an interview with Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, a figure of 8 000 illegal female domestics in Cape Town had been quoted.

"So one can picture at least 8 000 families in the Ciskei and Transkei having no breadwinner soon," the report said.

In a major report, the Sash warned that if the government failed to act on black grievances in the Cillie report about influx control, the Zimbabwean experience of "civil war and terror" would be unavoidable in South Africa.

The annual report of the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg claimed conditions for blacks had become "immeasurably worse" since promises of change had begun to be made.

It also found the pass laws had never been more rigidly enforced and had never been more efficient.

It said the Cillie Commission had reported something of the way in which black people regarded influx control, the West Rand Administration Board, the loss of their citizenship through homeland independence and the discrimination which was fundamentally the basis of the pass laws — "in fact, the whole structure of oppression."

The report suggested that as a minimum starting point for reconstruction, the government should stop all resettlements, allow anyone who had a job to keep it and put all available energy and resources into massive site and service housing schemes in urban areas.

"If the government responds to this, we might just be able to begin to hope again," it said.

Dealing with the Riekert report, the advice office said Dr Riekert had found the system of influx control was inefficient and made recommendations to make it more efficient.

"He has succeeded in doing so. It is now so efficient that thousands of people have lost their only means of survival", the report said.

"The promise that influx control should defend only on having a job and accommodation was never meant to apply to people in the rural areas and many people we have seen have had jobs they wanted to keep but were refused registration and endorsed out."

Dealing with promises of change, the report charged that even blacks qualified to live in urban areas — to whom the promises were supposed to apply — had become cynical about so-called change.

The 99-year leasehold law was promulgated two years ago and only 100 leases had been registered in the whole country.

Community council involvement in housing allocation had only worsened the confusion, the report claimed.

There also had been a promise that if a man bought a house, his wife and children would be given permission to live with him.

"Sometimes you can and sometimes you can't — it depends on what the bureaucrats in your townships decide," the report said.

● The conference voted yesterday to send a message to Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister-elect of Zimbabwe, conveying its best wishes for the future of the country and his premiership. — DDC.

to change

VM 13/3/80 (335)

ion is not capitulation, says S A Foundation chief

Sorour said: 'If jobs are not created we will be fuelling an internal threat to peaceful survival which dwarfs anything that can be inflicted upon us from outside.'

South Africa already had 1 000 000 blacks unemployed and a further 250 000 were entering the labour market every year.

'There are too many South Africans who, in their understandable indignation at the double standards and gross bias often displayed towards their country, overlook the double standards and inequities of our own social system.

'We in this foundation, working as we do in intelligent and perceptive circles abroad, cannot be expected to paper over these flaws.'

On racial incidents, he said: 'It is inconceivable that petty officials and arrogant white individuals be allowed to continue heaping insults and indignities on our black population.

'They no doubt feel themselves reinforced by the law and there is now a responsibility on our leaders to impress upon Government servants and their constituents that good race relations are a prerequisite to any constructive plans we might wish to develop for our country's future.'

Mr W F de la Harpe Beck, the foundation's president, said in the report there was no doubting that 'genuine efforts to improve race relations in South Africa do gain recognition'.

He said: 'No one can any longer hide our shortcomings behind accusations of the prejudice of the world's Press. No one can doubt that good international relations will continue to depend on the prospects of achieving good internal relations.

'It is therefore essential to maintain momentum internally and to translate the initiatives of last year into real improvements in the daily lives of blacks,' Mr de la Harpe Beck said.

Time

JENTS 2 JIFER SOLANGE 115101

FRENCH I F

02 80

SYMBOL PAGE 1 14210

ARTS 1 152337J

(45) 1 152366J

THAR (ACADEMIC)

REGISTRAR

UCT

Concession to world opir

Political Reporter

FOREIGN capital, trade and co-operation were needed to create jobs to meet black unemployment, now at 1 000 000, and the expanding labour market, Mr J de L Sorour, director-general of the South Africa Foundation, warned yesterday.

'There are those who see any concessions to world opinion as capitulation, who see all external criticism and pressure as meddling and who thus think isolation preferable to what they consider to be appeasement.'

Writing in the foundation's annual report, Mr de L

Unprecedented hunger in urban townships

Black unemployment and soaring food prices during the past two years have resulted in the spread of hunger on an unprecedented scale in urban townships.

This is why black leaders, opposition financial spokesmen, trade unionists and concerned people and organisations throughout the country, say the cheapening of basic foods by bigger government subsidies should be a priority in the budget to be tabled by the Minister of Finance, Senator Horwood, on March 26.

They also stress that money spent on bringing down the prices of food is a sound investment in security.

The issue of cheaper basic foods has become even more urgent because of the imminent threat of an increase in the two staple foods of the black people — bread and mealie meal.

The urgency is sharpened by the increasing mass of unemployed blacks in the urban areas. Although no accurate estimate has been made by the government, it is thought by authorities that the unemployed exceed 1,5 million.

And as there is no immediate prospect of a significant decrease in the total — especially when it is taken into account that more than 200 000 new black workers come on to the labour market every year — then the Minister of Finance would seem to have no alternative but to devote a slice of the gold tax bonanza to raising the level of food subsidies.

During the current financial year now drawing to a close, food subsidies totalled R124 million, according to the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing. This was made up of R70 million for bread, R50 million for maize products and R4 million for butter.

The butter subsidy could be scrapped as there is a satisfactory alternative in margarine. However, the farming lobby is strong, and it is unlikely that the Minister of Agriculture, Mr

GERALD REILLY: Pretoria

Hendrik Schoeman, would agree to dropping the subsidy on butter and adding it to swell the amounts available for other foods.

The President of the Trade Union Council, Mr Andre Malherbe, says he does not agree in principle with food subsidies, but he sees no alternative under current conditions.

"The trouble with food subsidies — on bread for instance — is that Harry Oppenheimer benefits to the same extent as the unskilled black labourer.

"But" he adds, "the need is great. There is hunger in the townships, and the government has the funds to alleviate a distressing situation."

He agrees with other trade unionists that money spent on cheaper food would be money well spent. They in turn agree with a leading South African industrialist who said "If they don't eat, we don't sleep."

It is claimed that cheapening basic foods is about the only way the government can let the lower income groups share in the huge surplus of between R800 million and R1 000 million the Minister of Finance is expected to announce in his budget.

Most blacks — one authority puts the figure at 85 per cent — pay no income tax. So if the Minister makes tax concessions — as he is expected to do — the benefit to them will be nil.

The President of the Garment Workers Union, Senator Anna Scheepers, says alleviating hunger should be part of government strategy to protect the country against unrest and instability in the urban areas.

Senator Horwood is expected to say in his budget whether the government is prepared to subsidise bread to the extent that the price — 26 cents for a white loaf and 16 cents for brown — can be kept at current levels.

To do this, a Wheat Board spokesman says, about R200 million will be needed.

It is feared, however, that against a background of the wage and salary increases in the public and private sectors, and the fact that the price of white bread was adjusted two years ago and brown bread four years ago, the price will be increased possibly from April 1.

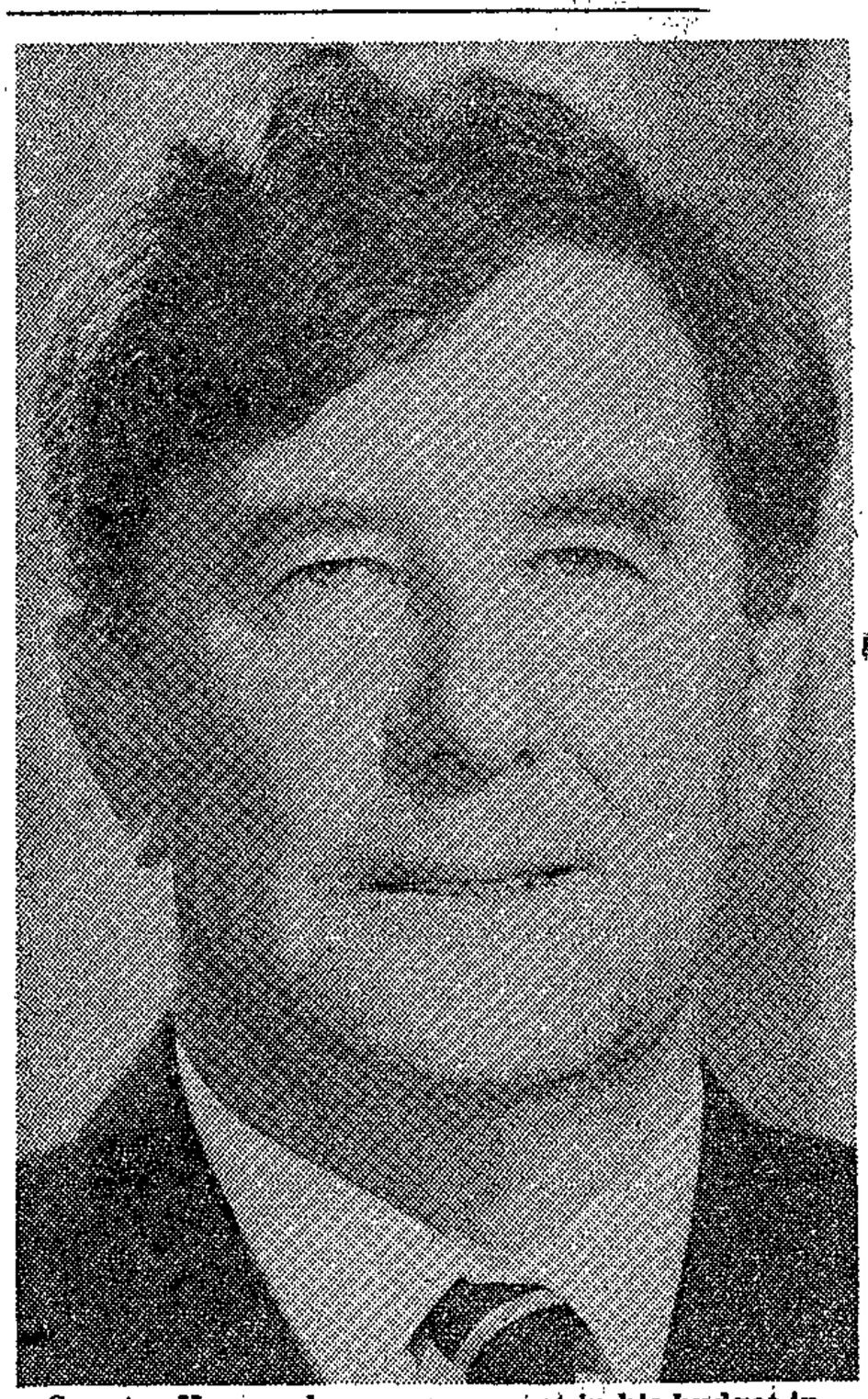
If it is, the price of white bread could soar above 30 cents a loaf and brown bread to at least 25 cents.

White bread currently is subsidised to the extent of 8,5 cents a loaf and brown by 15 cents. Ten years ago the subsidy amounted to R1 490 000 a month. This, with the increase in bread consumption of nearly 50 per cent, has risen to R16 million a month.

The Wheat Board has consistently recommended over the past 15 years that the price of bread should be adjusted annually — and that the price should be allowed to rise gradually to an economic level.

The government could also attempt to justify a big bread price rise by claiming that bread in this country is the cheapest in the world.

DD 13/3/80



Senator Horwood — money spent in his budget in bringing down the price of food will be a sound investment in security.

Latest figures show that in Bonn the price of a 900 gram loaf is 66 cents, in Brazil 73 cents, Brussels 96 cents, Beunos Aires 101 cents, Canberra 75 cents, Copenhagen 142 cents, London 67 cents, Rome 149 cents, Stockholm 170 cents, Paris 167 cents, Mexico City 44 cents, The Hague 67 cents and Tokyo 115 cents.

The General Secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, Mrs Lucy Mvubela, says as far as black people are concerned, the greatest budget concession would be bigger food subsidies.

"The mass of the people in the townships just don't get enough to eat. They can't afford to because of the high level of unemployment and constantly rising food prices."

Before he rounds off his budget, Mrs Mvubela recommends that the Minister of Finance visit an urban township and convince himself of the pressing need to cheapen basic foods.

In May the maize price will be raised by at least 20 per cent, according to government sources in Pretoria.

The South African Agricultural Union points to the soaring production costs of the past year, including fuel and fertilisers, to justify substantially higher food prices this year.

The director of the SAAU, Mr Chris Cilliers, says the farmer is justified in loading all additional cost, including the recently increased railway tariffs, into the price of his product.

Self-help groups to gain skills at seminar

ABOUT 15 groups which are largely involved in self-help crafts will attend a seminar starting tomorrow at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre on how to market their products.

An organiser of the seminar, Mr Sydney Duval said the purpose of the seminar is to give those involved in self-help projects skills in marketing, bookkeeping, costing, product development and how to sell.

Mr Duval said these people were working in the dark. He said they did not know where to sell and to whom to sell. "They are working in the dark without any contacts," he said.

The seminar will end on Thursday and on Friday the people will sell their products at Northcliff, Randburg and Rosebank.

The seminar will be opened tomorrow evening at 5,30 p m where cheese and wine will be served. The hosts will be Rev Dale White and Mr Griffiths Zabala. Some of the products will be on view.

14/3/82 DD (Ref: 335 (133

Labour problems identified

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Unfavourable electricity tariffs, political instability and the local "brain drain" have been given as the stumbling blocks of the Border unemployment problem.

Speaking at a Jaycees "Future Affairs" meeting here, Mr Ian Duncan-Brown, president of the Dimbaza Chamber of Commerce, said the annual demands of 37 000 new workseekers could not hope to be met unless these problems were positively solved.

He said industrial investment of at least R370 000 a year was needed in the Border, Ciskei and southern Transkei areas.

A new R1 million factory would have to open its doors every day — including Sunday — if this was to be achieved, he said.

At Dimbaza, he said, with the assistance of the Ciskei National Development Corporation, R27 million had already been spent in five years to create 2 160 jobs.

"So at Dimbaza we need some 18 factories to open every month."

He said the biggest problem preventing investment was the high cost of electricity in the area. He said he knew of at least three multi-million projects that had dropped out of the area because of this reason.

"Our fixed electricity overhead is crushing.

"The counter argument from Escom is that electricity must be charged in proportion to costs. But if the government wants decentralisation, then it must repeal the Act governing electricity undertakings.

"If it doesn't, then it will have to use the army and the police to stop the 1 000 new Ciskeians per month moving to the Reef.

Another problem was the "brain drain". The men capable of creating jobs were going to the Reef, he said. He called for the expansion of academic and training facilities in the region.

He said people were essential and no development could get along without the necessary "brain power".

Of political uncertainty, Mr Duncan-Brown said there was too much debate on the problems without anything being done to solve them.

Mr Duncan-Brown suggested the entire region be made an integrated state.

"Let's get a frame of reference and get down to making it work." — DDR

STU13-3 RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80

1730 YEAR : N/A

S... FIRST NAMES COURSE DESCRIPTION

111702 BOOK SELECTION

1

REG

Training plan for black businessmen

Political Reporter

CONCRETE steps to meet the burgeoning black unemployment problem in the greater Durban area are likely to be taken at a seminar on Wednesday.

A need to train black businessmen in management was identified at an earlier seminar, and seven white experts have pledged to support a training project.

Dr Zac de Beer, a PFP MP, will address the multiracial seminar, which will be attended by representatives from a wide range of organisations in Natal.

Mr Austin Gird, Natal regional director for the PFP, said yesterday that the meeting was not a political get-together, but an unemployment seminar.

Members of several organisations, including Inkatha, the PFP, the Reform Party and the Labour Party, would attend as individuals.

Mr C Blake, a director of companies and a management consultant, had offered to supply his boardroom for training and to lead management courses for black businessmen.

Mr Gird said that local businessmen — unlike their Johannesburg counterparts — wanted whites to go into the townships to monitor and provide guidance.

NM 4/3/80

335

179

If one argues the case in Mr Kantor's fashion, one must admit that downward pressure on wages indicates excess labour supply, that is unemployment.

● It is wrong to suppose that the coincidence of high levels of unemployment with increases in real wages is unusual. It happens all the time, especially in poor and semi-industrialised countries.

LABOUR CONTROLS

The major point which Mr Kantor misses is that our comprehensive network of administrative controls over black labour makes it impossible to speak of one national labour market.

South Africa is divided into high wage regions where black access to jobs is limited and low wage regions where it is not, with imperfect mobility between them.

If one draws a chart of black earnings one finds instead of the usual single-peaked distribution a three-peaked distribution, the first peak being associated with agriculture, the second with mining and domestic service and the third with the 'modern' sectors of the economy. The major part of the inequality in black earnings arises from these intersectoral differences.

Now suppose one were a rural black faced with the choice between a certain job in agriculture and the chance of a much better paid job in the modern sector.

What would one choose? — By Mr Kantor's criteria the course of action which would lead to higher expected income.

If urban unemployment were zero, one would go to town: as it rose one would be less likely to go since one's chances of ending up with a zero wage would increase. At some point, rural-urban migration ceases and urban unemployment exists.

Fines and imprisonment act as disincentives to migration and, for a given wage differential, lead to a lower level of urban unemployment but they do not eliminate it.

Indeed we find that male black unemployment is higher in metropolitan areas (where wages are highest) than in small 'white' urban areas or 'white' rural areas.

Why are metropolitan wages not adjusted downwards to close the gap?

Given that rural black people are willing to work for less than urban blacks, as wages fall there will be rural-urban substitution in the urban labour force.

Now urban people are not likely to leave urban areas — and to forfeit Section 10 rights — even if they are unemployed, so the effect of falling wages will be to draw more black people into the urban areas via the migrant labour system, in conflict with the Government's objectives in respect of the location of blacks.

State officials have been aware of this and through representations at the settling of minimum wages and through control of rural labour requisitions at labour bureaux have often exerted upward pressure on wages.

This may help to explain why the state did not resist to any marked extent domestic and overseas pressure to increase (urban) wages radicallly in the wake of the 1973 strikes.

INFORMATION

On both empirical and theoretical grounds, then, Mr Kantor's general argument fails to convince one that there is no black unemployment problem.

He does advance a second line of argument which suggests that the supply of labour has been overestimated and since unemployment has been measured by subtracting employment from labour supply, it too has been overestimated.

The problem is information. When the 1976 round of estimates were made, we had only rather defective information from the population censuses. Since then the current population survey has been instituted and this has provided new estimates of labour supply, based on a rigorous definition of unemployment. The CPS yields economic activity rates which are considerably lower.

But the CPS activity rates, low as they are, do not imply an unemployment level that is unproblematic. In May 1978 — the only month for which regional unemployment estimates have been published — male unemployment was 8 percent in metropolitan areas and 18 percent in black areas and female unemployment as a whole was 18 percent.

These figures are far from being acceptably low, particularly in the case of women and especially when one considers that the underemployed — those working between 5 and 35 hours a week and wanting to work more — are counted with the employed in the CPS.

Studies show substantial black unemployment

Argus 20/3/80

SINCE 1976 several studies of unemployment in South Africa have generally come to the conclusion that there is substantial black unemployment or underemployment.

Recently, however, Mr Brian Kantor has expressed the opinion that what appears as the unemployment problem is the outcome of improper analysis and measurement.

If this is correct then a number of people have misled the public and attempts to define and implement employment-creating policies should be abandoned.

But is it correct?

MISLEADING

There are two things wrong with Mr Kantor's argument:

● It is misleading simply to assert that real black wages have risen substantially in recent years. That statement is true for the years 1973—1976, but not later.

Average wages (in high wage sectors) in 1970 prices were R67 a month in November 1976 and R66 in November 1978.

Since blacks are steadily moving into more skilled jobs, one would expect the decline in wages for unskilled labourers to be steeper than this.

In Durban, for instance, the mean minimum basic wage for adult male labourers dropped from 78 percent of the minimum living level (for an average family) in September 1976 to 61 percent in August 1979.

MR Brian Kantor, senior lecturer in the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town, recently suggested that though there were many blacks unemployed in South Africa this was not the serious problem it was made out to be.

In an article originally published in Businessman's Law, and reproduced in part in this newspaper, he argued that black real wages had risen in recent years and this would not have happened had there been a surplus of labour seeking employment.

Here MR CHARLES SIMKINS, research officer at the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit at the University of Cape Town, presents a different view.

535
FM21/3/80

UNEMPLOYMENT

Confused arithmetic

Brian Kantor is a senior lecturer at the School of Economics, UCT

Everyone agrees that unemployment is SA's most serious economic problem. But what do people mean by unemployment in SA? They mean surely some inability of the economy to provide sufficient jobs for a rapidly growing labour force. I have argued in *Businessman's Law* (February 1980) that SA does not have, and will not have, an unemployment problem in this sense. For this I have been called stupid by the *Rand Daily Mail* and mad in Parliament, almost certainly by people who did not follow my reasoning but were offended by the conclusions. At the risk of further offending those with well-established beliefs, I shall explain why we need not be concerned about the inability of the South African economy to find work for those who seek work — but why we should be concerned with poverty, its causes and manifestations.

Unemployment in economic analysis has a specific meaning consistent with everyday understanding. An unemployed person is someone not working and seeking work. If you are not working and not seeking work you are not regarded as unemployed. In industrialised countries, the unemployed are identified by their receipt of unemployment benefits. To qualify for these benefits the unemployed are usually expected to seek and be prepared to accept suitable work.

In SA, many blacks do not qualify for unemployment benefits and black unemployment has thus been inferred. One

method of calculating black unemployment has been to estimate the number of men and women of working age and to subtract from this total those in full-time employment, or what is assumed to be the equivalent of full-time employment. The difference between the population and those regarded as in full-time employment are said to be unemployed. Calculations of this kind give rise to measures of unemployment that appear horrendously high, namely about 20% of the potential labour force. It is these calculations that have inspired concern for the "unemployment problem."

There is, however, a fundamental flaw in such calculations. There is no way of identifying among the people not working those who are actually seeking work at prevailing rates of pay and conditions of work. The Department of Statistics, in its *Population Survey*, which regards people as unemployed only if they have been searching for work, produces a much lower estimate of black unemployment — 6,1% for black males in January 1979.

It should be understood that the volume of employment is the result of decisions by individuals and households to supply labour, and of decisions by firms and governments to demand labour. Much of the analysis of black unemployment in SA ignores the economically relevant supply of labour, ie the labour blacks are willing to supply in response to market-determined real wages and conditions of work. What has come to be regarded as unemployment is not the difference between the actual supply and demand for labour but is, very approximately, differences between the demand for labour and the potential supply of labour. In other words, it is not abnormally high levels of unemployment that have been measured but low labour force participation rates. What we must understand is why labour force participation rates are so low. In other words, why have blacks not supplied more of their labour?

Blacks may not seek work for a number of reasons. The work they can expect to get may be unpleasant and they have to leave their families. The wages they will earn may thus be unattractively low relative to the real income from their rights to land. Also, they may be supported by other working members of their family or may rely on savings they have accumulated. The choice many black men exercise is not one of working or never working in the modern sectors of the SA economy. It is choosing when to work, of periodic, rather than continuous, engagement in the labour market.

They choose periodic employment, not because more continuous employment opportunities would be unavailable, but because they prefer not to engage continuously.

When they exercise these choices, their economic status does not necessarily become a happy one, but nevertheless they obviously regard themselves as better off than they would otherwise have been. Also, significant numbers of black men not registered as employed may be in towns working or seeking work illegally.

The restrictions imposed on the mobility of black women are more onerous than those applied to men. Homeland women do not have access to the contract labour system and have few opportunities for wage employment. Yet, most black homeland women are working at home or on the fields. They are not idle nor are they seeking employment. Should they be described as unemployed?

Rural SA blacks are often extremely poor. In addition, the opportunities they have to improve their economic lot are limited by restrictions on their mobility. One effect of these restrictions is to reduce their willingness to participate more fully in the labour market. Another is to inhibit the efficient use of labour and thus their ability to acquire more valuable skills and earn higher wages. However,



Kantor . . . 'spurious' unemployment problems

these effects of restrictions on mobility and of low wages on low participation rates have nothing to do with unemployment.

This is not merely a semantic and ideological issue. Conventionally, unemployment is supposed to have certain implications for economic policy. Abnormally high levels of unemployment usually suggest some general deficiency in the demand for labour. It implies that real wages are too high and have to fall to encourage increased employment. Keynesians would therefore recommend extra government spending to stimulate demand for labour.

These remedies are patently not appropriate for dealing with poverty in SA. The problem here is not that real wages are so high as to discourage sufficient demand for labour, but that wages are too low to encourage the more continuous participation of black workers in the labour force.

If restrictions on black labour mobility were relieved, and if many more black workers could enter the urban labour market, extra employment opportunities would be found for them, as the experience of SA and other market economies suggests.

Full employment does not mean that everybody who wishes to work is doing so. Some workers are always between jobs, looking for work, ie unemployed. In developed countries, a 4%-6% unemployment rate is regarded as the equivalent of full employment. The economy could not grow without labour being reallocated from declining industries and firms to expanding ones. Inevitably these labour transfers require that workers spend time between jobs looking for appropriate work. In booms, the proportion of workers searching for work falls and in recessions it rises. In effect, during booms, workers on average spend less time between jobs and in recessions more.

In South African cities, many black workers seek work going from door to door. The only contact many of us have with the unemployed are with the men and women who ask for work and for whom we may have no jobs. We usually feel sorry for them, as we should, but we should appreciate that it is only by going from door to door that unemployed blacks in the cities actually find work. In recessions, the number of those doing so will increase. It is not the increase in unemployment which accompanies recessions that is regarded as the unemployment problem in SA.

Increases in the time spent between jobs by poor people in recessions are highly unfortunate, but alas, in my judgment, unavoidable. All we could do to help them would be to provide more generous unemployment benefits. If we do so, we must also be aware that unemployed workers would then tend to spend longer between jobs, looking for "suitable" work.

Senator Horwood was quite right when he recently rejected the Opposition's call for more spending to reduce unemployment. Even if Keynesian theory was valid, which I doubt, this would be a bad time to spend more to create employment. The economy is well set to achieve higher rates of growth and employment.

Confusion about the unemployment issue is not only confined to members of the Opposition. My work on unemployment is intended to help avoid confusion between poverty and unemployment. Government and the Opposition should concentrate on the sources of economic inefficiency, rather than on a spurious unemployment problem.

Concern over mothers in jail

Staff Reporter

IN February this year the Athlone Advice Office helped 30 squatters and attended to 100 permit problems and 24 contract workers.

There were 91 people with miscellaneous problems and 157 people who had previously been helped by the office returned for further help. Of these, 87 were unemployed.

In its report for February, the office states that it is concerned about new extensive raiding for illegal residents in the black townships. The office was particularly concerned about women with young children, who spent "a night or two in jail" before appearing in court on pass offences.

"This intensification is reflected in our greatly increased figures for court appearances by our legal panel," the report says.

The Athlone Advice Office, which operates under the auspices of the Black Sash and the South African Institute of Race Relations, assisted 15 people at the Langa Commissioner's Court during February.

There had been many complaints about the way this month's re-registration of Crossroads residents was being done, the report said. There was "a great deal of unhappiness" among the 200 people who, instead of receiving the promised one-year extension, had been refused this and were only given three-month extensions.

Increased fines

The number of permit problems seen by the office had continued to rise dramatically and this was directly related to the increased fines for the employment of illegal workers. In February 1979, the office saw 20 such cases. This month there were 100. In June 1979, when the question of increased fines was first mentioned, the numbers had doubled to 50. The figures were largely made up of illegal live-in domestic workers.

"We continue to press for a compassionate solution to this problem," the report said. "These women are housed and employed. They are almost always the sole support of children and aged parents upcountry."

The local unemployment figures for women — 196 registered unemployed women as opposed to 4 127 men — did not indicate that "illegal" women were depriving qualified women of desperately needed jobs. The office urged the authorities to allow employers to register their illegal workers.

The Athlone Advice Office had heard of six permits granted and 21 refused.

The report said that because of the "coloured preference area" policy in the Western Cape, it was extremely difficult for a black person to find a job other than as a labourer or a domestic worker. Would-be employers had to apply for clearance certificates and had to establish that the job could not be performed by available "coloured" labour, the report said.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STU13-9 AS AT 29 02 80

12010 LOWER DIPLUMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR : 1 PAGE 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
1409808	URSEL		118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)
159075H	ELEERS	CHARLES PETER	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I UP	(50)
DEAN					

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 2

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Eastern Cape motor world looks bright

THE employment situation in the Eastern Cape motor industry — the areas most important industry — continues brightening, with news that General Motors and Volkswagen have taken on 1 250 new workers this year.

This follows in the wake of a bleak year, when production cutbacks at General Motors and Ford in Port Elizabeth led to several hundred retrenchments and reduced working hours at both companies, and labour unrest at Ford.

Spokesman for the two companies said yesterday that General Motors had taken on 750 new hourly paid workers, and Volkswagen, 500 hourly paid and salaried personnel.

General Motors mass recruitment this year has resulted from the company's preparations for the introduction of the Opel Kadett and the present high demand for its other ranges.

A spokesman for the company said yesterday the 750 new workers had been employed since the end of the year shutdown. Recruitment was now continuing at a slow rate because present labour demands had been met.

STRONG DEMAND

"1980 will be a good year for us, which in turn goes well for our plant employment levels", said the managing director of General Motors South African, Mr Lou Wilking.

The company's new Opel Kadett, to be marketed from the end of the month, is the company's hope to compete in the important small car bracket.

A spokesman for Volkswagen at Uitenhage, said yesterday that its employment levels had been raised considerably this year because of a strong demand for its products and because of its R46-million expansion programme, announced earlier this year. The plant has also had to work much overtime to cope with production demands. The company was likely to take on considerably more new employees this year.

Ford has also reported that it had worked a full work week at all its plants this year. It was consolidating production after its labour unrest at the end of last year, leading to retrenchments and subsequent reinstatement of about 700 workers. It had no large scale labour extension plan for the near future. It was recovering well from a dip last year, by selling most Escorts in its history last month.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS
17300 HIGHER DIPLOMA IN LIBRARIANSHIP YEAR : N/A
STUD NO. SURNAME FIRST NAMES SUBSCRIPTION
AS AT 29 02 80
PAGE 1
17300

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 2

13020 BACHELOR OF ARTS YEAR : 2 13020

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
~~133849N~~	~~PEARCE~~	~~CAREY SUSAN~~	~~114101~~	~~RELIGIOUS STUDIES I~~	~~3~~	~~(51)~~	~~1~~	~~133849N~~
140639U	PETERSEN	BERTRAND SYDNEY	102201	AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS II	F		1	140639U
			110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	F			
133499H	PLAATJIES	NANCY	101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT	2-	(66)	1	133499H
137501H	PLAGIS	JOHN ACHILLES	601303	COMPANY LAW	ABS		1	137501H
139271G	REDMAN	BARRY GEORGE	105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	1	139271G
052892R	ROSS	SALLY MARY	103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	2-	(60)	1	052892R
			~~103203~~	~~ARCHAEOLOGY II~~	~~21~~	~~(70)~~		
			110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)		
121461Y	SANDGROUND	DAVID LEON	106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	1	121461Y
133333C	SFAKIANOS	ALEXANDER GEORGE	107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	1	133333C
133034C	SHAPIRO	DEENA MERLE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	133034C
137998Y	SHAPIRO	LEONARD STEVEN	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	1	137998Y
134302F	SOLOMON	IVOR DANIEL	004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(58)	1	134302F
135878U	STIGLING	TERESA	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1	135878U
			103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II(PRE	ABS			
~~111532F~~	~~VENNEEK~~	~~DEVON CLARE~~	~~004101~~	~~PSYCHOLOGY I~~	~~2-~~	~~(63)~~	~~1~~	~~111532F~~
			101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F	(25)		
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(60)		
			110101	HISTORY I	2-	(61)		
121723H	VISAGIE	EUGENE FULTNER	102101	AFRIKAANS	ABS		3	121723H
102168C	WOLFFE	HENRIETTA ANNE	110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)	1	102168C

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS : 37

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UCT

Drop in 21/3/80 Job slump

REGISTERED unemployment among whites, coloureds and Indians has dropped to about 1,5 percent, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, told Parliament yesterday.

He said black unemployment has also declined, although in this sphere was scope for further improvement.

Setting out his economic and fiscal policies for the coming year, he made it clear that increasing employment remained a high priority.

He said one of the serious inflationary threats of the year was the "virtual certainty that shortages of skilled and semi-skilled labour will develop if the economy grows at the desired rate."

Daily Disp 27/3/80

A love made visible

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Van Leer, a plastics factory which was opened at Dimbaza yesterday, was love made visible, said Chief Minister L. L. Sebe, who performed the official opening.

The factory was an investment not only for profit "but also for peace. The dividends to be reaped from it will multiply the riches in man's heart as well as his pockets," Chief Sebe said.

The factory, which specialises in plastic mesh, is a R2 million investment, and the first Van Leer project of its kind in the South African black states.

Yesterday's opening was also attended by Mr G. Veller, a director of the company, and his wife, Ursula, both visitors from Holland.

Also present was Dr D. de Graaff, an international engineer for the company, which now operates in 35 countries.

Mr De Graaff comes from England, although he is a native of Holland. He was working in Australia before he came to South Africa. — DDR.

Trade union talks on Border jobless

EAST LONDON — The high rate of unemployment in the Border area is to be raised at the annual congress in Durban this weekend of the newly-formed Food and Canning Workers' Union.

The new union is a merger of the South African Allied Workers' Union and the South African Food Canning Workers' Union, it was disclosed by the secretary of the SAAWU, Mr S.K. B. Kikine, of Durban here yesterday.

Mr Kikine said the newly-formed union was to launch a nation-wide campaign against rising unemployment.

It would call on the central government to provide with investments in South Africa.

Mr Kikine released a statement by the SAAWU and the FCWU announcing the merger and revealing that the head office of the new union would be situated in Cape Town.



MR KIKINE

At Sunday's congress in Durban the question of membership will be raised and the large number of unemployed workers in the Border area discussed.— DDR.

STU13-9 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS AS AT 29 02 80 PAGE 1

15016 B.A./LL.B. YEAR : 1 15016

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL			
154230R	ARP	HANS-ERIK	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY			1	154230R
157795R	BARRETT	MICHAEL CONRAN	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(59)	1	157795R
153562D	BUCHINSKY	GLENN BRUCE	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	153562D
156581X	COHE						1	156581X
155002F	COHE						1	155002F
157855G	DE K						1	157855G
154395M	GREY						1	154395M
155823Y	FIS						1	155823Y
150196G	GIA						1	150196G
156314F	GOU						1	156314F
156503L	HAR						1	156503L
038176W	HAR						1	038176W
154449N	HE						1	154449N
159727R	KANE-BERMAN	DIANA LOUISE STUART	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	(55)	1	159727R
162529M	KEAY	EDWARD WALLACE	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F	(47)	1	162529M
161080M	LEWIN	MERVYN BERNARD CHARLES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	161080M
157638W	MAHALEY	NAZEER	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP	(51)	1	157638W
155155X	MCQUEEN	STEPHEN	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS		1	155155X
156583Z	REIKING	WAYNE-BRADLEY	102101	AFRIKAANS	F		1	156583Z
153752X	MORRIS	WAYNE MILES LUTHER	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP	(50)	1	153752X
158337F	NIEMAN	ILSE	503202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IF		(49)	1	158337F
154745B	POTTS	MOHAMED FAIQ	105104	LATIN I	F	(34)	1	154745B
156056B	RUSE	JONATHAN GRANT	102101	AFRIKAANS				

'It's a disaster', says union spokesman

'We have a growing population and a housing backlog. Are they telling the City Council not to do anything about it?'

If the plan were implemented, said Mr Daniels, the people of Mitchell's Plain would never find work near to their homes.

Fodder

'They will forever live in a dormitory town, having to find work in Cape Town or Atlantis. They will basically be labour fodder,' he said.

Mr A G Bramwell, president of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said in a statement there were a number of factors in the report which gave cause for concern. He said he was surprised that the report appeared to have been prepared without consultation with the private sector.

'The chamber is also concerned at the fact that the report opposes the creation of any further industries in the metropolitan region and on the outskirts of Mitchell's Plain,' the statement said.

Deterrent

Mr Bramwell said conditions in the report could make industries decide to establish themselves in other parts of the country.

This, the statement said, was in spite of the great need to attract industries to the Western Cape to provide employment to allow the Cape to keep pace with industrial development in the rest of the country.

Bleak outlook for new jobs in Cape

Labour Reporter

THE Department of Environmental Planning and Energy's development strategy for the Western Cape, according to trade unionist and former city councillor Mr Norman Daniels, is a disaster for Cape Town.

'Already the Western Cape is the Cinderella of South Africa at the bottom end of the country,' Mr Daniels said.

No jobs

'We don't have job opportunities and no development is taking place. Now we get this sort of thing, which gives me an impression of utter futility.

'What we need here is more development, not less development,' he said.

A report by the department saw Atlantis as the obvious place for any new industrial development — and was accepted by the Cabinet.

The report said no job opportunities except service functions should be created at Mitchell's Plain.

It recommended no further coloured residential areas in the Peninsula.

No hope

Mr Daniels said he could see no hope of Cape Town becoming a really viable city if all development took place at Atlantis.

He described the proposed freezing of so-called coloured residential areas in the Peninsula as 'bloody nonsense.'

W/c ARCHS 29/3/80 (47) (33's)

Job prospects sky-high

JOB PROSPECTS have soared to record expectations and major inroads against unemployment are in the offing — provided more workers are trained.

The number of companies planning to increase their staff — black and white — is at its highest point in four years, according to the latest employment survey of Manpower.

And this survey was done before the Budget injected further confidence and cash for job creation into the economy.

Across the country, every fifth company plans to increase its staff in the three months up to the middle of this year (19,6 percent white staff and 20,1 percent black staff).

For the first time since 1976, black employment prospects are approaching those of whites, says Manpower's Mr Ralph Parrott.

"Major inroads against unemployment are now in sight — provided training takes off," Mr Parrot said. "We need training methods in advance of our times. If we do not possess them then we must invent them."

VOLUNTARY EFFORTS

Mr Parrott emphasised that the training of the unemployed and low-skilled no longer could be left to the voluntary efforts of a few conscientious industrialists.

"There employers who don't train must be made to pay for it," he said, referring to the possibility of a levy being imposed on those who don't train.

Responsible employers were training workers only to have them poached by their competitors, past experience had shown.

The biggest labour demand shown up in the Manpower survey is in the housing sector where 39,5 percent of employers plan to take on black staff in the next three months. Increases of white staff are planned by 44,7 percent of employers in this sector.

The construction, civil engineering, electronics and metal industries also show tremendous demand for workers of all races.

Once again Johannesburg is the area which shows the biggest demand of any region in the country — with 21,5 percent of employers planning to increase black staff and 38,6 percent planning white staff increases.

Budget will not give better deal for all



by Political Correspondent BARRY STREEK

There has been a lot of euphoria about last week's budget in the media and among businessmen.

It has been proclaimed as a budget of growth and expansion on the grounds that the increased income of consumers — through lower taxes — will lead to greater spending and, therefore, promote expansion in the business world.

In the country's largest newspaper, we are told that the expansionist budget will speed up the end of apartheid because through growth many racist barriers will crumble, whatever the verkramptes try to do about it.

These conclusions may be justified, but the uncritical praise the budget has received from moneyed quarters is sadly unjustified. Of course, people like myself who pay taxes obviously welcome having a few more rands at the end of each month. Who doesn't want more money?

One also welcomes not having to pay a loan levy, and the abolition of the import surcharge will reduce the costs of goods imported into South Africa from other countries.

But these are all the problems of the rich in South Africa. As Rapport put it so clearly on Sunday — and thank goodness some newspaper has been taking a more critical look at the budget — when it said it did not reflect the government's promise of a better deal for all South Africans as emboided in the Prime Minister's 12-point plan.

"The question can be asked whether the budget does not put too much emphasis on growth at the expense of the inevitable process of a more reasonable distribution of income.

"This is just as necessary for increasing the general living standards as economic growth, particularly because so many of South Africa's people are still 'underdeveloped' and live below the breadline."

It was "very disapointing" that insufficient emphasis had been placed on the 12-point plan and the "unfortunate impression is left that the well-to-do have gained most from the provisions of the budget. And this impression is increased by the fact that the increase in old-age pensions for white and black does not even keep pace with the rate of inflation."

The newspaper also asked whether it would not have been possible to delay the price increases in bread so that the subsidies might possibly be increased.

"The well-to-do in this country cannot escape from their responsibility to look to the needs of the poor.

"The provision for teaching and training is indeed considerably increased but the backlog in other areas is just as great.

"It seems necessary that structural changes should be made in the budget so that more people can share in the advantages of the country — also in the form of equal pay for equal work," Rapport said.

As far as it goes, Rapport is one hundred per cent right. In no sense will the budget contribute to the restructuring of the economy on non-racial lines. Although Senator Horwood, the Minister of Finance announced another step in the equalisation of taxes, the basic structure of the economy is going to be unchanged.

The gap in spending in education is going to increase in real terms, so the trend over the years will continue.

Senator Horwood himself, without trying to pretend as in previous years that the percentage increases were greater for black people, increased the gap, in real terms, in social pensions.

In short, it wasn't a bold budget, in racial terms; and it pandered to what Harry Schwarz called the other day "the fat cats."

Worse still was the increase in the price of bread. It is all very well for people to wonder what four cents a day more for bread will really mean. It would, after all, be only R1,20 a month for a person or family who consume a loaf of brown bread a day. For urban dwellers, if they are in fact employed, this is not going to be a great burden.

But for the unemployed and for the masses of people living in miserable conditions in the rural areas, it is an additional economic blow — which the subsequent increases in the prices of sugar and flour have made much worse.

Still, the bread price has been fairly well ventilated in the media. The question which really concerns me, and which seems to concern Rapport, is that there is little consideration about alternative forms of growth: what kind of growth are we planning in South Africa?

The budget-planers, and such publications as the Financial Mail and Sunday Times, seem to think that any growth is good because it will mean more money, more jobs, more consumtion, and so on.

It is very capitalist and laissez faire thinking and it ignores the major unemployment crisis South Africa is facing.

Even the government's own economic review, which was released with the budget, gives an unemployment rate, for blacks, of 9,3 per cent for the last month when figures were available — September last year — and that is undoubtedly an understatement.

In any event, that means some two million people are out of work in South Africa. There are thousands of others who are under-employed, particularly those living in the rural areas, like the Ciskei.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in Plettenberg Bay last month that 1 000 jobs would have to be created every working day by the end of the century to accommodate potentially economically active black people.

Dr Koornhof added: "From various investigations done recently in this regard, it is clear that the unemployment issue can even now, but especially in the next few decades and beyond, assume such proportions that it could pose a grave threat to political stability."

What this really means, in real terms, is that vast numbers of people need jobs today and all that last week's budget has done in answer to this is to aid economic growth in the hope that this will absorb some of those without work.

That is certainly not good enough because every day the situation is worsening. Every day any individual is without work, that person becomes more desperate. For people without incomes, stealing becomes a way of survival and other forms of anti-social behaviour become part of daily life.

Last year, the MP for Griqualand East, Mr Jan Jordaan, made a very sensible plea when he urged the government to start constructing canals from the Kubusie River to East London and to use manual labour to do this — to give the people work.

In essence, what he was arguing for was people-related growth rather than profit-related growth.

It is about time the government started listening to such pleas. What is becoming absolutely essential is that tax incentives, and substantial ones, be given to industries which are labour intensive. In other words, it should be made more profitable for firms to employ people than for them to mechanise.

Until such time as there is full employment in South Africa, there should be no state incentive to mechanise and thereby decrease the number of workers.

However, the budget's underlying assumption of growth also did not answer the question about where that growth should be; and it left the impression that the Border area decentralisation programme is receiving less attention than before.

And that will mean increased employment in the big urban areas, but in the rural areas where the problems are the greatest, the anticipated growth will be minimal.

Senator Horwood did announce some R70 million for the homelands, but this is not nearly enough to transform these areas. If the government is really serious about developing the rural areas, it must stop being so mingy and really give those areas the shot in the arm they need.

Where Senator Horwood really needed to do something for the mass of people, he failed.

Dr Ntatho Motlana, of Soweto, said: "It is a white man's budget and always will be until we have the vote,". Senator Horwood has effectively endorsed that view.

CITY MAY GET CLOTHING WORKERS' TECH

A TECHNICAL college specialising in clothing and textiles is being mooted for Cape Town by manufacturers to meet a fast-growing employment crisis.

The Cape's 315 clothing factories took on an extra 489 workers last month to raise the labour force to a record 50 555.

But there are vacancies for skilled workers everywhere in spite of more and more firms starting their own training schemes so that they can take on inexperienced workers.

Manpower has grown by 10 000 in seven years and industry sources estimate it could mushroom by another 10 000 in the next five, apart from a big growth expected in textile jobs.

2 000 jobs

At least 2 000 new jobs will flow from the Hang Ten clothing export contract which will earn Coronet Industries R50-million a year by 1982. The bulk of this work is being farmed out to other manufacturers, creating more jobs and factory expansion.

By TOM HOOD

Several other big export orders plus growing home demand are adding to the pressure which has mopped up all spare labour.

The Hang Ten contract alone could take up everyone trained in the past two years at the industry's training centre in Salt River, a manufacturer estimated.

'The centre trains about 550 machinists a year — we need more than double that number,' he said.

Ideas for a trade college with full-time instructors on the lines of overseas specialist technical colleges are being mooted by several manufacturers.

Fully booked

This, they say, could be financed easily. The Government is anxious to boost training and pays generous grants while clothing and textile companies would pay a higher training levy.

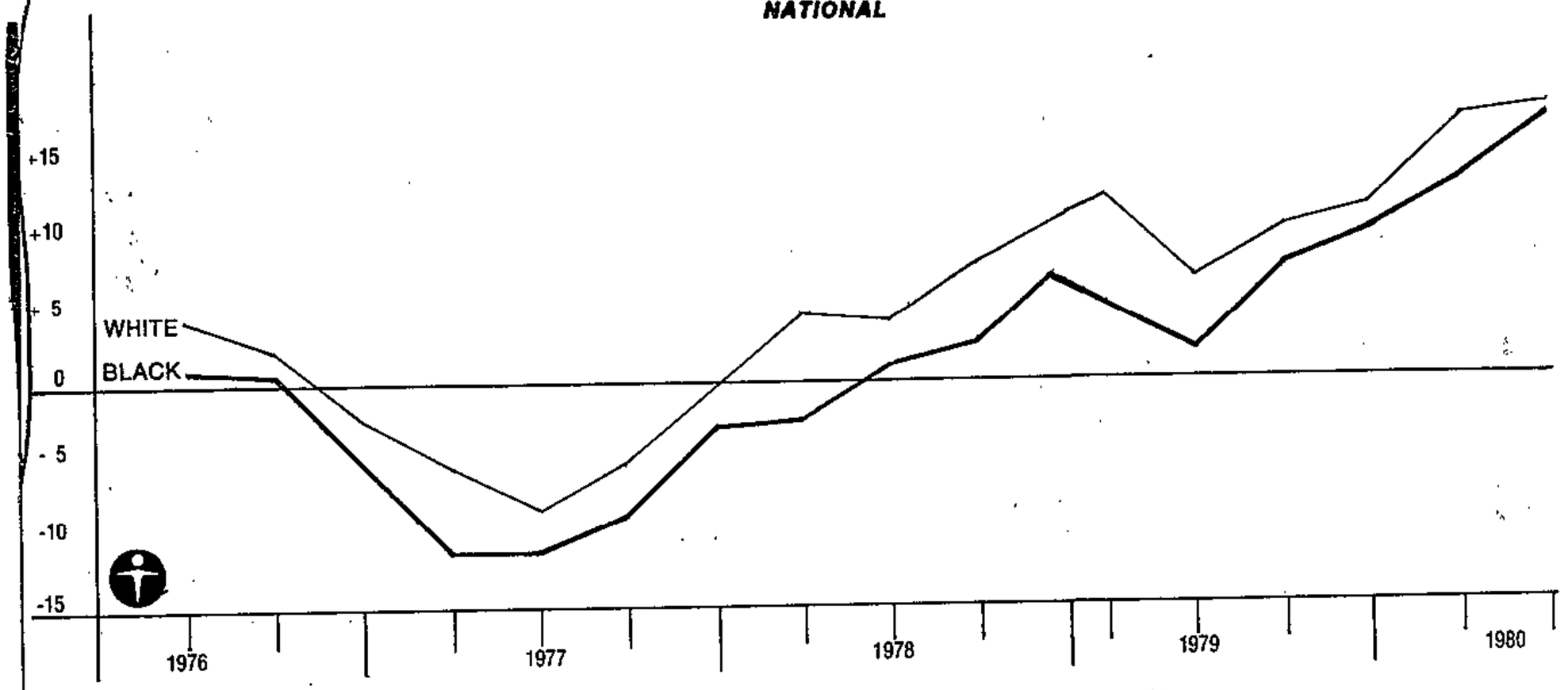
The training centre, meanwhile, is fully booked to the end of the year and manufacturers are reserving places for 1981.

'People are desperate to get on courses for machinists, patternmaking, designers and mechanics but they are full,' said a spokesman for the Clothing Industry Training Board.

'We are turning away four people for every one who is placed.'

The Board has also helped to set up training schemes in several factories.

Evening classes are drawing many workers from pay clerks to odd-job men in their spare time so they can qualify for better jobs and higher pay.



The graph shows employment prospects for black and white work-seekers between 1976 and the second quarter of 1980.

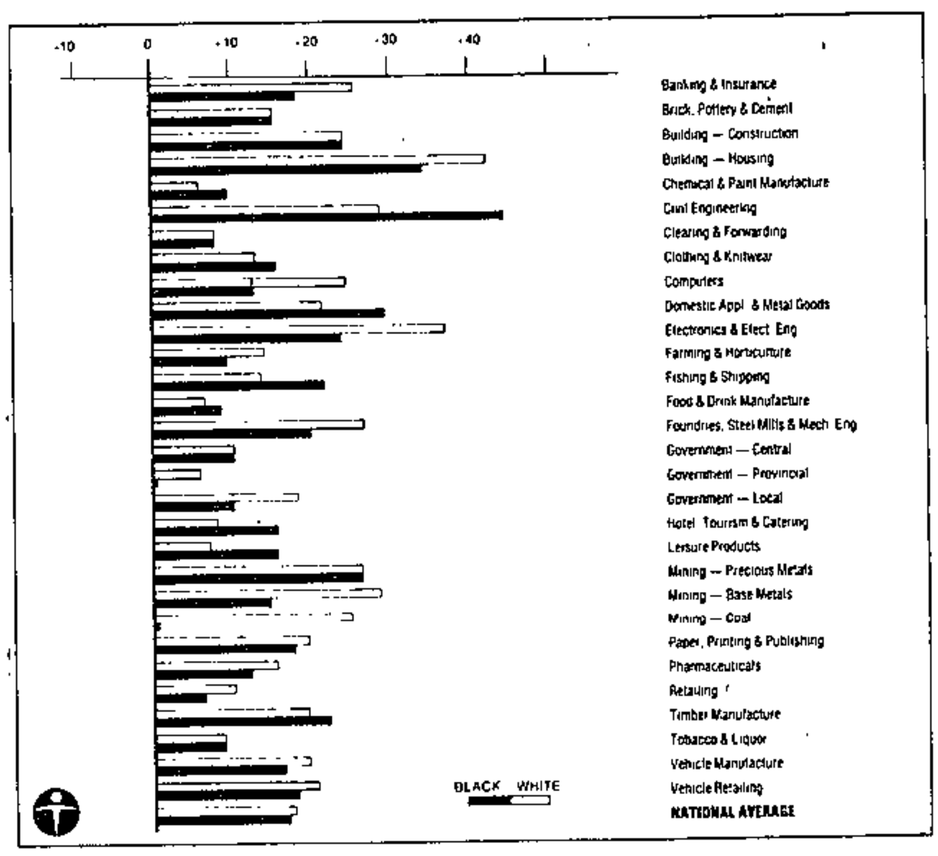
Jobs prospects improve – report

S. Post

335

THE latest survey of employment prospects conducted by Manpower Temporary Services shows improved employment prospects for all races for the second quarter of 1980, and considerably improved employment prospects for the black sector. The number of companies planning to increase their staffing levels, whether white or black, is at its highest point in four years, according to a Manpower Press release issued this week.

The survey shows that the national average of companies planning to increase their staffing levels is 19,9 percent for whites and 20,1 percent for blacks. This is only the second time since the the inception of this survey in 1976 that the black "increase" sector has surpassed the white increase in staffing levels. The national average, however, does not reflect as large a planned increase in staffing levels for both sectors as the previous quarter, with the white sector, particularly, levelling off, says the statement.



Graph shows expected employment prospects for the second quarter of 1980 by sector.

The geographic areas which indicate the most favourable employment prospects for both sectors of the population are Johannesburg, the Orange Free State and the Eastern Cape. Natal shows an increase in employment prospects for blacks ... of ... companies planning to

23,6 percent from 19,7 percent.

The commercial and industrial sectors which appear to be most optimistic for both racial groups are civil engineering, electronics, pharmaceuticals and vehicle retailing.

In the building (housing) sector, although there is a rise in the number of companies planning to increase their white staffing levels, employment prospects for blacks in this sector do not appear to be as favourable, with a rise in the number of companies planning to decrease their black staffing levels. This would indicate, once again, the need for skilled workers, in this category, and in many others.

Mr Ralph Parrott, chairman of Manpower in the Transvaal and Cape Province, said there was an urgent need for skilled and properly trained personnel.

"We shall have to be realistic in organising our businesses so that available manpower resources can be trained for early utilization. We cannot plan this for the long term. We have to do it now; we have to grasp the nettle and build our businesses and our investments around our ability to staff them."

He said that this will demand training methods in advance of our times. "This will demand an action programme of training on the job, of rationalisation of organisation and the division of labour and the development of a systematic approach to management."

S. Post 6/4/80

Geographic trends

NATIONALLY, it is apparent that white employment prospects are levelling off, whereas employment prospects for blacks appear to be more favourable than for the first quarter of 1980.

It appears that the majority of companies surveyed have increased their staffing levels in the first quarter of this year, and are now reflecting a more stable situation, whereas the "no change" position for both sectors has risen, as compared to the previous quarter.

The geographic areas which indicate the most favourable employment prospects are: Johannesburg (33,9% from 26,4% for whites and 31,5% from 26,4% for blacks); Orange Free State (23,5% from 19,9% for whites and 21.6% from 16,3% for blacks); and the Eastern Cape (26,8% from 18,6% for whites and 28,3% from 15,6% for blacks). Natal shows an increase in employment prospects for blacks of 23,6% from 19,7%.

The national average, however, does not reflect as large a planned increase for both sectors as the previous quarter, with the white sector, particularly, levelling off.

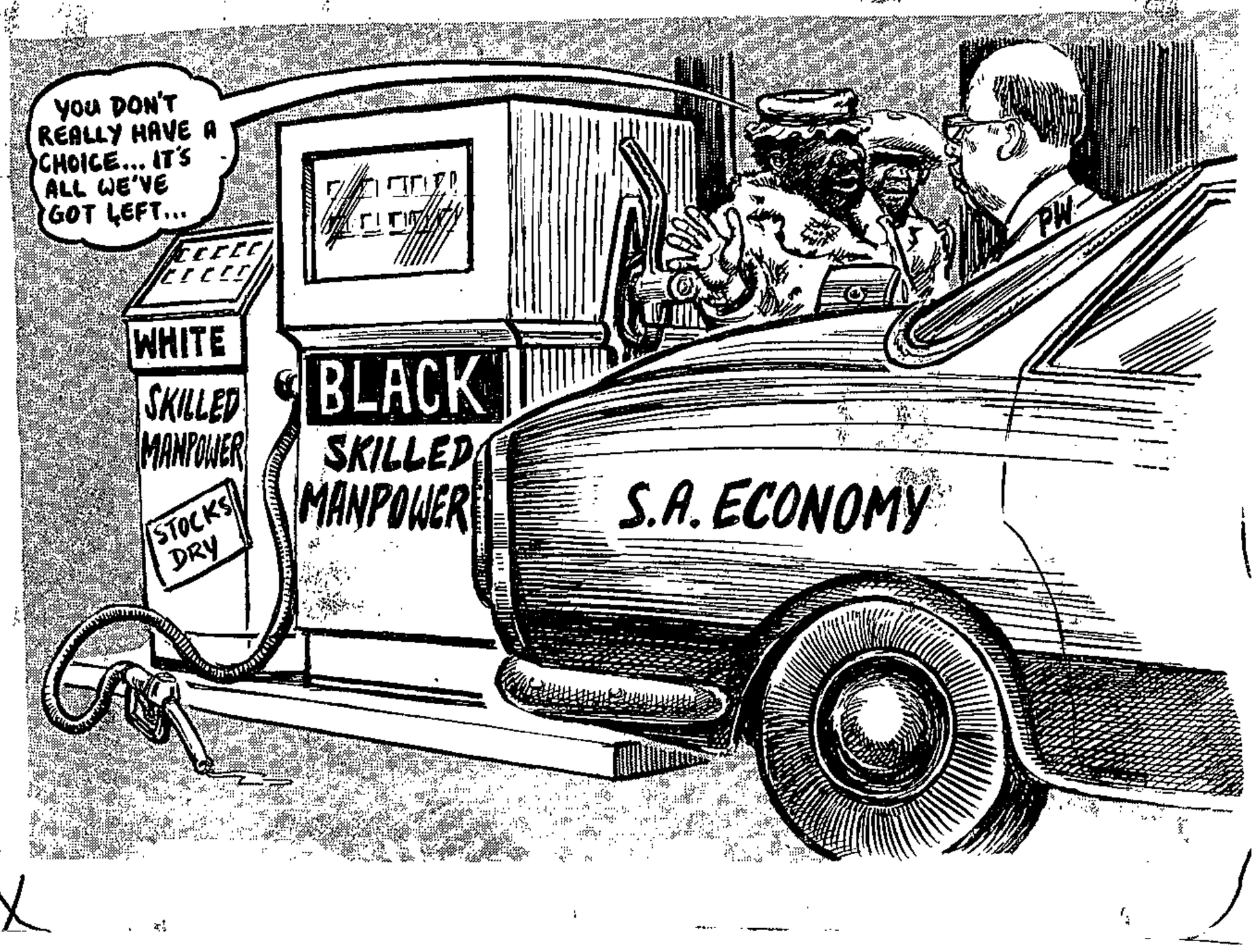
The areas where there is a rise in the number of companies planning decreases are: Northern Transvaal (2,1% from 0% for whites and 5,3% from 3,9% for blacks); Pretoria (1,8% from 0% for whites and 1,8% from 0,9% for blacks); Johannesburg (4,7% from 1,6% for whites); Natal (2,0% from 1,4% for whites); and the Peninsula (7,3% from 6,1% for blacks). The National Average, however, for the white sector remains on 2,5%, whereas the black sector has dropped from 4,9% to 3,2%.

Sector trends

THE commercial and industrial sectors which appear to be most optimistic for both racial groups are: Civil Engineering (31,6% from 20,6% for whites and 47,4%from 30,8% for blacks); Domestic Appliance Manufacture and Metal Goods (23,7% from 14,3% for whites and 31,6% from 21,5% for blacks); Electronics and Electrical Engineering (39,1% from 27,7% for whites and 26,1% from 19,2% for blacks); Farming and Horticulture (14,0% from 6,6% for whites and 16,3% from 10,9% for blacks); Foundries, Steel Mills & Mechanical Engineering (34,1% from 23,3% for whites and 31,7% from 14,0% for blacks); Pharmaceuticals (15,2% from 9,1% for whites and 12,1% from 3,1% for blacks); and Vehicle Retailing (20,5% from 15,8% for whites and 17,9% from 10,6% for blacks).

It is interesting to note, that, in the Building (Housing) sector, there is a rise in the number of companies planning increases for whites, but there is a drop in the number of companies planning increases for blacks as well as a rise in the number of companies planning decreases for blacks, which would indicate, once again, the need for skilled workers, in this category and in many others.

Although the National Average indicates that fewer sectors are planning to decrease their black labour force, exceptions to this are: Brick, pottery and cement (6,5% from 0% for blacks); Hotels, Tourism and Catering (3,9% from 0% for whites and 2,0% from 0% for blacks); and Leisure Products (2,2% from 0% for whites).



Fewer jobless in Peninsula

(335) Argus 9/4/80.

THE number of registered unemployed people in the Peninsula fell by 215 to 5 705 in March compared with February, Department of Manpower Utilisation figures show.

The biggest drop was among coloured men between the ages of 21 and 65, down by 231 to 2 933. There was also a drop of 38 to 528 among white men in this category.

Coloured boys under 21 seeking work jumped from five in February to 90 last month.

While there were 35 more white women between 21 and 60 seeking work, there were 39 fewer coloured women in this group out of work.

WHITE MEN		
Over 65	148	(+ 5)
21 to 65	528	(—38)
Under 21	26	(—17)
WHITE WOMEN		
Over 60	134	(+26)
21 to 60	693	(+55)
Under 21	25	(—15)
Total white unemployed	1 554	(—11)
COLOURED MEN		
Over 65	48	(—8)
21 to 65	2 933	(—231)
Under 21	99	(+85)
Asian men	28	(— 6)
COLOURED WOMEN		
Over 60	29	(same)
21 to 60	969	(—39)
Under 21	114	(—17)
Total coloured and Asians unemployed	4 151	(—204)

PROSPECTS

But Mr R S Parrott, managing director of Manpower, confirmed today that employment prospects in the Western Cape 'are not as bright as anywhere else in the country.'

The latest Manpower survey of employment prospects in the second quarter of this year shows that while job opportunities throughout the country were at the highest level in four years, the rise in companies planning staff increases was not as marked as in the previous quarter.

White employment prospects, particularly, were now levelling off or dropping in some parts of the country.

BEFORE BUDGET

This trend was also occurring in the Peninsula where, in addition, more companies — 7,3 percent against 6,1 percent in the last survey — planned to decrease black staff.

The survey was, however, carried out before the Budget, which should help create more job opportunities.

The figures for unemployed people in the Peninsula are (with the change compared with February in brackets):

FM 11/4/80 335

Blacks forced into a corner

Sir — B Kantor's articles in *Businessmen's Law* (February) and the *Financial Mail* (March 21) are classically orthodox and I share his astonishment at the fuss that they have provoked. The very word unemployment dates back only to 1600 when England experienced its first land enclosures.

He has simply shown that over a period, and barring government intervention, the demand for and the supply of labour, like ice-cream, will reach equilibrium and that SA is no exception to this rule. It is not his fault that the wage level at which employment might be found is a wretched one, or that people may have to walk the streets to secure even that.

It is regretted, however, that Mr Kantor, like many other libertarian economists, has so far avoided the question which would puzzle me if I were a black man: why do they have to labour for someone else at all? Aren't there reports of abandoned farms where they could take their families and live quite comfortably without all that migrant fuss? Are there not large stretches of unused marginal land in SA to which they do not have access, but which would support them?

For centuries before the white man arrived, they had drawn on their land for subsistence and for decades afterwards they evoked the irritation of white farmers and capitalists because they preferred the freedom, leisure and relative comfort that the life of a peasant or small commercial farmer offered to the conditions which employers were willing to pay.

They cocked a snoot at labour-hungry industries and mines and, under various systems of tenure, including freeholdings, tenancies and share cropping, they actually began to outfarm the white farmers, particularly in the Transvaal and the Free State.

Now, less than a century later, many of them leave their homes and their families seeking employment in remote and largely alien cities; walking streets and living undignified and uncomfortable lives in which they can break the law by just seeking a job.

Nobody would object if this activity was a voluntary action with the aim, perhaps, of securing capital for improvements to their land holdings, and it is probable that there are instances where this is the case.

The evidence is overwhelming, however, going back to the Tomlinson Report, that the great bulk of men living in the homelands and other rural areas cannot choose whether to work or to subsist on the land. They must work for someone else or perish.

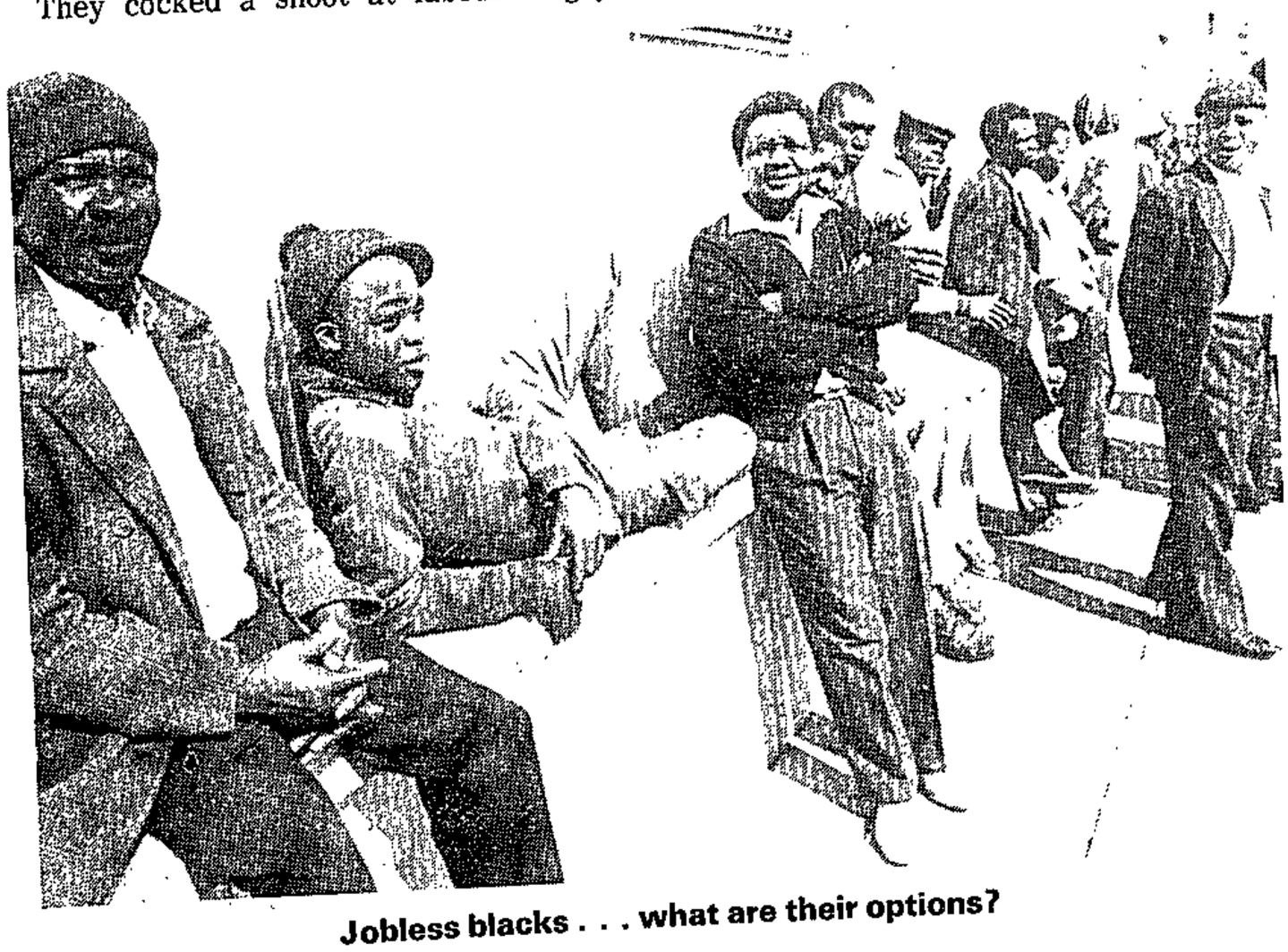
In SA, J Leeuwenberg has shown that the great mass of people living in the Transkei are worse off than inhabitants anywhere else in Africa (except perhaps the Sahel countries). Only 8,4% of 750 families he interviewed in 1977 regularly produced enough to feed their households and 61,9% never produced sufficient from their holdings.

Mr Kantor need not concern himself with these questions if he is simply warning against a Keynesian solution to the plight of the homeland poor. He has created the impression, however, of blacks being able to choose freely whether to work or to live off the land if wages are not sufficiently attractive. This is a picture which many blacks will view with astonishment if not anger.

The sorry story of how South African governments dispossessed the black man of his land and his peasant heritage and the reasons why the coercive power of government was used to deny blacks any meaningful access to an alternative livelihood, are not high spots in SA's history. But they are now excellently documented by Colin Bundy in his book *The Rise and Fall of the South African Peasantry* (Heinemann, 1979) to whom the observations in this letter are mainly credited.

The influence of land tenure systems on employment and wage patterns is a pitifully neglected field of study, but it should appeal to free market economists, particularly as the original titles to land whether in feudal England or the Free State have largely arisen from naked acts of force and coercion; acts which were considered to be anathema to libertarian thinking.

Peter Meakin, Cape Town.



Jobless blacks . . . what are their options?

335 11/4/80

Leaders: more hardship

PORT ELIZABETH — Black unemployment, soaring food prices, high bus fares and low old age pensions will result in the spread of hunger in urban townships.

This is a general view of community leaders and residents interviewed in Port Elizabeth after increases in bus fares and bread prices.

The president of Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) Mr Wilson Skosana, said increased fares would bring hardship because most township people lived a far away from their places of employment and earned low wages.

The chairman of Bethelsdorp Residents' Association, Mr Douglas Slingers, said increase of rents, fares and bread was a big blow.

"The government should be asked to increase its subsidy on fares," he said.

A former member of the defunct New Brighton Advisory Board, Mr A. T. Veko, said the increases would encourage hooliganism and old people would be hard hit.

The national leader of the Freedom Party, Mr W. Africa, said he could not see why the bread price had to be increased.

"It is a staple food for blacks and the price increase will aggravate poverty in our already poor communities," he said.

The chairman of Port Elizabeth Community Council, Mr Norris Sugapi, said the general trend of increases was serious because blacks also faced high unemployment.

"Bread is our staple food," he said. "We have big families who rely heavily on bread. With our low wages it is difficult for a family to pay R14 a month for one commodity."

On the increased fares, he said he had done all he could to put blacks' points of view.

"But I still say the government must assist in this matter by subsidising bus fares further," he said.

Meanwhile there has been no dramatic drop in the sale of bread despite the increase in price.

This was the opinion of a bakery spokesman in Ciskei, Border and Transkei.

The manager of Star Bakery, East London, Mr J. le Roux, said the increase had been accepted by consumers.

Mr Le Roux said when a previous increase had been announced there had been a drop in sales as people had not had sufficient warning.

Other bakers agreed there had been little effect on bread sales.

Jobless men turn to hawking to survive

Mandla Tyala DD 18/4/80 335 240

202

Atchia & Ford

By Mandla Tyala

PORT ELIZABETH — The high rate of unemployment has forced many jobless to resort to hawking.

Until a few years ago most hawkers were women, but they have been joined by a number of unemployment family men, who are also battling for survival.

It is not only among the unemployed that hawking is mushrooming. Many under-employed supplement their meagre wages by selling anything from fruit to cooked foods in their spare time.

"The only alternative to breaking into a shop or a bank is to set up a business of your own," Mr Thamae told me. He has an unemployed wife and three school-going children to support and "my wages cannot stretch that far, so I sell fruit in my spare time for the extra cents".

Low Capital

Why is it that everybody wants to sell fruit when they are not working? I asked a few hawkers at the bus terminus in town. Although the answers varied it was evident that the main reason centred around the low capital needed to set up shop. One can start with an amount as small as R5.

And profits?

"There are bad days when I sell only one apple at six cents," one of the women said, "only God knows how I manage to prepare supper at home on such days."

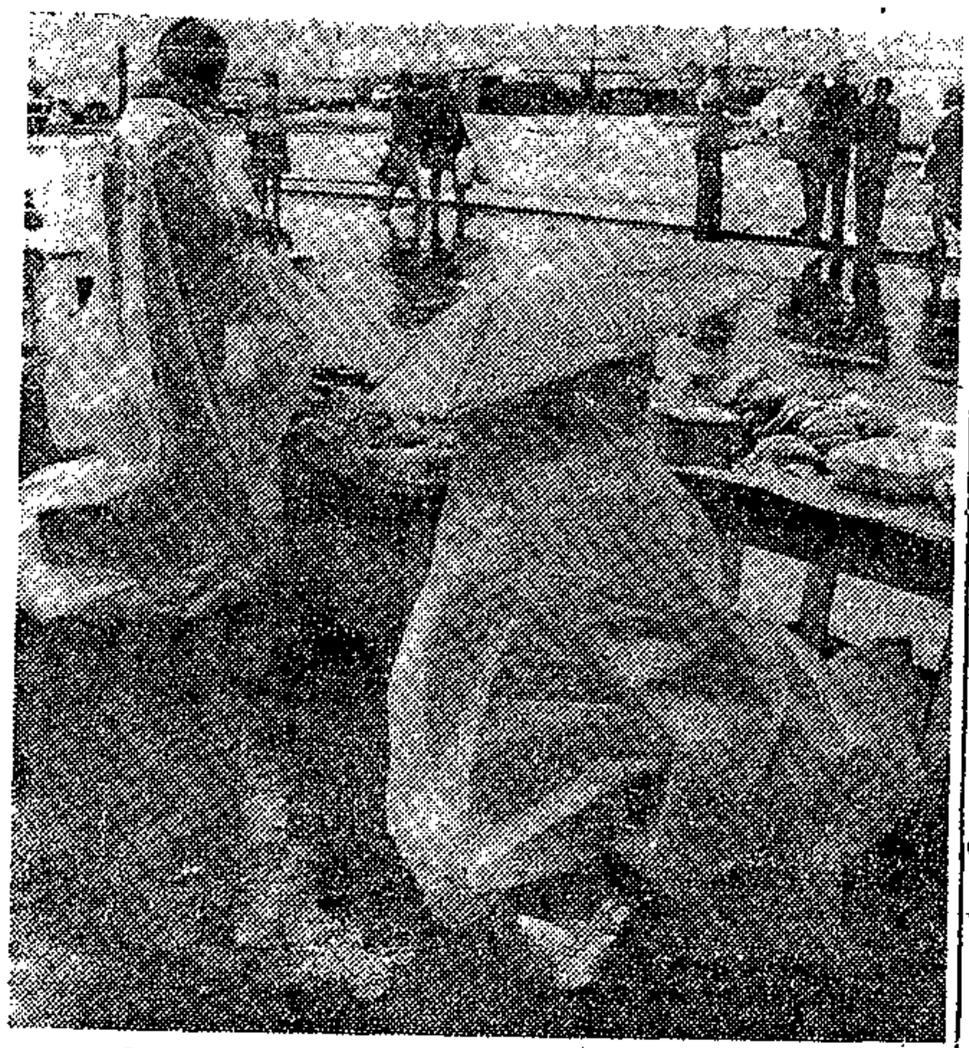
But when the business is good they do, at least, take home profits ranging between R10 and R15.

The business has more disadvantages than advantages, the main hazard being pressure from the authorities. As many hawkers operate without licences they are often the target of police pressure, but many of them are often able to pay admission of guilt fines.

The chairman of Port Elizabeth Community Council, Mr N.M. Singaphi, said the "hawker issue" was getting the council's attention under which most street vendors operated.

"We realise most are operating without licences, but we cannot clamp down on them and throw them out because they are doing it to maintain their families," he said.

Asked about the hawkers who operate in the bus terminus in town, Mr Singaphi said: "There is nothing we can do about them because the area does not fall within the jurisdiction of the community council but of the City Council. All I can tell you is that in terms of the Group Areas Act they are breaking the law". They are not allowed to trade in an area not classified as black.



• **Rain or shine, the hawkers have to sell.**

Joint, Team Production

We examinec
chapter; now
hanced outpu
people or witt
produce som
pilot, operate
steel mill, I as
controller. Thr
helmsman, as
Four people
surgeon, anae
ing nurse. Five
case jointly cre
increased outp
effort is taker
plained here. (W
why two people
than one perso
Instead we exa
teamwork, on a
firm. We also
those firms a
trolled, and h
determined. \
niques; we a
participants

In explorir
features suc
small or lar
glomerate o
tional, new
corporation
ministrative
nel; to plan p

long.)
ded to
usiness
es how
y con-
pay) is
ol tech-
possible

n ignore
ses are
d, con-
multina-
cturing,
ver ad-
person-
nge for

Number on Boat

cts

(In fish) the marmen occupas occuon the boat, while the areas marked with minus signs are the losses of having too many people fish on the boat.

purchases, storage, keeping tax and accounting records; to persuade politicians on proposed legislation or regulation; and an incredible array of varied tasks that occupies a businessman's time.

To isolate essentials, assume that 1000 similar people in a community do nothing but fish from the shore, each always catching four fish daily no matter how many people fish. A boat is found; some can now fish out on the ocean. Everyone is interested only in how many fish are caught; fishing from shore or a boat is equally pleasant or arduous. Table 9–1 summarizes the details. The discoverer and sole user of the boat catches

Fear of more black jobless

STAR 23/4/80 (335)

The Star Bureau
By John D'Oliveira

WASHINGTON — A major United States news magazine has warned that perhaps the biggest effect of a United States economic withdrawal from South Africa would be "to swell the ranks of the jobless."

US News and World Report said in an article in its latest issue that this troubled many blacks in South Africa — where black unemployment was already in the 20 to 25 percent range.

The article examined the United States' R2 000-million investment in South Africa, the millions some American companies were spending in South Africa to ease racial tensions, and the arguments at the core of the disinvestment issue.

United States companies were deeply entrenched in South Africa and the United States economic commitment could not easily be eliminated.

However, the South African economy was sophisticated and self-reliant and United States participation was rarely decisive.

Most analysts were convinced that a total United States withdrawal would prompt officials in Pretoria to block repatriation of United States Assets and to order local firms to take over existing facilities.

"Perhaps the biggest effect of a United States withdrawal would be to swell the ranks of the jobless and that troubles many blacks. Unemployment among blacks is already in the 20 to 25 percent range."

To be fully effective, a withdrawal would also need the support of the British and other Europeans — something which seemed out of the question today.

Many experts suggested that the biggest weapon in fighting apartheid in South Africa was turning out to be economic growth — not the sanctions applied so far by critical governments.

A lack of skilled whites when business was booming, opened more doors to blacks whose buying power had now ended most consumer discrimination.

To critical outsiders, the pace of change still left much to be desired. "But, within South Africa, American firms are widely perceived as leaders in breaking down apartheid

...ination of Joint Production 211

...t sell or borrow
...d borrow against
...d then default, let-
...circumventing the
...have only *usufruct*
...o resources do not
...sk-sharing and re-
...centive to improve
...akened, since the
...cannot be trans-
...or willing to bear
...nore children as a
...a surprising sub-
...ghts and their ex-
...in part, based on
...permit *distribution*
...and losses. Since
...less of the form of
...ether one is for or
...e) distributing the
...d the profits and
...us people, and of
...esources that in-
...ng of profits and
...e political system,
...ts will depend on
...socialism is a po-
...-loss risk-bearing,
...e private-property
... is over the desir-
...distribution institu-
...em, those who de-

...of resources are more likely to
...or downward) capitalized value
...vents.

Risk Allocation by Contracts within a Firm: Wage and Employment Security

The so-called owners of the firm borrow or hire resources as well as use their own. They buy equipment; they lease it; they hire (rent) labor. In each contract the risk-bearing depends on differences in attitudes toward risks, beliefs about the prospects of success, and the ability to usefully direct and to monitor performance of the resources.

For example, some employees make longer-term contracts (formal or tacit) at agreed wages. Most resources (and people are resources) face fluctuating demands for their services. Transient, imperfectly predictable fluctuations in demand will create either (1) instant changes in wage rates if employment is not changed, or (2) instant changes in employment if the wage rate is not changed. Neither alternative is necessarily as acceptable as (3) a steadier job at a lower, but more assured, wage. In the first two arrangements, employed inputs bear more of the risks of varying incomes over the future; like stockholders, they bear the risks of the market value changes of their own resources. The third arrangement, however, indicates that some employees act more like moneylenders who are promised a fixed interest rate (though lower than the average on riskier common stocks) regard-

'SA security depends on job creation'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. -- The greatest threat to South Africa's security is unemployment — if a man has a job, and his family is housed and clothed, he will be prepared to defend his country because he will have something personal to defend.

This was said by the president of the Railways Artisans' Staff Association, Mr James Zurich, in his opening address at the association's 49th annual congress, in East London.

He said this was a decade in which there would be major changes in the industrial, social and economic spheres.

Mr Zurich said for several years there had been talk about changes that must take place and the cliche — we live in a changing world -- had lost its meaning as very few meaningful changes had taken place up to now.

A growth rate of at least five percent was needed this year and it had to be maintained and increased during the next few years to create work for the new job seekers that came into the labour market every year.

Internal peace, social security, stability, prosperity and full employment were what everyone wanted for South Africa.

"If we could have these things, we could be assured of the security which we all crave for. These things could be ours only if we had full employment. The greatest threat to our security is unemployment. A man with a job is a happy and contended citizen who would be prepared to defend his country."

The trade union had a role to play if the country was to achieve this. The union must be flexible and prepared to accept orderly change in the work place.

The membership would accept many changes provided the changes were done in consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the union and not forced on it.

Mr Zurich said his own view was that orderly changes, using labour of a different colour, brought about by negotiation between the employer and the union, would hold no threat to the present workers or those who would follow.

With their experience, expertise and qualifications they would be still a few jumps ahead of other workers for many years.

More intelligent use must be made of the available trained artisan in the sense that he must be used as a trainer and a supervisor and the leader of the lesser skilled workers in the industry.

The availability of artisan labour would determine the growth rate of the country.

Mr Zurich said what concerned his union, was that neither the Railways administration nor the management, bothered to take the union into its confidence and to talk to the union about the future and the questions he raised. It would be in the interests of all concerned if these matters could be discussed with the union.

Touching on the subject of the registration of trade unions of other races, Mr Zurich said that his union had pleaded in the past that black unions be acknowledged.

They are now able to register as unions but seemed slow to do it. He said he believed that no unregistered trade union should be allowed in the coutry.

Jobless trend has reversed — report

CT 24/4/80 (335)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — There has been a noticeable decline in the number of registered unemployed since 1979, says the NMC report.

The number of registered unemployed in all four population groups increased in the period 1974 to 1978, but this trend was reversed in the beginning of 1979 in the case of whites, coloured people and Asians and later in the year in the case of blacks.

The total number of registered unemployed persons was 195 511 in September, 1979 as against 173 159 in December of the same year.

According to the current population surveys, the number of unemployed coloured people has declined since June, 1979 and 59 000 were unemployed at the end of October, 1979. This should be compared with the number registered as unemployed, says the report.

"This means that 6,7 percent of the coloured work force was unemployed."

In the case of blacks, unemployment fluctuated around 500 000 from January, 1979 to October, 1979 (162 000 registered as unemployed). At the end of October, 495 000 were unemployed — 9,2 percent of the work force.

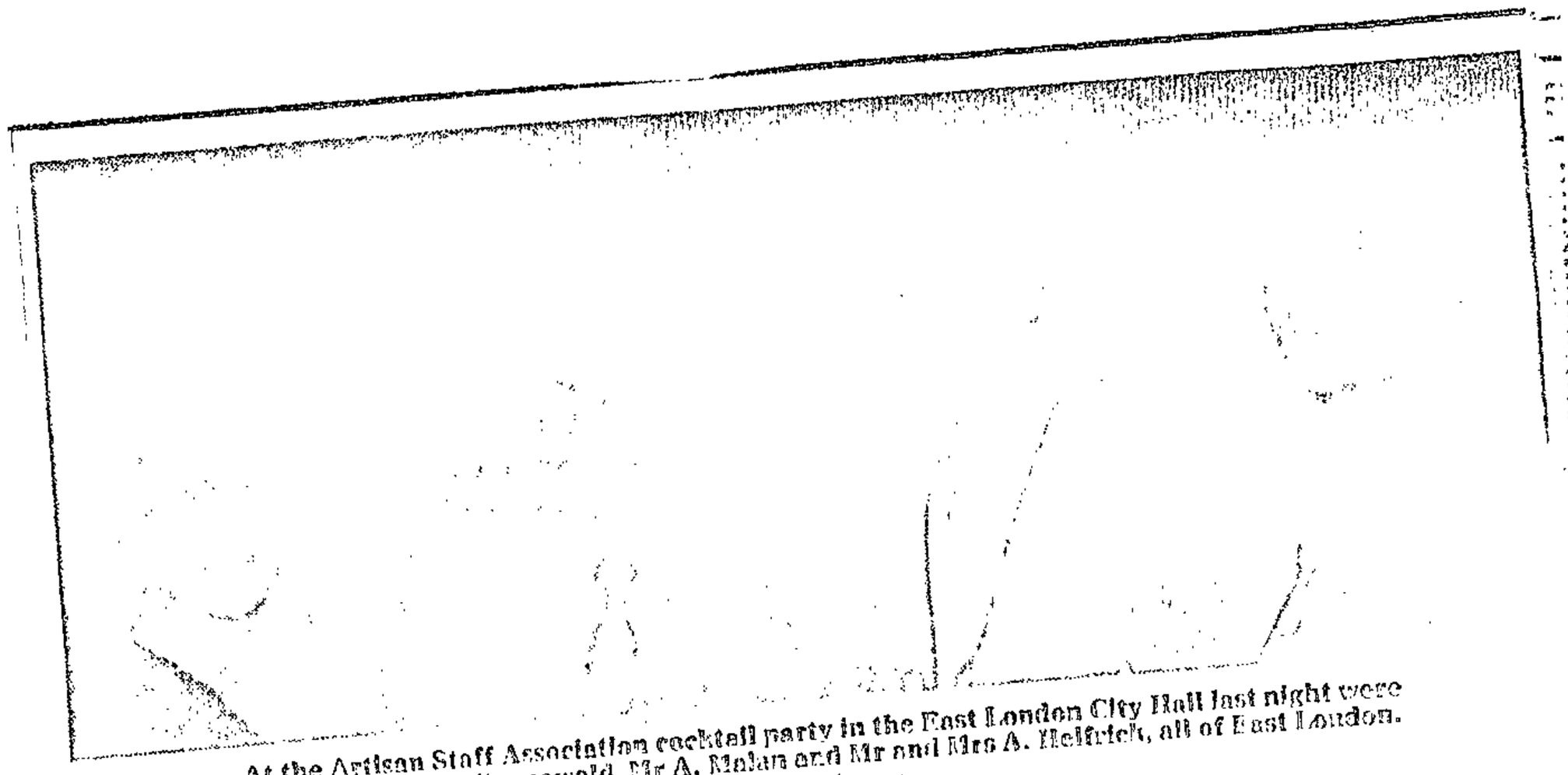
At present there are three official sources of unemployment statistics — the population census, registration of unemployment and data obtained from current population surveys in respect of blacks and coloured people.

"Population census data become available only every 10 years and can therefore be used only for checking.

"Information on unemployed persons registered with labour bureaux is available on a monthly basis but does not reflect the real position (especially in the case of blacks), since it is known that not all unemployed persons register as such with labour bureaux.

"The current population surveys are based on sample surveys of a number of households — 3 000 in the case of coloureds and 100 000 in the case of blacks."

According to the report the definition of unemployed persons used for purposes of the population surveys is of fundamental importance. A person is defined as unemployed only if he desires to work and satisfies certain requirements. — Sapa



At the Artisan Staff Association cocktail party in the East London City Hall last night were from left: Miss T. Grunewald, Mr A. Malan and Mr and Mrs A. Helfrich, all of East London.

Zurich: Jobless threat to security

EAST LONDON — The greatest threat to South Africa's security is unemployment, if a man has a job and his family is housed and clothed he will be prepared to defend his country because he will have something personal to defend.

This was said here by the president of the Railways Artisans Staff Association, Mr James Zurich, in his opening address at the Association's 49th annual congress in East London.

He said the year heralded the start of a new decade — a decade of change. A decade during which we should see major changes taking place in the industrial, social and economic spheres. Mr Zurich said for several years there had been talk about various changes that must take place and the cliche — we live in a changing world — had lost its meaning as very few meaningful changes had taken place up to now. He said it would appear as if the present decade would be the one where there would be less talking and more action.

A growth rate of at least five per cent was needed this year and it must be maintained and even increased during the next few years to create work for the present unemployed and also to create work for the new job seekers that came into the labour market every year.

Internal peace, social security, stability, prosperity and full employment were what everyone wanted for South Africa.

The trade union had a role to play if the country was to achieve all these things. The union must be flexible and must be prepared to accept orderly change in the work place. The membership would accept many changes provided that the changes were done in consultation with and with the concurrence of the union and not forced upon them.

Mr Zurich said his own view was that orderly changes involving the use of labour of a different colour brought about by negotiation between the employer and the union would hold no threat to the present workers or those who would follow. Because of their experience and expertise, as well as qualifications, they would be still a few jumps ahead of other workers for many years to come.

More intelligent use must be made of the available trained artisan in the sense that he must be used as a trainer and a supervisor and the leader of the lesser skilled workers in the industry. The availability of artisan labour will determine the growth rate of the country. Mr Zurich said what was of concern to his union was that neither the Railway Administration, nor the Management Board had taken the union into its confidence to talk about the future and the questions be raised. It would be in the interests of all concerned if these matters could be discussed with the union.

Touching on the subject of the registration of trade unions of other races, Mr Zurich said that his union pleaded in the past that black unions be acknowledged. They are now able to register as unions but seemed slow to do it. He said he believed that no unregistered trade union should be allowed in the country.

He said with reference to the training of black apprentices, that up to now not many black apprentices were trained. It appeared as if things were changing and the training of black apprentices was becoming more of an actuality. — DDR

US car firms lay off workers

Argus 25/4/80

(1) (335) (172)

DETROIT. — The two biggest US motor manufacturers, hit by a sharp drop in sales, announced they were temporarily laying off nearly 25 000 more workers next week.

General Motors said it would stand down 12 750 workers at five plants for one to two weeks.

Ford said it would lay off 12 050 workers for two weeks at six plants and also keep idle for another week 5 700 men stood down last week at two other plants.

The new layoffs follow a 32 percent drop in sales in mid-April.

In addition, 220 000 workers have been stood down indefinitely. — Sapa-Reuter.

Jobless problem must have priority — Daling

CT 26/4/80 335

IT WAS of paramount importance that everything possible should be done to solve the country's unemployment problem, Mr M H Daling, Sanlam general manager, told the Institute of Commerce and Administration's annual meeting this week.

"I regard it as most essential that this problem should be solved to avoid unsettling our social order by political instability which is so often the result of excessive unemployment."

Mr Daling said that in contrast to unemployment at the level of the unskilled labourer there was a shortage of trained manpower at the higher levels.

"Until we have solved this problem our progress in solving the unemployment at the lower levels will also be slow."

In the United States — a developed economy — some 25 percent of the workers are [illegible] managers.

economy he said the strength was due to several factors including a healthy government policy which aimed at allowing the private sector increased participation in the economy and which was reflected in tribution to greater productivity and spirit of enterprise both of which we need to develop our resources to their maximum."

The gold windfall and the substantial rise in export earnings had led to a healthy balance of payments in contrast with a few years ago, and the BOP was no longer a restraint on economic growth.

As a developing country South Africa had an enormous need for capital and it would be fatal to live in a fool's paradise and build confidence for the future on a volatile gold price which might not necessarily remain at present levels.

"It has been gratifying to note that our budget has not been based on unrealistic gold price levels."

Referring to the prescribed requirements of the insurance industry where 30 — 50 percent of assets have to be invested in gilts and semi-gilts, he said the proceeds of these assets were [illegible]

SA self-sufficient in energy by 1990

IF South Africa continued to develop its internal energy resources to the maximum the country could be independent of foreign energy supplies by 1990, Mr Daling said

"It would indeed be a unique achievement for a country like South Africa to be independent of foreign countries without any known reserves of crude oil or natural gas."

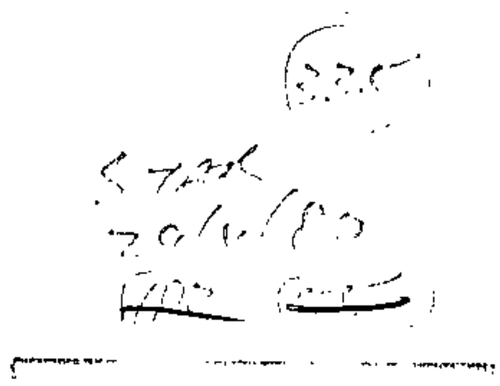
He described South Africa's energy policy as healthy especially when compared to countries such as the United States.

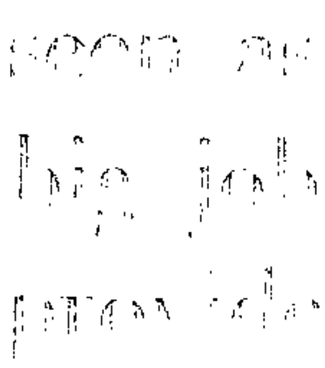
[illegible] without a permit.

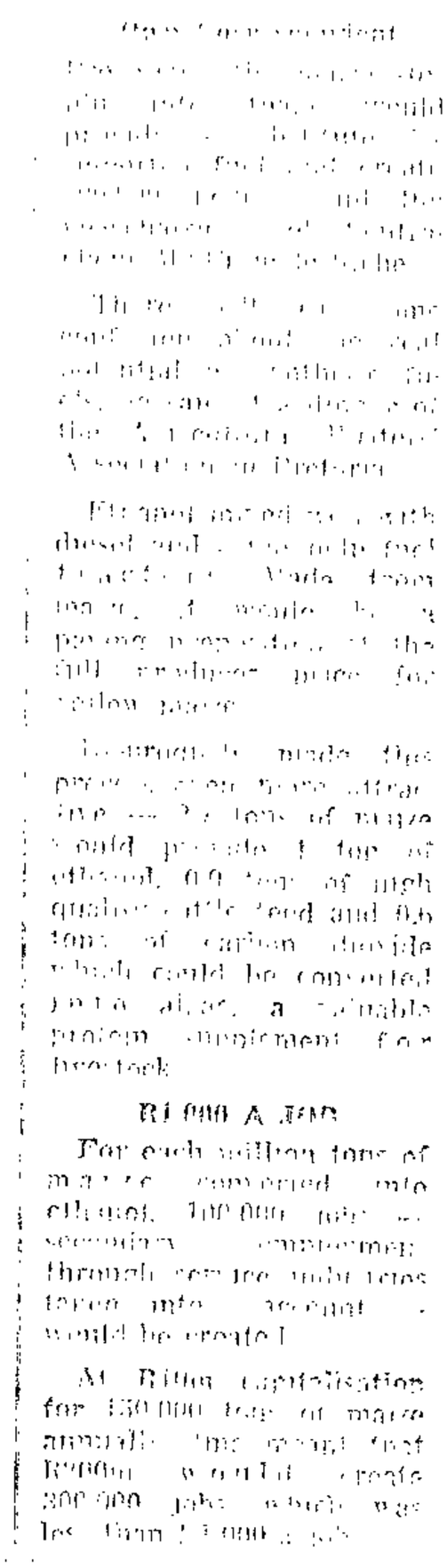
[illegible] and one female crayfish; using artificial respiratory apparatus; and transporting crayfish

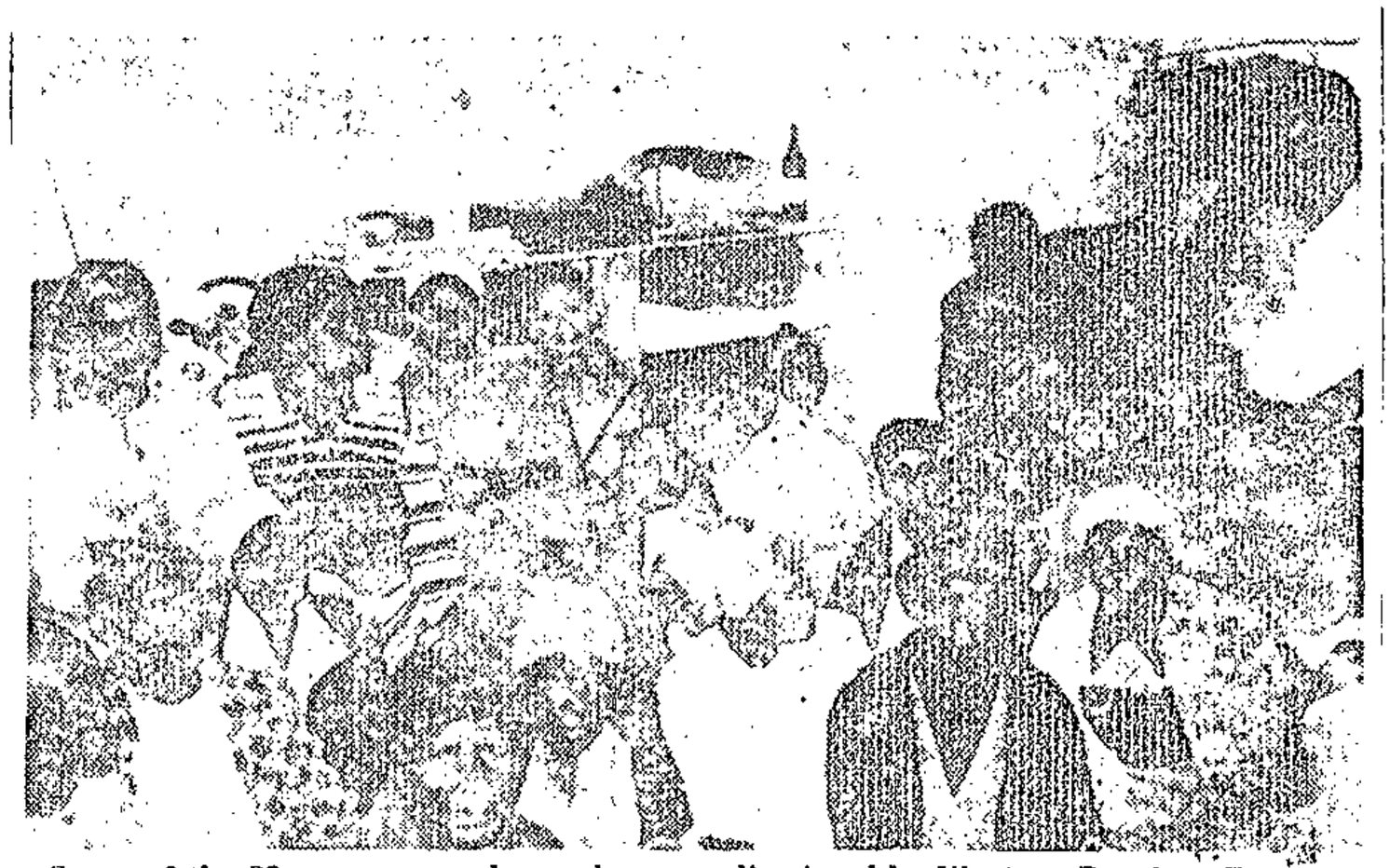
[illegible] Associated Newspapers and SA Mornin Johannesburg.

[illegible] orthern Ireland, and educated in [illegible] chelor of arts degree at Queens









Some of the 33 cannery workers who were dismissed by Western Province Preservatives last week met yesterday at the offices of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union to discuss action against the firm.

DM 29/4/80

Row as cannery fires 33 workers

EAST LONDON — A decision by a local cannery to dismiss 33 workers has sparked off a confrontation with the workers' trade union.

The controversy arose when Western Province Preserving Company retrenched a number of people involved in preparing pineapples for canning at their West Bank factory.

The workers, some of whom claim to have worked for the firm for the past 20 years, claim they were retrenched "without reason".

One of the company directors, however, Mr B. R. Hanley, said the workers were employed on a seasonal basis, depending on the amount of fruit the cannery handled.

"We hire a lot of women on a part-time basis to prepare the pineapples for canning," he said yesterday.

"We are a seasonal industry and only have a few permanent workers such as lorry drivers."

He said the cannery was only in operation for about 150 days a year. All the women who were retrenched were employed on a weekly basis and were on a week's notice.

The secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr B. P. Norushe, said it was "ridiculous" to say the workers knew they were only hired on a seasonal basis.

"Mr Hanley is hiding behind a bush when he says these people were told they would only be hired when there was fruit," he said.

He said Mr Hanley was wrong if he said none of the retrenched workers had served for 20 years.

"It looks like these people have been dismissed because they are members of the trade union," he said.

Mr Norushe said he was disturbed to hear from some of the workers that they were told by a Mr Louw to "run to their mama, the union" if they had any grievances.

More than 650 of the cannery's black workers belong to the union, and they have arranged a meeting at the Duncan Village Community Centre on Sunday morning to discuss the retrenchment.

"The workers will decide what to do," he said.

Mr Hanley refused to disclose who Mr Louw was, although he said Mr Louw was "in closer contact with the workers" than he was.

He was "curious" to know why there was a sudden interest in the company's policy of retrenchment or part-time labourers.

"This is nothing new. It has been happening since we started, and happens at most canneries," he said.

More than 500 workers were retrenched before Christmas, and a number were dismissed in February.

Mr Norushe said he spoke to Mr Hanley about the workers' grievances yesterday, but had merely been told that there was a liaison committee to deal with workers' grievances.

The union, which opened an office here in November last year, has more than 10 000 members in the Cape. — DDR

Olckers: uplift Albany blacks

DD 9/5/80

335 340

THE ASSEMBLY — The government had a duty to promote the economic development of Grahamstown to uplift the quality of life for blacks, Mr Jaap Olckers (NP Albany) said.

Speaking during the debate on the Co-operation and Development Vote, he said Fingo Village had become internationally known recently. There was widescale unemployment in Grahamstown.

"Urgent attention is necessary. What is needed is an effort to promote the city's economic development."

The state had a vital role to play in creating the infrastructure for this development. Mr Olckers said he believed the people of Grahamstown would rise to the occasion and make available whatever privately owned ground was needed for future development.

He defended the government's policy of introducing 99-year leasehold rights. He said there was judicial precedent for the belief that 99-year leasehold rights and land ownership were comparable. — PS.

335

Action urged on black jobless

PORT ELIZABETH — To get black unemployment down to an acceptable level more than 1 000 jobs a day would have to be created, the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut (AHI) was told here yesterday.

Mr F. J. H. le Riche, of Johannesburg, appealed to businessmen to make better use of labour and said each business could afford to take on more workers.

Awareness of the challenges of unemployment existed. What remained was to go over to action.

The AHI was well equipped to play an important role in the development of the manpower potential of South Africa. Its influence was strong in all areas, but it was particularly strong on the platteland where much work had to be done. It had to use its influence to improve relations between white and black.

He said businessmen had begun to get selfish which provided a breeding ground for socialism. They had to guard against bringing about their own downfall through selfishness.

"What we can do immediately is to create more job opportunities.

Prof J. J. Human, of Johannesburg Afrikaanse sakekamer, called for a change in emphasis on new fixed investments from capital intensive sectors to those with lower capital needs for equal production and which also had a bigger labour intensity, such as agriculture and manufacturing.

Prof B. Bredenkamp said the low standard of black education and the effect it had on industrial training programmes should be seriously considered by the government as it placed an unnecessary burden on industry and commerce. — DDC.

Private sector taken to task over black jobs

STAR 9/5/80 (1) (335)

By Pieter de Vos

PORT ELIZABETH — The private sector gravely neglected the black labour crisis, Dr Hennie Reynders, chairman of the National Manpower Commission, told businessmen at the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut here. He said the private sector had not yet even made a start in using the extensive training facilities available.

Judging by the lack of business response he often wondered whether the shortage of skilled labour was as acute as he was told.

The topics discussed at the congress seemed to be dominated by the concern over the labour position.

Mr Frans le Riche of Sentrachem proposed that each businessman employ at least one more worker.

Professor J J Human said labour opportunities must be increased by about 1 000 jobs a day to bring unemployment down to an acceptable level.

The Handelsinstituut should encourage further financial support for the small businessman, he said.

Businessmen are showing good profits at the moment and the prospects are that profits will improve further, but we have become selfish."

He said more employment opportunities should be created immediately.

Dr Martin van den Berg, outgoing president, was another speaker who gave attention to the training of labourers.

One of the problems which prevented fuller use of the labour source for mining and industry was the generally low level in training and education, a delegate from Rustenburg said.

Training facilities not used — Reynders

DR H J J REYNDERS, chairman of the National Manpower Commission, this week questioned whether the shortage of skilled labour was as acute as was made out.

He told the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut in Port Elizabeth that he often wondered about this because of the private sector's grave neglect of the black labour crisis.

Topics discussed at the congress seemed to be dominated by concern over the shortage of skilled labour.

Yet the private sector had not even made a start in using the extensive training facilities that were available.

Dr Reynders said it was this lack of response from the business community that made him wonder whether the shortage of skilled labour was as acute as he was told.

1 000 A DAY

Professor J J Human said labour opportunities must be increased by about 1 000 jobs a day to bring unemployment down to an acceptable level.

More employment opportunities should be created immediately as businessmen were showing good profits and prospects were that these would increase even further.

Mr Bernie Bredenkamp was one of the delegates who called for increased Government spending on training for specialised industrial skills.

ONE MORE

Mr F J H le Riche appealed to businessmen to make better use of the labour force in South Africa and said each business could afford to employ at least one more worker.

Mr J Knoetze, public relations manager of the Rembrandt group, told the sectoral mining and industrial session that South Africa might have been mistaken in the past to base its economy so firmly on the capital-intensive model of highly developed Western countries.

The nations of the East had shown over the past two decades what economic power lay hidden in the proper use of labour in a climate which favoured growth.

With its human and raw material resources, South Africa offered unequalled opportunities for entrepreneurs in the 1980s, he said.

'SA can fill labour market'

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government had to create the right climate to encourage multinational corporations to invest in South Africa and generate labour intensive industries, Mr John Malcomess (PFP East London North) said yesterday.

Speaking during the Industries, Commerce and Consumer Affairs Vote, he said the companies could use local and imported materials to manufacture goods for worldwide export.

Many Western countries had sufficient infrastructure but lacked the final element, labour. South Africa had a large and almost untapped pool of unskilled labour.

South Africa could not exist in isolation and had to use its resources to the advantage of itself and the Western world.

South Africa needed job opportunities while the Western world needed unskilled labour. But the cost of providing jobs was escalating sharply.

An estimate had shown that R35 714 was necessary per job opportunity created. At this figure it would cost R35 714 000 000 to provide another 1 000 000 jobs in South Africa.

For that reason it was obvious that outside investment had to be a major part of South Africa's strategy.

South Africa's best investment could be made by capitalising on the labour pool the Western world needed so badly.

Regarding the activities of State corporations such as Iscor, Escom and Sasol, he said they were drawing huge sums of money from the South African capital market.

Better control was needed and the Board of Trade had to recommend stricter discipline of their methods of financing.

He urged the Minister, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, to accept the recommendation made in the report of the Board of Trade and Industries that a capital projects evaluation group be established for the public sector.

Mr George Bartlett (NRP Amanzimtoti) said the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research should launch a national production system research programme to set guidelines for optimum production effort. — Sapa.



MR KOCH

Use legal labour is Koch plea

EAST LONDON — There are 53 082 registered unemployed blacks in the municipal areas of the East Cape Administration Board and uncontrolled employment of blacks from elsewhere can only aggravate the situation, according to the Chief Director of the board, Mr L. C. Koch.

In a statement Mr Koch said despite the moratorium of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, regarding the legalisation of certain black workers expiring on October 31, 1979, and the fact that the Act was amended recently, providing higher penalties for persons using unregistered black persons, there would be no board campaign against employers.

He appealed to the public to make use of the services and advice of the Board's local labour bureaux.

Mr Koch said no person who appealed to the labour bureaux for advice and guidance would be prosecuted. He would be advised regarding the requirements of the law and other directives.

Persons who ignored this appeal, could expect action to be taken against them.

Anybody who employs a black person illegally is liable to a fine not exceeding R500 or imprisonment of up to three months. On a second offence committed within two years within the same area, the minimum fine is R500 and the minimum prison sentence three months.

The offender could also be sentenced to the fine and the prison sentence or to imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Mr Koch said scholars from within the municipal areas of the Board, may be employed without registering them, providing they had valid identification documents from the labour bureaux which indicated they were full time bona-fide scholars.

Temporary employment may be given to blacks over weekends and on public holidays provided they are registered as workseekers at the local labour bureaux or are registered in the employ of another employer within the prescribed area. — DDR

500 000 blacks out of work —survey

STAR 22/1/80 335

By Elizabeth Wilson, Labour Reporter

Nearly half-a-million economically active blacks are out of work, according to a nationwide survey by the Department of Statistics.

The survey, taking in 60 000 blacks in 10 000 dwellings, shows an overall unemployment rate of nine percent. Of these 77,6 percent fall into the age group 20 to 49.

Disturbing to planners is an alarmingly high proportion of unemployed blacks between 20 and 29 — the age at which job expectations are highest and dissappointment could spark discontent, especially in urban areas. The percentage in this group was 42,1 percent.

But some labour experts view these unemployment figures as conservative.

In the Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging area unemployment was shown to have risen by about one percent in the past year.

The Cape Province was shown to be the area most seriously hit by unemployment. Of the economically active population surveyed, 11,3 percent were unemployed.

The Free State showed the lowest unemployment — 1,4 percent of the economically active population.

Of the total number of economically active blacks surveyed only 4,8 percent were working in professional jobs. Production workers made up 40,1 percent of the total, farming and forestry 27,4 percent and service workers 20,7 percent.

There were more black women than men in professional jobs.

The increase in the number of blacks in administrative and professional jobs was minimal over the past year. Men in administrative jobs made up only 0,1 percent in the January 1980 survey.

The number of black women is shown to have

8 000 new jobs to come with Soweto power

By KINGDOM LOLWANE

EIGHT thousand people are in line for jobs next month when the electrification project gets off the ground in Soweto.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, revealed this yesterday and added that the council had already started registering prospective employees for the R153-million scheme.

Mr Thebehali said the 8 000 people to be employed would include electrical engineers and their assistants, computer operators, foremen, apprentices and labourers.

He said his council, the Diep-Meadow and the Dobsonville councils would be signing a contract with a consortium of companies next week in preparation for the scheme which starts in three weeks' time.

MONEY

The three councils, he added, will receive R100-m from the Post and Telecommunications Department, R40-m from banks and R20-m from the private sector. He said the money would be paid back over a period of 20 years and would come from electricity payments made by the residents.

The scheme, he said, would include on-the-job-training to upgrade some of the 8 000 people who will be at the council's employ. This will prepare them for more skilled jobs in future.

Mr Thebehali called on all specialists in the electrical field and unemployed people to avail themselves for the project as soon as possible. All interested people should report at the council chambers at Jabulani, Soweto.

Emergency action on manpower

Sun Times (Gus) 25/5/80 (335)

A REVOLUTION in the development of the country's manpower resources is expected to follow urgent new talks with the Prime Minister by manpower leaders in recent weeks.

The discussions follow frightening studies of the chaos that could ensue if an upgraded and more comprehensive and integrated national manpower programme is not constructed and implemented at once.

The studies provide back-up for the keenly-awaited second report of the Wiehahn Commission into manpower matters, which is now in the hands of the Prime Minister.

By STEPHEN ORPEN

Mr P W Botha is also reported to have received the third and fourth reports of the Wiehahn Commission as part of a top priority effort to meet the manpower challenge before time runs out.

Sources close to the Prime Minister suggest that he has given an undertaking that a white paper on Wiehahn's second report, at least, will be tabled during the current session of Parliament — probably in the first week in June.

The white paper will recommend a levy on all companies to finance a much enlarged and integrated training and development programme.

Timing is of the essence as the corporate sector is currently enjoying much improved earnings, which will make the levy easily affordable.

Also, the imposition of a levy across the board will answer serious objections to the current training system from the relatively few companies shown to be already fully com-

From Page 3

Action on labour

From Page 1

mitted to training on the scale necessary.

These companies are unhappy that the people they train are, in many cases, poached by competitors, who do not train extensively, almost as soon as the trainees become properly productive.

Under the new proposals, companies which do not train will still have to pay the levy and will receive no compensation for training expenses.

This compensation may result in a "profit" for companies that meet the full training and development requirements under the new system.

Manpower leaders quote hair-raising figures to support the case for the immediate forging and implementation of a national "co-operative" training programme.

Their research shows that an average of some 800 new jobs must be created every day in the next 20 years to prevent unemployment becoming unmanageable.

This implies an investment of more than R300-million a day in new factories and employment facilities in industry.

Even allowing that 60% of new employment is created outside the capital-intensive sector, this could mean more than R40 000-million a year in new capital investment, compared with the current annual total for gross domestic investment of all kinds of some R14 000-million.

Such figures are viewed against the grim paradox of today's still massive black unemployment in parallel with an increasingly critical shortage of skills in key industrial areas.

The shortage will grow worse as economic growth accelerates, and will brake this growth, without much impact on unemployment, which will, in turn, mushroom unless the national growth rate can be pushed up to at least 6% a year and maintained there.

Dick Sutton, a member of the Wiehahn Commission and SA Breweries personnel chief, also stresses the immediate problem of finding work for the current generation of young blacks who have not received a sufficient basic education for induction directly into industrial training programmes.

Estimates from other sources suggest this generation of work-seekers, which requires extensive "bridging" education, includes some 1-million out of a total current workforce of all races countrywide of some 5,3-million.

It will require two or three years of bridging and industrial training to equip them for jobs above the lowest levels.

One encouraging factor is that the figure has leapt to some 240 000 in the past five months alone. Also, the eight public sector in-service training centres in urban areas, which were only 60% full in January, are now all running at 100% enrolment.

Some 60% of industrial training is now being handled in-service by the private sector and 20% by public sector departmental training centres.

In 1977, the latest year for which there is a breakdown, there were 75 000 blacks in in-service private sector training and 14 000 in public sector departmental training.

There were 3 000 blacks in artisan training, about 3 500 in border area industrial training schools, 3 500 with the bureau for training, 4 000 in Railways' training schemes, about 1 000 being trained by the Building Industries Federation and 400 by the clothing industry.

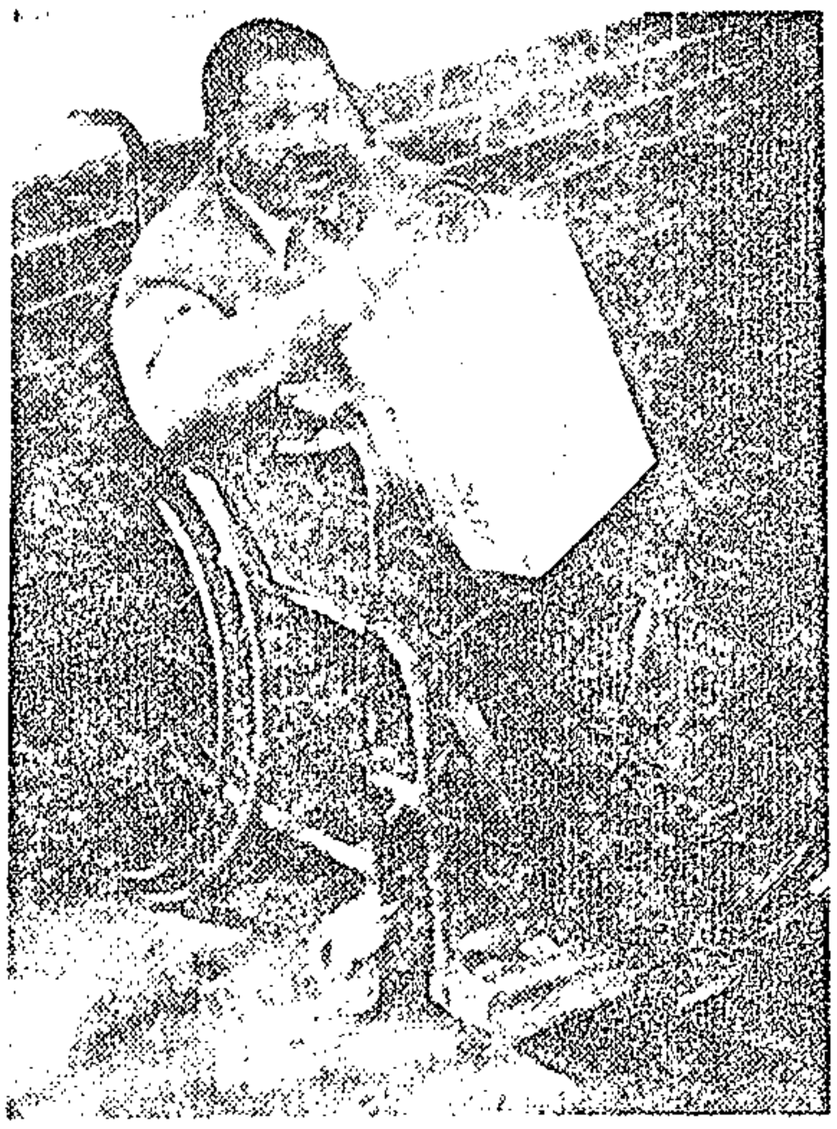
There were only 100-odd in advanced technical education and some 60% of the entire black workforce was not educated beyond Standard 3.

Companies leading the way in private sector training initiatives include the mining houses, the oil, motor and tyre companies and corporations like Barlows, SA Breweries and Unilever.

The business schools at Stellenbosch, University of SA, Wits, Cape Town and Potchefstroom are also developing facilities for blacks.

However, the cost of advanced in-service education is steep. For instance, the Anglo American Group's cadet programme for blacks, which covers some 65 trainees, has been estimated at R3-million so far.

To educate top executives in the implications of Wiehahn's second report and related matters, the Institute of Personnel Management will stage a conference in Johannesburg on June 9, 10 and 11.



Vusi Mhlope, 19, has only enough movement to pick off foam rubber chips. He does this five days a week for 50 cents. He speaks good English and would like to buy books with the money but his mother needs it

There's more money in begging

Tribune Reporter

A CRIPPLE in sheltered employment can work all week for R1 while a beggar earns up to R28 on a good day.

This was disclosed when Durban city councillor Lesley Sprague, as part of her campaign to rid Durban streets of beggars, visited a haven for cripples at KwaMashu this week.

On the strength of an article in the Sunday Tribune last month telling of the recent influx of beggars onto the streets, sheltered employment was offered to 20 by the secretary of two cripple care centres, Mrs Doreen Pottinger.

The centres, Zimele at KwaMashu and Ematupeni at Umlazi, offer work to almost 150 black people with handicaps ranging from paralysis and loss of limbs to a month as a disability grant. But for some this is the difference between a bowl of mealie meal and starvation.

"Beggars aren't after the material things we can offer," says Mrs Pottinger. "They're after hard financial reward. To compete we'd have to know what beggars are getting and we'd need the financial support to match this."

An example of what they could have was shown to them by a group who left the KwaMashu centre last year.

According to Zimele matron, Girlie Mbongwa, they said they were sick of working for a pittance and had heard beggars did well in Durban. They formed a group and now hobble along through the city street rattling cans and singing.

S. Tribune
25/5/80

They are fetched from home each weekday morning and taken back in the afternoon. They're given two meals a day, taken to King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban once a month for treatment, and taken to fetch their disability grants. The really destitute are given rations.

Although more than 30 firms order their ethnic dolls, bags and other bits and pieces, there is not enough money to pay the least disabled more than R8 on a good week. The most disabled, who can do little more than pick off bits of foam rubber sometimes get 50 cents a week.

This does little to supplement the R55 received by them every second

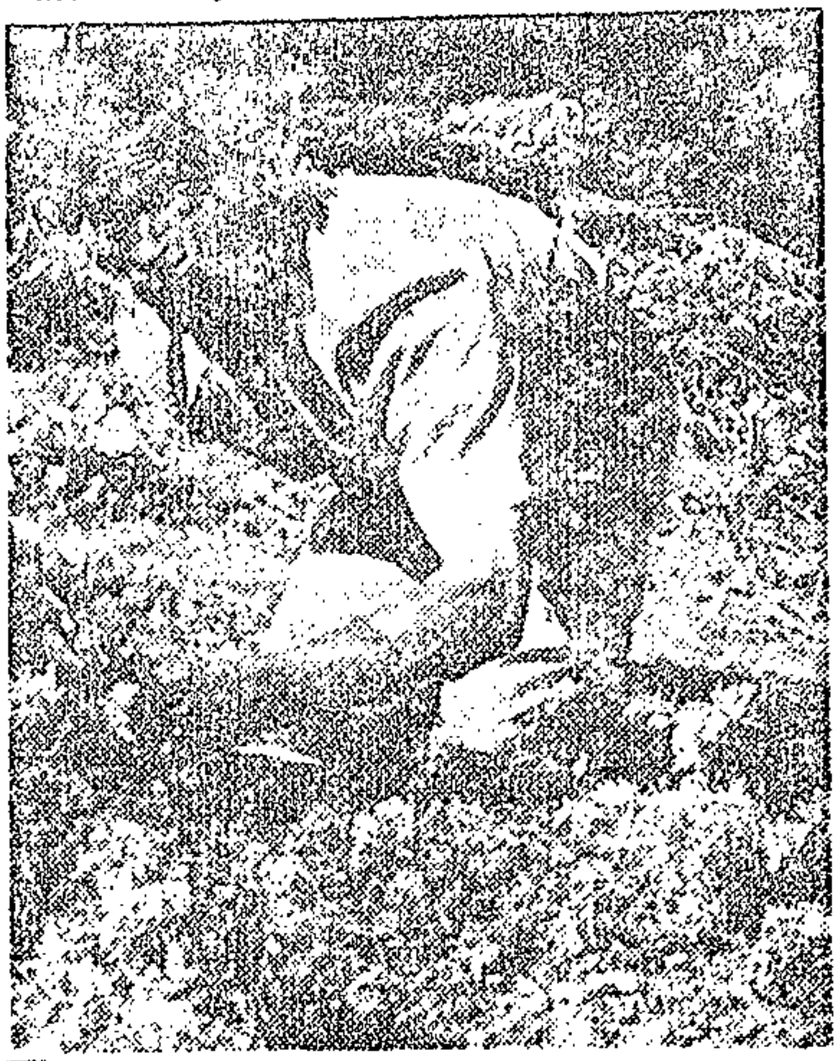
"On Christmas eve they split the r takings and got R28 each from that day Mbongwa.

"Rumour has it that one woman in the group has bought a car with the money she's collected.

"The people would rather give to those who don't want to work that to the people sitting here working all week for a little extra."

"They're all doing so much out here and so much is being done by voluntary workers to help them. I hope we'll be able to arouse public interest to do more."

She said a number of interested people were being called together on a committee to discuss the problem and it's alternatives.



Walter Dlongolo, 45, is paralysed down the right side and shakes uncontrollably when he stands. He has chosen to spend five days a week gardening for R1 rather than beg

SUN TRIB 25/05/80

Mills sold after sackings

Tribune Correspondent

THE man who summarily sacked at least 180 workers from his sawmill in January, leaving them jobless and their families hungry until emergency feeding schemes were set up, has sold his sawmilling empire to a subsidiary of Barlows for more than R3 million.

He is Baron Nicky Behr, whose Kurland Sawmills at the Crags near Plettenberg Bay and 2 291 hectares of plantations were sold to Thesen and Company of Knysna in a R3,4 million deal. The sale was announced by Rand Mines Properties, owners of Thesens of Knysna, who in turn are controlled by the giant Barlows conglomerate.

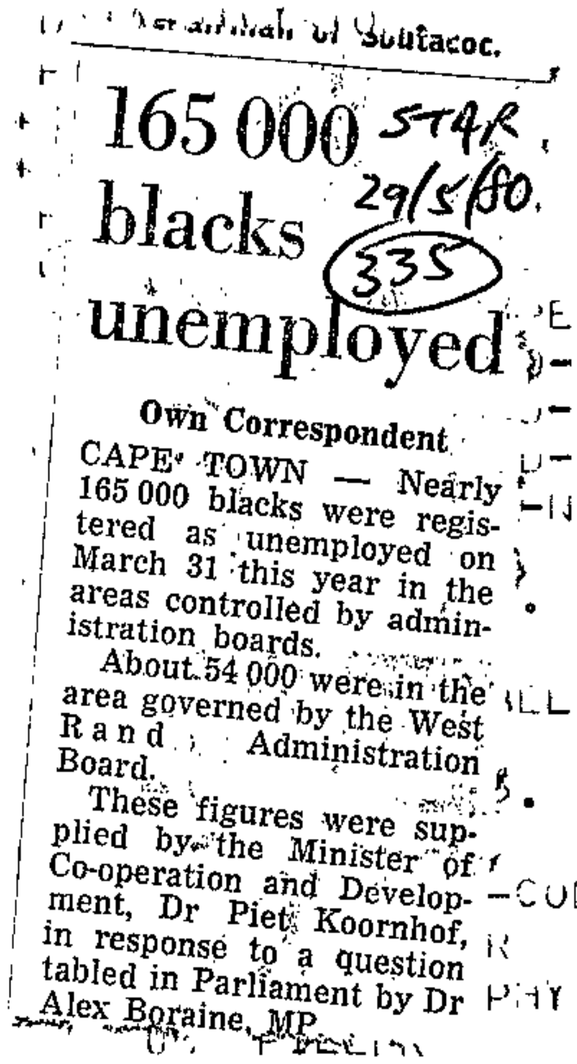
Kurland Sawmills was reported to be in financial difficulties when the workers were dismissed on the day the mills re-opened after the Christmas holidays.

They had been given no notice when the factory closed for the holidays. At the time the manager, Mr Derrick Leville, confirmed that there were negotiations with Anglo American Corporation for a takeover but this apparently soured. Baron Behr refused to discuss the mass sacking or the possible takeover.

Baron Behr's father, the late Baron Pieter Behr, acquired the property in 1952 shortly after he arrived in South Africa from Germany.

In 1965 his 'only son Nicky took over the management of his investment in the timber industry of the Southern Cape. When Baron Pieter Behr died in 1974 his son inherited the title.

When people at the Crags and Plettenberg Bay heard of the plight of the sacked workers and their families in January, they immediately rallied round to help.



Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Nearly 165 000 blacks were registered as unemployed on March 31 this year in the areas controlled by administration boards.

About 54 000 were in the area governed by the West Rand Administration Board.

These figures were supplied by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, in response to a question tabled in Parliament by Dr Alex Boraine, MP.

```
                                                                  PE
                                                  D-15-TYPE-1   VALUE '01'.
                                                  D-15-TYPE-2   VALUE '02'.
                                                  D-15-TYPE-3   VALUE '03'.
                                                  -NO
                                                  .
                                                  ELL
                                                  .
                                                  -CODE
                                                  R
                                                  PHY
           05  PHONETICS.
               05  SYLLABLE   OCCURS 9 TIMES
*
*
 FD  SORT-FILE
 01  SORT-RECORD.
     03  BLOCK-ID.
         05  BLOCK-SEQ-NO
         05  BLOCK-LABEL
     03  SOURCE-COGNATE.
         05  ORTHOGRAPHY
         05  QUALIFIER
         05  PHONETICS.
             07  SYLLABLE   OCCURS 9 TIMES
     03  TARGET-COGNATE.
         05  ORTHOGRAPHY
         05  QUALIFIER
         05  PHONETICS.
             07  SYLLABLE   OCCURS 9 TIMES
     03  CORRESPONDING-SYLLABLES.
         05  SOURCE-CORR-SYL
         05  TARGET-CORR-SYL
         05  CORR-SYL-POSITION
         05  SORT-CLAUSE-SPACE PICTURES SOURCE-COG
                 CORRESPONDING-SYLLABLES.
*
*
 SD  SORT-AREA.
 01  SORT-AREA-RECORD.
     03  BLOCK-SEQ-NO                              PIC X
     03  FILLER                                    PIC X
     03  SOURCE-CORR-SYL                           PIC X
     03  TARGET-CORR-SYL                           PIC X
     03  CORR-SYL-POSITION                         PIC 9
*
*
 FD  SOURCE-FILE.
```

Decrease in workless reflected in fund

C.T. 6/6/80

335

PRETORIA. — Heavy withdrawls from the unemployment benefits fund during the past few years have compelled the Unemployment Insurance Commisioner to cash in on some of the fund's investments.

The commissioner, Mr A Dreyer, said in Pretoria that a long term investment of R8 million which matured at the end of last year has been kept as "cash in hand" and not reinvested.

This is in spite of an annual government grant to the fund of R7 million.

However, the latest figures show a decreased demand on the fund during the past twelve months, with fewer beneficiaries because of the speed-up in the economy.

In March 1979 unemployed beneficiaries totalled 43 844 and the funds pay out for the month R4 088 067.

In March this year the beneficiaries had decreased by nearly 17 000 and the monthly payout by nearly R900 000.

Mr Dreyer said the funds investment now totalled R193 m.

Meanwhile according to the department of statistics, the number of black unemployed has fallen below nine percent for the first time since the black unemployment situation was monitored.

The actual figures show that of an economically active population of 5 440 000, 479 000 were unemployed in February.

Labour leaders criticize the assessment as unrealistic because they say, the departments definition of "employed" is anyone who worked for five hours or more in the previous seven days.

The department also released figures of coloured unemployment.

They show that of an economically active coloured population of 900 000, 59 000, or 6,6 percent, were unemployed at the end of March.

situation, there are fears that Iran is on the verge of the November presidential election.

Unemployment: Tax allowance for new jobs urged

INDUSTRIALISTS should be given a tax allowance for creating new jobs to combat the critical problem of black unemployment, says Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of Premier Milling.

The present tax structure often acts as a disincentive against new job creation, he says in his annual report.

Initial and investment allowances are given for new plant and machinery, thus providing an incentive to mechanise and automate, where in many cases the emphasis should rather be on the creation of new jobs or the maintenance of existing ones.

For creating new jobs, a double deduction of wages involved should be contemplated, similar to the tax treatment of authorised training expenses.

GOOD YEAR

Mr Bloom says Premier is poised for another good year following the 33 percent rise in earnings for the year to March.

Sales were up 19 percent to R910-million and dividends rose to 39c from 33c.

● **Schus Holdings** expects to resume dividends next year and pay off arrear preference dividends.

Turnover rose 25 percent in the year to February and profit was 36 percent higher at R473 000, equal to earnings of 26,2c (19,2c).

● Talks between Globe Engineering and Elgin Fireclay on the takeover of shipbuilders **James Brown and Hamer** are expected to be concluded soon, says Anglovaal. Hamer's shares are to be suspended for another two weeks.

○ **Ok Bazaars** is confident of maintaining its competitive position and boost its earnings this year, says the chairman, Mr R J Goss, in his review.

All indications were that the current high level of consumer spending would continue.

○ **P G Group** has asked the JSE to suspend trading in the shares of Plate Glass and Placor until Wednesday because 'ill-informed' Press comment on Friday could cause undue speculation in the shares.

Profit and dividend figures are to be announced on Wednesday.

Tom Hood

Jobless add to Carter's problems

STAR 7/6/80 (335)

WASHINGTON — There are now more jobless in the United States than at any time since President Carter took office.

A government announcement yesterday that unemployment spread last month to 7,8 percent from seven percent in April could scarcely have come at a worse time for Mr Carter.

It coincided with an embarrassing rebuff from Congress which overrode his veto of a measure blocking his fee on imported oil in the first such move by a Democratic Congress against a Democratic President in 28 years.

This was also the week when Mr Carter had hoped for a decisive victory over Senator Edward Kennedy, his rival for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination, in eight final primary elections.

Instead, Mr Kennedy won five of the primaries, including contests in the major states of California and New Jersey.

The President collected more than enough delegates to gain the nomination in August but Mr Kennedy refused to concede defeat and vowed to battle on to the convention, raising the prospect of a major party split.

DECLINE

High unemployment tends to hurt most the very people who form the natural base of support for Democratic candidates, including racial and ethnic minorities and union workers.

Without their backing, the Democratic nofinee would be an easy target for the Republicans, now united behind the conservative former California governor, Mr Ronald Reagan.

The powerful AFL-CIO labour confederation said in a statement on the latest unemployment figures that the recession was hitting blacks and other minorities especially hard, creating a jobless rate among them of nearly 14 percent.

Faced with the prospect of an unexpectedly steep decline in the economy the President began towards the end of the primary election season, to place more emphasis on easing its effects.

There are at least a million unemployed black people in South Africa. Compounding their difficulties as workseekers is the fact that black employment agencies are illegal and few blacks have had correct, or any, career motivation at school. CATHI ARMSTRONG of Fair Deal reports....

The desperate

When you're black and jobless you'll do anything...

STAR 11/6/80

335

A Star reader recently advertised for a housemaid. Before he disconnected his telephone he had received more than 100 replies in one afternoon.

"We employed someone within two hours. I eventually had to take the phone off the hook as the minute we put it down, it would ring again. Many replies came from men applying on behalf of sisters, wives and cousins. Many said they were prepared to work all month without time off. It really is awful when you see how desperate they are."

The managing director of Educational Distributors, Mr L J Barr, put an advertisement in The Star for a weekly office cleaner. Between 2 and 3.45 pm he had 80 replies. He chose someone from the first three applicants and removed the advertisement. Despite this, several hundred more people applied

"It was mainly women who applied — many saying: 'I'll be pleased to do anything — my children have to be fed'," said Mr Barr. "Most applicants ranged from between 20 and 30 years old (the most productive ages in terms of contributing to the economy).

"People are prepared to accept any work, no matter how good their capabilities or qualifications."

Another woman told how her maid was too afraid to tell her she was pregnant in case she lost her job.

She kept telling her employer: "Madam, I'm not pregnant, just getting fat." When the suspicious-looking bulge became too prominent she broke down and told the truth.

"She almost burst into tears when I said she could come back after her baby was born. She was so relieved she said she would be back as soon as possible, leaving the baby with the grandmother in the homelands," said this housewife.

The Domestic Workers and Employers Project offers aid to black unemployed people. Mrs Sue Gordon, national organiser of DWEP, says mainly women, elderly men or disabled people apply. "Good manservants can always get jobs and gardeners are in short supply. Good cookery classes would be such a help to the women." See box for further details.

At the Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Ina Perlman said they had dealt mainly with black people who have qualifications.

"Our biggest problem lies with the matriculants," she says. It is difficult to find jobs for those with matric or JC mainly because the subjects taken during their schooling are not always marketable in the business world.

"These children don't have the proper guidance in taking the correct combinations, which will help them in their future careers. They seem to be given career guidance in Standards 9 and 10, by which time they have already chosen their subjects," she says.

"Children in white schools are assisted in their choices in Standard 7, and grouped accordingly — some in the commercial line, industrial, or according to university requirements.

"Black schoolchildren seem to make random choices of unrelated subjects. A mixture of business economics, agriculture and Biblical studies is just no use to anyone. Employers cannot be blamed for not being able to accept someone with those sort of combinations," Mrs Perlman said.

"Black children are also encouraged to take all their subjects on higher grade which makes things difficult for them — whereas white children choose the grade suitable to their capabilities.

"We have tried to help by offering extra tutoring to black children on Saturday mornings and this is very well supported," said Mrs Perlman.

The Education Information Centre started about 12 years ago to aid black students. This was started to provide bursary information on all courses, ranging from primary school to post-graduate level.

This led to the opening of the Winter School, 10 years ago.

This year the Centre has had more applicants than ever before. By the closing date there were more than 1 200 entries.

The Winter School operates during the mid-year school holidays for three weeks. The students are given tuition in about seven subjects. Work books are specially prepared by the teachers, who have to cope with the difficulty of teaching as

Continued on Page 13

LACK OF COUNSELLORS

The following figures show the severe lack of qualified counsellors in black schools. The Department of Education and Training first introduced counselling in black schools in 1960 — on a limited experimental scale. Then there was a head of the department, plus two qualified assistants for the whole country. This progressed as follows:

Of the 52 posts for counsellors, there are still 20 to be filled. The 53rd post is still to be approved.

Year	No of qualified staff	No of children
1972	19	157 000 (South Africa and Transkei)
1976	24	380 000 (excluding Ciskei and Bophuthatswana)
1978	33	250 000 (excluding Gazankulu)
1979	36	198 000 (excluding Venda, kwa-Zulu, Lebowa and Kangwane)
1980	52	210 000 about (excluding homelands)

THE CENTRES OF CONCERN

The following hours are made available by the volunteer workers at the Centres of Concern in Johannesburg, who assist unemployed blacks find work.

Temple Emmanuel (Parktown), Mondays, 1 pm to 3 pm

St Columba's (Parkview), open all week

St John's Church (Benmore), Wednesdays, 1 pm to 3 pm

Linden Presbyterian Church, Tuesdays, 12 pm to 2 pm.

Businessmen wishing to contact the Education Information Centre — Tel Judith Hawarden at 39-2476/7/8 or write to 609 Dunwell House, 35 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein.

hunt for a job

PLEASE! I'll work all month without time off

STAR 11/6/80

Continued from Page 12

many as 1 000 students at a time, in subjects such as English. The aim is not to provide a cram course but to provide a basis to study skills such as exam techniques.

The centre is about to expand once again — the latest plan developed from queries regarding subject choices in relation to careers, by black students. "We didn't have to look at statistics to see the need for counselling — it was right there in front of us," says Miss Marion McNair, manager of the Centre.

"Eventually we employed someone to write comprehensive career outlines, which we now provide to those inquiring. The Urban Foundation has since provided the funds for the expansion of the project in the fields of counselling, and placement. There are no black employment agencies as these have always been illegal.

"Our counsellors evaluate prospective and actual employeees for employers. We have education enrichment programmes and career workshops planned for both teachers and students on an on-going basis," she said.

"One of the biggest problems at the moment," says Mrs Judith Hawarden, information consultant, "is that students seem to take the easiest subjects for matric, just to get a certificate.

"They see this as an end, rather than as a beginning. Our personnel consultants will evaulate prospective employees and will work in conjunction with our counselling department.

"The counselling department runs under the auspices of the National Institute for Personnel Relations".

Mrs Hawarden went on: "The counselling section will administer career development and selection tests for the employer and will provide vocational guidance to the invidual prospective employee."

Personnel consultant Mrs Lyndy Mansfield says out of several hundred people who go through her department almost all have matric.

"Because of the language problem — especially among women leaving their home situations — they become commercially unacceptable.

"Businessmen should realise that women should also be given a chance. Once trained, they make reliable, responsible workers — often more so than the men. Out of 72 jobs we had available, we have managed to place 54 people. More firms should start in-service training schemes."

Efforts to improve counselling in black schools are slowly increasing. Mrs Perlman says that, at a symposium held in Potchefstroom recently, teachers were allocated for career guidance at black schools throughout South Africa. "Of these, only 20 percent have the qualifications necessary to hold the same position in white schools," she said.

Mr Gert Engelbrecht, PRO of the Department of Education and Training, replied to several Fair Deal questions concerning future career guidance in black schools.

"Quite a lot is being done at the moment to improve the situation. The country has been divided into 53 inspector circuits incorporating 250 secondary schools (there are 6 657 black primary and secondary schools in South Africa.)

"The function of the inspectors is to give counselling, inspect work standards and do psychological testing. This is aimed at standards 6, 8 and 10, on a computerised system.

"Next year, counselling will be treated as a separate subject, at the moment it is taken in conjunction with history and geography.

"All our field staff are blacks. They have to be qualified teachers with at least five years' experience. Of the 30 at the moment, 18 have degrees," Mr Engelbrecht said.

"Of our 53 posts, there are still 20 waiting to be filled — we battle to find enough teachers with suitable qualifications. However, the situation has improved vastly since 1960 when the first steps were taken to introduce counselling in black schools. Then, guidance was only performed on a limited, experimental scale," said Mr Engelbrecht.

Job conference on rising black unemployment

N. MERC
17/6/80
335

Mercury Reporter

A MAJOR two-day conference on job creation to counter increasing black unemployment will be held at the University of Natal on September 18 and 19.

The South African Sugar Association is sponsoring the conference in association with the University of Natal, the Urban Foundation, the Institute of Race Relations and the Human Awareness Programme.

The opening session will be chaired by the industrialist, Mr Chris Saunders, and the invited speakers on the first evening are Dr Simon Brand, economic adviser to the Prime Minister, and the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Speakers at the conference sessions include both Government and private sector representatives of mining, construction, agriculture, industry and commerce.

22/6/80 SUN TRIB (EIN)

Jobs up...and pay bills rise

THE economic upturn is creating more jobs and higher wage bills, according to Department of Statistics' figures.

The number of people employed in mining, manufacturing and construction and by Escom, the Railways and the Post Office rose by 37 842 to a record 2 905 150 in the first two months of this year.

In the previous five months the employment figures for these sectors had increased by only 15 266.

Since the beginning of this year employers have accepted that the economic upturn is likely to last a long time and have been prepared to enlarge their labour forces and their payrolls.

Manufacturing showed the biggest job increases in the first two months of this year. Its labour force rose by 18 600 to 1 396 000.

Coloured people accounted for almost 40 percent of this increase, the number in manufacturing rising by 7 200 to 241 100. This is almost as many as the 9 800 who found work in the preceding five months.

The increases in employment in other sectors in January and February were: Mining 8 017, construction 5 500, Escom 900, the Railway 2 249 and the Post Office 2 576.

Altogether the six sectors paid out R929.7-million in salaries and wages in February. This is almost R200-million, or 26 percent, more than the year-ago wage bill of R735.2 million.

From these figures it is clear that there has been a significant increase in real demand in recent months.

Meanwhile, reports from the construction and manufacturing industries indicate that the level of employment has risen since February.

However, a shortage of skilled labour has apparently been inhibiting the increase. This has made employers limit expansion programmes and to cut back on recruiting unskilled workers.

22/6/80 SUN TIM

Blacks battle for holiday jobs

By KERRY SPENCE

THE SOUTH African economy is on the upswing, yet black students who are forced to pay for their own education are struggling to find holiday jobs.

Mrs Ina Perlman, general secretary of the SA Institute of Race Relations which is attempting to place black students in employment, says few firms have responded to their appeals.

"Many black students," she said, "depend on holiday employment to pay their way through school and university."

Mrs Perlman says it is far easier for a white student to get a job, although young black people have a much greater need.

Young black girls find it particularly tough to find jobs because emloyers prefer either whites or older black women.

Mr John Lewis, managing director of Thaba, a Johannesburg black placement agency, said temporary jobs did not often come the way of blacks.

But he stressed that the lack of holiday jobs was not a sign of a white political backlash.

Mr Bhecki Sibecko, of the Race Relations Youth Department, appealed to firms to relieve the "desperate" situation.

The majority of black student drop-outs, he said, were from poverty-stricken families.

"Jobs prune them for the future and teach them to stand up for themselves," said Mr Sibecko.

Sweeping plans for free enterprise

By STEPHEN ORPEN

IT WILL cost South Africa a mind-boggling R166 000-million to create enough jobs to keep unemployment in check in the next 20 years.

In the period to the turn of the century, there are likely to be 7,342-million new job seekers, of which 5,342-million will be blacks — almost equal to the entire black workforce in the country at present.

Moreover, the shortage of skilled labour could exceed 2-million by the year 2 000.

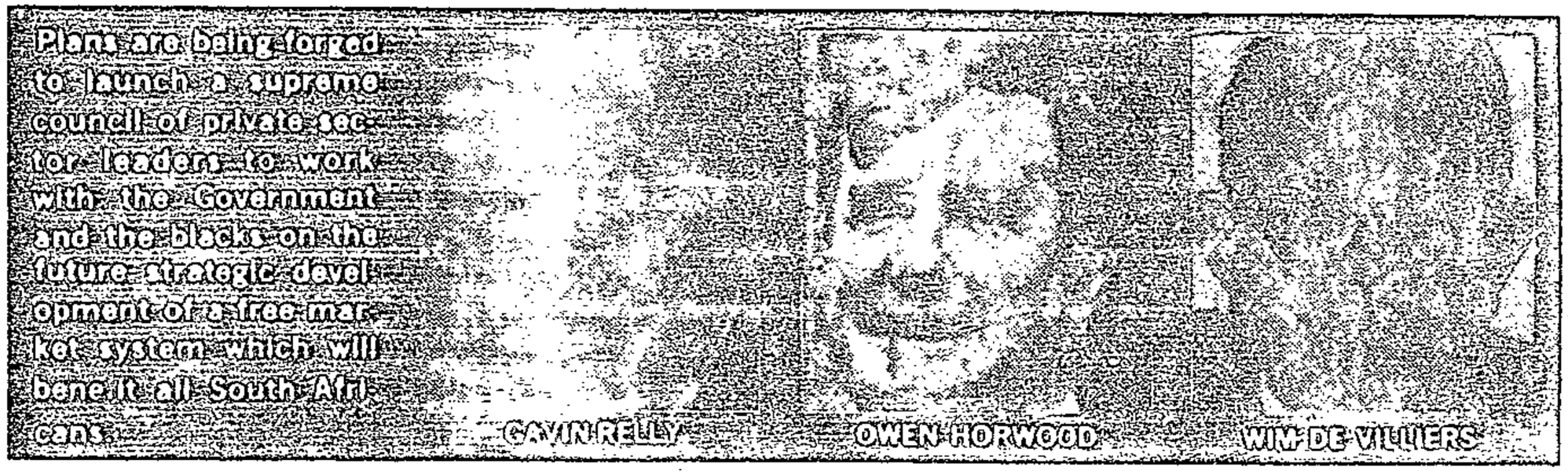
Also, to narrow the wage gap to the point where blacks earn 50% of what whites earn, the country's total wage bill will need to rocket to R139 000-million.

This will require a growth in the gross domestic product (GDP) of nearly 500% to R214 000-million.

This implies a sustained national growth rate of at least 8% every year for the next 20 years.

Remembering that a real growth rate above 6% has never been sustained for more than a year or two in the past, the 8% option is clearly unrealistic.

Based on conservative current trends and thinking, such formidable figures are revealed in a comprehensive new report, revealed to Business Times today (and foreshadowed on April 6).



Plans are being forged to launch a supreme council of private sector leaders to work with the Government and the blacks on the future strategic development of a free market system which will benefit all South Africans.

GAVIN RELLY — OWEN HORWOOD — WIM DE VILLIERS

The report has been produced by the research organisation, Syncom, following the historic meeting of the Prime Minister with some 250 private sector leaders on November 22 last year and a major conference on free enterprise staged by the 1820 Settlers Monument Foundation in the same week.

The report, on "Free Enterprise and the Individual", (generally available from Syncom this week), demonstrates clearly that there will have to be drastic changes in the whole approach to development in South Africa if the country is to avert a gathering crisis.

As a result, top level discussions are already underway to examine means to constitute a private sector organisation — under the leadership of men like Harry Oppenheimer, Anton Rupert, Dick Goss of SA Breweries, Mike Rosholt of Barlows and a dozen others — to serve as an ongoing council, representing the private sector, in response to the Prime Minister's approach last year.

Current thinking is that this organisation could be based on the existing Free Market Foundation, but with hugely increased stature and muscle.

The new organisation would differ from the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council in dealing with strategic developmental questions rather than narrower short and medium-term economic matters,

○ To Back Page

FINANCE

FEWER UNEMPLOYED IN PENINSULA

335
7/7/80 ARGUS.

THE number of registered unemployed people in the Peninsula dropped by 496 to 4 770 in June compared with May, Department of Manpower Utilisation figures show.

This is a fall of nearly 36 percent compared with July last year when 6 475 people were out of work.

There was a drop among all sections in the major category of those between the ages of 21 and 65 (50 for women).

In the elderly category, only among white women over 60 was there more people out of work — up 16 to 182.

Unemployment also increased slightly for young people seeking work. The figures are (with the change compared with May in brackets):

WHITE MEN

Over 65 ..	113	(—22)
21 to 65 ..	412	(—26)
Under 21 ..	14	(+5)

WHITE WOMEN

Over 60 ..	182	(+16)
21 to 60 ..	581	(—73)
Under 21 ..	17	(—5)

Total white unemployed: 1 319 (—105).

COLOURED MEN

Over 65 ..	38	(—2)
21 to 65 ..	2 255	(—351)
Under 21 ..	98	(+0)
Asian men .	25	(—13)

COLOURED WOMEN

Over 60 ..	18	(—6)
21 to 60 ..	906	(—36)
Under 21 ..	111	(+8)

Total coloured and Asian unemployed: 3 451 (—391).

Call for churches to use charter

CAPE TIMES 5/7/80

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A leading economist has called on South Africa's churches to use the Freedom Charter — a controversial document calling for equal rights and redistribution of land — as a guideline for working out a more just future for the country.

The call was in the form of a discussion paper, drawn up for the South African Council of Churches, by Mr Michael de Klerk of the University of Cape Town's School of Economics,

He said the proposals of the Freedom Charter, drafted 25 years ago in Kliptown by the "congress of the people" and later adopted by numerous organizations including the banned African National Congress, could be "a starting point", although they needed a lot of developing, he said.

'Important to look at alternative systems'

"Crucially though, they represent the wishes of a very large number of people rather than just a small elite."

Beyond this, he said, it was important to look at alternative systems in other countries and, equally important, at strategies for reaching such alternatives since "the means are likely to have an important bearing on the end achieved."

"In short, the challenge confronting the church is to help build a new South Africa in which both racial discrimination and economic exploitation have no place," Mr De Klerk said.

His paper mainly dealt with the economic implications of the government's "total strategy" policy which, he said, would lead to an even more unequal distribution of income in South Africa.

The economic intention of this policy was the "deracialising" of the economy as far as possible, "at least on the surface", in order to make the country more acceptable "in western eyes".

On this interpretation, one could predict:

- The disappearance or reduced enforcement of those aspects of apartheid not having a fundamental bearing on the economy's structure such as the immorality, mixed marriages and group areas acts.
- A redefinition of those aspects of apartheid which were basic to the economy's structure on less overtly racial lines such as citizenship of the "independent homelands".
- Changes in the enforcement of influx control in terms of the availability of jobs and housing, nominally on a non-racial basis.
- The partial dismantling of job reservation based on race and, subject to strict control and conditions, the recognition of black workers' right to organise.

The creation of a black middle class

"Total strategy will have no objection to — and, in fact, aims consciously to — pass on some of the material benefits of the economy to more blacks in order to create a black middle class," Mr De Klerk said.

South Africa had a particularly severe structural or permanent unemployment problem, with high and growing levels of unemployment persisting even in times of rapid economic growth.

At present, the economy needed to grow on average at about five and a half percent a year to keep the rate of unemployment constant and at about six and a half percent to keep the level constant.

"It has never reached even the five and a half percent rate over a long period, even in times of rapid growth such as the sixties," he said.

Its ability, therefore, to do so in a much less favourable international climate was highly questionable, especially since South Africa depended so heavily on exports for growth.

From Hout Bay to Langa hell

7/7/80 ARGUS (307) (124)

'CAN'T someone get us out of this hell-hole?'

Report by John Battersby
Pictures by Doug Pithey

That was the refrain from about 60 African men, women and children who have been moved from the Kardoessloot shanty village above Hout Bay harbour to the barracks in Langa.

Most families have either the mother or one or more children under medical care.

Some men, not previously permanently employed, have been given contracts in industry, while others await permits hoping to return to their jobs in the fishing industry at Hout Bay.

Many women and children face deportation to Transkei or repatriation to a homeland once medical problems have been resolved.

Recently The Argus visited the barracks after complaints had been received.

The block where Kardoessloot residents are housed consists of a U-shaped building with 22 large rooms, each with a central partition.

A three-sided courtyard contains an ablution block and two small buildings intended as kitchens.

On entering the courtyard the stench of urine was overpowering.

The ablutions block, which provides no separate facilities, consists of seven cold water showers, which have been boarded up, two outside taps for washing clothes, and a communal trough with a wooden rail above it.

Several troughs have been sealed off with corrugated iron.

Although the trough itself is flushed with water, the concrete floor is covered in human excrement and the stench unbearable.

Some entrances to the ablutions block are ankle-deep in water.

Women complain that they have no toilet facilities, and that there is nowhere for them to wash. The showers are out of use.

Those who have been moved from Hout Bay are housed in four communal rooms.

When The Argus team visited the barracks, people were still arriving from Kardoessloot, and a lorry-load of their possessions was being delivered.

In one room there were six families — making in all about 20 people.

Each family — in some cases mother, father and two small children — has a single bed.

The rooms have no ceilings and most windows are broken. The walls are smoke blackened and concrete floors give a cold, damp atmosphere.

Apart from a central partition which divides rooms into two, there is no privacy. There are no wardrobes or closets for personal belongings.

The only furniture are pathetic personal belongings which the shanty dwellers brought with them.

The women, many under medical attention, complain that the rooms are unbearably cold, damp and draughty.

There appears to be no electricity and even in daytime rooms are dark and dingy.

● The Langa barracks used to house single migrant workers. In 1978 they were described by Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health as a 'breeding ground for pulmonary tuberculosis,' and according to black leaders were 'unfit for human habitation.'

A United States newspaper editor, who visited the barracks in the same year, was appalled by conditions there and expressed the view that no human being should have to live under such conditions.

This reporter, who also visited the barracks in that year, found the conditions of squalor and filth today to be infinitely worse than they were two years ago.

● When The Argus applied for permits to visit the barracks the Western Cape Administration Board's assistant director of Labour, Mr G N Lawrence, said that one or two complaints had been received since the people had moved in there, but he expressed a hope that these negative aspects would 'not be overplayed.'



MR GODDARD MAQAKEZA carries a little girl across a flooded entrance to the ablution block at the Langa barracks.



● *REFUGEES from the Kardoessloot shanty village in Hout Bay unload their possessions at the Langa barracks.*



● *MR GOODWILL MBONGELE, his wife Adelaide, son Wilson and seven-day-old baby Nelson, on the single bed which they share at the Langa barracks*

THE 19th I.M.M.

Marketing Management Programme

A practical course on analysis, planning, formulation and implementation of marketing strategies and campaigns.

South Africa's official professional marketing management body offers you a sophisticated education in modern marketing management through an intensive part-time course — specially structured for the busy businessman or woman aiming for the top.

Under the guidance of top businessmen and university academics you will learn how to assess your market in a professional way; how to increase your sales through tested strategies. You will learn how to liaise confidently and effectively with marketing specialists in your own firm and how to get the best out of outside professionals such as advertising agencies.

Through actual South African case studies you will get valuable simulated field experience. You will cover the whole spectrum of marketing — from market research to advertising, from pricing to public relations and legal aspects.

Having completed the course satisfactorily you will be awarded a certificate which is highly rated by professional marketers. You will also be eligible for a grade of membership of the Institute of Marketing Management which recognises your professional status.

The course lasts five months and is conducted twice weekly in the evenings.

Starts July 14 1980.

For full information contact us today.

THE COLLEGE OF MARKETING
3rd FLOOR, CAPE TRUSTEE HOUSE, 6 CHURCH SQUARE, CAPE TOWN. PH. 41 0293/4/5

THE COLLEGE OF MARKETING
The College of the Institute of Marketing Management

HOURS SERVICE

Phone: (021) 97-0820
(021) 96-1774

P. Box 615
Ville 7530

Based Phesantekraal Airport

RENT-a-PLANE

Phone
Hans Barnard or
Jeanette Richards

FINANCE

FEWER UNEMPLOYED IN PENINSULA

THE number of registered unemployed people in the Peninsula dropped by 496 to 4 770 in June compared with May, Department of Manpower Utilisation figures show.

This is a fall of nearly 36 percent compared with July last year when 6 475 people were out of work.

There was a drop among all sections in the major category of those between the ages of 21 and 65 (50 for women).

In the elderly category, only among white women over 60 was there more people out of work — up 16 to 182.

Unemployment also increased slightly for young people seeking work. The figures are (with the change compared with May in brackets):

WHITE MEN

Over 65 ..	113	(—22)
21 to 65 ..	412	(—26)
Under 21 ..	14	(+5)

WHITE WOMEN

Over 60 ..	182	(+16)
21 to 60 ..	581	(—73)
Under 21 ..	17	(—5)

Total white unemployed: 1 319 (—105).

COLOURED MEN

Over 65 ..	38	(—2)
21 to 65 ..	2 255	(—351)
Under 21 ..	98	(+0)
Asian men .	25	(—13)

COLOURED WOMEN

Over 60 ..	18	(—6)
21 to 60 ..	906	(—36)
Under 21 ..	111	(+8)

Total coloured and

Jardines target for Chinese shares raid

Argus Correspondent

HONG KONG. — The stock market here is gearing for a merger of the two major European controlled companies — Jardine Matheson and Hong Kong Land.

Jardines — which owns the South African Rennies conglomerate — is one of the oldest trading companies in the colony and its chairman, Mr David Newbigging, is regarded as Hong Kong's corporate leader, or taipan.

Hong Kong Land is one of the word's biggest property companies and controls much of the extremely valuable land in Hong Kong central business district.

ger by heavy trading in Jardine Matheson stock in London late last week.

With more than one million shares changing hands, the share price rose 18 pence to 188 pence (HK Dollars 21,20). The closing price for Jardine's in Hong Kong on Friday was HK dollars 18,30.

DEFENSIVE

Stock market analysts say that such a merger would be defensive and aimed at blocking any lightning raid on Land — or Jardine's — from Chinese interests who have amassed huge fortunes from property dealing and shipping.

Late last month, Chinese shipping magnate Sir Youe-Kong Pao staged such a raid on Hong Kong Kowloon Wharf (HKW) and scooped up enough

Plan to boost W Cape's growth

Municipal Reporter

SOARING unemployment in the Peninsula during the next 20 years with attendant civil unrest is foreseen by the Mayor, Mr Louis Kreiner. He told the meeting of the Executive Committee today that even in present boom conditions the Cape was lagging behind the rest of the country.

The council, said the Mayor, should contribute R50 000 towards the formation of a new organisation designed to promote the economic development of the Western Cape and to attract more industry to the area.

In a memorandum to the Executive Committee today, the Mayor said: 'There is widespread concern at the inadequate level of economic growth in the Western Cape.

'Even under present boom conditions it is evident that the Cape is lagging behind the rest of the country.'

The memorandum went on: 'Viewed against the fact that the population of the Western Cape is expected to nearly double itself over the 30-year period from 1970 to the turn of the century, we must ask ourselves where our citizens are going to find work.

'What are the social consequences of unemployment going to be both in terms of human misery and cost to our social authorities in loss of revenue and the provision of social services, not to mention social unrest which generally germinates in these conditions?'

The Mayor said he had discussed the problems of the Western Cape with representatives of business and other organisations. At his request the Cape Chamber of Industries had convened a number of meetings of representatives of the City Council, the Divisional Council of the Cape and organised commerce and industry, as well as the Bureau for Economic Research.

'All agree that the most urgent need is the attraction of job-creating investment in the economy of the Western Cape,' he said.

'To achieve this it is considered that a vigorous marketing organisation is required to sell to prospective investors the idea of investing in the Western Cape and generally to promote growth in this area.

'In this connection it should be noted that we are more dependent on industry for job opportunities than any other region in the country.

Industry

'We are not attracting enough industry to this area to meet the needs of our growing population.

'It has accordingly been recommended that an organisation for the promotion of the Western Cape's economic growth (Wesgro) should be established.'

The Mayor suggested that Wesgro should have a managing director, and that other directors should be two city councillors, two representatives of other local authorities within the region and one representative each of the Cape Chamber of Industries, Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, a Chamber of Commerce in the region [illegible] Rural Union. In addition there should be three directors elected annually by members of the association.

The Mayor suggested that in addition to an annual subscription of R100 payable by organisations joining Wesgro, its budget of about R180 000 per annum, guaranteed for at least three years, should come from contributions from the local authorities and the private sector.

Jobless figures remain high experts

335

8/7/80

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa's unemployment rate is still chronically high despite the sustained economic upswing, according to economic and labour authorities.

They emphasised that unemployment levels would remain high in the long term and it is a problem which South Africa would have to live with.

The general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, said the number of unemployed and seriously under-employed black people was as great, if not greater, than the 1,6-million workless in Britain.

The economy was unable to absorb, even at the fairly high growth rate, the large numbers estmated at about 230 000 who came on to the labour market every year.

He stressed that the under-developed and developed areas in South Africa — mainly the homelands — were unable to create work for the tens of thousands who wanted it.

"South Africa like other African states, and Asia and the West, will have to learn to live with high unemployment levels," said Mr Grobbelaar.

Other labour leaders criticised the Department of Statistics' unemployment figures. It is estimated that there are about 450 000 unemployed people.

They claim that the definition of unemployed — anyone who has worked for less than five hours in the previous seven days — is totally unrealistic.

Barclays Bank's chief economist, Dr Johan Cloete, said the increased economic pace had to some extent relieved unemployment.

But a massive structural problem remained: how to fit the majority of South African workers into a sophisticated, capital-intensive industrial economy.

Against this background, many workers were virtually unemployable, he said.

He disagreed with those who claimed that the establishment of labour intensive industries were the solution to the problem of a growing pool of unemployed black workers.

The vice-president of the Government's Manpower Commission, Professor P J van der Merwe, said that, depending on the criteria used, South Africa's black unemployment could be as high as 1,6-million.

He pointed out that according to the Economic Development Programme, black unemployment in 1977 totalled 900 000.

Prof Van der Merwe said: "Unemployment in 1982 could reach 1,8-million if the economy grows at only 3,6% a year and by 1987, it could be 2,4-million."

Scrap influx control to cut unemployment, says academic

CAPE Times 10/7/80

Own Correspondent.

JOHANNESBURG. — Black unemployment in South Africa — estimated to be as high as 25 percent by some economists — can be significantly reduced by scrapping influx control, says a University of Cape Town academic.

In the latest issue of "Outlook", an independent journal dealing with religious and racial affairs, Dr Jos Gerson said abolishing influx control and other restrictions on the labour market was the obvious remedy for this serious problem.

He said restrictions on the entry of blacks into urban areas, coupled with the recruiting system in the homelands:

- Seriously aggravated black unemployment;
- Tended to bring down wages of migrant workers in urban areas, as well as those of migrants in mining and on white-owned farms,
- Increased the mines' and white farmers' supply of migrant labour at the expense of urban employers;
- Contributed to exceptionally high unemployment among black women, who were virtually "locked into" the homelands unless they migrated illegally; and
- Led to the confinement of blacks to poverty stricken areas which, in turn, caused high unemployment.

"In these very poor areas, employment at acceptable, or even livable, wage rates is extremely scarce," he said.

Wages in the few jobs that existed here, such as in the homeland bureaurcracy and industries, were artificially high. But even if they were market determined, the decrease in regional unemployment would probably be negligible.

"In the meantime, as things stand, the woman's best option is to try to eke out part of her living on the farm and to depend primarily on her migrant husband's earnings," Dr Gerson said.

A great many black women would leave the homeland areas and take up employment in the urban ares if they were allowed to do so, and many of those living illegally in the urban areas would also be less inhibited in seeking jobs.

Dr Gerson said influx control tended to raise wages of workers entitled to reside permanently in the urban areas.

WORLD NEWS SPOTLIGHT

BY STANLEY UYS in LONDON

Unemployment sweeps the world

BRITAIN'S powerful Trades Union Congress (TUC) is planning a six-month campaign of demonstrations, conferences and propaganda to arouse public protest against rising unemployment in the country.

This follows publication by the Department of Employment of the latest unemployment figures, which show there are now 1 896 634 out of work in Britain. The total number of jobless people is expected to reach 2-million by the end of the year and 3-million by 1983.

But Britain is not alone in having an unemployment problem: the recession is biting into the economies of all industrialised countries. Unemployment is a global epidemic, with Britain in the middle of the international league table.

The United States, France and Canada are just above Britain in unemployment levels, with about 8 in 100 out of work (compared with about 7 in 100 in Britain). Italy is on a par with Britain, Holland is below (6 in 100), and Belgium is far above (almost 12 in 100).

The two major exceptions are West Germany (781 000 workless — 3½% of the labour force) and Japan (almost no unemployment).

Last month, more than 8-million West Europeans were estimated to be on unemployment registers (5,5% of the labour force). A year ago, unemployment averaged about 4,5%.

A survey by four European universities last month forecast that the 5,56- million jobless in Britain, France, Italy and West Germany, Europe's big four industrial countries, would exceed 8-million by 1985.

With unemployment advancing inexorably, particularly now among school-leavers, Western Europe has a problem on its hands, and not the least significant aspect of this problem is the possibility of social unrest.

How do West European governments propose to deal with the problem? None of the options open to them offer more than partial solutions, but these options must and will be applied.

The options cover a wide range of government, employer and trade union action. In Britain, the key to Mrs Thatcher's policies is to persuade the unions not to make "excessive" wage demands. If wage demands are above, say, double figures, the government warns, workers will continue to price themselves out of jobs.

The TUC denies furiously that wage demands are the cause of what they call "this appalling national tragey" of unemployment, but there have been unmistakeable signs recently that workers in many parts of Britain are beginning to scale down their demands.

Among some major engineering companies in the Midlands, wage settlements have fallen to as little as 5%, whereas a few months ago 15% was the norm. Many companies in fact are settling for less than 10%.

This is not the case everywhere in Britain. Miners are demanding 35% and other unions well above 20%. Some union leaders are openly seeking confrontation with the Thatcher government in the hope of bringing it down in the way the Heath government was brought down in 1974.

Economic solutions aside, Western European states have welfare programmes to alleviate the effects of unemployment.

West Germany, for example, has an excellent social security scheme. Belgium, with nearly R3,9-billion budgetted for unemployment insurance this year, offers the most generous system — 60% of a former worker's wage for life if he has been out of work for 75 days. The ceiling is R700.

In France, an unemployed worker is paid 90% of his wages for the first 90 days, scaling down to 60% in the first year.

In Britain, the direct annual cost of supporting 1,9-million unemployed is at least R3 780-million. The weekly amount of unemployment benefit is R54 a week for a married claimant, plus R3 for each child, and R33,30 for a single person.

Unemployment figures in most countries, in one way, are ficticious. Many unemployed do not register.

On the other hand, when unemployment was under 1,4-million in Britain last year, there were almost 900 000 vacancies.

It is not possible for an umeployed steelworker in the north-west suddenly to become, say, a guard on a London train, but many Britons bluntly refuse to do "menial" work. Now they may be forced to lower their sights.

The Thatcher government intends, too, to eliminate social security "scroungers" — people who malinger for long periods on the dole while pretending to look for work.

No Western European government would dare tamper seriously with the existing system of unemployment benefits: it would have a revolution on its hands. These benefits, and others, help to cushion the impact of unemployment and deter the unemployed from taking to the streets.

Another way of minimising the effect of unemployment is to persuade employed workers to perform less overtime work, so as to create openings for the unemployed. Many people in Western Europe, too, moonlight — they have two jobs. When one job falls away, at least they still have the other.

Encouraging workers to take early retirement is another device to cope with unemployment.

The one remedy that would create employment — pumping money back into the economy — is rejected by most governments on the grounds that it would simply fuel inflation, leaving the worker eventually worse off.

So the unemployment crisis is beginning — and nobody has an immediate solution to it.

335

No. R. 1532 25 Julie 1980

WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET, 1966

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Mannekragbenutting het, kragtens die bevoegdheid aan hom verleen by artikel 62 van die Werkloosheidversekeringswet, 1966 (Wet 30 van 1966), die regulasies wat in Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1619 van 27 Julie 1979 gepubliseer is, met ingang van 1 April 1980 soos volg gewysig:

Regulasie 4 (1) word gewysig deur "R15" deur "R20,50" te vervang.

No. R. 1532 25 July 1980

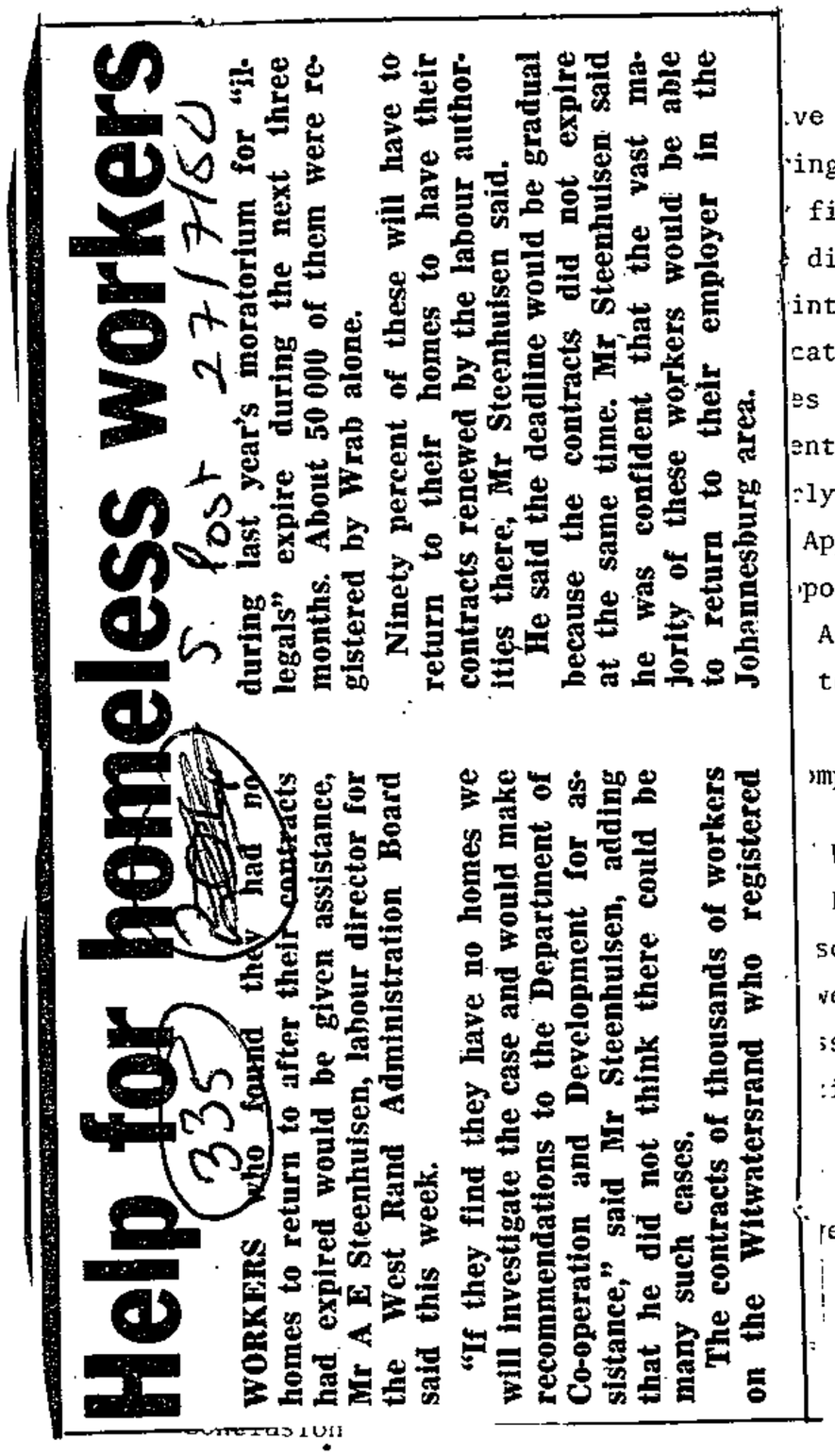
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1966

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 62 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1966 (Act 30 of 1966), amended the regulations published in Government Notice R. 1619 of 27 July 1979, with effect from 1 April 1980, as follows:

Regulation 4 (1) is amended by the substitution for "R15" of "R20,50".

APPENDICES



Help for homeless workers

S. Post 27/7/80

WORKERS who found they had no homes to return to after their contracts had expired would be given assistance, Mr A E Steenhuisen, labour director for the West Rand Administration Board said this week.

"If they find they have no homes we will investigate the case and would make recommendations to the Department of Co-operation and Development for assistance," said Mr Steenhuisen, adding that he did not think there could be many such cases.

The contracts of thousands of workers on the Witwatersrand who registered during last year's moratorium for "illegals" expire during the next three months. About 50 000 of them were registered by Wrab alone.

Ninety percent of these will have to return to their homes to have their contracts renewed by the labour authorities there, Mr Steenhuisen said.

He said the deadline would be gradual because the contracts did not expire at the same time. Mr Steenhuisen said he was confident that the vast majority of these workers would be able to return to their employer in the Johannesburg area.

35

...ve some flesh to the proposal
...ing the relevant classification
... first (in Appendix A) giving a
... different levels of welfare (see
...into aspects and components of
...cation - summarised in Table 1 -
...es relate to the 'welfare feedback
...ent the quantification scheme
...rly section 5.2 and figure 4) of
... Appendix B) two examples showing
...posals made by other workers relate
... As these Appendices are of some
... to their contents.

...mponents and aspects of welfare.

... Welfare	Page	86
... Living		89
...sources		99
...ver		107
...ssure		113
...ion		119
		123

...elopment indicators.

...	Page	125
...		127
		132
		134

Table 2

status index (or 'status'). In the evaluation procedure indicated above, these indices will relate the group's position to that of other groups in the same society, that is, they will be *distributional indices* indicating the relative position in that society; one could also determine by investigation of other societies, a set of standards which would enable one to obtain 'absolute' indices indicating the group's position relative to what can be realistically aspired to.

Clearly a very specific meaning is given to these terms by the above definitions. They may not convey all the connotations implied in other uses of these terms, and there may, therefore, be a case for using other names for them. In any case, it is suggested that the procedures proposed here *can* be used both to give evaluations of the welfare state at each level, and of the functioning of the main feedback loop themselves; and that these together would provide a good description of the group's 'quality of life' situation. It might be commented that the procedure suggested here is basically what is already being done. The response must be that it is hoped that having the specific framework in mind, and clear definitions of the functional nature of the quantities investigated, may help lead to clear evaluation and presentation of the situation. (It 'informs' in Dunn's sense, see p. 20 in [92].)

It should be noted here that evaluation of the operation of the feedback loops can be supported by specific statistical analyses showing directly the operation of the welfare feedback system itself (rather than the status of welfare variables, represented by the indicators discussed in the previous section). For an interesting example see Krendel [112] where the response of city authorities to complaints of various types is analysed in terms of the delay before information is provided and before action is taken to deal with a problem. Here one is directly evaluating the system response to a (delta-function) input. (See also [48] for related analysis.) Extensions of this kind of analysis have great potential for giving quite precise measurements of the action of the welfare feedback system for any particular group. While such information is essential in any detailed study of the system dynamics (cf. § 5.1) such

Don't push wages too high says Ackerman

GRAHAMSTOWN — If minimum wages were pushed too high, South Africa's unemployment problem would become critical, Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, said here yesterday.

He told a student meeting that the country was already facing its worst unemployment situation ever and that enforcing higher minimum wages would simply push unemployment up.

"However, the danger is that if we don't think about minimum wages, people will pay ridiculously low wages and get away with it."

Mr Ackerman was speaking on the subject, The new consumer — South African blacks, at a lecture organised by the International Association of Commerce and Economics Students (Aisec).

"The real problems facing this country are inflation and unemployment — not Swapo on the borders," Mr Ackerman said.

"One of the most important things that must happen in the 80s is that people understand the meaning of social responsibility.

"The government has to make dramatic changes and eliminate certain laws from the Statute Book, but big business has its role to play too." — DDC.

Pick 'n Pay chief warns against higher wages

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — If minimum wages were pushed too high, South Africa's unemployment problem would become critical, Pick 'n Pay chairman Mr Raymond Ackerman argued in Grahamstown yesterday.

He told a meeting of 200 students that the country was already facing its worst unemployment situation ever and that enforcing higher minimum wages would simply push unemployment up.

"However the danger is that if we don't think about minimum wages people will pay ridiculously low wages and get away with it."

Mr Ackerman was speaking on the subject: "The new consumer — South African Blacks", at a lecture organised by AIESEC, an international association of commerce and economics students.

"The real problems facing this country are inflation and unemployement — not Swapo on the borders", Mr Ackerman said.

To keep inflation at bay and to offer people goods at prices they could afford was the role retailers had to play.

"The government has to make dramatic changes and eliminate certain laws from the statute book, but big business has its role to play too."

South Africa could abolish descrimination in commerce, industry and mining tomorrow, Mr Ackerman said.

It was unfortunate that most supermarket development had taken place in the white community when it was most needed in black and coloured areas.

Mr Ackerman said the problem about entering black areas was that small businessmen would suffer.

However, this was the price of progress and his chain had a 49% share in a supermarket which would open in Mitchell's Plain, Western Cape, in two months.

Sacked men can't find jobs

Indaba Reporter

EAST LONDON — Some of the 23 workers whose services were terminated at a factory near Aliwal North are still jobless.

The workers were employed at a cheese factory, brought by Imperial Cold Storage early last month.

A spokesman for Imperial Cold Storage in Pretoria said in a telephone interview that the fate of the workers whose services were terminated had been referred to the Department of Plural Relations in Queenstown.

"I cannot comment further because the matter is no longer in my hands," he said.

A spokesman at the Queenstown regional employment board said the workers were having difficulty finding work because they came from rural areas.

He said it would be difficult for the men to get work in Aliwal North because of influx control regulations.

A manager in Aliwal North said there was an acut shortage of jobs in the town and hundreds were unemployed. There was also an acute housing shortage.

One of the workers, Mr X. A. Mkhathu, said since their services had been terminated they had been supplied with 90 kilograms of mealie meal a fortnight to divide among themselves. The last bag was delivered on July 25.

He said they had been promised they would be given some money at the end of July.

STAR 9/8/80 335

'SA needs to create jobs'

Political Staff

About 12 percent of the country's manpower might still be unemployed in seven years' time, in spite of an annual five percent growth rate.

More than a million of these unemployed people would be blacks and there was an urgent need to create more job opportunities for these people.

This was said in Pretoria this week by Mr S P Botha, Minister of Manpower Utilisation, when opening a conference on "Future employment opportunities in building and construction."

Mr Botha said this topic was without doubt one of the most important matters to be discussed today.

He said it was estimated that South Africa's economically active population would increase from its present 9,4-million to 15-million by the year 2000.

Of these workers, it was estimated 81 percent would be black, so most of the job opportunities would have to be created for them, although other race groups should not be ignored.

He suggested the creation of new work should be approached on a broad front to ensure the correct handling for all people.

Mr Botha also emphasised the importance of education and training in the building industry, as well as productivity.

Mr Botha warned the building industry to keep a close eye on labour relations.

"You are undoubtedly aware of the increasing signs of labour unrest in many industries and should be warned to get your own house in order and keep it that way," he told delegates to the conference, organised by the South African Institute of Civil Engineers.

"It is essential that the building industry gives immediate attention to training in labour relations. Knowledge of the role and place of trade union affairs, collective negotiation and industrial law is essential for the preservation and expansion of the free enterprise system," said Mr Botha.

POST
TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

Indulging in useless histrionics

MR DAVID Thebehali's jubilation at the jobs created for Sowetans by his council's electrification scheme is understandable.

But his council has no business to crow over what it sees as a political coup when its existence is so adventitious.

They are doing nobody a favour by granting jobs to people in the townships when they are part of the architecture that makes the townships such economic abortions.

Everybody has a right to electrification in their homes just as much as everybody in Soweto has the right to a decent job.

We feel gratified that so many people will now have jobs just as well as we are happy about the prospect of getting lights in our homes.

Mr Thebehali could have done himself and his council an immense favour had he skirted smartly away from political wrangling and just looked at the new development in the light of the duties the council is expected to do, however, unrepresentative their mandate from the people might be.

There is no reason why community leaders should indulge in such point-scoring exercises, for they are likely to degenerate into a mud-slinging match.

The same kind of argument is often used by community councillors about their ability to grant people houses. The reasoning behind this turns out to be political because they crow at the fact that the Committee of Ten cannot even do that kind of thing.

To his credit it must be admitted that our country's peculiar political situation forces men at the top to indulge in purely useless histrionics when the time for firm and bold action is needed.

Queue for jobs

(343) POST 12/8/8 335

ABOUT 2 000 people crowded the Soweto Chambers, Jabulani yesterday for jobs on the Soweto electrification project.

Jobs offered were for labourers clerks, typists, storemen, switchboard operators, and plumbers.

Chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, said people qualifying in these would be employed in the electrification project.

He said as soon as the vacancies had been filled the project would start.

Yesterday most of the people were filling forms for various vacancies. Their applications would be processed at the New Canada offices.

Mr Thebehali said people with Secondary education would be paid between R50 and R150 a week; security guards between R40 and R50 a week; technical assistant supervisors, R60 and R120 a week; artisans R45 and R100; semi-skilled workers R40 and R70 a week.

He said the offer was also open to pensioners and disabled people. He said these people would dig trenches for cables — and they will be paid R3 for a metre-long trench.

"The salaries and wages we will be paying are even higher than those in town," Mr Thebehali said. "I challenge my opponents to do a thing of this nature by creating job opportunities for people of Soweto. The Council is committed to improving the quality of life in Soweto. We are tackling the socio-economic problems of Soweto."

Speaking about the people who crowded around the chambers yesterday Mr Thebehali said: "This is contrary to the politically insane statements of the Committee of Ten and its supporters that we do not have followers."

Boraine to talk on SA jobless

13/8/80 DO 335

EAST LONDON — A two-day workshop on unemployment and methods used to help people cope with the situation, will be held here on Friday and Saturday at St John's Church Hall, Lower Oxford Street, under the auspices of the Border Region of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The main speaker on Friday will be the PFP MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, who will speak on the unemployment situation in the country and how it is being tackled in other areas.

The programme, which starts at 8.30 am on Saturday will include:

A series of talks by local people on various projects that have been undertaken and proved successful. The first address titled "A practical adventure into the unknown" will be given by Mrs Norma Payn, who has been involved in numerous self-help schemes;

A talk by Tim Wigley, a project co-ordinator with World Vision, on the necessity of considering the community as a whole. He will touch on ways of improving the quality of life by undertaking small-scale vegetable gardening projects;

Rev Martin Holdt, of the Cambridge Baptist Church, will tell of a sewing project catering mainly for young girls leaving the Baysville Special Secondary School and

Rev Steve Fourie, of the Nahoon Methodist Church, will speak about a project for domestic workers and gardeners.

There will also be a "brainstorm" session in which ideas arising out of the session will be shared.
—DDR



DR BORAINE

Probe jobless rate — MP

on 16/8/80
335

EAST LONDON — Dr Alex Boraine called last night for the appointment of a commission to investigate rising unemployment, which he termed possibly the greatest security risk the country faced.

Dr Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, spoke on the social aspects of unemployment at a conference organised here by the Institute of Race Relations.

He said unemployment could turn insecurity into aggression and hostility. In the present time of unrest and racial conflict, South Africa could not afford a high and prolonged rate of unemployment.

An employment opportunities commission, including representatives of commerce, industry, universities and the government, could approach the problem rationally and creatively. It could also make possible four other measures:

- Selective stimulation of the economy.
- Emergency measures to keep people employed and create job opportunities.
- Emergency food rations for those now unemployed.
- Encouragement of labour - intensive industries.

The worst unemployment or underemployment was undoubtedly among blacks and massive black unemployment was something the country could not afford.

There was a new militant mood among the black youth, who were often the new work-seekers who found it difficult to obtain work.

"This denial of opportunity could fan the flames of frustration and anger which already exist," Dr Boraine warned.

"It is for this reason that some of us in South Africa believe that, while the balance of payments and inflation are acute problems, unemployment may yet be seen as public enemy number one."

There was no better ingredient for mob hysteria and mass action than an increasing number of alienated, angry and hungry people with no jobs. It was further fuel for racial tensions when they were black and those with the power to fire workers were white. — DDR.

Boraine wants work shortage inquiry

Political Correspondent

DR ALEX BORAINE called last night for the appointment of a commission to investigate rising unemployment, which he termed possibly the greatest security risk which the country faced.

Dr Boraine, PFP MP for Pinelands, spoke on the social aspects of unemployment at a conference organized in East London by the Institute of Race Relations.

He said in a speech prepared for delivery that unemployment could turn insecurity into aggression and hostility. In the present time of unrest and racial conflict, South Africa could not afford a high and prolonged rate of unemployment.

An unemployment opportunities commission, including representatives of commerce, industry, universities and the government, could approach the problem rationally and creatively. It could also make possible four other measures:

- Selective stimulation of the economy.
- Emergency measures to keep people employed and create job opportunities.
- Emergency food rations for those now unemployed, and
- Encouragement of labour-intensive industries.

The worst unemployment or underemployement was undoubtedly amongst blacks and, although reliable figures were not available, massive black unemployment was something the country could not afford.

This was the group with the greatest disenchantment with the present situation. There was a new militant mood amongst the black youth, who were very often the new work-seekers who found it most difficult to obtain work.

"This denial of opportunity could fan the flames of frustration and anger which already exists," Dr Boraine warned.

"It is for this reason that some of us in South Africa believe that, whilst the balance of payments and inflation are acute problems, unemployment may yet be seen as public enemy number one."

Unemployment should not be seen only as a graph. Its results could also be measured in the very real personal terms of many thousands of families who did not know where their next meal would come from, adult men and women with no work at all and school-leavers facing the insecurity of unemployment

There was no better ingredient for mob hysteria and mass action than an increasing number of alienated, angry and hungry people with no jobs. It was further fuel for racial tensions when they were black and those with the power to fire workers were white.



The white slaves

17/8/80
SUN TRIB

Dissatisfied Service Products workers, who asked not to be identified, stand at the fence of the Jacobs factory during their half-hour lunch break. DARYL BALFOUR reports . . .

THE Department of Manpower Utilisation is exploiting disabled and retarded workers in factories throughout the country and using them to manufacture cheap furniture for Government departments.

This week, a Sunday **Tribune** investigation discovered the workers, many of them qualified artisans and married with families, are earning wages well below the Minimum Living Level determined by the Bureau for Market Research at the University of South Africa.

The MLL for an average Indian family in Durban — there are no figures for whites — is R175 a month. That minimum is well above the maximum salary the workers in the Government - run factories can earn.

The factories, run under the name Service Products, are operated as sheltered employment for workers the Department of Manpower Utilisation claims are "unemployable."

Workers at the Service Products factories start on R23 a week and rise to a maximum of R40 a week depending on length of service.

Professor P. A. Nel, head of the Bureau for Market Research said these wages were "far, far below the minimum even for a black family."

Prof. Nel said there was no figure for whites but claimed if there was it would be much higher than the R175 a month for Indian families in Durban.

The **Tribune** investigation found many of the Service Products workers disgruntled with their wages and working conditions. They are upset because, as they are in sheltered employment for disabled and "backward" people, the Government "tries to take advantage of us as cheap labour."

Some men, who claimed to be qualified in trades such as welding, cabinet making and carpentry, earned as little as R28 a week after working for Service Products for 10 years.

"Of that I pay R10 a week for rent and pay another R4 a week for bus fare," one man, who asked not to be identified, claimed.

The workers also complain that while they are working for a Government-run factory, they do not qualify to become members of the Civil Servant's Association; do not have a pension scheme or a proper medical aid scheme.

They also say they receive only 21 days' leave each year as opposed to 30 days for other civil servants and 21 days' sick leave on full pay while other civil servants get 40 days.

The Service Products workers must also work on certain public holidays, such as Settlers' Day and Van Riebeeck Day, one worker claimed.

I was told a man at the factory in Durban had been employed there for 28 years as a cabinet maker, yet earned only R39 a week after deductions.

"The man who sweeps at my flats in town earns R43 a week. I'd be too embarrassed to tell him what I earned," one man said.

"Some of us white slaves here are married men with children. We are qualified tradesmen who do a good job of work. Yet I earn R23 a week and pay R12,50 a week in rent. Out of the rest I'm supposed to buy food and clothes and live decently... it's impossible."

Others claimed that when they started work for Service Products they were receiving R97 a month disability grant. But after a while this was stopped as they were "employed" and earning a salary.

The manager of Service Products in Durban, Mr John du Plessis, said he was aware of the dissatisfacton but said the "Government is responsible for the amount of money these people are paid."

"But at the moment the Treasury is working on a revised salary scale so we should see some improvement soon."

Mr du Plessis said the Service Products factories "don't work on a profit, we work on a loss. These are State subsidised places where we try to help these disabled people."

A spokesman for the Department of Manpower Utilisation in Pretoria, Mr Andries van Wyk, confirmed that new salary scales were being worked out by the Treasury.

"The poor wages are only a temporary situation that will be resolved within the next few days or weeks," he said.

"But one thing these people should realise is that they are not public servants . . . we are giving them work to try to rehabilitate them and keep them off the streets."

Dr Alex Boraine, PFP spokesman on Manpower Utilisation, said he was aware of the situation and had made representations to the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, on several occasions.

Dr Boraine felt the present situation needed urgent review.

The final plea came from one of the workers: "Please do something for us soon . . . I have a wife and a child and I earn R28 a week. On that I barely manage to exist. Please help us."

Formula for aiding unemployed outlined

DD 18/8/80

335

EAST LONDON — For those aiming to help the unemployed, clear cut motives and relationships were key factors, speakers stressed at the SA Institute of Race Relations workshop on unemployment at the weekend.

Mrs Norma Payn, Mr Tim Wigley, the Rev M. Holdt and the Rev S. Fourie described their experiences with self-help and relief schemes at Sada and Thornhill, Potsdam and in East London.

"The basic problem is there are no avenues of contact and it's difficult for white people to project in to the black situation," said Mrs Payn. As a farmer's wife in the Whittlesea area and having experienced Christian renewal, she had found she could relate to the people sent to Sada in 1969.

Trying to think of some way to help them, she had the idea of developing traditional African wear as fashion.

"The thought was the answer to prayer," she said.

Mrs Payn and a neighbour had started with R600, working from a cardboard box on the back of a truck, buying beadwork.

From this beginning, a small and then a large factory had been built at Sada when the then XDC took over the scheme.

"It's the motive that counts," said Mrs Payn. "It's no good trying to make political or personal capital out of the situation if you want to help."

Later, when Herschel families were moved to Thornhill, Mrs Payn and her helpers set up soup kitchens which also fed 5 000 children a meal five days a week for more than four months.

Officials who came to investigate their activities were satisfied that compassion and a desire to help were the motives.

"There was no secret formula for the success we had, just faith in what we were doing. Some neighbours didn't want to talk to us but we knew our consciences were clear."

Mr Wigley, a farmer and field worker for World Vision, gave three prerequisites for a helping situation: a motive of real Christian love, a relationship between the helpers and those in need and an overall picture of the community.

He referred to a highly successful agricultural scheme in a remote part of KwaZulu where economic gain had fragmented the community.

"It's no good trying to plug one of the leaks be it poverty, health or education," said Mr Wigley. There should be a combined approach by everyone likely to be involved in the community.

He said where he was farming at Potsdam, people who had been looking for work for months were not interested in self-help schemes as such. A job was all that mattered.

"In this situation a man can accept your help and hate you for it," said Mr Wigley.

He described efforts to encourage improvement of the person's home and environment with a small garden for vegetables and the development of a community garden, with the help of a school principal, using the deep trench method in small areas which could be fenced from fowls and goats.

Mr Holdt, of the Cambridge Baptist Church, said until he came into direct contact with the unemployed, he had been unaware of the stresses and strains imposed on those without work.

Mr and Mrs Holdt and a service club had started a project, Craft Corner, to help keep occupied school leaving girls who could not find jobs.

In 2½ years about 30 girls had worked at sewing curtains and dressmaking in return for a small allowance until they eventually found work.

When the project started, Department of Labour and civic authorities had pointed out various reasons why the scheme could not be carried out.

"We kept the authorities informed of what we were doing and why we were doing it and went ahead," said Mr Holdt who would like to see similar schemes initiated all over the country.

"When aroused to compassion one should do something but not clandestinely," he said.

Mr Fourie, of the Nahoon Methodist Church, said the Nahoon Methodist Employment Project was not a success story — but it could be.

The scheme was conceived to help the neediest unemployed breadwinners — the parents of children hospitalised through malnutrition.

It offered three days' domestic or gardening work a week at R4 a day for 20 weeks when the work-seekers might have found permanent employment or would give way to other needy breadwinners.

Bus fares (sometimes as much as R1 a day) and the cost of registering the workers were a drain on the funds available and the church's congregation of 650 was too small to support the scheme although it did reach the elderly and others who normally would not be in a position to offer employment.

Mr Fourie suggested the possibility of churches getting together to form a larger constituency to back such a project or limiting the scheme to two people at a time.

"There are 1 700 Methodist churches in South Africa. It could mean employment for 3 400 people at a time — the labour force of a large factory," he said.

The representatives attending the workshop which was chaired by the Rev D. Morris, then met to exchange further ideas and possible ways to alleviate unemployment even in a small way. Unemployment figures total 2,1 million people — the majority of whom are black. — DDR

Low-wage employment policy is criticised

By Sieg Hannig

Employers must stop using unemployment as an excuse for sub-standard wages and conditions of employment, the labour symposium of the Golden City Jaycees heard yesterday.

It was a difficult decision whether to keep people employed or to pay higher wages to a smaller staff, said Mr R T Hofmeyr, a director of the giant Barlow Rand Group.

Mr Hofmeyr's other points were:

- Employers should stop putting the onus for productivity on employees because this was primarily a management responsibility.
- Managements should accept the workers' right to organise because "strong unions which fearlessly represent their members but at the same time have firm control over them are to be welcomed, not feared."
- Managements should abandon their apathy in allowing the entry of under-utilised groups into industry.
- White unions should accept equality of opportunity and rewards and stop protecting their members at the expense of other workers.
- Black unions should drop their in-fighting and competing for membership in the same companies and industries.
- Employees must accept that unreasonable wage demands without increased output can only jeopardise the living standards of all in the long run.
- South Africa has a pressing need for an organiser of self-help programmes in disadvantaged communities, such as the Rev Leon Sullivan in the United States.
- The Government must live up to its pledge to outlaw discrimination.

Nafcoc unable to get offices in Pretoria

The National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) cannot get an office in Pretoria, Nafcoc's president, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, told a symposium in Johannesburg yesterday.

He thought the reason for this was the Pretoria City Council or the Group Areas Board — because a Cabinet Minister had been enthusiastic about Nafcoc's plans to set up a Pretoria office.

The situation could be easier in Johannesburg where the African Bank, initiated by Nafcoc, got Ministerial permission to get an office.

But Nafcoc needed the office in Pretoria because most of its staff lived there, Mr Motsuenyane said.

Speaking at a labour conference of the Golden City Jaycees, he complained that change in South Africa was not based on volition but came as a result of pressures.

000000
102F
107F
133G
177G
227G
F
KL
STD
Z
•YLA(20),YLE
•AREA=APLANT

Secret report on creation of 15 000 new jobs

Financial Editor

BETWEEN 12 000 and 15 000 jobs could be created at a cost of R200 million if arable land in KwaZulu was turned to sugar cane cultivation, the sugar industry believes.

In a paper read during the secret session of the regional congress of the Chambers of Commerce last weekend, the industry says that about 50 000 ha to 65 000 ha of land in KwaZulu is suitable for sugar cane.

The cost of creating these jobs would be about R13 000 per worker compared with the costs for decentralised industries of at least R18 000.

But the industry believes that it will not be possible to create these jobs if white cane farmers lose their land as a consequence of the consolidation of KwaZulu.

It also considers that it would be a better propoaition to cultivate this land rather than buy out sugar farmers under probable consolidation schemes.

According to Benso, the Government agency which investigates development, the cost, at 1979 prices, of consolidation in South Africa was R1,04 billion.

Only R57m was allocated in the 1980 budget for consolidation land purchases.

Development on the scale envisaged by the sugarmen would justify a new mill and would provide further jobs in services, industry and administration.

Cane production in KwaZulu is only about 5 percent of the industry total but in the KwaZulu context it provides R12 million, or 30 percent of the agricultural production.

The industry feels that 'it does not seem to make much economic sense to jeopardise parts of this land and indeed the industry it supports (that is the productive white farms) while so much land in KwaZulu remains totally undeveloped'.

'Economically it would make more sense to divert the money needed for acquiring this land into developing the adjacent land in KwaZulu.'

The paper develops a number of arguments against consolidation.

One is that probable consolidation and buying out of farms leads to farmers letting their properties run down and it would take several years to restore the farms to a sound agricultural basis.

Another, is that any reduction in cane supplies can throw out the delicate cost and supply basis of the mills. Examining the Eshowe, Nkwaleni, Melmoth corridor as an example it says that it covers 207 km². There are 10 000 cane workers and 15 000 people living on the farms.

The population density is about 75 a square kilometre while in the surrounding KwaZulu areas it is 50 per square kilometre.

Transfer of the area to KwaZulu would jeopardise the 10 000 farm jobs and the position of 50 000 to 60 000 dependents and the economy of the towns of Eshowe, Melmoth and the village of Entumeni would also suffer putting at risk a further 4 000 jobs and the welfare of a further 20 000 to 25 000 people.

Imported clothes a warning

Financial Editor

Clothing manufacturers who import garments from the Far East are importing unemployment 'and this must stop before it becomes a serious threat to the total internal security of our country'.

This is the opinion of Mr H Yorke-Mitchell, chairman of the Natal Clothing Manufacturers Association, who spoke at the annual meeting yesterday.

He said that clothing was the largest employer of labour, with nearly 250 000 people.

Full employment was an urgent necessity if any form of political idealism was being propagated.

Mr Mitchell said unemployment in the clothing industry 'was the guaranteed acceleration for any mischief makers in South Africa.'

While the imported percentage of clothes sold was low, this was a similar pattern to America and Europe, where the clothing industry had been brought to its knees.

Since 1973, in the EEC 700 000 jobs had been lost and in America 150 000 as a result of cheap imports.

Last year 9,3m garments valued at R6,2 million came from Hong Kong at an average price of 66 cents a garment. Taiwan supplied 6,2 m garments worth R5 Cm or 80 cents per garment.

Between Hong and Taiwan and Zimbabwe the three countries accounted for 19 percent of imports.

R22-m contract will create 5 000 jobs for Soweto

335 1441 STAR 29/8/80 3440

A R22-million contract that will create up to 5 000 jobs in Soweto in the next 30 months and prepare the area for full electrification by 1983 was signed in Johannesburg today by several of South Africa's largest electrical firms.

The contract is for the on-site installation of cables. streetlighting and the equipment needed for the full electrification of Soweto. Work has already begun in Soweto on a pilot reticulation scheme to work out the systems to be followed on this huge project.

The Industrial Electrical Company (IEC), a subsidiary of the massive LTA Group, is to carry out the installation on the instruction of Tesacon (a consortium of GEC South Africa and Siemens) which was appointed in May to handle the electrification by the Soweto, Diepmeadow and Dobsonville councils.

This contract will make available an additional 3 000 to 5 000 jobs for Soweto residents during the next 30 months, according to a spokesman for the contractors.

Half of these new jobs will provide career training in electrical trades and will mean on-going work in the maintenance and expansion of electricity in the high density housing areas along the Reef.

As the electrification of Soweto continues more work will be created. IEC has also been awarded the contract for the wiring of 8 100 houses in Soweto — the first of the estimated 80 000 in the area needing wiring.

A special recruiting office is to be opened very soon at New Canada administration offices on the edge of Soweto to help those looking for a career in electrical contracting.

The electrification programme is expected to reach full swing by next March and then job opportunities will be announced daily at the New Canada offices, according to the spokesman.

Staff at the recruiting office will make detailed records of all job seekers and the whole administrative machinery of Soweto will be geared to directing those seeking work to the IEC offices at New Canada.

"People with all standards of education and experience will be needed on the job and the skills learnt will be needed for the maintenance and expansion of electricity in Greater Soweto," Mr Tony Orbach, managing director of IEC said today.

● **Page 29: Soweto's giant power plan gets moving at last.**

them alone, but to the organization as a whole too. Many heads of organizations often disregard these attitudes, either consciously or subconsciously. When the situation conspicuously deteriorates, only then will they start to become alert as to "what the people say", "how do the workers react", etc. When this happens with certain heads of organizations, the situation has already reached such a critical point that it is sometimes impossible to act according to considerations influenced by the attitudes of organizational members. This is because by that time other considerations, like economic survival, dictate what is to be done—even when many people are directly or indirectly hit by it.

This is why it is so important to study the attitudes of members of the organization as a complement to the studies of their actions and relationships in the organizational structure. If two people maintain between them, for example, a close informal contact which happens to be functionally necessary in the formal structure and they contribute considerably to the operation of the organization in output and productivity, this is not a decisive proof that everything is all right among these two. It might well be that the two hate each other's guts and that their feelings of hatred might burst out fiercely any moment, causing a severe damage to the organization, a damage exceeding in its scope the whole utility evolving out of the relationship between them. Who can foretell forthcoming danger like the collapse of the labour relations network, or a severe drop in labour productivity or a slump in the morale and attitudes towards problems and people. The fact that the interviewer is from out of the organization helps the interviewee to express his feelings freely, primarily because he is not afraid of the reactions of the interviewer and of the possible results of this catharsis.

It is not always possible, however, to interview all the members of the organization, and we therefore make use of questionnaires. Personal interviews with several organizational members serve as a basis for the preparation of an "attitudes questionnaire". This attitudes questionnaire is subsequently distributed to all members of the organization. The questionnaire does not serve for probing in depth the feelings of people, but is a more quantitative technique, striving at a much more systematic and wide coverage of the organization. The people, who are requested to respond to the questionnaire, are promised that their personal responses will be kept secret, i.e. that individual answers will not be disclosed to any other member of the organization, or that the identity of the respondents will not be made public. The questions are generally prepared in such a way that a respondent can choose one out of several pre-established answers to a question. Following are two examples of questions which might appear in an attitude questionnaire:

PLEASE CHECK THE CATEGORY WHICH MOST NEARLY APPLIES TO YOUR FEELINGS WITH REGARD TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Getting to grips with unemployment

S. Trib. Jun 1986
335
31/6/86

By JACK BRICKHILL

A CONCERTED effort is now being made in Natal to get to grips with the pressing unemployment problem.

Representatives of the chambers of industry and commerce, the National Development and Management Foundation, top businessmen, academics and regional directors of education will attend the first official meeting of the Manpower 2000 regional committee in Durban on Tuesday.

The convenor of the Durban regional committee, Glyn Taylor, says working groups will be set up and frequent meetings will be held. The object is to assess more accurately the extent of the problem and try to present solutions, including vocational guidance.

Manpower was set up in May by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Fanie Botha, but the moving force behind the project is the national vice chairman of Manpower, Francis Le Riche of Sentrachem.

The idea is to involve the private and public sectors in a co-ordinated movement throughout the country to find solutions to the job problem.

Despite the recent high growth rate of 6,5 percent there are still more than one million unemployed and two million under-employed blacks out of the total population of 25 million. The three million unemployed and underemployed blacks make up 45 percent of the economically black active population according to Professor G. F. Jacobs of the Wits Graduate Business School.

In Natal the position is particularly strained because of the surge in the number of job seekers in the wake of the devastating drought.

MANPOWER 2000

Manpower 2000 will not finance or set up projects but it creates greater awareness and makes recommendations on steps to be taken on vocational guidance, improvements to production, training and industrial relations. Peter Sutton, former journalist, is the new full-time secretary of the regional committee.

Protection could create more jobs

dtoday 335
S. Trib Sunday 31/8/80

By JACK BRICKHILL

MORE protection against imported goods is needed to create jobs.

This is the view of Warren Clewlow, executive director of Barlow Rand and chief executive of C. G. Smith and Company, who addressed the Chartered Institute of Secretaries in Durban this week.

"I know of some companies — heavy employers of labour — which, if given the umbrella of a consistent duty protection at a reasonable level, could meaningfully expand their activities," he says.

The argument that imports keep industry more efficient now applies in fewer cases. "Nothing is as important as devoting all our efforts, skills and resources towards underpinning and upgrading existing jobs and establishing as many new jobs as is practical."

He says the desperate shortage of skills has hampered growth. "This hardly does credit to those who, in the past, had the responsibility for this vital area."

Black unemployment could be as high as two million, but even one million would be high during these buoyant times. Corporate profit increases of 40 percent a year are now commonplace. There is nothing to stop companies from taking immediate steps to improve the lot of black workers. These include:

- Providing retirement benefits
- Upgrading company hostel standards and housing.
- Providing booster education and training for those whose basic

- Giving career guidance to Black youths who are not aware of the opportunities open to them
- Stamping out injustice and victimisation and respecting the rights of employees to decide how they wish to be represented.

There is a "compelling need" to pay the rate for the job and close the wage gap at a faster rate than perhaps was envisaged even a year ago.

The Government should give more meaningful tax benefits in the rural areas, making incentives virtually impossible to resist. The country must also become more export conscious "if we are really serious about creating new jobs."

Clewlow says the sugar industry is well organised and has the expertise to help settle more people on the land and make better use of the land.

The black farmer has already been encouraged to establish cane lands but the time has come for the industry to consider another major development.

There is potential to increase cane supplies to existing mills and in time new mills might be established in new cane areas.



Hundreds queue for dismissed dustmen's jobs

Since the recent strike by Johannesburg City Council workers, hundreds have been lining up outside the council's Selby compound, hoping to be reinstated. They have been joined by men from the homelands, mostly Shangaans and Vendas, desperate for work. Today the number swelled to about 400—the largest so far. City councillor Janet Levine has been investigating allegations that many of the strikers — who have been told repeatedly to "come back the next day" for a job — had been unfairly dismissed. She has been collecting affidavits, which she will hand over to the Town Clerk today.

Ciskei better

Star 4/9/80 (335)

Drought relief measures have helped at most one-tenth of the Ciskeian people. In the long-term, the total Ciskei budget this year is "a drop in the ocean" of what is needed to uplift the homeland nation. But the Ciskei government is committed to self-help. JOSIE BROUARD reports....

ZWELITSHA — The Ciskei Government is using a R3-million manpower development programme, which has doubled the number of employed Ciskeian people in the past six months alone, to tackle the problem of the jobless in the homeland.

With staggeringly high unemployment in the Ciskei, the government has begun an intensive recruitment and training programme to "sell" to white South Africa an improved Ciskeian labour force — and so create more opportunity for the homelands people.

The sophisticated

About 60 percent depend on the soil to survive. The Ciskei has never exported food: its miniscules agriculture is subsistence only.

A small percentage of Ciskeians own land. A recent survey undertaken by the Department of Agriculture made the startling finding that only 27 000 Ciskeians of about two million have land rights, their average landholding being less than one hectare.

This, says Ciskei's agriculture chief, Mr Gary Godden, is not enough to feed one man, let alone the eight ill people most workers have to support.

Computer

Efforts have been

plans to 'sell' a labour force

Since it was launched this year, the response has been overwhelming, Mr du Randt said. He reported a 26,8 percent increase in placements over last year.

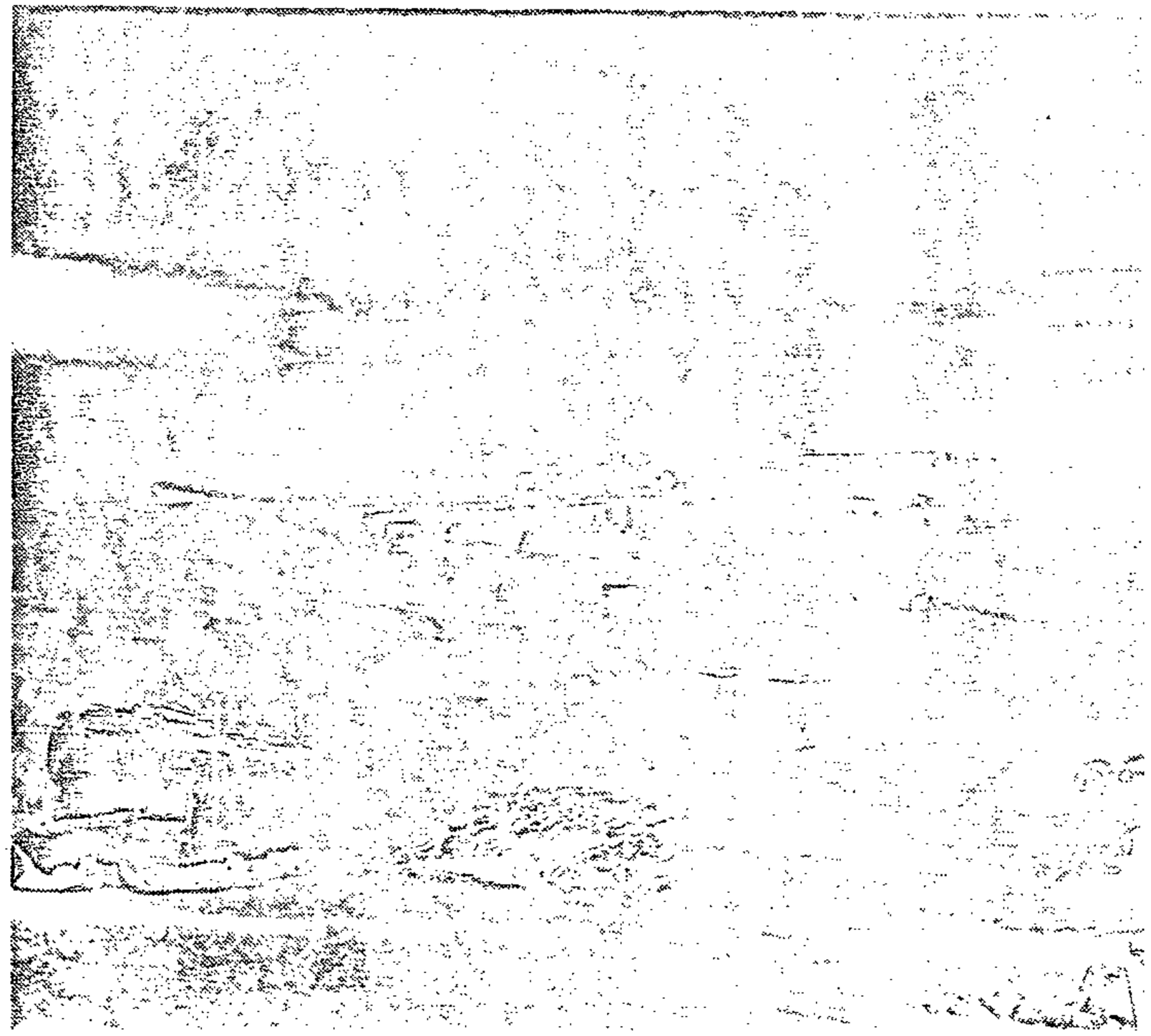
Potential

Ciskei's agriculture department has created 1 200 jobs at the three irrigation schemes at Tyefu on the Fish River in the west, Keiskamma river basin in the centre and the Shiloh irrigation scheme in the north, which have an irrigable potential of more than 10 000 ha.

Mr Godden sees a potential for 20 000 jobs in the Keiskamma region alone, and points out that 10 000 ha of forests would mean another 400 jobs.

The R3-million allocated to the Ciskei for drought relief is being stretched taut — and used to solve the short-term crisis.

Half has been allocated for work for those who have no



Star 4/9/80

nity for the homeland's people.

The sophisticated manpower programme — like a massive employment agency — is the first to be launched by any homeland government and has the full backing of the Ciskei Chief Minister, Mr Lennox L Sebe.

Before it was launched, there were about 12 500 jobs available in the homeland. Thirty two factories provide 3 560 jobs, government and public service employ 7 580 and an additional 1 260 jobs have been created on three irrigation schemes.

Assets

Since January, at least another 12 000 people have been placed in jobs — BUT, outside the homeland.

One of the Ciskei's main assets remains its people.

Campaign

Efforts have been made to attract and create industry in the homeland, but the great bulk of the manpower supply is still idle.

[illegible] a computer system to record workers' employment details, the Ciskei manpower development programme hopes to link its able Ciskeians to South African industry and business as nearly as on an hourly basis.

The criteria such a programme draws is that people are regarded as saleable products. But the campaign is one which Mr B wa Bande, programme head, and his specialised 35-man staff are proud of.

The programme is a firm step to alleviate unemployment and hunger.

Half has been allocated for work for those who have no food or income because of drought. Workers are chosen by tribal chiefs from the most needy, and are paid R2 a day for building dams, clearing donga and growing vegetable gardens.

Malnutrition

A relief programme to provide fodder for cattle reached "at most" one-tenth of the cattle, Mr Godden admitted.

The black state's hospitals, with malnutrition run-of-the mill, are perhaps hardest hit. In spite of the drought the government was able to provide 8 000 bags of fortified maize.

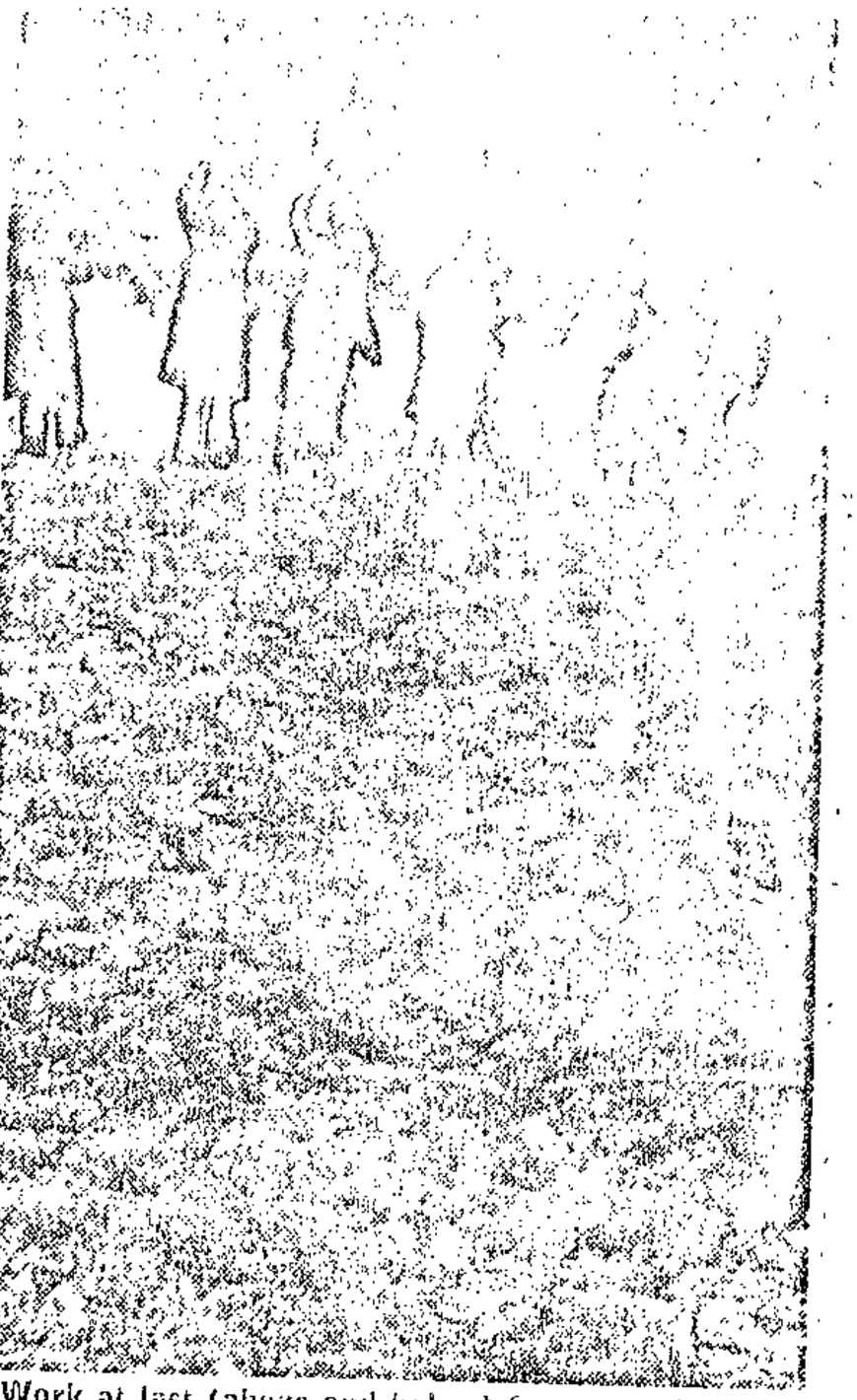
This fed about 400 000 children for five days — on 200 grams of maize total a day. Says Dr P E Pistorius: "This is yet again, a short-term solution. . . ."

All indications are that the time is long overdue to cure the cause and the symptons in the Ciskei.



The Ciskei C[illegible] the lands'

Ciskei Chief



Work at last (above and below) for some of Ciskei's needier people. The wage: R2 a day. Thousands of people have been employed to do drought relief work since the homeland was declared a drought disaster area in April.



[redacted]

Shell jobs for blacks doubled in two years

THE number of black employees in senior job positions in Shell South Africa has again more than doubled in the last two years.

In addition, over 50 percent of black employees received training in 1979 compared with less than 25 percent in 1976.

Highlights last year included training programmes aimed at providing unskilled employees with specific technical skills and formal qualifications, development programmes aimed at providing supervisory skills, and industrial relations training.

This is disclosed in the latest Shell Social Report which provides a comprehensive review of the company's performance since January 1979.

Shell is aware that there are relatively few black employees in the more senior positions, the report notes. For example, in 1977 there were only 32 blacks in job group seven and above (administrative and technical positions and sales representatives, compared with 677 whites). It was decided then to set a target of increasing by 50 the number of black employees in senior positions by 1981.

"By the end of 1979 the number of black employees in job group seven and above had increased to 68 which is well in line with our 1981 target of 82," the report says.

Shell recently raised its target to 100 by 1983 and, to achieve this, and future targets, has established a development committee of senior departmental representatives chaired by a member of top management.

One of the methods used to achieve its target has been the introduction of an overseas scholarship scheme. So far 13 black students have been awarded one-year scholarships for post graduate study in the United Kingdom.

A second one-year scholarship/bursary scheme for undergraduate and post graduate studies at universities in South Africa has benefited 61 blacks since its inception in 1978.

Dealing with salaries, the report says that in addition to annual merit increases (average five percent) Shell reviewed its salary levels on the basis of a number of salary surveys covering major employers in South Africa.

Consequently, all employees were granted an Economic Factor Adjustment of eight percent in 1979 costing R1,7m per annum and a further 10 percent on May 1 this year, costing R2,3m per annum.

Shell's minimum salary is based on the supplemented living level for an average African family (five to six people) living in Durban as established by the Bureau of Market Research at the University of South Africa in line with the EEC Code of Conduct.

As at May 1, 1980, its minimum basis salary was R233 a month, which with the annual bonus was equivalent to a total monthly salary of R252,42. This was some 5,3 percent above the latest supplemented living level.

The report states that from January 1972 to May 1980 average salaries for unskilled workers rose by 263,1 percent compared with 146,2 percent for skilled workers.

directly with the Client and not to use the main contractor/ sub-contractor approach. All contractors will then be tendering net, and the cost of the main contractor's discounts will be avoided.[13] The phased construction process brings about a saving in time on the total construction period, which in turn reduces cost from escalations and interest on capital.

Under the arrangement of separate contracts, the Client has more control over individual contractors from the aspects of quality, money, time and personnel.[14] Also, the insolvency of a single contractor under the separate contract system would not cause [illegible] gree of disruption to the total pr[illegible]cy of the main contractor unde[illegible]5 The fact that the Project Mana[illegible] evaluation of costs, schedules [illegible]erformance, including similar e[illegible]nd modifications, helps to assure d[illegible]sts of the Client.[15]

Further advantages [illegible]time function for co-ordination [illegible]he contractors is set up and that [illegible]od permits opportunities for v[illegible]ign, tender and award stages of

JOB CREATION
Action stations
335 FM 5/9/80
With unemployment running at about 12% of the black male workforce, and higher in the case of women, the major indaba on job creation to be held at the University of Natal in Durban on September 18 and 19 takes on an added importance.
The organiser, Professor Jill Nattrass, believes that there are "probably 2m to 3m people destitute as a result of this level of unemployment, as so many breadwinners are out of work."
The conference is designed to examine the constraints on job creation and to formulate a programme of action for at least a year. Nattrass is "delighted with the calibre of the enrolment. There is good participation by government and the private sector, which is sending several black representatives."
The conference is being sponsored by, among others, Natal University, the SA Sugar Association, and the Urban Foundation. Most of the big corporations will be represented and the conference will be opened by Chief Minister Buthelezi and Dr Simon Brand, chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council.
In a letter to prospective participants, Tongaat chairman Chris Saunders stresses the importance of providing work for all and promises that the conference is aimed at producing operational solutions and is committed to a post-conference action programme."

increases, as the p
medium . The dens
is therefore highes

Relatively hea
are not significant
the much lighter el
lost per collision
energy. These hea
original directions
their ranges are we
particle to another
Incident electrons,
angles in their col
similar mass) and c
in a single collisi
vary a great deal f
ranges are not well

Some range dat

Ranges in aluminium (in

Energy	α	p
1 MeV	0.00356	0.0126
10 MeV	0.0600	0.611

(b) Neutrons intera
their interaction i
a slab of matter of
at right angles to
neutrons per second
a fraction N/N_o of
transmitted without
a fraction $(1-N/N_o)$
nuclei in the slab. The number N of neutrons emerging per second is given by

$$N = N_o \exp(-\alpha x) \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (33)$$

where α is the neutron interaction coefficient of the slab and depends on neutron energy and on the species and density of nuclei in the slab.

The neutron-nucleus interaction is either a nuclear scattering process, in which the neutron transfers some of its energy to the resulting (charged) recoil nucleus, or a nuclear reaction which usually leads to the emission of charged particles or gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with the matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as wax, water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in a

Sunday Standard 335 SIAR 09180

More blacks are out of work

By Sieg Hannig
Labour Editor

Black unemployment in South Africa's metropolitan areas has continued to rise in spite of the economic upswing, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics.

In the Pretoria/Witwatersrand / Vereeniging area, an increase of 18 000 unemployed in the 12 months to May 1980 has brought the total to 148,00.

It means that 10,6 percent of economically active blacks were unemployed in the PWV area.

The countrywide unemployment among blacks in metropolitan areas increased by 41 000 to 256 000.

CONTRAST

This is in sharp contrast to a drop in the black unemployment in smaller towns, rural areas and homelands, which reduced South Africa's total black unemployment by 11 00 over the year to 486 000 in May.

Many experts think the true unemployment figure is much higher because the department's definition of unemployment does not include people who did not attempt to find work during the month before its survey or who worked more than five hours during the previous seven days.

Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said the drop in rural unemployment probably was due to the increased demand for unskilled labour arising from the economic upswing in the cities.

What concerned him was that urban unemployment had increased in spite of the boom.

"This dramatically illustrates the need for training facilities for the better educated blacks in urban areas," Mr Grobbelaar said.

It also showed that more high-skill job opportunities needed to be opened to blacks, he said.

● A group which includes academics of the University of Natal (Durban) have organised a national conference to highlight black unemployment.

It is a two-day conference starting at the university's campus on September 18 and due to be addressed by top speakers from various industries and trade unions, including the chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, Dr Simon Brand.

The conference will be "action orientated," according to a statement issued by the university.

of their energy
led trajectories
er and their

protons in
(in mm)

Lead
0.0106

a atoms and
If we place

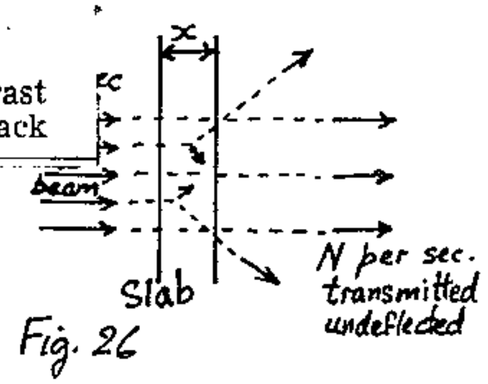


Fig. 26

pair production (
from the incident gamma photon t
Compton electron or an electron-
These charged secondary particle
medium as described in (a). As
the interaction of gammas with r
and is governed by an exponentia
given by eq.(33) but with α repr
absorption coefficient. This c
considered as the sum of compon
corresponding to the photo-, Co

$$\alpha = \alpha_{PE} + \alpha_C + \alpha_{PP}$$

The absorption coefficients are
elements (e.g. lead) and α_{PE} us
energies below 0.5 MeV, α_{PP} for
α_C for energies around 1 MeV.

A convenient measure for ions
is the half-thickness, analogo- io-
activity. This is defined as the thickness $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ of the particular medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_o (eq.(33)) to one half for a particular gamma energy.

Thus $N/N_o = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{\frac{1}{2}})$ . . . . . (36)

Some values of $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 MeV	9.0	47.0
5 MeV	14.5	100.0

Service to help in jobs hunt

POST 11/9/80

335

A FREE employment service for job disadvantaged people is now available on the Reef.

Operating from the offices of Channel 702, the service is called SOS 702 — Employment and will assist people who have difficulty in finding jobs either because of physical disability or social disability — for example ex-prisoners and rehabilitated alcoholics.

Various welfare organisations felt the need for a central office to deal with this problem in a professional way and so approached the community services department of Channel 702 to act as catalyst and provide office facilities.

SOS 702 is manned by a group of volunteers and a steering committee made up of representatives from various welfare organisations.

"To qualify for this service, job candidates must go through a social worker or anyone in the helping profession, such as a doctor or occupational therapist.

The candidate will be thoroughly screened and prepared for job interview, although the final decision will rest with the employer.

"In order to ensure both employer and employee satisfaction, all cases will be followed up by the referring agent," said Ilana Surat, head of the community services of Channel 702.

LISTENERS

Identifying with its listeners, Channel 702 is committed to its community service.

Apart from the new SOS 702 — Employment, it allocates about one minute an hour for the broadcast of community welfare information from where to obtain free legal or crisis situation advice to current recreational events.

Job Search, another of the station's community services, plays a vital role in 702's activities, with a limited number of job vacancies being broadcast every day.

Luddite lunacy (335) FM 12/9/80

By Jos Gerson, Lecturer at the School of Economics, University of Cape Town.

Keynes was correct when he said that practical men who think otherwise, are the unwitting slaves of some defunct economist. Within the last year we have heard both the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition call for the promotion of "labour-intensive" technology as a solution to black unemployment. Which defunct economist influenced them in this matter?

It is significant that most economists and, indeed, laymen, at least when they find it convenient, resort to conventional supply and demand analysis, which, as it happens, has long been the dominant approach in economic thought.

This approach is known as the "neo-classical tradition," or more specifically the Marshallian variant of neo-classicism. The most vigorous and articulate latter-day exponents of this great tradition are the "Monetarists" (among them Milton Friedman, E S Phelps, *et al*). But even prominent Keynesians, such as Paul Samuelson, advocate neo-classical theory as the appropriate approach to long-run economic analysis. Most people, then, although they may not know it, are deeply influenced in their economic thinking by this tradition, often, alas, in a muddled, confused and inconsistent way.

Leftwing minority

Now, returning to the question of "labour-intensive" technology and unemployment, it is very telling that there exists not a single neo-classical economist of standing who, to my knowledge, is prepared to defend the hypothesis that sophisticated technology causes long-term unemployment. Only a tiny minority of leftwing economists with headquarters at Cambridge University have anything resembling an internally-consistent theory of technologically-induced unemployment although it is a most strange, unworldly and dubious theory.

So, perhaps, irony of ironies, P W Botha (on the far right) and F van Zyl Slabbert (in the centre) are the unwitting slaves of some rare leftwing theoretician! . . . Either that, or the defunct economist is merely some muddled conventional local yokel, leftwing, rightwing or otherwise.

Before we all fall prey to the Luddite lunacy, let me endeavour to explain why sophisticated technology cannot be blamed for unemployment (here or anywhere else) and why the artificial introduction of "labour-intensive" techniques of production is no panacea.

Redundancies

It is obvious at the level of the individual firm or industry that the introduction of a new technology (eg containerisation) can and often does lead to lay-offs and redundancies. Looking at the economy as a whole, however, there is no reason to suppose that the aggregate demand for labour has thereby been diminished. At the crudest level, it can be argued that the new technology requires labour to manufacture, distribute, maintain, operate and supply parts for the machinery concerned.

If, on the other hand, the machinery is imported, labour is required for the additional exports needed to purchase the machinery. Furthermore, the economic growth engendered will create an increased demand for all sorts of commodities and therewith for labour.

Will this increased demand for labour as a whole (particularly of specialised kinds) more than offset the decreased demand for the redundant type of labour? The answer is usually "yes" but in respect of the unemployment issue the question is, in the first place, irrelevant. For to conduct an analysis of this kind is to completely ignore the role of wages in the labour market.

A diminished demand for labour does not necessarily cause unemployment. If workers are determined to press their services upon the market, it will, after a while, simply depress real wages.

So, the introduction of sophisticated technology does not cause long-term involuntary unemployment — it may, however, raise the wages of skilled labour and depress the wages of unskilled workers. Yet, if the wage gap between skilled and unskilled workers grows too large, firms will be induced to train unskilled labour and turn them into skilled workers.

In SA, influx control measures, job reservation, "closed shops" and the bureaucratic labour apparatus impede this process and therein lies the problem. Sophisticated technology is certainly not to blame.

Elementary economic theory tells us that capital accumulation and technological innovation are the engines of growth.

So, on balance, we may presume that the introduction of sophisticated technologies, provided that they genuinely maximise profits, will induce growth, raise labour productivity and lead either to a rise in real wages or an increase in employment or both.

Low unemployment

This is why the high-technology countries in the West pay the highest wages and have relatively low unemployment rates in comparison with Third World countries.

Those SA academics (and there are quite a few of them) who in true Luddite fashion would have us return to primitive (so-called "labour-intensive") Stone Age techniques are doing the workers of this country and all the rest of us a great disservice. So far, fortunately, the politicians who listen to defunct academics have merely been letting off hot air.

But let us beware lest businessmen, farmers and industrialists be forced one day to turn or hold back the clock and be saddled with unprofitable and absurdly obsolete equipment.

---

clplines of Architecture, Consulting Engineering, Contract-

Project Management organizations in South Africa have emerged from parent organizations representing the dis-

4.2 THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT FIRM - BACKGROUND

JOB CREATION (335)

Durban indaba

TM 12/9/80

Next week the University of Natal (Durban) hosts a top-level conference on employment. But the focus is likely to be on *unemployment* — given the rising tide of black joblessness. All the more reason, therefore, to hope delegates will rise above the level of academic nit-picking which characterises some of the background papers.

The strictures of apartheid, for example, will not be lessened by Brian Kantor's claim that the plight of the workless is exaggerated by faulty definition, and that "the labour market will find employment for all those who wish to and are able to work at market determined wages."

More telling is CE Meth's assertion that, even with a sustained 5% annual growth rate, "by 1987 there are likely to be more than 1,25m workers or 11,5% of the total workforce unemployed." More than 80% are likely to be blacks. As Professor J J Human points out, the annual increase in the labour force is about 260 000. To find the necessary jobs is, in his view, the task of private enterprise which should give more attention to labour intensive projects, particularly in agriculture.



Nattrass . . . labour before capital

In a joint paper Professor Jill Nattrass and her husband, Professor H L Nattrass, contend that "far from encouraging the growth of employment government policy favours the adoption of labour-replacing investment." They suggest an employment subsidy to help swing the balance away from capital intensive technology towards labour, and a code of conduct "to delineate the conditions under which a decision to adopt a more capital intensive technology would be likely to be socially optimal."

Like Dr Marti Olivier, GM of the KwaZulu Development Corporation, they are concerned about appropriate technology. They contend that "imported techniques tend to be too capital intensive, to operate on too large a scale for the local market, and to reduce the rate of growth of employment opportunities below that which might have been obtained with locally developed technology."

Olivier makes the point strongly that technology must be acceptable to its operators, and can provide "the means for escaping from the ill-founded notion that the rate of investment is the prime determinant of growth." In other words, expensive machines are not needed to provide jobs in rural areas.

Call for Govt commission on employment

(335) RDM 16/9/80.

EAST LONDON. — The Progressive Federal Party MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, yesterday proposed that a Government-appointed commission on employment opportunities be created to combat growing unemployment in South Africa.

In a speech prepared for delivery at the Institute of Race Relations conference on unemployment in East London, Dr Boraine said unemployment, with its attendant social evils, might yet be seen as the Republic's "public enemy No 1."

There were no reliable figures for unemployment among blacks, but academics "leave us in little doubt that by far the largest number of unemployed are found among the black population".

"It is in this group, too, that one has the greatest degree of disenchantment with the situation at present," he said.

"The problem is made all the more urgent by a new mood, a new militancy, among African youth."

It was often young people who found it most difficult to obtain work, which could further fan the flames of frustration.

"Some of us in South Africa believe that while the balance of payments and inflation are acute problems, unemployment may yet be seen as public enemy No 1."

To help solve the problem, Dr Boraine said, the State should encourage and stimulate labour-intensive industries wherever possible.

Dr Boraine said the Government, possibly through the Minister of Finance, should appoint an employment opportunities commission on which commerce, industry, academics and the Government would be represented. — Sapa.

Mine chief tells how employment can be boosted

Southern Africa Bureau

DURBAN. — Changes in gold mine taxation laws would allow the exploitation of more low-grade ore deposits and lead to the creation of thousands of jobs in the industry, the managing director and chief executive of Anglo American's gold and uranium division, Mr G Langton, said yesterday.

Speaking at the "Work For The Future" conference at the University of Natal, Mr Langton said the changes required could be specifically related to exploitation of low-grade ore bodies.

"The industry will have to pursuade governments that in the interest of the country's long-term gold production and foreign exchange earnings, it is imperative that these low-grade deposits be brought into account

"They must also be pursuaded that the cost of doing this should be borne while the high-grade mines are still making large profits and making very large tax payments," he said.

Mr Langton envisaged tax law changes which would allow new low-grade mines, not contiguous to existing operations, to be developed under the umbrella of an existing high-grade mine.

"If I am right in my assessment of the potential ore reserves that could be proved at four grammes per ton recovered, then undoubtedly more new mines would be considered in the fairly near future, and together these could significantly increase employment opportunities," he said.

On other aspects of employment in mining, Mr Langton said there had been little progress in getting acceptance by the white work force of the necessity of using fully the potential skills of all workers.

"It is absolutely essential that the trade unions and officials' association in the industry fully accept that blacks will have to be trained to fill widening gaps in our skilled ranks," he said.

The unions would have to be convinced that managements' motives for accelerating the training of blacks were not to create on over-supply of people in any job category to create pressure on wages by competition for jobs.

Mr Langton said it was his belief that wages in the mining industry would have to be increased further, firstly to ensure that families of the lower paid workers could at least enjoy a minimum living standard, and secondly to close the black-/white wage gap.

"The current black wage bill for the gold mining industry is approximately R1 000-million per annum and the sort of adjustment which I feel should be made in the next two years would add another R200-million to this wage bill in 1980 money," he said.

Mr Langton said he believed that if his reasoning had any validity, such a wage increase, over a period of time, would create another 19 000 jobs.

Dangers of joblessness spelt out

3351

RDM 20/5/80

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

UNEMPLOYMENT and under-employment create potentially. greater dangers for South Africa than terrorism, said Professor G F Jacobs, head of the Wits Graduate Business School in a Jaycees symposium on "Skills Growth 80s" yesterday.

South Africa had 1·500 000 contract workers in occupations where high levels skills cannot be developed.

About 1-million blacks were unemployed and 2-million were under-employed. These groups together make up 45% of the economically active black population.

Professor Jacobs urged a crash educational and training programme tailored to meet South Africa's skilled manpower needs of the future. He pointed out that the Government was aware of the skortcomings and in the last Budget there had been a 32% increase in expenditure oin black education.

Present expenditure on education a head was R650 for white, R160 for coloured, R220 for Indian and R50 for black scholars. If education of equal standard were provided for all race groups expenditure as a percentage of GNP would have to be increased from the present 4% to about 13%.

This would be difficult to achieve but the present figure was too low.

In Canada the figure is 8%, in the UK 6%, in Zam,bia it is 7% and in Botswana it is 9% of GNP

The Government has taken some positive steps but the results would not become appoarent for a number of years. In the meantime the lack of skilled manpower was reaching crisis proportions and was the most serious problem facing industry.

More than 100 000 jobs were unfilled because the necessary skilled workers were not available.

The following steps were necessary:

- The situation must be recognised as a crisis demanding priority rating in the list of urgent activities by government and private sector alike.
- The emphasis must be on making best use of available facilities and on developing indigenous resources. Education must be free of discrimination.
- All existing training facilities including universities and technikons must be used on the basis of merit not race.
- Crash programmes for adult education must be extended as far as possible.

Edducation, Professor Jacobs emphasised, would never be geared to meet the country's potential growth until all discrimination in the field was eradicated.

Mr R T Hofmeyr, of the Barlow-Rand organisation, urged employers to adopt codes or practices as his firm had done.

The very essences of the Barlow rand code was equality of service conditions, opportunities and rewards for all employees regardless of race, sex, or any other factors.

Zac speaks on jobless and SA investment

335
RDM 20/5/80

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Reporter

INCREASED ipvestment in employment-creating activities was the only real answer to South Africa's unemployment problem, Dr Zac de Beer, executive chairman of Anglo American Insurances, said yesterday.

Speaking at a South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry luncheon in Johannesburg, Dr De Beer said there had been a worrying and inexplicable sluggishness in investment in South Africa over recent years.

"We have very high liquidity and yet private-sector investment has been abysmally low for several years past and is only now beginning to pick up," Dr de Beer said.

"Six months ago the available statistics suggested that there was still considerable unused capacity in the economy. It was perhaps logical then that potential investors should hold off until the economic trends were more firmly established."

The recent upswing in consumption in the economy should surely have absorbed most of the available capacity, but there were no signs of a current investment boom, Dr de Beer said.

Reasons for the sluggish rate of investment included the shortage of skilled labour, which meant an investor building a new factory could not be sure he would have qualified workers to run it; and inflation, which occasionally made the cost of new plant and equipment prohibitive.

Importing immigrants from Europe to fill the skilled labour vacancies in South Africa was not a solution to the problem.

"Most of us are searching England and other countries for skilled people whom we can import. For the time being, there is really no alternative to this process.

"However, it is subject to a number of disadvantages. Quite a high percentage of the immigrants one brings in come for the short-term reason that there is cyclical unemployment in their own country, and tend to go home again once the situation changes.".

Most immigrant workers lacked understanding of the South African scene and took a long time to reach their optimum performance. A process by which foreigners were brought in at high wages while masses of South Africans went hungry also had disturbing social and political implications, Dr De Beer said.

"You and I understand that our unemployed masses could not fill the particular vacancies into which the immigrants are brought, but none of us would wish to have to explain that to an unemployed matriculant in Soweto."

Free enterprise could only survive and prosper if its benefits were understood by the workers as well as by investors and managers.

TODAY: THE BATTLE

Sun. Trib.

21/9/80

SOU

21/

AFR

MORE than 300 prominent academics, Government officials, businessmen and trade unionists acted as a think-tank at a two-day conference in Durban this week to try to find solutions to the serious unemployment problem.

At the end of it almost everyone agreed that there was a need for political reform to generate economic growth and to create more jobs.

Speaker after speaker criticised the laws and regulations which restricted blacks from playing a more vital role in the economy.

The denial of equal education was highlighted as one of the major impediments to blacks developing as skilled workers — the people whom the country needed most today.

There were also "prophets of doom" at the conference. One speaker went so far as to say that he could see no solution to growing unemployment.

But generally the tone of the conference was one of hope with most speakers saying there was a need for imaginative and positive action to stem the growing number of unemployed.

The current technological revolution with more and more companies turning to machines as labour often emerged during the discussions as one of the biggest threats facing the worker.

Several speakers called on industry and commerce to give greater thought to the better use of workers before embarking on



By TICKS CHETTY

mechanisation.

Conservative estimates of the number of people unemployed place it at 500 000, the majority of them blacks.

These estimates mean that the current unemployment rate is about nine percent of the male workforce and 16 percent fo the female workforce.

To these estimates can be added the vast number of blacks who are underemployed — people who do not earn enough to maintain themselves above the poverty datum line.

Unemployed

Estimates of the number of blacks who are unemployed or underemployed run as high as two million — almost 30 percent of the black work-force.

It was pointed out that unemployment was heavily concentrated in specific regions of the country as a result of underdevelopment of a large part of the country and the population influx control laws which effectively chained a major part of the country's blacks to these poor areas.

Many and varied suggestions were made to solve unemployment at the conference, which was also addressed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and Dr Simon Brand, chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister.

Professor Gavin Maasdorp, associate professor of the Economic Research Unit at the University of Natal, said official attitudes and restrictions made it difficult for people in the informal sector — the small businessman — to earn reasonable incomes.

"In England one buys fish and chips wrapped in newspaper but in South Africa bread cannot be wrapped in newspaper — something that militates against the informal selling of bread from a shack," said Professor Maasdorp.

"This attitude fails to recognise the important role played by vendors selling in broken lots to lower-income groups.

"And what about shebeens? Why should they be regarded as socially undesirable when they actually fulfil the same role as a pub in white society?

"As long as the authorities in South Africa regard the country as Western and fail to recognise that it is in a transitional stage between the developed and developing world, so long will uniquely indigenous enterprises such as shebeens be discouraged."

Professor Maasdorp said one of the functions of the Government was to increase the welfare of the population. One way of doing this, he said, was to expand the range of choices open to individuals and to allow a wider range of standards to co-

Sun Trib. 21/7/80



GERALD LANGTON: It is absolutely essential that the trade unions and officials' associations . . . fully accept that blacks will have to be trained to fill the widening gaps in our skilled ranks



ADOLPHUS MKHWANAZI: The denial of free and compulsory education has placed the African businessman at a distinct disadvantage. This causes us many problems . . .

RST

perties and businesses they had in these areas need no emphasis," he said.

Mr Mkhwanazi said the denial of free and compulsory education had also placed the African businessman at a distinct disadvantage.

"That causes us many problems, which shallow analysists of situations are apt to attribute to the black man's inherent inability to establish and manage viable businesses."

He said the statutory exclusion of black business from white areas was also disturbing because it was in these areas where blacks sold their labour and spent the bulk of their earnings.

Mr Alec Erwin, general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, said one of their major concerns was the move towards technology by commerce and industry.

Struggle

"Unions have struggled to be a part of the decision-making process regarding the introduction of new technology and changes in work methods.

"The unions want the decisions to encompass wider considerations than profitability alone. The need to conserve and create employment in a situation such as ours of alarming unemployment is precisely a crucial factor to consider."

Jill Nattrass, associate professor in the Department of Economics, University of Natal, said at the conclusion of the conference that a number of guidelines which, if applied in both the private and public sectors, could go a long way towards achieving an optimal mix between technology and employment creation.

These were:

- Think men, rather than machines.
- Think small, rather than big.
- Think South African and traditional, rather than foreign and modern.
- Think black first.

She said thinking about men before machines would create additional jobs. A factory owner, for instance, rather than expanding his plant should expand the time over which the plant was used.

If a factory was not already running on a 24-hour cycle, a further shift should be added. A plant running for 24 hours would provide jobs for three times more people than one running one eight-hour shift.

Referring to the establishment of small firms, Professor Nattrass said a number of firms were more likely to be scattered over a wide area than a few large firms.

"Small firms may well exert an impact on unemployment. In a country like South Africa, which has pockets of unemployment that are quite widely spread from one another, this could be extremely valuable," she said.

But she pointed out that any attempt to foster the growth of small businesses as a source of employment creation must be backed by a resource input in the form of advice, training and finance.

Making a case for thinking South African first, Professor Nattrass said the impact that a switch to locally produced products will have on domestic employment levels would be a direct one.

"Thinking South African should also include the production of traditional products, both for home consumption and export. These products can be made with the use of traditional production methods that are almost exclusively highly labour intensive.

A serious attempt to increase the output of this sector would provide a significant number of new jobs."

Referring to her final guideline that people should think black first to create more jobs, Professor Nattrass said: "If all major employers in private and public sectors adopt a policy of thinking black first, rather than white, they will actually create more jobs.

Pressures

"The present pressures on the white sector of the workforce are excessive and are leading to rapid increases in both white pay levels and white labour turnover rates. Both these factors are increasing labour costs and cutting into profit levels and the rate of re-investment."

But she cautions that since the average levels of education and training of the white and black workforce differ significantly now, it may not be an easy task to substitute black labour for white.

She said additional efforts on the part of both the public and private sectors were needed to train blacks.

Professor Nattrass warned that the failure to meet the challenge of creating more jobs for blacks was, from the private sector's viewpoint, "to accelarate down the road leading to disaster."

TO BEAT UNEMPLOYMENT

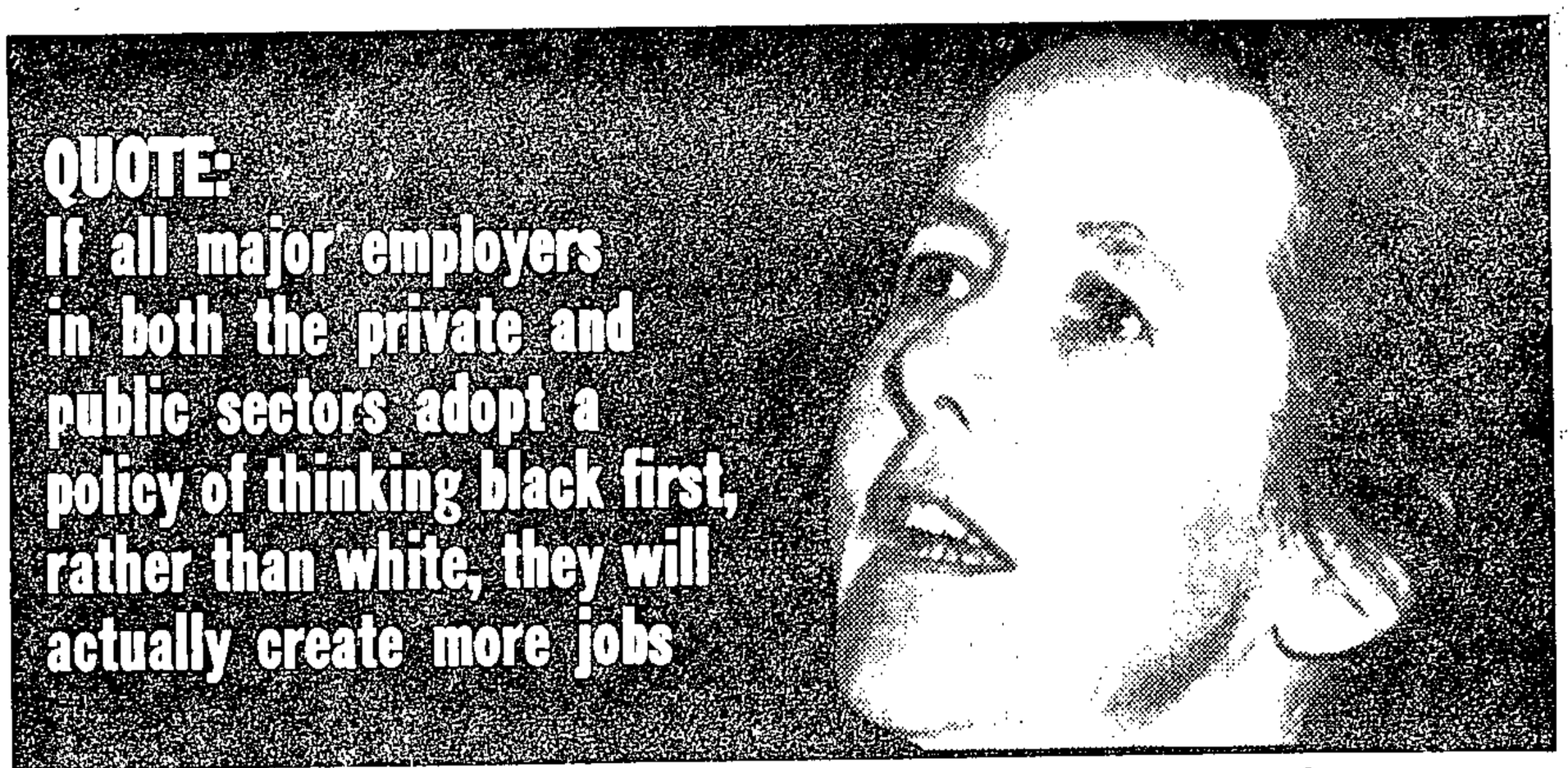


ALEC ERWIN: The present gold tax bonanza could be a start to the possibilities of the Government reallocating expenditure to create more employment for blacks

TH ICA FI

9/80 - SUN TRIB 21/9/80

335



PROFESSOR JILL NATTRASS, Dept of Economics, Natal University

exist alongside one another.

Mr M. T. de Waal, managing director of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited, said there was a need for political stability for people to invest capital and thereby create more jobs.

Disobedience

"Civil disobedience among the labour force can, to a large extent, be prevented through the removal of discriminatory measures that still exist in the field of labour and economics generally," he said.

"Implementation of the Riekert Commission recommendations, which have been accepted by the Government, will remove many statutory regulations which are no longer justifiable. This will eliminate irritation, frustration and dissatisfaction among workers with the present labour dispensation "There are also licensing and other measures in terms of provincial ordinances and municipal by-laws which unnecessarily inhibit the growth of activities in the informal sector.

Mr de Waal said that technology itself has not led to over mechanisation or to a possible decrease in employment. Legal restrictions on the mobility of labour and the insistence on the part of trade unions and others to close the wage gap irrespective of increased productivity were the reasons for unnecessary mechanisation.

Referring to the informal sector, Mr de Waal said that special attention should be given to the improvement and use of hand tools.

"Very little effort has been made over the last few decades to improve the efficiency of hand tools, primarily because such programmes were not considered essential to the advanced levels of western technology.

"Now that we know how foolish it can be to try and transfer such technology to people who are not receptive to it, development improvements should be tackled at the lowest level as well," Mr de Waal said.

Shortage

Mr Gerald Langton, managing director and chief executive of the Gold and Uranium Division of Anglo American Corporation, said there was a growing shortage of skilled workers in the gold mining industry but although a great deal of attention had been given to this problem in the past, little progress had been made in persuading white workers of the need to make full use of the total population and developing their skills.

"It is absolutely essential that the trade unions and officials' associations in the industry fully accept that blacks will have to be trained to fill the widening gaps in our skilled ranks.

"The unions will have to be convinced that management's motives for accelerating the training of blacks are not to create an over-supply of people in any job category to cause pressure on wages by competition for jobs," Mr Langton said.

Mr A. Mkhwanazi, a company director, said that legislative restrictions such as the Group Areas Act and the policy of apartheid had an adverse effect on African business.

"The removal of people from their long-established residential areas and the dispossession of their pro-

Upturn trims jobless numbers

335

RDM 21/2/80

By HAROLD FRIDHON

THE economic upturn is making a small, but positive, dent in the phalanx of the unemployed and a big contribution to overall demand by increases in wages considerably in excess of the rate of inflation.

According to the latest official figures available, those to the end of May 1980, employment in industry, transport and communications rose in 12 months by 6,5% to a total of 2 934 526 and the monthly wage bill has increased by 25,6% to R994-million.

The employment of whites was 6,6% higher at 617 470, that of coloureds showed a positive upward move of 9,5% to 347 675. Asians recorded the largest percentage increase jumping by 20,9% to 100 465 but African employment increased sluggishly; it rose by only 5,2% — 93 170 — to 1 869 516.

The rate of increase in black employment is still unacceptably slow but it would seem that at this stage of the economic upturn, the rate of increase in black employment is dictated by the availability of skilled manpower.

Most black workers fall into the semi-skilled or unskilled categories and work for these people can only be found if there is skilled leadership available to supervise and train them.

The overall wages pattern is encouraging.

The mean white wage increased from R747 a month to R864 a month, a rise of about 16%. This means that white workers are keeping a step ahead of inflation which is running at a rate of about 14%.

The coloureds did well during the year to May.

Their wages rose from an average R201,80 a month to R247,50, an increase of 22,6% which is a marginal narrowing of the wage gap but not to any significant extent.

Indian wages were 16,4% higher, rising from R257,50 a monmth to R299,70 which still indicates considerable discrimination in employment practices.

Black wages improved by 20% over the year from a R153,70 average to R185,50.

Statistically this was a nudge forward towards closing the white/black gap but in real terms it leaves a wide area still to be bridged.

The average wage reveals the merest shadow of reality. Some blacks are earning wages far in excess of the average with many thousands still struggling at or below the breadline.

The biggest employers of black workers are in manufacturing industry and any meaningful reduction of black unemployment must come from this sector which is only now moving into a real expansionary phase.

Employment of blacks in industry rose from 707 200 at the end of May 1979 to 765 600 at the end of May 1980, an increase of 8,2%.

The mining industry took on an additional 24 293 blacks during the year, bringing total labour forces in mines and quarrying to 634 103, an increase of 3,9%.

By last May the construction industry had not yet got into its full stride. Its black labour force grew by only 1,9% to a total of 294 100.

But wage increases in the construction industry showed the best percentage improvement of the three industrial groups.

Average pay went up by 21,9% to R167,90 a month, compared with 19,4% in mining to R158,50 a month and 18,5% in industry to R210,30 a month.

JOBS CREATION

Looking for rules

335

FM 26/9/80

"Just three simple rules." That was what one hopeful delegate to last week's "Work for the Future" conference in Durban was hoping for as a solution to unemployment.

He must have been disappointed. Discussions showed that the causes run deep and are not susceptible to instant solutions. This was confirmed by the time devoted to education and training, claimed as the most important force in employment creation.

In locating causes, the following was stressed: the present formal system of education is inadequate because it is difficult to train people on the job. Apart from shortcomings in basic education, there is a void in black technical education.

In 1979, it was claimed, only 0,1% of all black pupils received technical education. And apart from the effect of influx control on labour mobility, there are said to be about 450 laws which adversely affect black business. It is commonplace to have to deal with 14 different departments over simple matters; one case was cited in which it took four years to process a licence application by a small black businessman.

A good deal was said about the influence of technology in shrinking rather than expanding the labour market, and the similar effects put down to high wages and minimum wage laws. Taxation, the hassle factor, and to a lesser extent trade unions, all came in for some share of the blame. Neatest summary came from sugar farmer Tony Ardington: "It is unreasonable to expect individual producers to respond to calls to maintain or create employment, if they do not perceive it to be in their own short-term interest."

Government representatives readily conceded that the State could, by way of the tax system and incentives, load the dice of private investment decisions in favour of job creation. Indeed, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation again moved in that direction this week.

Economic adviser Simon Brand pointed out that it was policy to swing resources from the State to the private sector where investment "yields more employment than is generally true in the public sector." He identified rural development, small business and the informal sector as particularly significant in job creation.

IDC boss Marius de Waal was frank in admitting the old decentralisation policy had failed and supported the concept of regionalism with a limited number of growth points "having already a substantial social and physical infrastructure" capable of growing into fully-fledged metropolitan areas.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the conference was the absence of dogma. Many businessmen were pleasantly surprised at the open-minded approach of senior public officials.

Nobody doubts that radical change is necessary but, as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi put it in his opening address: "The process of change must not be introduced at a pace which destroys social and economic stability . . . Change can take place in a relatively stable society where stability is expressed in terms of a gathering momentum for change which mobilises an ever-greater number of groups and institutions to bring about development."

Fewer jobless than expected

Star 30/9/80

335

By Sieg Hannig
Labour Editor

There were nearly 100 000 fewer unemployed last year than the 949 000 forecast in the economic development programme, a manpower-planning conference heard today.

And the "rather worrying unemployment picture" confronting South Africa at the end of this decade could improve, said Dr C F Scheepers, chief planner of the Office of the Prime Minister.

Economic growth and employment creation in the 1970s compared "very unfavourably" with those of developed and developing nations, he told the conference of the National Development and Management Foundation in Johannesburg.

CRITICISED

The EDP had been criticised continuously for "gross" underestimates of unemployment.

But the new approach towards EDP projections had brought the forecasts for 1978 and 1979 extraordinarily close to reality, Dr Scheepers said.

EDP planners were thoroughly re-evaluating prospects in the light of significant changes such as the drastic rise in the gold price, and a revision of the EDP might be found necessary.

Rise in wage bill predicted

335

NM 3/12/80

CAPE TOWN—It was estimated that South Africa's total salary and wage bill would increase by about 21 percent in 1980, and 19,1 percent in 1981, the Bureau for Economic Research, Stellenbosch, stated on Wednesday.

In absolute terms those increases would amount to more than R5 000-million per annum, the Bureau said in its *Prospects for 1981*, released here yesterday.

Discussing 'The labour market : salaries and wages', the BER said that although the recovery in economic activity which started towards the end of 1977 was initially very slow and hesitant, it did gradually reduce the number of unemployed whites, coloureds and Asians.

Workless

Figures on unemployment among blacks were not very accurate, it said, and subject to differing interpretations of definition.

It would, however, appear as if unemployment in this group was also showing signs of declining.

Unemployment among unskilled workers remained very high. On the other hand, skilled workers were in short supply.

Growth

The growth in the economy was going to continue, even if at a slower rate, which would no doubt aggravate the skilled labour shortage.

The practical implementation of the Wiehahn and Rikert Commissions' proposals had not yet really started and would not be felt to any significant degree over the forecast period.

Attempts to alleviate the problem by means of immigration campaigns were subject to time lags. — (Sapa)

THERE was a four percent increase in the number of factories in Natal up to June 1979 and their number now stands at 5 369. But the number of workers increased only fractionally in the same period to 366 149 - up 309.

The figures, supplied by the Department of Manpower Utilisation, show that employment of black women slumped in the same period while that of men and white women rose. More men were taken on to reduce the overall increase to a few hundred.

There was a 9 percent employment fall for Coloured women, 11 percent for Indian women and a 16 percent fall for African women.

Unemployment figures in Durban for July 1980 compared with July 1979 indicate an overall lower level. There were 4 707 unemployed and 5 289 registered with the department this year compared with 6 584 registrations and 5 910 unemployed a year before.

Each of the sectors has been surveyed by the department.

Engineering: There has been a notable improvement generally and most employers have a full work-load. The marine division is extremely busy and the position for the rest of the year appears to be very favourable. There were 90 artisans unemployed (no change on July 1979) and 311 operators out of work (290 in 1979).

Building: the position in the last year has improved considerably and most employers are working to capacity. There are 417 artisans unemployed (531 previously) and 160 operators out of work (159).

Textiles: there has been a big improvement and while new factories have not been opened existing facilities are now being used to a maximum. There are 36 (69) registered as unemployed.

Clothing: is very busy at present and there is still a great demand for machinists. The number of employers increased by about 40 in the past year and since job reservation ended there has been a marked increase in blacks joining the industry. There were 187 (276) unemployed in July 1980.

Motor: since last year both the retail and wholesale secors have recovered from the fuel crisis and have shown an appreciable growth compared with last year. In fact each sector of the motor vehicle market has shown more stability and even an upswing in sales. There were 75 (74) unemployed.

Footwear: the position has continued to improve and most factories are working to full capacity. There is still a demand for trained workers in various capacities. There were 264 (131) unemployed.

NM 7/10/80 335

Jobs crisis is due to 'absurd influx laws'

STAR 16/10/80

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Editor

Employment codes and conditions negotiated by trade unions through industrial councils certainly cannot be blamed for South Africa's unemployment, says Mr Michael O'Dowd, chairman of the Free Market Foundation.

In a speech to a seminar of the Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg yesterday, he blamed the unemployment crisis largely on:

● the education and training bottlenecks, and

● the Government's "absurd" policy of trying to put urbanisation into reverse through exporting unemployment to the rural areas by means of influx control.

For example, he said,



Mr O'Dowd . . . jobs destroyed.

South Africa had aimed for a servantless society amid a sea of unemployment.

He posed the question of how many jobs had been destroyed by the "entirely intended effects" of influx control.

Mr O'Dowd, who spoke in his private capacity, said economic development which benefited the whole population was possible in South Africa with modern technologies.

Japan, which had a per capita income no higher than that of South Africa in 1960, had provided the proof that this was possible, he said.

Mr Merton Dagut, corporate planner of Nedbank, said South Africa had not yet found the means of emulating Japan.

But it could reap many rewards automatically if it stopped committing "the sins of separate development."

PROFITS

A spokesman for an American firm which cut its black force by 20 percent five years ago to increase wages by up to 40 percent said it had not proved a burden on profits.

Instead, 50 percent more jobs had been created as a result of the firm's increased efficiency (and competitiveness).

Professor Jill Nattrass of the University of Natal said the immediate impact of higher black wages was greater buying power in the hands of low income earners.

This meant increased demand for food, clothing and other essentials — a demand which actually generated more jobs in the industries producing the goods, she said.

But Mr O'Dowd argued that harm could be done if the high wages being paid by big, capital intensive, firms were enforced on small, labour intensive, companies.

Where such large companies were threatened by competition from smaller ones, they should abandon the business in favour of the smaller firms, he said.

S. Post 19/10/80. (335) (3rd) SUNDAY

Marabast

A suburb with job and glue

By MONK NKOMO

A WHITE motorist innocently stops his car near the labour bureau in Marabastad and suddenly his car is surrounded by a group of hungry looking black men asking for employment.

"Take me baas . . . no, not that one but me . . . I came first . . . I am a hard worker . . .". These are the pleas from the job seekers, some of whom have already jumped in the car with the hope of being employed.

Work seekers who become disillusioned with the prospects of finding a job with the labour bureau known as the Von Wielligh, line up the streets nearby to wait employers in search for employees.

In the desperate need to outdo hundreds of other job seekers, these men approach the prospective employer before he even reaches the offices.

As you move further into Marabastad you are greeted by the sight of hoboes and beggars, men and women, young and old in greasy clothing. They either roam about aimlessly or sit at street corners and on shop verandas chatting away their sorrows.

The younger hoboes pass time by sniffing glue from milk containers, while the elder's favourite stimulant is methylated spirits and the home made brew known as mbamba.

A chat with these wanderers reveal that their daily meals consist of left-overs from rubbish bins, fruits and vegetables from local dumping grounds.

Noisy sounds from the duke box in restaurants and record bars advertising their wares are a common feature in Marabastad.

For the hundreds of shoppers and bus commuters who daily head for their bus and taxi transport through the streets, the loud sounds seem to have been accepted as one of those things.

The blind are always seen standing next to doorways of shops, singing and receiving small amounts of money from sympathisers. The crippled and deaf, carrying small tins for collections, are perched in street corners. To them life is just one long process of boredom and frustration.

Indian traders, dealing in diverse wares, ranging from beads to furniture and cars, do booming business from passing commuters — legal and illegal.

This is Marabastad — the Pretoria suburb which has created headaches for authorities, police and members of the public who have fallen victim of robbers, and pick-pockets in dark alleys filled with stench.

Oddly, on Sundays the suburb is as peaceful as a graveyard. The suburb is completely taken over by Zion Christian Church (ZCC) worshippers and members of other smaller Apostolic churches which hold their services at different cinemas.

Except for church people and a sprinkling of other people alighting and boarding transport to various destinations, Marabastad goes to sleep on Sunday.

The main sources of attraction to the complex are the fresh produce market, the largest in Pretoria. The three cinemas, which for years have provided entertainment for Mamelodi and Atteridgeville residents, are still the main business.

The labour office in Von Weilligh Street, the commissioner's office and offices of the Department of Co-operation and Development also draw large crowds who visit the place to solve various influx and reference book problems.

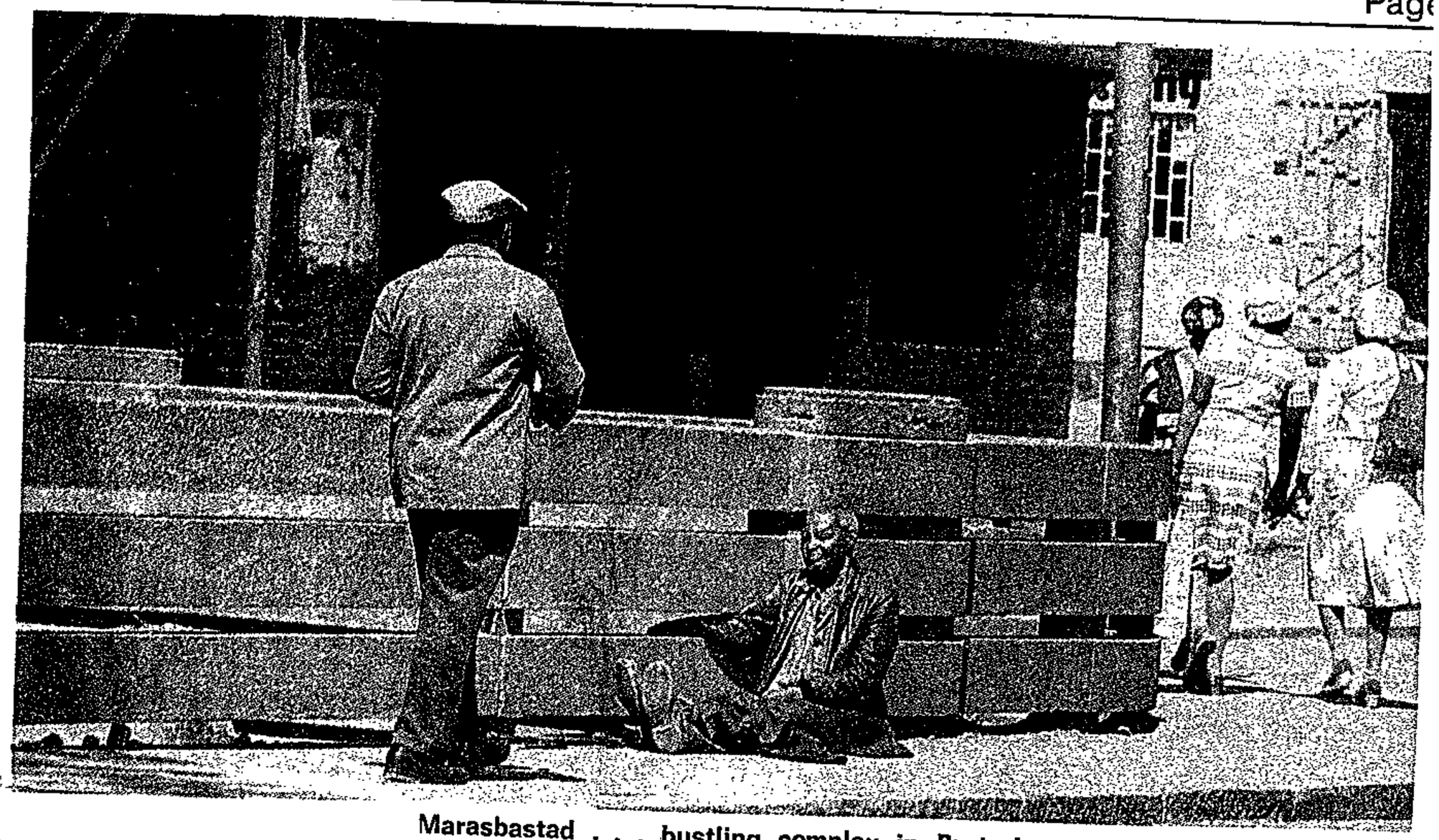


This is the home of the people of Marabastad who live from food they get from rubbish bins. Pic by: Mac Mogorosi.

ad

) of filled seekers -sniffers

On the ar northern side of the complex old buildings, coloured and Indian houses have been demolished to make way for huge modern business centres.



Marasbastad . . . bustling complex in Pretoria.

However, its main street still retains the old and shabby look of Marabastad with shops, cafes, tailors, printers, record bars, butchers, wholesalers and cinemas lining the streets on both sides.

Buses, taxis and lorries jam the street at peak hour with drivers hunching over their wheels and jabbing their hooters at every sight of the multitudinous life around them.

Beggars and hoboes live in partly demolished houses and at the back of old dilapidated shops at the side of Boom Street.

Some of them were found by **SUNDAY POST** in a house which was densely littered with wine bottles, beer cartons and old newspapers.

Others were found sitting and lying at the back of a decrepit and filthy house enjoying a bottle of methylated spirits. Bleary-eyed and listless, their lives consist of police evictions and violent fights.

They have lost all moral or personal pride in their existance. This is Marabastad.

Alex relief project for unemployed

By JOE THLOLOE

MR JOHANNES SITHOLE has been out of a job "for some months now." He is 62 — not much of a working life left in him. He has seven children — three at school and four still too young — and two wives.

Officially he lives in a room in Alexandra Township, but in fact he lives in two rooms after building a lean-to used by his second family.

All his life he has worked for dry cleaners as a presser. At his last job he was paid R62 a week.

Mr Sithole collected his unemployment benefits until he was told that he has exhausted his fund. He now lives a hand-to-mouth existence, haunted by the cries of hungry children.

Now, thanks to a relief project started by the Urban Foundation, Mr Sithole takes about R100 home every month.

For five days a week, from 7 am to 3 pm, he helps clean Alexandra

"We had been tremendously impressed by the Alexandra clean-up campaign, and we felt this needed support. The scheme would not only assist the unempolyed, but it would benefit the community as a whole."

The UF provided R60 000 bridging finance.

The 45 women and five men were selected by the Alexandra Township's Liaison Committee who also allocates them their work.

Mr Dempster said if the pilot scheme works it will be extended to a wider area throughout the Transvaal.

There are four projects in Natal, one in the Easten Cape and three in the Western Cape.

Mr Sithole said he had been working in the project for nearly four months. The first month he was paid R99; the second month, R105,50; and the third month, R99.

These figures were after unemployment insurance fund deductions.

Mr Sithole said he had been told that the job was temporary, but he had not had a chance to look for other work.

The organisers concede that



Post 23/10/86

Township. When we met him he was digging drains.

The Urban Foundation's Transvaal managing director, Mr Pat Dempster, explained: "We have about 50 unemployed people who get a minimum of R4,50 a day.

"They work shorter hours so that when they finish they can go and look for work."

Mr Dempster says when the Department of Manpower Utilisation was looking for ways of helping the unemployed, the Foundation suggested this pilot scheme for Alexandra Township.

since the project started only one person has moved out. The intention is to have a constant flow of people: as some get work then other unemployed take their jobs.

We found some women cleaning the Alexandra Cemetery.

Ms Beauty Dlamini (44) lives at the Alexandra Hostel. She has two children living with her mother in Orlando.

She says she has been out of work for more than three years: "I've been surviving on piece-jobs."

She was paid R93, R104 and R98 for the three months.

Mrs Beauty Dlamini . . . cleaning graveyard.

"From Monday to Friday I work from 7 am to 3 pm, and we have 30 minutes lunch break. I don't get a chance to look for other work.

"I'm just working here until I am told there is no more work. I'm expecting this anytime because we were told this job is temporary."

At present she is happy that she is getting some money at the end of the month.

The Unemployment Insurance Act provides that if the Minister of Manpower Utilisation believes that unemployment exists or is likely to arise in any industry or area, he may provide for a scheme to keep contributors in employment or he may arrange for unemployed people to be trained in another occupation.



Some of the women in the unemployment relief project.



Mr Johannes Sithole digging a drain in Alexandra Township.

Post 23/10/80

Reynders blames Govt for jobless

STAR
25/10/80
335
172

Own Correspondent

Government policy has caused too many workers to be replaced by machines and this trend must be reversed, a labour expert says.

The chairman of the National Labour Commission, Dr H J J Reynders, said last night that the alarming growth in unemployment in the past decade and simultaneous overcapitalisation were due largely to government measures that had artificially made labour more expensive and scarce and capital too easy to obtain.

Dr Reynders told the department of management studies at the University of Pretoria that South Africa's economic development in the 70s had failed to reduce unemployment and the present problem would remain at least until the end of this decade.

If nothing were done the problem would worsen. Even with a growth rate of five percent in the real Gross National Product the 10,6 percent unemployment of 1977 would rise to 11,5 percent by 1987. More than 80 percent of those unemployed would be black, Dr Reynders said.

Dr Reynders suggested the following remedies:

- Permitting interest, wages and salaries to find their own levels to a greater extent than at present.
- Further reductions in job reservation.
- Adjustment of influx control to the availability of work and housing.
- Improved employment bureau services.
- Support for small businesses, which tend to employ more labour than capital.
- Non - interference in informal businesses such as street vendors, potters, small crafts and shebeens.
- Public works.
- Better education.

4 000 000 jobless in SA by year 2000

By Sieg Hannig
Labour Editor

Unemployment in South Africa may rise to 4-million, or by 33 percent, by the year 2000, particularly among the young, say three of South Africa's top labour experts and business leaders.

To improve South Africa's "dismal" rate of job creation and the "poor track record" in manpower development and labour relations, they are inviting 900 top business leaders to a meeting at Johannesburg's Carlton Hotel on November 20.

Their aim is a "Manpower Foundation of Southern Africa" which would co-ordinate the expertise of the private sector into an "action oriented" body to meet the manpower challenges.

The meeting is seen as a response to the Prime Minister's call on business leaders at the Carlton Hotel last November 22 for support of his efforts to achieve peaceful change and prosperity for all.

● **Page 10: New move on manpower.**

UNEMPLOYMENT (335)

Rationing jobs

FM 7/11/80

The likelihood of unemployment in the OECD countries reaching nearly 20%, or 70m, by the end of the century, has brought about another radical theory in the current economic fashion of supply management.

The present-day predeliction for monetarism is perhaps the clearest example of aggregate management applied to the supply side of the economy. It stands in sharp contrast to the earlier Keynesian theory of aggregate demand management by government through fiscal policy.

Now the London-based Economist Intelligence Unit has emerged with a report, which argues that the very notion of "full employment" should be reconsidered and government should seek to fit the supply of labour to given levels of demand.

The report states that there has been an international consensus towards the ideal of full employment since the Second World War, based on the Keynesian notion of compensatory fiscal policy, of which the Marshall Plan itself was a substantial example. It argues that this consensus, and its near-achievement, was appropriate to an economic growth phase that lasted for nearly 25 years.

But that phase ended in 1974 with the sharp increase in the price of oil, which brought about a major shift of productive resources, and the beginning of a world recession and rapidly rising prices. Assumptions that unemployment would vanish with cyclical economic recovery have come also to appear over-optimistic. According to the EIU report, the pre-1974 growth rates are unlikely to be achieved again in the foreseeable future. And quantum leaps in technology, like that heralded by the microchip processor, promise unprecedentedly rapid improvements in productivity and further structural unemployment.

So there is doubt as to the possibility of ever again attaining full employment by conventional methods, especially those which also bring widespread and severe deprivation in, at best, the medium term. In further support of this pessimistic forecast, the report shows that participation rates in paid employment have been dropping in the developed countries since the early Sixties. With lower retirement ages, improved social security systems, and greater educational opportunities keeping people at school for longer, it estimates there has been an overall net decline of up to 10% in the degree of utilisation of labour since 1950.

And the level of registered vacancies is now standing at about 20% of the level of registered employment, indicating largely a lack of available skills, rather than unwillingness to work.

Add to this the current state of the OECD economies — inter alia, the saturation of consumer markets and the resultant fall-off in effective demand, hesitation to invest, financial instability and the movement of multinationals to the LCDs — and the report concludes that "it is clear that even on the basis of relatively optimistic forecasts there is going to be a catastrophic shortfall in the availability of jobs relative to the demand for them for the foreseeable future."

The report considers several alternative solutions, among them the traditional Keynesian idea of stimulating the economy, the Schumpeterian belief in intermediate, labour-intensive technology, and the *laissez faire* theories of the radical right. It concludes that "no solution to the problem of structural unemployment which entails increased public spending can be regarded as realistic." The only practical and long-lasting solution, it argues, is to redefine the notion of full-employment.

Radical suggestion

If the concept of full employment as a 40-hour week over a 48-week year for 40 to 50 years is no longer viable, then the EIU's radical suggestion is to sever the traditional link between employment and income, and tailor the supply of work to the demand for it. "All able-bodied members of the population would be expected, as a condition of being provided with a livelihood, to dedicate at least a part of their lives to working in those sectors which were producing the necessary goods and services. Thus in a sense employment would be rationed by dividing up the available amount of work more or less equally among those able to perform it."

The basic message is that to be employed in some form is a right and not a privilege. Although the EIU report addresses itself to conditions peculiar to the developed world, its major premise is that economic growth alone will be insufficient to solve the problem of unemployment as it is traditionally defined.

This premise, and some of the radical conclusions to which it leads, could be applicable to developing countries. The economic optimism of today's growth phase in SA should not blind us to problems that will assuredly still be here in the future. On the other hand, they should not deter efforts to obtain the maximum job creation from the most rapid rate of economic growth possible.

The report is obtainable locally from economic consultants Oliver-Samson-Freer

Jobless — when the chips are down

GENEVA. — The micro-chip revolution will make robots and home computers as common in the eighties as pocket calculators are today.

But it will also put millions of people out of work, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has warned.

In the current world climate of low growth rates, high unemployment and spiralling inflation, worsened by an energy crisis and growing penetration of foreign goods to domestic markets, many countries are turning to micro-electronics as a "cure-all", an ILO study said.

"But the catch is that micro-processors and micro-computers that should help refill [illegible] of plenty, could also empty work places in many sectors in the process," the study said.

While "the chip" can help increase productivity, upgrade products and processes, boost international competitiveness and make robots, home computers, electronic banking and remote controlled factories an everyday fact, in certain sectors it means unemployment.

The United States, world leader in the micro-electronics field (closely followed by Japan), must create 11 million new jobs during the 1980s, the study said. Although with six million already unemployed, and with micro-technology actually creating jobs in some areas, it is difficult to determine how much of the rise in unemployment is due to the advent of the chip.

France, with one million jobless, must double the number of jobs that were created over the past 20 years to keep up with unemployment in the 1980s, the study said. But a report prepared for the French Government warned that "if France does not play the micro-chip card quickly, it will price many of its products out of international markets."

In the United Kingdom, where micro-technology is a R6-million annual business, four million new jobs must be found to absorb the current two million unemployed and a further two million expected to be jobless by the turn of the century.

And in West Germany, too, unemployment is expected to double from one to two million by 1990.

Hardest hit areas, according to the study, will be clerical work in offices and services which have low productivity and high labour costs, with industry also feeling the pinch.

"It is difficult to find a field in which micro-electronics cannot be used," the study said.

The invention of the chip — years ago considered to be as significant as that of the wheel or the steam engine — is now thought to be "a new evolutionary stage in the history of mankind — substitution and extension of the grey matter".

"Micro-electronic devices do not think, but like the human brain they can store and process information and their capability in this field has reached a point at which they are able to perform a wide range of functions previously only within the capacity of human intelligence," the study said.

With sales already amounting to R10-billion a year in the US, Japan and West Europe, and expected to grow to R16-billion globally within a year, the chip will have a huge impact on people's lives, the study said.

"We may be facing a transition towards a society that no longer needs to make full-time use of its entire labour force and the argument in favour of different life styles and industrial systems will become increasingly persuasive as the micro-electronic revolution progresses, the study said.

"Stakes are high in the technology game and the pivotal micro-chip card must be skilfully and cautiously played with regard not only to its great potential, but equally to its inherent dangers," the ILO said. — UPI.

September last year.

While these indications are that the supply of flats will eventually increase, it will be a long time, however, before the trend has a material impact on rentals, which are likely still to rise in the meantime.

UNEMPLOYMENT (335)

Rationing jobs

FM 7/11/80

The likelihood of unemployment in the OECD countries reaching nearly 20%, or 70m, by the end of the century, has brought about another radical theory in the current economic fashion of supply management.

The present-day predeliction for monetarism is perhaps the clearest example of aggregate management applied to the supply side of the economy. It stands in sharp contrast to the earlier Keynesian theory of aggregate demand management by government through fiscal policy.

there has been an overall net decline of up to 10% in the degree of utilisation of labour since 1950.

And the level of registered vacancies is now standing at about 20% of the level of registered employment, indicating largely a lack of available skills, rather than unwillingness to work.

Add to this the current state of the OECD economies — inter alia, the saturation of consumer markets and the resultant fall-off in effective demand, hesitation to invest, financial instability and the movement of multinationals to the LCDs — and the report concludes that "it is clear that even on the basis of relatively optimistic forecasts there is going to be a catastrophic shortfall in the availability of jobs relative to the demand for them for the foreseeable future."

The report considers several alternative solutions, among them the traditional Keynesian idea of stimulating the economy, the Schumpeterian belief in intermediate, labour-intensive technology, and the *laissez faire* theories of the radical right. It concludes that "no solution to the problem of structural unemployment which entails increased public spending can be regarded as realistic." The only practical and long-lasting solution, it argues, is to redefine the notion of full-employment.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der Poel

Has a degree in Operatic urg, Holland. He has
been with Shell Interna d worked for that company
as an international cons ntries around the world.
His experience includes pment of systems for
financial management, ma nd production optimisation.

He has taught courses in n Systems and Operations
Research at the Business sities of Cape Town and
Stellenbosch.
He is recognised as a men s group of the Computer
Society of South Africa a uirement definition and
design of industrial syst

Black jobless total drops — Govt

From 7-11-80 335

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

BLACK unemployment stabilised at around 8,6% in the three months ending in August, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics yesterday.

However, the department's figures are highly controversial and have been challenged in the past by experts on the unemployment issue.

According to the department's figures, black unemployment dropped slightly from 8,8% in May to 8,6% in August. According to the figures, black unemployment stood at 478 000 at the end of that period.

The figures do, however, show a considerably higher figure for unemployment among black women. This was running at 14,9% in August. In May, it was even higher — 15,3%.

Unemployment among men was much lower — about 6% in August, according to the Department.

The department's figures are the only official statistics released on black unemployment. They have been strongly criticised in the past and many economists put the actual black unemployment figure much higher than the department.

The Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, has estimated this year that there are more than 1-million unemployed blacks. Some reserachers have suggested that up to 25% of the potential black working population is jobless.

Experts have criticised the department's method of calculating unemployment in which anyone who has worked for at least five hours in the week in which the survey is taken is considered to be employed.

Critics believe this is an unrealistic standard.

The department, however, insists that its methods are in keeping with international standards for calculating unemployment.

Unions to get choice on race

14/11/80 ARGUS

335

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —Sweeping changes to labour legislation that will allow trade unions to admit all races and cripple illegal strikes were announced today by Minister of Manpower Utilisation.

The Minister, Mr Fanie Botha, made the announcement after divulging his plans to employers and trade unions.

Mr Botha said he had received almost unanimous support for his proposals, which he said would become law next year.

Freedom

He proposed total autonomy for the trade union movement in South Africa. This, he said, would allow registered trade unions to admit whatever race they wanted and to exclude any race they wanted.

This, Mr Botha went on, would mean a dramatic change from the present system in which ministerial approval must be obtained for mixed trade unions.

Mr Botha added that his proposals of autonomy for trade unions differed slightly from the Wiehahn Commission proposals, which suggested freedom of association.



Mr Fanie Botha

Autonomy would ensure the right of self-preservation for trade unions which did not want to be forced to include other races.

Mr Botha announced tough new measures to curb illegal strikes.

There would be bilateral agreements between the Government and foreign governments that send workers to South Africa.

These agreements will be made with Transkei, Bophuthatswan aand Venda the homelands, as well, as other neighbouring countries.

In terms of the agreements, any worker from a foreign country who took part in an illegal strike would be 'put on the first bus or plane home.'

Any country that refused to sign the agreements could have its workers excluded. 'There are 63-million unemployed in Africa and it is very easy to get substitutes,' Mr Botha said.

No trade union would be allowed to operate offi-

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

ces outside South Africa. 'Any trade union which does so will be deregistered,' he said.

The Minister added that funds from outside of South Africa would not be allowed in to aid strikers.

In future, strike ballots would be monitored and no longer a prerogative of strike leaders to organise.

He also announced that the country's entire training programme would be placed under his department an controlled by a new national training council.

Previously, the control of training was fragmented.

Mr Botha said that his consultation with employers and trade unions was 'an enormous success'. The proposals had been fully accepted by 98 percent.

However it is understood that conservative unions belonging to the Confederation of Labour have reservations.

FM 28/11/80

MANPOWER CONFERENCE

Facing hurdles

335

Feelings of urgency dominated speeches at the Manpower 2 000 Conference at Unisa this week. Leading educationists and members of the private sector addressed the conference, called one year after the Carlton summit.

After hours of statistics and theorising, one message became clear — SA's labour requirements, at a reasonable rate of economic growth, are formidable and something urgently needs to be done by the private sector.

The reality is this: overall unemployment for blacks in SA has grown from 4,1% of the workforce in 1970 to 13,1% in 1977. The total labour force is expected to increase by 711 200 by the end of the century, and while whites comprise 18,4% of the labour force this year, they will form only 8,1% of the increment between now and the year 2 000. Blacks, on the other hand, whose average share in 1980 came to 69,3%, will have an incremental share of 81,2%.

Professor Johannes Sadie of Stellenbosch University's Bureau of Economic Research pointed out the impossibility of generating the required manpower needs by 2 000. He said that an average increase of 2,6% in the employed labour force was needed but "a growth rate of this nature would produce deficits in the supplies of the components growing at a lesser rate (whites 1,31%, Asians 2,26%, coloured 2,36% per annum) and surpluses of the components increasing at a faster rate (blacks 2,1%)." So a 2,6% employment rate could never be achieved.

Trevor Mann, group personnel consultant for Tongaat, said managements had in the past relied on other sources for their trained manpower, which in part accounted for the present shortage. "It is now up to employers to resolve this situation. Furthermore, that if they do not do so their enterprises will not survive, and neither will the free-enterprise system in SA."

He warned employers that their attempts to avoid the situation by recruiting trained manpower from overseas to "fill jobs which the unemployed, underprivileged people of this country have not been trained to undertake" would lead to "undesirable consequences" — both politically and economically.

Speakers did not devote their time to theorising only — many outlined detailed training, educational and policy programmes. Whether these will be implemented by the bulk of employers remains to be seen, but the alternative is daunting.

Draft

Not to be published or quoted without the permission of the Foreign Policy Study Foundation

THE DEMOGRAPHIC, DEMAND FOR LABOUR AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT OF AFRICAN UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA[1]: 1960 - 1980

Earlier work of mine sought to estimate the extent of unemployment/underemployment in South Africa (Simkins, 1978a) and to investigate the situation of unemployed Africans (Simkins, 1978b). This study seeks to build on the earlier work by considering African unemployment in the context of the distribution of the African population and of African employment between the four region types that go to make up South Africa: metropolitan areas, other towns in 'white' South Africa, 'white' rural areas and 'homelands'. These distributions are, of course, conditioned by state policy; this will be touched on at several points in the study and discussed in some detail when it comes

Behind the Christmas spree lurks the spectre of hunger

By Tom Duff

South Africans are indulging in a R3 500-million Christmas shopping spree at a time when nearly half a million blacks are out of work and dire poverty threatens thousands of black families.

There are predictions that more than R200-million will be spent on alcohol during the festive season. Yet charitable organisations are struggling to get enough basic foodstuffs to feed thousands of people living close to the Reef who are virtually destitute.

"The Ministry of Health estimates that in 1979 there were 100 000 cases of pellagra," says a spokesman for the Institute of Race Relations "Operation Hunger" campaign.

"The Government's subsidised skim milk scheme feeds 38 930 children — just over a third of the estimated pellagra cases.

"Malnutrition, hunger and their inevitable companions — disease, mental and physical stunting and death — are regular riders across the South African rural scene," said the spokesman.

At the same time, the rate of unemployment among blacks remains high. The latest available figures from the Department of Statistics show an estimated 475 000 blacks — or 8,5 percent of the black workforce — to be unemployed.

More jobs will be available if the current economic boom continues, but many observers believe that the unemployment estimates made by the Department are extremely conservative. It is likely that the real situation is far more serious, they say.

Spokesmen for some welfare organisations are expressing concern that while consumers will spend an estimated R3 500-million in a record Christmas shopping splurge, too little attention is being paid to thousands of people who are suffering from malnutrition.

Malnutrition is not confined to black families. Two surveys in the Greater Tongaat area in Natal have shown that 60 percent of Indian children in the area are malnourished.

The Institute of Race Relations is particularly concerned about the high infant mortality rate among blacks — especially those in rural areas.

The infant mortality figure for rural blacks is 240 for every 1 000 live births, says the Institute. The corresponding figure for white South Africans is 12, while for urban blacks it is 69.

The Institute says the corresponding figure for Botswana is 97, for Niger it is 200 and 160 for Zaire.

[redacted]

In the case [illegible] Schwarz said, capital gains had been at [illegible] the percentage [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Saawu launches fund for jobless

JOHANNESBURG — A relief fund to cater for the needs of all unemployed members of the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) was launched in Durban over the weekend.

The Unemployed Workers Relief Fund was started by the executive of the Unemployed Workers Union, which was inaugurated early last month.

Mr S. K. B. Kikine, general secretary of the South African National Federation of Workers said, "An unemployment campaign was launched which resulted in the formation of the fund to help the black unemployed masses."

He said only members of SAAWU and of all non-registered unions working in close co-operation with SAAWU would benefit from the fund.

SAAWU has also agreed to support the struggle of the recently formed Farm and Domestic Unions to have regulations introduced that would protect farm and domestic workers.

"SAAWU will support those workers in their struggle for basic human rights.

"They are the toiling masses and they should enjoy their work and have basic privileges like all other workers," said Mr Kikine.

The headquarters of the Unemployed Workers Relief Fund will be in East London.

335 Argus 11/12/80

Jobs saved as creditor plays Father Christmas

Financial Staff

JOBS, wages and the holiday bonuses of 900 workers in four Cape Town clothing factories which ran into financial difficulties this week, have been secured by behind-the-scenes activity in the past 24 hours.

The factories are owned by Paroda (Pty) and its direct-selling associate It's a Pleasure (Pty), which were placed under provisional judicial management on Tuesday.

A major creditor has agreed to lend about R700 000 for working capital so that the provisional judicial managers, Mr Ralph Millman of Cape Trustees and Mr David Rennie of Syfrets Trust, can keep the businesses going.

'The companies will continue business operations and the staff will be retained,' said the judicial managers today.

'Deliveries to hostesses and customers will be maintained and cheques for about R360 000 in commissions will be paid out this week to the more than 1 000 housewives who sell for It's a Pleasure.

The marketing company had no cash to pay the women's commissions before it applied to the court.

It's A Pleasure, which has been operating for 10 years, is one of the largest direct marketing companies of its kind in South Africa.

Housewives are employed to hold parties in their homes and sell clothing and other goods.

The company is solvent with assets of R4,3-million and liabilities of R2,9-million according to the audited balance sheet at December 31, 1979, which was submitted to the court by the managing director, Mr Roger Howes.

Net profit was R297 000 after tax last year.

A large business has been built up which is potentially a very profitable trading operation, said Mr Howes.

Paroda's balance sheet showed it was solvent at December 31 1979 with assets of R2,4-million and liabilities of R1,7-million.

The company earned a small profit in 1979.

A judicial management order for It's a Pleasure was sought after large

(Continued on Page 3, col.1)

fluence on the size and regional
employment.

verdict of 'not proven' on the necessity
to say that it cannot be proven: further
t would be of considerable interest.

E economic activity and unemployment:
opulation Survey

ey has published the following
e labour force (economically active
ment in the four region types of
79.

R FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY REGION,

(thousands)

Labour force	% unemployment
2 107	11,1
1 032	8,6
1 351	3,6
912	12,5
5 402	9,0
3 809	6,2
1 593	15,9

of the la
employment
er 1979.
Survey h
ion of ec
ent Popul
verage
in
rvey

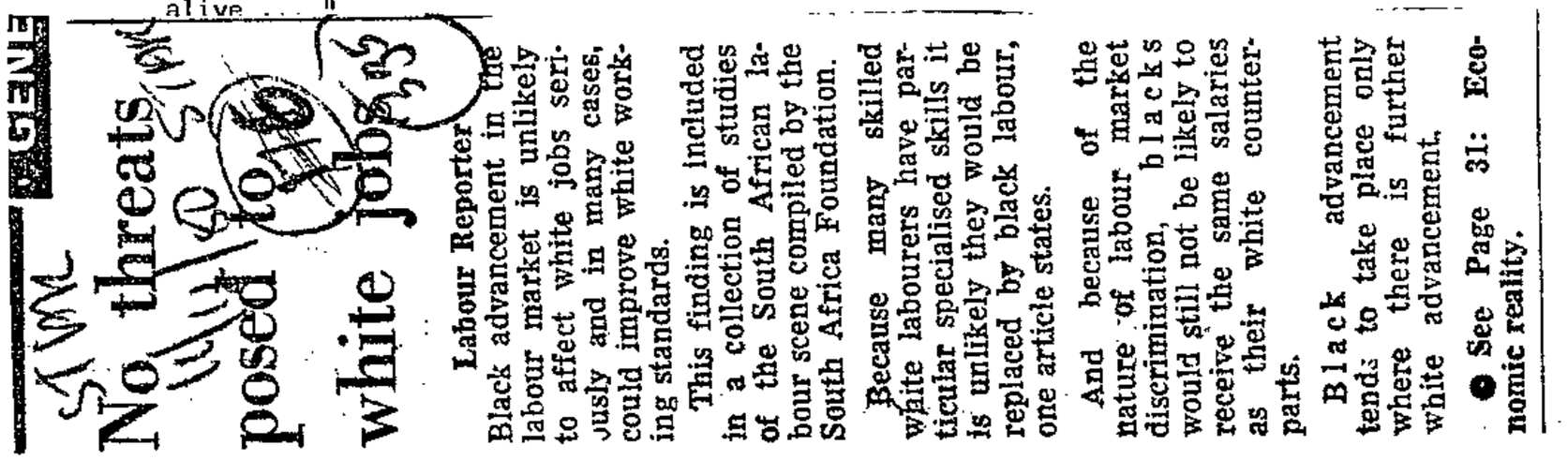
HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT Lecturer : to be appointed.

1st Semester

(This option is offered subject to staffing constraints. Last year it was given by a guest lecturer, Dr. K. Hughes of the Dept. of Mathematics).

INTRODUCTION

"Therefore the Ptolemaic system may live on in literature, or it may form the framework of a mathematical exercise, it has no direct interest to the modern astronomer. Our position in economics is different; we cannot escape in the same way from our own past. We may pretend to escape, but the past crowds in on us just the same. To 'neo-classical' succeeds 'neo-mercantilist'; Keynes and his contempories echo Ricardo on Malthus; Marx and Marshall are still alive ... "



No threats to white jobs, posed by blacks

Labour Reporter

Black advancement in the labour market is unlikely to affect white jobs seriously and in many cases, could improve white working standards.

This finding is included in a collection of studies of the South African labour scene compiled by the South Africa Foundation.

Because many skilled white labourers have particular specialised skills it is unlikely they would be replaced by black labour, one article states.

And because of the nature of labour market discrimination, blacks would still not be likely to receive the same salaries as their white counterparts.

Black advancement tends to take place only where there is further white advancement.

● See Page 31: Economic reality.

COURSE OUTLINE

1. Introduction: Why study the history of Economic Thought ? Differing conceptions of the history of economic ideas; the concept of competing scientific research programmes.

2. Origins. The Mercantilists. Physiocracy.

3. The Scottish Enlightenment: David Hume and Monetary Theory. Adam Smith on Progress, Division of Labour and the Price Mechanisms.

4. Classical Political Economy: Malthus, Ricardo and Mill.

5. Marx and the End of the Classical School.

6. Neo-Classicism (I).The first generation: Jevons, Menger and Walras. Marginalism and the Subjective Theory of Value. Contribution of Wicksteed, Edgeworth, and Bohm-Bawerk.

7. Neo-Classicism (II). Marshall, Pigou and the Cambridge School. Wicksell on Money and Value. The Cumulative Process.

+ BAUMOL, W., (4th Ed.) : Economic Theory and Operations Analysis. Ch's. 20, 21, 22, 23 & 26.

9. Welfare

Revision

Foundations of general equilibrium
Utility measurement : interpersonal comparisons
The Social Welfare Function
Marginal cost pricing
Consumer sovereignty and welfare
Risk and uncertainty
The meaning of "efficiency"
The "impossibility theorem" and "second best"

Reading

MANSFIELD, E. : Microeconomics. Ch. 15.

+ TISDELL, C.A. : The Theory of Economic Allocation. Ch. 14.

ROTHENBERG, J., 1961 : The Measurement of Social Welfare. Prentice-Hall.

LERNER, A. : The Economics of Control.

+ ARROW, K., 1951 : Social Choice and Individual Values. Wiley.

+ LITTLE, I.M.D., (2nd Ed.) 1957 : A Critique of Welfare Economics. Oxford.

BATOR, F. : "The Anatomy of Market Failure" and "The Simple Analytics of Welfare Maximization", in Breit and Hochman : Readings in Microeconomics.

COASE, R.H. : "The Problem of Social Cost" in ibid.

+ KNIGHT, F.H. : "Some Fallacies in the Interpretation of Social Cost", in Stigler & Boulding (Ed's.) : Readings in Price Theory.

KNIGHT, F.H., 1921 : Risk Uncertainty and Profit. Houghton Mifflin.

ALCHIAN A, & DEMSETZ, H. : "The Property Rights Paradigm", Journal of Economic History, 1973.

STIGLER, G. : The Theory of Price.

CHEUNG, S.N.S., 1978 : The Myth of Social Cost. I.E.A. Hobart Paper.

BAIRD, C.W. : Prices and Markets - Microeconomics. Ch. 13.

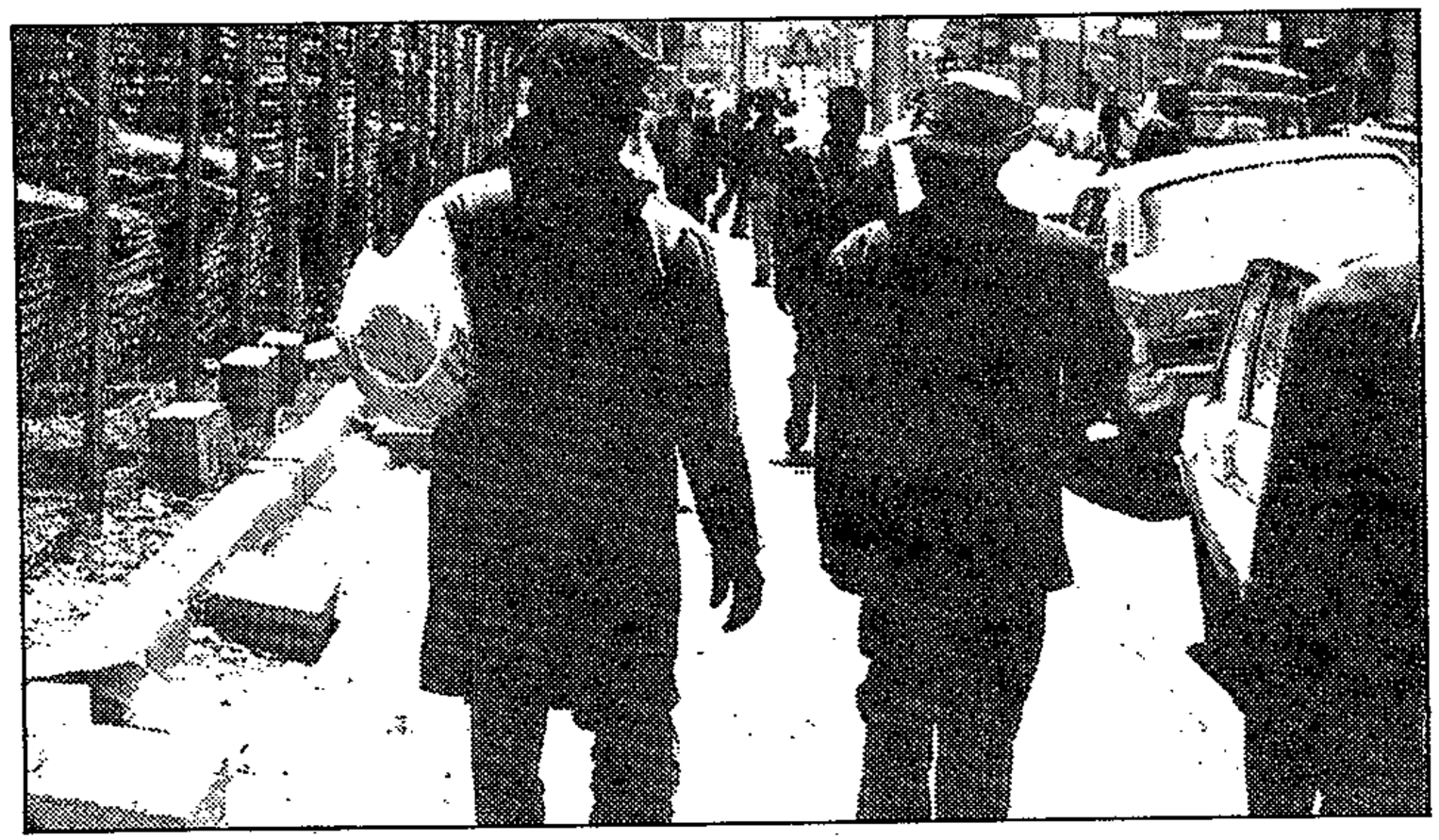
PEACOCK, A., 1975 : Welfare Economics - A Liberal Restatement.

PIGOU, A.C., 1920 or 4th Ed. 1938 : The Economics of Welfare. (esp. Pt. II, Ch. IX). MacMillan.

How will they spend Xmas

Unemployment is a huge problem in South Africa. And for those without a job, Christmas cannot be a cause for celebration. In the second of a series, NIGEL WRENCH looks at how a few of Johannesburg's workless will spend Christmas.

Pictures by DENIS FARRELL



They walk up and down the pavement, dejected, hoping for some kind of job. The scene in Albert Street, opposite the West Rand Administration Board offices.

"ASKING only workman's wages I go looking for a job, but I get no offers . . ."

For the city's over 23 000 unemployed, the words of the Simon and Garfunkel song could be the everyday anthem.

Every day is spent looking, looking and hoping that some job can be found.

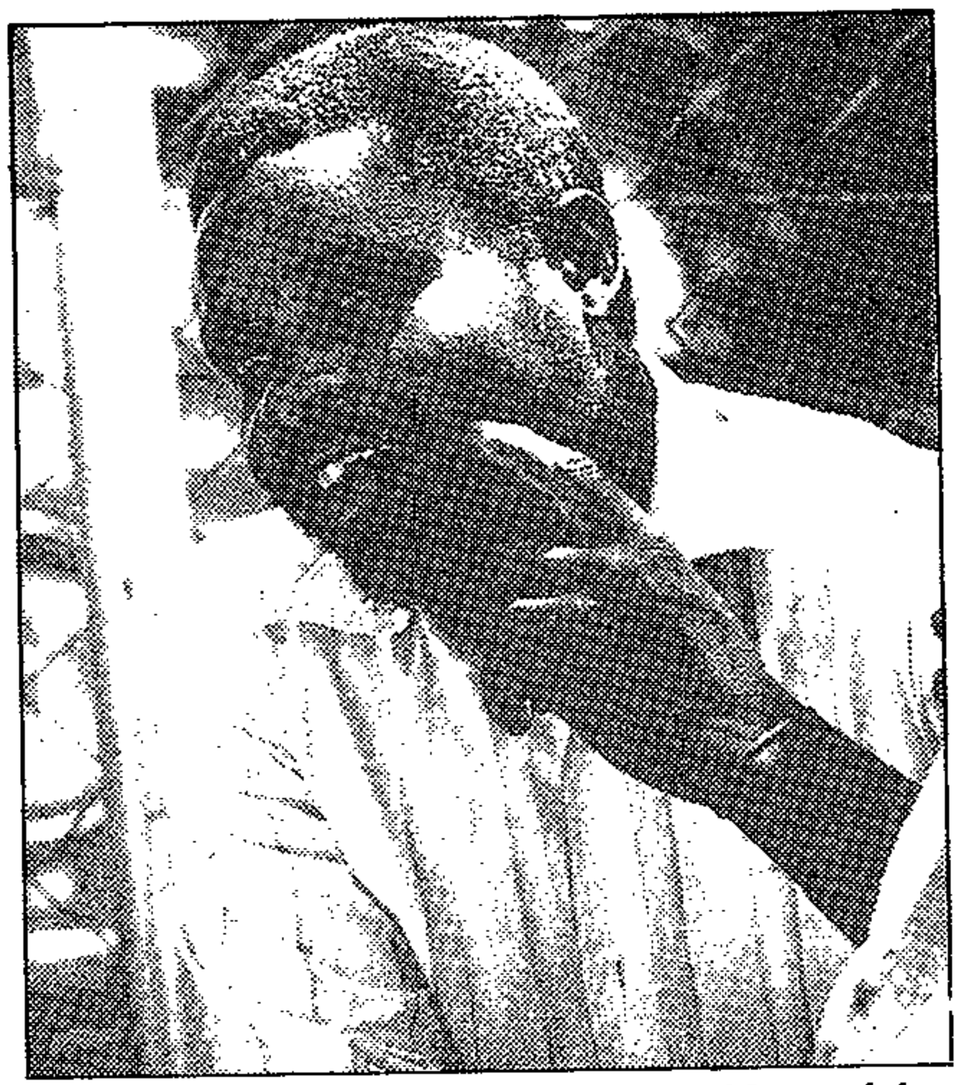
For these Johannesburgers, Christmas cannot be a time of plenty, because, apart from those who have unemployment insurance, there is no money at all.

No money for any kind of Christmas dinner, for any presents, or even for decorations to brighten up the day.

The West Rand Administration Board office in Albert Street is the sad scene every day of many unemployed gathering on the pavement opposite the building, waiting for a possibility of a job, even a temporary badly-paid job.

Carpenter Isaac Buthezi was retrenched two months ago after his employers closed down.

He's married and has three children, two boys and a girl, ranging in ages from three to



Nelson Namulodi: "My boss said my job was finished and I had to leave."

eased perhaps, there's a

"I don't really know how I

Sunday Express Living 14/2/80

They're children for whom Christmas this year will mean nothing at all.

Instead of a day of plenty, it may well be a day of hunger.



● Isaac Buthezi: "There won't be any Christmas unless I can get some money."

"There won't be any presents if I can't get a job," he says. "My brother and father give food to us when they can, but often we have to just go hungry.

"Every day I come here to try to get a job, but so far there's nothing."

He stares across at the building. "I'll get another job, but I don't know when."

Among the lines of men and women, there are few beggars, but some have reached the stage where desperation overcomes all else and they ask for a few cents, something to temporarily transcend their futility.

Isaac Buthezi's story is repeated by others.

"I haven't got nothing for Christmas," says Nelson Namulodi, who was fired from his R194 per month job as a factory nightwatchman last month, and now has no money to support his family, which includes a four-month-old baby.

"My boss just said my job was finished and I had to leave," his eyes are sad in an expressive face, he uses his hands to illustrate the point.

"I can only hope to get another job before Christmas.

"What can I do? My wife can't work."

One eye is swollen, discause for smile on Eric Ludidi's lips.

He lives in Soweto, with his wife and three young children.

He was fired after five years as a scooter driver.

"They said I was loafing," he says.

His tone shows his own feelings, he's sure he wasn't loafing, but he was easily replaceable.



● Eric Ludidi: His young children will have few presents at Christmas.

only money we've got is that which my wife earns."

His wife earns R37 per week, and there's rent of R26 to pay every month which leaves very little for a family of five to live on.

I ask him about last Christmas and the expression changes.

His face splits into a smile as he remembers.

"We had cakes, presents and decorations," he says.

"This year there will be none of those.

"It's very difficult to get jobs, people won't pay us.

"There's plenty of people without jobs, none of us can get work.

"All I can do is spend my day walking around town, knocking on doors looking for a job."

He thinks about Christmas again. "Perhaps I can borrow some money from somebody," he shrugs, "I can hope for a temporary job before that, who knows."

At the "White" employment bureau, there's no one there on the two occasions when we visit.

There are just over 200 unemployed on their books.

But for these people, too, Christmas will be a struggle, and no cause for celebration.

Unemployment is a social evil.

And it's a social evil that will mean desperation this Christmas for many South Africans.

NM 13/12/80 B35

Research project paints a gloomy picture of unemployment

Whites face jobs threat

Mercury Reporter

BLACK advancement in lower-level jobs may force many whites into unemployment, especially during low growth cycles.

This is one of the findings of a research project entitled Job Advancement in South Africa and published by the South Africa Foundation.

The publication says blacks, as a percentage of the total number of artisans and apprentices, have increased from 14 percent in 1969 to 23 percent in 1979 and this will probably rise to 43 percent in 1987.

The report points out that wage differentials between whites and blacks have narrowed since 1970. The wage gap has narrowed overall from 10:1 in 1950 to 6:1 in 1980.

The report paints a gloomy picture about future black unemployment and says that, even if the present expansionary conditions prevail during the eighties, unemployment will only be brought down to about 16 percent from the present 20 percent.

'It therefore appears as if the socio-economic and possibly political ills caused by black unemployment will remain with South Africa for a long time to come,' the publication continues.

One of the reasons advanced for the recent wave of strikes in the country is that the post-Wiehahn conciliation machinery is still new and untried, and workers are confused over the roles of registered and unregistered unions and of the roles of liaison, works and consultative committees.

'The new dispensation clearly demands better and more effective communication between management and workers. Should there be a breakdown, unrest may follow because a certain spin-off of the new system is a greater consciousness on the part of workers of their newly-found rights,' the report states.

It concludes that a final reason for unrest may in cases be blamed on agitators.

Ill-educated whites on way out

335

argus 15/12/80

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Major changes in employment patterns, leading to unemployment for poorly educated whites, have been forecast.

The forecast is made in a survey on job advancement published by the South Africa Foundation. It predicts black advancement in lower-level jobs and says this may force many whites into virtual unemployment, especially during cycles of low growth.

Current trends of 'Africanisation' in certain job categories, including farm and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters, transport, production and labouring showed drops in the percentage of white workers from 1951 to 1970.

OTHER SECTORS

The trend is expected to continue into other sectors including building and the lower clerical, sales and service levels.

It is believed that whites squeezed out by the growing Africanisation will be adequately compensated by their employers — but the jobs will be permanently closed to whites.

Wages levels are expected to drop when black compete.

The survey predicts that true job integration will probably never be achieved.

Black unemployment would remain fairly high, and the socio-economic and possibly political ills caused by unemployment would remain for a long time to come.

Unemployment was second highest after the homelands and lowest on farms and in the Orange Free State.

YOUTHFUL

Far more than half the unemployed were younger than 30.

The report said this did not augur well for stability in urban areas.

Coloured and Asian people were steadily climbing in the public sector.

Wage gaps were narrowing fastest in central Government and slowest in local government jobs and Railways and Harbours.

N O T E S

1. 'South Africa' includes Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, otherwise stated.

2. Following the sustained public discussion of unemployment in 1976 the Department of Statistics started (from October 77) a Current Population Survey of Africans (and 'Coloureds'). Its object is 'to obtain current short-term information on the structure of the economically active African population, particularly as regards the unemployed'. It does this by collecting information from 'a sample of nearly 10 000 dwellings (in clusters of 30 for practical reasons) ... selected after stratifying on the basis of geographical area and national unit'. (Statistical News Release, P 27.3 of 14 May 1980.

3. For a detailed account of the introduction of the labour bureau system see Morris, 1977.

4. The terms are Professor Francis Wilson's.

5. For a survey of the 1976/7 studies see Bromberger (1978).

6. Government Gazette 13 June 1980, R1208:VIII 24.

7. R1208 VIII 14(3)(a)(i).

8. R1208 VIII 14(4).



New unemployment pay-out windows

P.M. 19/12/80 (335)

Labour Reporter

APPLICATIONS by black workers for Unemployment Insurance benefits will now be handled by the labour bureaus attached to black administration boards, the deputy director-general of Manpower Utilisation, Dr Piet van der Merwe, announced yesterday.

Workers will now also have to collect their unemployment payments from the bureaus.

The new system will apply in all areas except Johannesburg where "for administrative reasons" black workers registered at the Polly Street and New Canada depots will continue to have their benefits and applications processed through the Department of Manpower Utilisation.

In areas where there are no labour bureaus, workers will continue to apply for benefits through magistrates or commissioners' offices.

The new system will come into effect from January 1.

Up to now, commissioners attached to the Department of Co-operation and Development have administered unemployment insurance for men. Benefits for black women are handled by the Department of Manpower Utilisation or by magistrates.

Whites are losing privileged jobs protection

By DOUG KUZMIAK

POORLY educated whites can no longer expect to hold onto their jobs because of the colour of their skin.

Uneducated and unskilled whites and blacks have become similar labour forces as far as employers are concerned.

These are the findings of a study on South African job advancement recently compiled by the South Africa Foundation.

The study has found that employers are taking advantage of new attitudes towards black advancement. Africanisation has begun in several job areas and even skilled artisan positions are not being exempt from the process.

"The privileged position of 'white' jobs caused by the denial of competition from other racial groups has caused an adverse effect on white job standards.

"The quality of their work has declined through complacency and job turnover has increased to alarming proportions.

The study said the pressures for change had come from both the State and private industrialists. The trend was towards removal of statutory job reservation and the advancement of black workers.

Mr Robert Jones, of the University of the Witwatersrand's department of business economics, said in the study that the potential future for Africanisation of jobs was in areas traditionally held by poorly educated whites.

"This includes the whole of the production, transport and labouring work as well as the lower classes of white workers including clerical, sales, or service workers. This involves about 600 000 jobs," Mr Jones said.

Jobs which were Africanised during the upswing were rarely de-Africanised later.

The argument that whites possessed "natural know-how and skill" which would permanently safeguard their employement was a "complacent, dangerous generalisation."

FINANCE

UNDER 30s WORST HIT BY LACK OF JOBS

UNEMPLOYMENT in the non-white population has severely hit workers in the younger age groups. About 58 percent of unemployed coloured people and 62 percent of unemployed blacks are under 30.

A survey compiled by Sanlam's economic research department shows that although employment in the non-agricultural sectors of the economy has increased considerably, there are serious underlying problems in labour.

Department of Statistics figures show that 8,6 percent of economically active blacks were unemployed in August this year, compared with 11,4 percent in November 1977.

A similar decline was evident in the figures for economically active coloured people, with unemployment down from 11,9 percent in July 1978 to 5,6 percent in August this year.

.. IMBALANCE

In spite of these favourable trends, the structural imbalance in employment of men and women and the 'serious socio-political' implications of the age distribution of the unemployed could lead to deteriorating conditions in the future, the survey says.

Unemployment figures for non-white women more than twice as high as those for men.

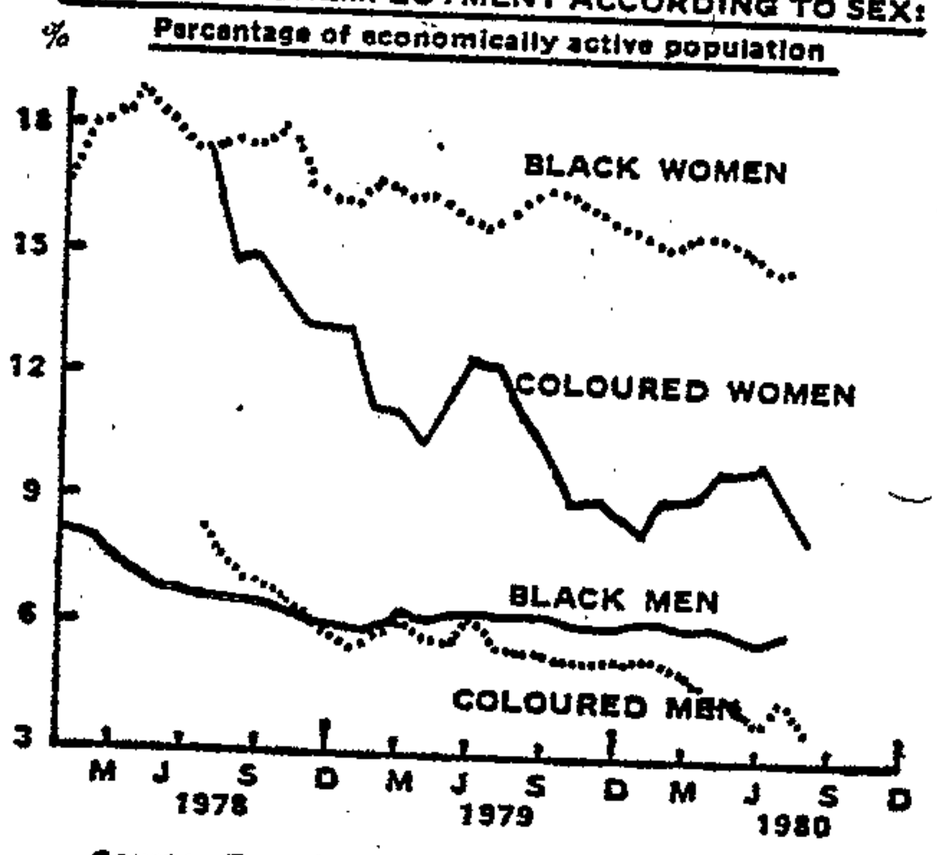
Black unemployment showed regional differences.

The highest percentage of unemployed were in the urban areas of the Cape, where 17,4 percent of the labour force were unemployed.

In Natal's urban areas the figure was 16,3 percent and in the Transvaal it was 10,2 percent.

Total unemployment throughout the country was 8,7 percent.

NON-WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO SEX:
Percentage of economically active population



Source: Department of Statistics

Black jobless rate declir

335

STAR

Own Correspondent

The number of unemployed blacks as a percentage of the economically active black population declined from 11,4 percent in November 1977 to 8,6 percent last August.

And, says a survey by Sanlam's economic research department released in Pretoria today, the unemployment rate for coloureds showed a similar decline from 11,9 percent in July 1978 to 5,6 percent last August.

But the survey warns that in spite of these favourable trends in labour conditions in general, analyses of the official black and coloured unemployment statistics indicate serious underlying problems.

"Unemployment figures for black and coloured women are more than twice as high as those for men," says the survey. "Since the labour force participation rate for black and coloured men shows a downward tendency while that for women is gradually rising, this structural imbalance may deteriorate in time to come."

The survey notes that according to the latest current population analysis by the Department o Statistics, about 58 percent of unemployed blacks and about 62 percent of unemployed coloureds are younger than 30. This was clear evidence of the serious implicatons unemployment held for the socio-political order.

High unemployment rates are found in the urban areas of the Cape Province and Natal compared with the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

With
the surv
the Cons
was 1,9
than in
14,4 per
in Octob

"It w
secutive
the Cons
rose
percent,

11. SOLUBILITY PRODUCT

11.1 The solubility product of silver chloride is 1×10^{-10}. Calculate its solubility, in mg/litre, in

i) pure water
ii) sodium chloride solution of concentration 20 g/litre.

[i) 1,435 mg dm^{-3}; ii) $4,2 \times 10^{-5}$ mg dm^{-3}]

11.2 The solubility of lead sulphate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre. What is its solubility in 0,1 M Na_2SO_4 solution?

[0,013 mg dm^{-3}]

11.3 The solubility of silver bromide is 6×10^{-7} mole per litre at 18°C. What mass of silver bromide will be precipitated when 0,119 g of potassium bromide is dissolved in 1 litre of a saturated solution of AgBr?

[0,113 mg]

11.4 Given that the solubility of CaF_2 is 27 p.p.m. calculate the solubility product of CaF_2.

[$1,7 \times 10^{-10}$]

11.5 The solubility product of SrF_2 is $1,59 \times 10^{-5}$ M and its solubility (g dm^{-3}) in

i) pure water and
ii) 0,010 M NaF.

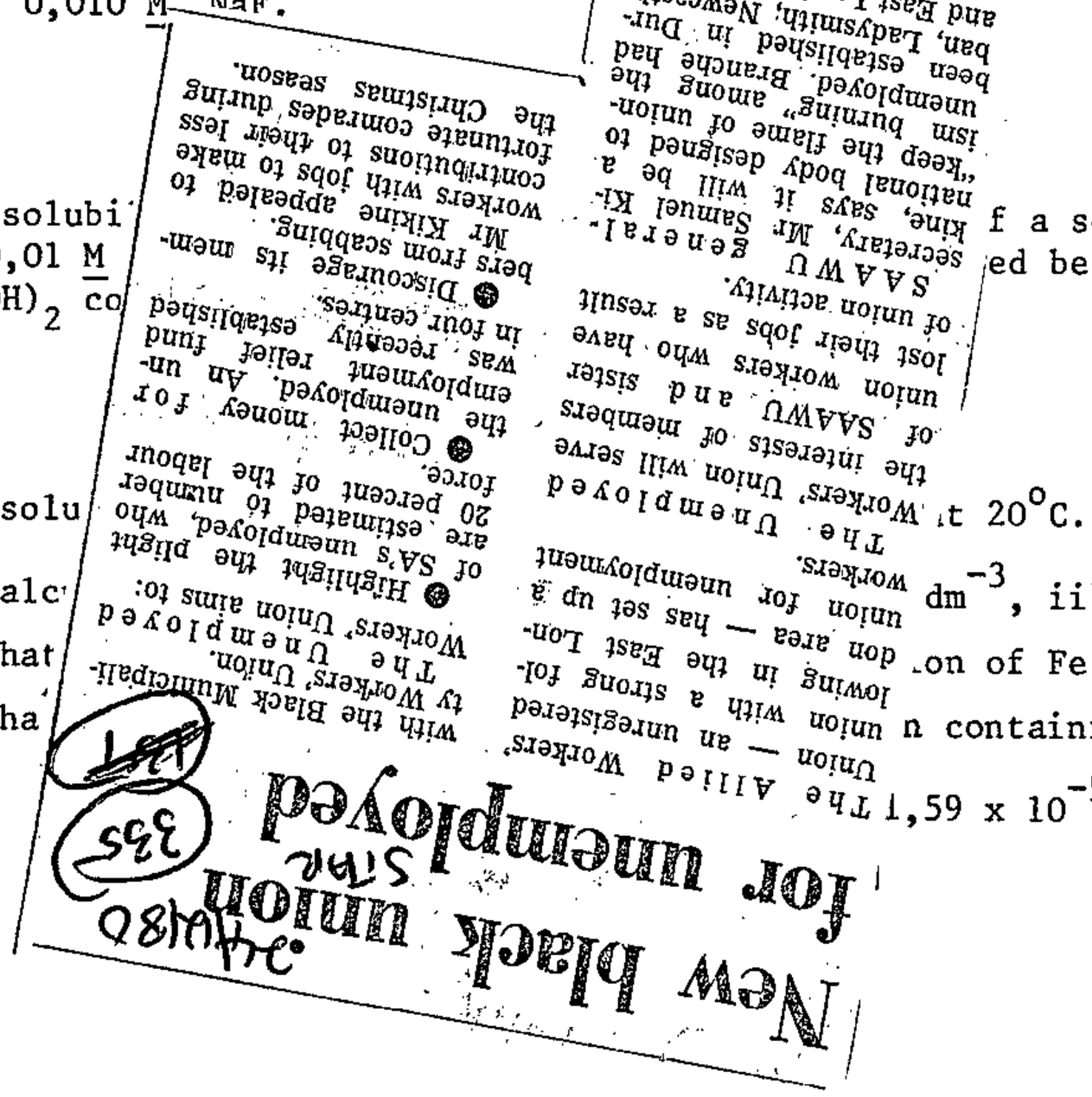
11.6 The solubi f a solution is 0,01 M ed before $Mg(OH)_2$ co

11.7 The solu t 20°C.

a) Calc dm^{-3}, ii) mg dm^{-3},

b) What on of $Fe(OH)_2$?

C) Wha n containing $[OH^-]$ = 0,4 M?


New black union for unemployed
24/4/80
Sthe
335
The Allied Workers' Union — an unregistered Johannesburg area — has set up a union for unemployment
with the Black Municipality Workers' Union.
The Workers' Union aims to:
● Highlight the plight of SA's unemployed, who are estimated to number 20 percent of the labour force.
● Collect money for the unemployed. An unemployment relief fund was recently established in four centres.
● Discourage its members from scabbing.
Mr Kikine appealed to workers with jobs to make contributions to their less fortunate comrades during the Christmas season.
Mr Kikine said the many hundreds of workers dismissed in the recent Johannesburg municipal workers' strike were likely to join the new body. SAAWU is seeking closer links with the Black Municipality Workers' Union.
The Workers' Union will serve the interests of members of SAAWU and sister union workers who have lost their jobs as a result of union activity.
SAAWU General Secretary, Mr Samuel Kikine, says it will be a national body designed to "keep the flame of unionism burning" among the unemployed. Branche had been established in Durban, Ladysmith, Newcastle and East London.

December 24, 1980

Black unemployed in Natal and Cape pose problems

Finance Reporter

BLACK unemployment has been dropping, but there are still 'serious underlying problems', particularly among the young in Natal and the Cape, Sanlam's economic research department reports in its December issue.

Nationally, the number of jobless blacks dropped from 11,4 percent of the economically active in November 1977 to 8,6 percent in November this year.

But in July this year, with a national average of 8,7 percent black unemployed, Natal had 10,6 percent of its black people jobless and the Cape 12,2 percent.

The Transvaal figure was 7,1 percent and in the thinly-populated Orange Free State it was a mere 5,7 percent.

'The serious implications that unemployment holds for the socio-political order are clearly evident if we look at the age distribution of unemployed blacks and coloureds,' the survey says.

'According to the Department of Statistics, 58 percent of unemployed blacks and 62 percent of unemployed coloureds are under 30. Of the number of unemployed men, 62 percent are under 30.

'It may be assumed that a large percentage of these are new to the labour force.'

Inflation

Sanlam's team blamed the 'sharp increase in food prices, and during the past two months the drastic increases in meat prices in particular', for the sustained high rate of inflation.

October was the seventh consecutive month in which the consumer price index (CPI) rose by more than 1 percent, rising 1,9 percent from September and 14,4 percent up on October 1979.

Excluding food — which makes up 25 percent — the CPI is up only 11,5 percent on a year ago.

While oil and military imports had flattened out 'considerably' over the past few months, other imports were still rising rapidly, though merchandise exports apart from gold had also picked up in October after sinking heavily for five months.

South Africa's foreign trade account had a R376m surplus in October from R486m in September and R160m in October 1979.

The total surplus for the first 10 months of 1980 stood at R5 000m, up from R3 900m during 1979.

The current account of the balance of payments, including the balance on the trade account and nett service payments to foreign countries. had a surplus of R2 950m to October from R3 000m for the whole of 1979.

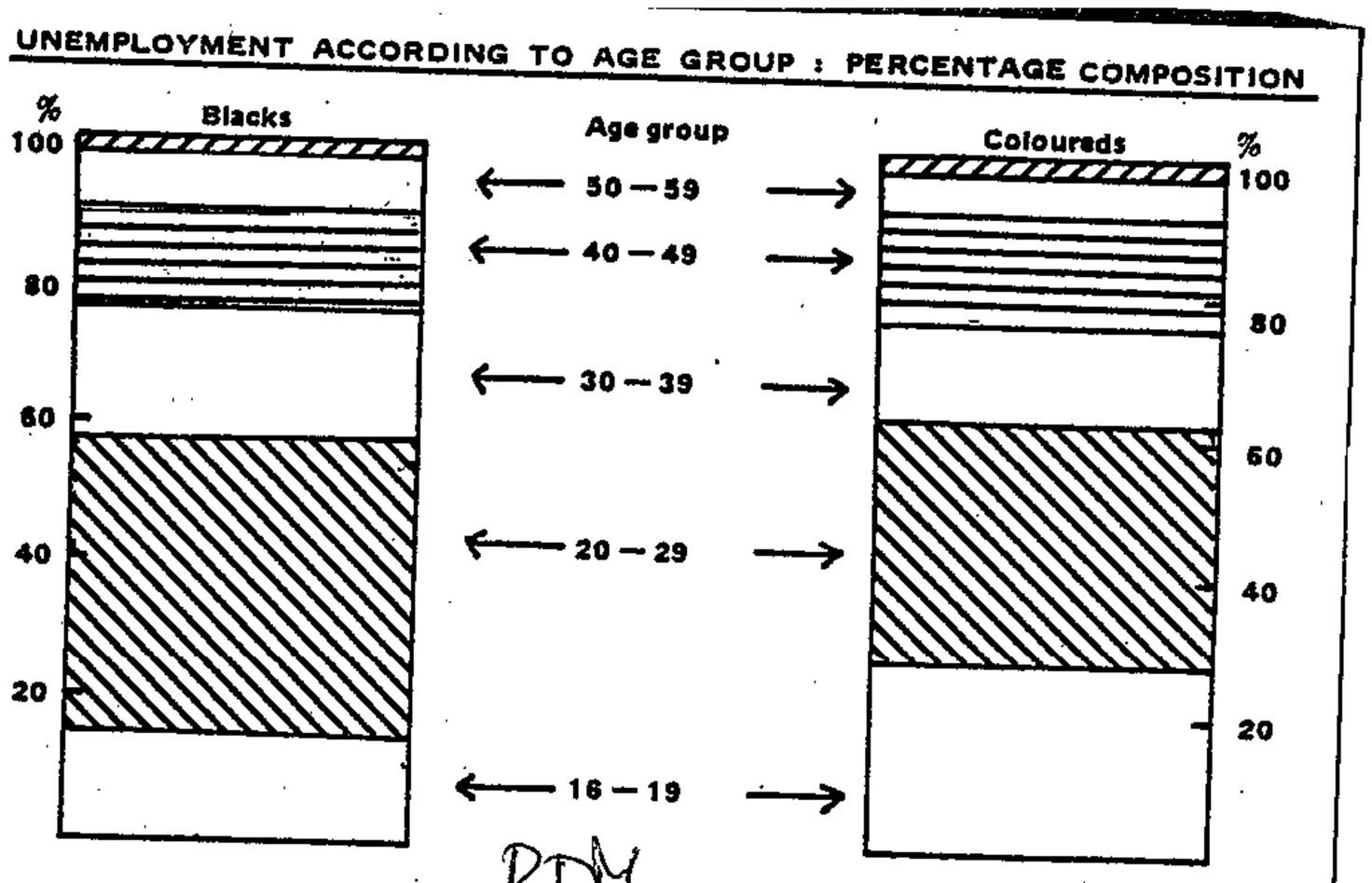
Interest rates

With the money supply increasing by 26 percent during the first nine months this year (48,6 percent during the third quarter) against a Government target of 10 to 12 percent, interest rates will shoot up next year, particularly for short-term loans, Sanlam predicts.

The main causes were exceptional gold earnings and sustained expansion of bank credit to the private sector, though the Government stuck to its policy of financial discipline.

'The excessive expansion of the money supply during the past few months has considerably increased the threat of demand inflation,' Sanlam says.

'The authorities have warned that apart from open market transactions they have followed for some time, more aggressive steps will be taken to exercise stricter control on the money supply.'



RDM
27/12/80
335

Black joblessness decline — Sanlam

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

NOTING a marked decline in unemployment among blacks and coloureds, the December issue of Sanlam's economic survey focuses attention on the age distribution of unemployed blacks and coloureds.

According to the latest current population survey undertaken by the Department of Statistics, about 58% of unemployed blacks and about 62% of unemployed coloureds are younger than 30. Of the number of total unemployed men about 62% are under 30.

It may further be assumed that a large percentage of these unemployed are new entrants to the labour force who have not worked before. This holds serious implications for the socio-political order, comments the Sanlam survey.

Black unemployment also shows diverse regional differences. A very high rate of unemployment is being experienced in the urban areas of the Cape Province and Natal; it is lowest in the Free State and in the urban areas of the Transvaal the figure is well below the national average.

Examining the money supply position and the outlook for interest rates, Sanlam foresees further steep rises in short-term interest rates during the next 12 months. Long-term rates are also expected to go up but the extent of these increases will largely be determined by Government action.

After increases of 12,6% in 1978 and 13,3% in 1979 a further progressive acceleration in the supply of money and near money was experienced in the first nine months of this year when the annual rate of increase was 26% — more than twice as much as the broad target rate of 10%-12% a year set by the Government.

The main cause for this was the exceptionally large increase of the net gold and foreign exchange reserves and the sustained expansion of bank credit to the private sector to which the abolition of the banks' credit ceilings made a contribution.

Significantly, the public sector contributed but little to money creation during the past few years because of the Government's policy of financial discipline.

Sanlam observes that the excessive expansion of the money supply considerably increased the threat of demand inflation.

The survey says that the authorities have intimated that over and above open market operations more aggressive steps will be taken so as to exercise stricter control on the money supply.

The issuing of securities is a step in this direction and in the light of this action and in view of the threatened stricter moves interest rates have risen appreciably in spite of the generally easy financial situation. Further rate increases are expected.

Commenting on inflation, the survey notes that if the sharp increases in food prices were excluded from the consumer price index, the price of other goods and services are currently about 11,5% higher than a year ago compared with an increase of 14,5% in the total consumer price index.

Looking at the international scene, Sanlam says that foreign exchange markets in recent months have been characterised by a strengthening of the Japanese yen, a weakening of the German mark and a sustained hardening of the British pound. The US dollar has on the whole remained firm.

The strength of the yen reflects an improvement in the current and capital accounts of the balance of payments because of a sharp decrease in imports while exports have remained strong.

The capital inflow reflects a movement of investment capital going into Japanese shares, largely from the Middle East, the US and Britain.

Says the survey: "This reflects the renewed confidence that investors have in the Japanese economy compared with those of other industrialised countries."

Oil-exporting countries have recently invested much of their surplus funds in Japan.

"In the light of this the yen in the foreseeable future will perform comparatively strongly compared with other important currencies."

The downward pressure on the German mark results from a drastic weakening of the current account of the West German balance of payments. Apart from the sharp rise in oil prices, Germany's competitiveness has been weakened by sharp increases in costs. The survey notes that there is pressure on the authorities to devalue the mark.

The British pound has been strong because of North Sea oil, high interest rates and the prospects of a drop in the inflation rate. Sanlam expects the pound to remain strong in the short-term with a weakening in the future when interest rates start to fall.

The US dollar has been firm because of the strong position of the current account of the balance of payments. The currency also benefited from the high domestic interest rates.

The slow economic recovery suggests that next year's current account will also be in surplus while US interest rates might be higher than those in Europe and Japan. This should boost the dollar which should remain firm during the first half of 1981, particularly if the Reagan administration takes strong steps against inflation.

Hamsund 1980

15(8/2) **Unemployed persons** 28/5/80 (335)

661. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as unemployed in the area of each Administration Board as at 31 March 1980?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Administration Board	Males	Females
Western Cape	4 422	213
Eastern Cape	41 648	19 530
Northern Cape	2 516	1 164
Southern Orange Free State		
Oranje-Vaal	2 702	694
Port Natal	9 968	388
Drakensberg	1 886	440
West Rand	2 219	1 073
East Rand	23 683	30 436
Highveld	12 841	3 213
Eastern Transvaal	1 775	384
Northern Transvaal	174	97
Central Transvaal	27	90
Western Transvaal	1 034	712
	1 090	445

Hansard

TUESDAY, 20 MAY 1980

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

14(776) 20/5/80 (335)

Unemployed persons

648. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower Utlization:

How many Whites, Coloureds and Asians, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at 31 March 1980?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION:

A worker may, subject to certain prescribed conditions, qualify for benefits in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1941, for loss of hearing caused by noise in factories. The onus, however, rests with the worker to prove—

(a) the cause of the loss of hearing; and

(b) that it is such that it causes labour disability.

Standard statistics in respect of compensation paid for disability owing to loss of hearing only, are not readily available and also not in respect of the different population groups nor in respect of the various years.

Employment opportunities for Blacks

602. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many new employment opportunities were created for Blacks in each Black state by its development corporation in 1978-'79;

(2) what was the cost to the corporation concerned per employment opportunity created in each sector of employment?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Mining Corporation 176
Corporation for Economic Development 7 755
Ciskeian National Development Corporation 1 196
Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation 401
Lebowa Development Corporation 507
Qwaqwa Development Corporation 179
KwaZulu Development Corporation 559
Venda Development Corporation 194
KaNgwane Development Corporation 239

(2) Mining Corporation R545
(Separate figures in respect of the Mining Corporation are not available.)

Corporation for Economic Development:
Agriculture R2 600
Industry R4 800
Commerce R4 800
Transport R5 400
Business Loans R2 000

Ciskeian National Development Corporation:
Agriculture R1 700
Industry R7 400

Commerce R8 600
Transport ..... —
Business Loans R4 600

Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation:
Agriculture ..... —
Industry R2 700
Commerce R7 400
Transport ..... —
Business Loans R7 300

KwaZulu Development Corporation:
Agriculture ..... —
Industry R8 000
Commerce R6 500
Transport ..... —
Business Loans R7 800

Lebowa Development Corporation:
Agriculture ..... —
Industry R5 400
Commerce R7 000
Transport ..... —
Business Loans R4 600

Qwaqwa Development Corporation:
Agriculture ..... —
Industry ..... —
Commerce R9 000
Transport ..... —
Business Loans R6 000

KwaNgwane Development Corporation:
Agriculture ..... —
Industry ..... —
Commerce R5 000
Transport ..... —
Business Loans R6 000

Venda Development Corporation:
Agriculture ..... —
Industry ..... —
Commerce R5 000
Transport ..... —
Business Loans R3 500

Work-seekers

566. Dr. A. L. BORAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as work-seekers in the White areas of the Republic (a) at the end of 1978 and (b) in each month of 1979?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Males 86 773 Females 50 485

		Males	Females
(b)	January	102 329	56 507
	February	106 801	60 208
	March	106 165	59 029
	April	104 176	58 446
	May	102 215	57 932
	June	104 139	57 849
	July	107 961	57 335
	August	106 982	60 228
	September	111 141	56 243
	October	108 628	56 232
	November	105 716	57 308
	December	96 556	52 616

NOTE: The above figures represent the actual number of registered work-seekers at the end of each month and are arrived at by bringing forward the figures for registered work-seekers from previous months plus the total of those registered during the month minus the total of those placed in employment during the month. Figures furnished in previous years were in respect of work-seekers actually registered during the month and did not reflect figures brought forward or engagements for the month and are no longer readily available in that form.

Unemployment in East London area: report

Hansard 16 Quis Col 832

*1. Mr. D. J. N. MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Industries: 4/6/80

335

Whether he intends to make public the report of the University of Port Elizabeth on unemployment in the East London area; if so, when; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES:

The contents of the report will be discussed with the local parties concerned after which consideration will be given as to the desirability of making public the report.