

UNEMPLOYMENT - 1986

JANUARY —

MARCH.

Overseas cash vital as 200 000 jobs axed

By Michael Chester

More than 200 000 jobs have been axed in the industrial sector as order books have shrunk in the three-year slide into recession, a Stellenbosch University Bureau for Economic Research survey has found.

The survey also said a resumption of foreign investment could be vital to regenerating employment.

It found that while pessimism among manufacturers had lifted a little, firms that expected improved sales and production volumes were still a minority.

The production capacity in use had dwindled to little more than 83 percent by the start of 1986 — which means nearly a fifth of factory space is idle.

An overall labour force of 1.5 million employed by manufacturers in January 1982 had been cut to 1.3 million by the latest count.

The survey — on 3 200 manufacturers — found the job outlook to be bleak, despite Government assurances of new economic stimulants.

Even though there may be a slight improvement in the economic tempo in the next three months, it may not be enough to cause a turnabout in unemployment trends in the factories.

GROWING

Researchers said the number of white, coloured and Indian workers registered as unemployed had increased from 16 227 in 1982 to more than 67 000 by mid-1985 — an increase of 313 percent — and was still growing.

On a count based on the Current Population Survey, the number of jobless black workers had risen from about 395 000 to more than 500 000.

The results of a separate survey into the commercial sector are likely to add to the woes of workseekers.

Industrial survey unit head Mr J P Spangenberg said unemployment had created "an ideal environment for discontent, unrest and violence".

As the population seemed likely to go on growing by 2.5 percent a year, with large numbers of unskilled workers unsuitable for employment in modern business, there was now "tremendous pressure" on economic growth rates and education facilities.

He said: "South Africa's economy has to expand rapidly to accommodate and train its increasing labour force."

"Foreign capital investment is essential to achieve this — and with the depressing outlook regarding new foreign investments the employment problem is here to stay."

● Graphs on Page 15

23 000 lost jobs in engineering and steel industries

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The steel and engineering industries do not expect any meaningful turnaround in their overall performance until late 1986 at the earliest.

In its report on activities in 1985 and outlook for this year, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA says physical volumes of production in these industries declined by an estimated 6,4 percent in 1985.

Major drops in output for 1985 were recorded in the automotive industry (drop of 30 percent), the machinery sector (22 percent), transport equipment (20 percent) and electrical machinery (13 percent).

"However these substantial drops in output are likely to be offset by stepped-up export efforts in the iron and steel basic industries, including the ferro alloy industry," Seifsa says.

Employment statistics reflected a drop of more than six percent in the scheduled labour force, equivalent to a loss of about 23 000 jobs during 1985.

Domestic demand

Seifsa also says that primary steel producers expect domestic demand to drop by about 22 percent in 1985.

However, increased export volumes targeted at 2,5 million tons are expected to contribute towards a relatively satisfactory year-round capacity utilisation.

Some revival in domestic demand is expected by mid-1986.

The export-intensive ferro alloy industry experience good trading conditions in 1985, with output estimated at being up 8,5 percent.

The metal fabricating and engineering industries had stringent conditions in 1985 and expected little increase in demand before the final quarter of 1986.

The shipbuilding industry anticipated no change to its current strongly depressed conditions throughout 1986.

Business conditions in the electrical machinery sector were at depressed levels in 1985, other than the electronics and telecommunications sectors, and no correction to these low activity levels are expected in 1986.— Sapa.

Gencor fires another 3 000 workers

Mercury
Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Gencor fired 3 000 more workers at its Impala Platinum mine in Bophuthatswana yesterday.

The workers, from Bafokeng North, were described by the company as having voluntarily decided to return to their homes after they had failed to meet an ultimatum to return to work.

At the Wildebeesfontein North section of Impala, mine security arrested 48 miners and handed them over to the Bophuthatswana authorities at Bafokeng after tear gas and rubber bullets had been used to disperse workers.

Police spokesman Lt-Col Dave George confirmed that the men had been arrested by mine security, but said he had no idea what charges they would face.

Hospital

The acting chief executive of Impala, Mr Gary Maude, said a crowd of strikers had surrounded a security vehicle and had to be dispersed by 15 rubber bullets and tear gas.

He said no serious injuries had resulted although 'two or three' workers had been taken to hospital after this incident.

'Apart from another minor incident in which a striker's clothes were torn by a guard dog, there had been no other clashes between strikers and security personnel since January 1 when the strike began.'

Workers claimed that tear-gas, rubber bullets and police dogs had been used to drive them off the mine.

Homeland 'does not intend losing Moutse'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Despite bloodshed, the kwaNdebele Government has no intention of losing the Moutse area around Dennilton, which was awarded to it by Pretoria recently, and looks forward to the incorporation of Ekangala and Rust de Winter land at some future date.

This was said by the homeland's Minister of Education and Culture, Mr P J M Kunutu, at a Press conference. He explained that kwaNdebele did not "lust for territorial gain" but it was "needy" of land.

Mr Kunutu said kwaNdebele had lost 11 lives in fighting between Moutse residents and long-standing homeland residents since New Year. He claimed that those from kwaNdebele had not killed anyone.

Replying to allegations that Moutse residents had been captured by kwaNdebele "invaders" who had assaulted and sjambokked them during the time they were kept prisoner in Siyabuswa Community Hall, Mr Kunutu first denied that anyone had been assaulted.

CAPTIVES

Captives had been taken, he acknowledged, from the Soetmelkfontein area of Moutse where kwaNdebele taxis had allegedly been intercepted and their passengers harassed by Moutse youths.

He later conceded that unspe-

cified "traditional Ndebele" ways of extracting information might have been used.

Mr Kunutu was reluctant to speak about the Imbokotho movement which was allegedly involved in the abductions.

Mr Kunutu said kwaNdebele had taken over 57 schools and more than 700 teachers in Moutse. Schools in kwaNdebele opened on Monday.

Moutse's teachers, despite their reluctance last year to sign release forms from the Department of Education and Training and to take up employment with kwaNdebele, were "all at their posts", he said.

CITIZENSHIP

kwaNdebele's Chief Minister, Mr S S Skosana, released a Press statement pledging:

- Nobody would be forced to take up kwaNdebele citizenship.
- Private property rights would be preserved in Moutse.
- The medium of instruction in schools would not be restricted to siNdebele. Where the dominant population was Sotho- or Tswana-speaking, these languages would be used in schools.
- All serving chiefs, including those in Moutse, would retain their positions.
- Moutse would have parliamentary representation through chief's nominees and representatives chosen by the community authority.


● See Page 4.

Heavy industry sheds more than 100 000 jobs

Seifsa sees few signs of an early upturn

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MORE than 23 000 jobs were lost in the recession-hit steel and engineering industry last year, according to the annual review of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa).

Seifsa says employment in the industry has dropped by more than 100 000 — from 454 000 to 352 000 — since the recession began at the end of 1981.

On the outlook for the current year, Seifsa does "not expect any meaningful turnaround in the industry's overall economic performance until late 1986 at the earliest".

The review says the recession in all manufacturing sectors, other than in the export-supported base

Own Correspondent

metals sector, was aggravated by unrest.

"Employment statistics reflect a drop of over 6% in the labour force, equivalent to a loss of some 23 000 jobs during calendar year 1985.

"Major drops in output for 1985 were recorded in the automotive industry (down 30%), the machinery sector (22%), transport equipment (20%) and electrical machinery (13%).

"These substantial drops in output are likely to be offset by stepped-up export efforts in the iron and steel basic industries, including the ferro-alloy industry," Seifsa says.

Seifsa also says that:

□ Primary steel producers expect domestic demand to drop by about 22% in 1986, but increased export volumes targeted at 2.5-million tons are expected to contribute towards a relatively satisfactory year-round capacity utilisation. Some revival in domestic demand is expected by mid-1986;

□ The export-intensive ferro alloy industry experienced good trading conditions in 1985, with output estimated at being up 8.5%;

□ The metal fabricating and engineering industries had stringent conditions in 1985 and expect little increase in demand before the final quarter of 1986;

□ The shipbuilding industry anticipated no change to its current strongly-depressed conditions throughout 1986.

LABOUR REVIEW

SA and homelands' labour laws clash

THE dismissal of 20 000 workers by Impala Platinum in Bophuthatswana has drawn attention to the daunting tangle of different labour laws which apply to SA and the 10 homeland states.

The strike highlighted the fact that 'foreign' or SA unions are banned from operating in Bophuthatswana, a provision which seems to clash with the freedom of association guaranteed in the homeland's Bill of Rights.

The Wiehahn reforms in 1979, allowing greater worker freedom of association and granting blacks access to centralised bargaining arrangements, mostly by-passed the homelands.

As a result homelands are characterised by more stringent labour controls where minimum wage levels and the SA government's recent improvements to health and safety labour laws do not apply.

Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation Acts do not extend to five of the homelands and in some, including Transkei, Venda, Gazankulu and Lebowa, there is no legal provision for trade unions.

Impala management argues that there is little point in dealing with the National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM) if it is barred from operating in Bophuthatswana.

Unions in this and other instances respond by accusing companies of hiding behind the less-enlightened

Business Day labour reporter CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE looks at topical issues in a weekly round-up of events on the labour front.

labour practices of homeland governments.

Impala management also emphasises that the recent strike was illegal, a fact which leads labour lawyers to point out that Bophuthatswana's Industrial Conciliation Act effectively blocks legal strikes.

Dispute procedures in Bophuthatswana can take months to work through because, after deadlock, disputes must be referred to an industrial tribunal.

If the union disagrees with the tribunal's decision it informs the Manpower Minister. The President can declare the determination final and, if he does not, the union may only hold a strike ballot 42 days after the determination has been published.

Another restriction for unions in Bophuthatswana is that, unlike in SA, they have no access to a conciliation board if they are unregistered.

Corporations with head offices in SA are also affected by the maze of labour laws when they have to use different dispute machinery and recognition procedures with unions in various homelands.

Labour lawyer Fink Hayson says limited industrialisation in most homelands has softened the potential chaos of differential labour legislation.

Clearly the most recent strike has indicated that homelands are unlikely to remain havens for strike-free investments and that their more primitive collective bargaining procedures could be a continuous problem in future.

Impala replacing fired miners

The replacement of the more than 20 000 mine-workers fired from Impala Platinum mines in Bophuthatswana last week is progressing "satisfactorily", the company said today, despite a local miners' union threat to apply for a reinstatement court order on behalf of the fired workers.

Impala's acting chief executive, Mr Gary Maude, said the recruitment of new workers was going according to plan. He would not say how many of the dismissed workers had already been taken back.

Mr Maude said the new workers had to have

the necessary qualifications and experience.

About 20 000 miners were dismissed from the Impala mines after going on strike from January 1 over grievances which, according to the National Union of Mineworkers, included bad working conditions and low wages.

Impala said an additional 3 000 workers subsequently resigned from their jobs.

The union threatened at the weekend to take legal action against the company to reinstate the dismissed workers.

STAR
13/1/86
(110)

Jobless rate hits record level

UIF pays out R1m a day in benefits

GERALD REILLY

BENEFITS to unemployed cost the Unemployment Insurance Fund R1m a day last year, Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe told *Business Day* yesterday.

Last month the registered jobless total reached a record 127 000 (73 693 in January last year) when 16 000 were added to the total of registered unemployed people.

Van der Merwe said that he hoped the rate of increase in unemployment would start to slow down but this would depend on the extent to which the economy crept out of recession.

All indicators pointed to a positive growth rate this year, he added.

"We don't expect the numbers to decrease, but the hope is that the situation will stabilise."

There was no immediate nor short-term solution, he said, especially when it

was taken into account that up to 300 000 new work-seekers came onto the labour market every year.

The financial burden had been relieved by increasing employers' contributions to the fund from 0,3% to 7%, and employees' contributions from 0,5% to 0,7%.

The annual earnings ceiling for membership of the fund had also been raised from R21 600 to R26 000 a year.

It remained to be seen whether further government assistance would be needed to supplement the UIF.

Last year the State's contribution amounted to R75m.

Van der Merwe said that between 25% and 30% of the 100 000 who had already completed one of the department's training courses had found work almost immediately.

AECI maintains div

← From page 1

higher provision against unrealised exchange differences of R26m (R20m).

Pre-tax profit was up from R157m to R162m, while attributable income edged up from R112m to R114m.

There was an improvement in demand for most of the group's products in the second half of the year, but poor trading conditions were reflected in the fact that volume growth was only 10% up on 1981.

Most of its activities are dependent on the value of the rand and the costs of imported raw materials, while there is a lag between the sharp rise in costs and the ability to pass them onto the market.

However, the results of businesses linked to export-oriented industries such as industrial chemicals were good.

The plastics division showed no vol-

ume growth, but total sales improved because of demand for local products. Rising costs of imports helped other consumer-oriented businesses.

The agricultural sector was held back by the effects of drought, low fertiliser prices and keen competition. Weak sectors were those linked to construction and the automotive industries.

"We have a reasonably good balance, which means disasters in one area can be offset by improvements in others", says Sander. "We are well-placed for an improvement in the economy."

AECI shares have soared 50% from their August level of 800c to the current 1 200c.

The share has regained ground after lagging behind other industrial shares despite the entry of Sasol into the fertiliser and explosive markets.

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Record 20 000 workers fired

7/1/86 Mercury

JOHANNESBURG — In the largest-ever mass dismissal by a South African corporation, Gencor yesterday fired 20 000 workers from its Impala Platinum Mine near Rustenburg in Bophuthatswana.

The jobs of a further 10 000 workers at the mine are also at stake if they fail to meet a deadline to return to work today.

The mass dismissals have caused shock waves within the South African labour movement.

The president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Mr Elias Barayi, yesterday called on Gencor to reinstate the workers immediately and said he would discuss 'national action' with his executive.

The workers were fired for participating in strike action since New Year for pay rises and shorter working hours.

Ultimatum

The acting chief executive of Impala, Mr Gary Maude, told a Press conference yesterday that the dismissals followed 'a warning to the workers to the effect that continued participation in an illegal strike would be in breach of their employment contracts'.

The workers fired were from Wildebessfontein North and South and Bafokeng South. Those from Bafokeng North and Mineral Processes have been given an ultimatum to return today.

About 65 percent of the workers are from Bophuthatswana and the rest are from various South African territories, but nearly all live in company hostels from which they were being evicting yesterday.

Mr Maude said the com-

Mercury Correspondent

pany had attempted to negotiate with elected representatives of the workers but 'you run into a point where they get completely unreasonable'.

He added: 'The alternative is to get rid of the whole labour force and replace them. There is a condition of massive unemployment in the country and this has encouraged us to take this sort of action.'

Mr Maude denied that recognition of the NUM, which, as a South African union, is outlawed by Bophuthatswana labour law, had been raised as an issue by the workers.

Mr Barayi, himself a mineworker, threatened: 'Gencor must reinstate immediately or Cosatu will take action. I shall have to call my executive immediately and we even have to consider national action.'

Gencor's dismissal is the largest-ever by a South African corporation, beating the previous highest by Anglo American's Vaal Reefs mine, which fired 14 000 workers in April last year.

Kim's on the ball at Expo



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Randfontein dismissals

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

MANAGEMENT at the Randfontein Estates Gold Mine in Westonaria has dismissed a significant number of workers, and said yesterday inquiries were continuing regarding others.

The dismissals followed a violent clash between police and 500 miners just outside mine property last Tuesday. Nine people, including two policemen, died.

Human Resources division GM of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI) Jeremy Nel said management would disclose the number dismissed today, when individual inquiries had been completed.

Nel alleged the dismissed workers had been involved in the murders.

He said they were dismissed "where there was evidence that they had been involved in the murder of two policemen or planned to create further unrest around the mine".

Police arrested several workers immediately after the murders.

The National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM), which has an access agreement at the mine, said the union would consider taking action after the dismissal of "hundreds of workers" on Thursday.

The NUM said dismissed workers had been brutally assaulted by mine security and the SA Police.

It charged that the firings were a clear strategy to undermine the NUM's representivity, when it was on the verge of recognition talks with management.

Nel said mine security was not involved in any alleged assaults and that the mine had not received union application's to represent workers.

The situation at the mine was reported to be quiet yesterday.

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WEEKLY 11-12
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Sacked Bop miners start long trek home

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

MORE than 90 buses stood empty yesterday at the Impala Platinum Mine in Bophuthatswana, destinations chalked on their front windscreens, as drivers waited to load the last of several thousand workers sacked from the mine at the weekend.

There was a mood of gloom in the near-empty hostels — the evacuation operation started on Tuesday — as men carried their few possessions out in bundles and tatty suitcases.

The mine was crawling with police with teargas canisters strapped to their belts. A green Toyota truck adapted into an armoured vehicle, a miniature Casspir with gunholes in the back, cruised up and down.

Meanwhile, nearly 50 miners were released on R100 bail yesterday afternoon, days after being detained by mine security and handed over to the Bophuthatswana authorities.

They were among the 23 000 workers dismissed from the mine after taking strike action over a number of issues, including wages, working conditions and the right to join a union of their choice.

The entire workforce at three sections of the mine — Wildebeesfontein North and South, and Bafokeng South — was sacked, along with 3 000 workers from Bafokeng North.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) claimed those detained were mostly "victimised activists".

A representative of the prosecutor's office at the Mogwassie Regional Court said yesterday he did not know what the workers had been charged with but that their case had been remanded to February 10.

Worker leaders interviewed this week claimed they had been "chased" from the mine with teargas, rubber bullets and dogs.

The NUM said 27 workers had been injured in clashes with mine police, but management has denied the figure is so high.

Yesterday the last of the workers were on their way back to the homelands and neighbouring states. Some were bound for destinations as far afield as Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho and the Transkei.

Workers tied their belongings to the roofs of the buses and gathered in groups to have last chats with their colleagues before setting off on the long trek home.

Mini-van taxi operators appear to have made a small fortune out of the dismissals — plying the small villages of Bophuthatswana, returning local workers to their homes.

Surprisingly, there was no bitterness among the workers approached. Their mood was rather sombre — and they were unbowed by the dismissal, insisting that they had done the only thing they could in the circumstances.

A party of journalists found at one of the hostels was threatened with arrest for trespassing and was accompanied off the premises by mine police.

The mine policeman standing at the entrance to the hostel at Bafokeng South was coordinating the buses for the various ethnic groups — a massive task.

● See story, page 5

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3 000 more miners leave

A FURTHER 3 000 striking workers at Impala Platinum in Bophuthatswana are leaving the mining complex, bringing to 23 000 the number of employment contracts cancelled since Monday.

A Gencor statement said the 3 000 striking workers at Impala's Bafokeng North mine had decided to leave after making their own choice as to whether they wanted to return to work or go home.

Impala Platinum fired 20 000 striking workers from Bafokeng South, Wildebeestfontein North and Wildebeestfon-

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

tein South mines on Monday and 13 800 were reported to have left by yesterday.

Impala also gave ultimatums to some of the 10 000 workers at Bafokeng North mine and Mineral Processes, who refused to go to work.

Gencor said about 7 000 had returned to work yesterday and that work was proceeding on all Bafokeng North shafts

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BUS DAY 13/1/86

Union moves on rehiring miners

THE Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume) will apply this week for an interdict for the reinstatement of 20 000 miners dismissed at three Impala mines in the largest mass sacking in Southern Africa.

Bonume will also seek a court order to prevent the controlling company, Gen-cor, from dismissing remaining workers as well as applying for a conciliation board.

Bonume spokesmen said dismissed miners had met at Tlhabane, near Rustenburg, on Friday and asked Bonume to act to protect their rights.

The union said worker grievances included low wages and wage deductions for housing, tax, insurance and the provi-

dent fund.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) described Bonume as a non-militant *sweetheart* union that management preferred to deal with. It also claimed workers were demanding NUM recognition.

The NUM denied organising the strike, although it has many members among workers who arranged meetings to obtain a mandate for strike action.

Bonume said workers considered their dismissal unfair because NUM workers — operating illegally in Bophuthatswana — intimidated them.

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE
and SAPA

Gencor has been criticised for handling industrial relations problems with heavy handedness. Some describe Gencor as the mining house with the most hardline labour policy. What is your response to this?

Fritz: I do not believe this perception is correct. The National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM) reportedly said the dismissal of workers at Impala Platinum was "characteristic of Gencor's despicable manner" of dealing with workers' grievances. But anybody who believes this is uninformed.

We have a fundamental interest in our employees, find their problems important and give them important consideration.

If one is to have a sense of security and a feeling of belonging, you want to know exactly where you stand. We believe we are just and fair and do not vacillate unnecessarily. It is my experience with people I've worked with that they appreciate a clear position.

Gencor has the top safety and productivity record in the industry and could not have achieved this with unmotivated workers who've been handled heavy handedly.

We also have a large number of long service employees and believe our turnover situation in black labour is lower than in the industry generally.

We have always had a principle of placing our people within the Gencor group in the event of changes and an example is the fact that we did not put anyone on the road following the closure of our Beisa Mine in the Free State.

I say we have not been hardline. We've been firm and definite, but this hardline perception probably arose when we did not change our position after deadlocking with the NUM in the Chamber of Mines negotiations last year. We

Collision course no intention — Gencor

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stood by what we had decided on because we thought our offer was fair and reasonable.

We see our responsibility as having direct communication with our own employees, but if a union can assist in this we welcome it. We recognise unions at an early stage even when they have as little as 33% to 40% representativeness in certain categories.

The NUM claims Gencor has set itself on a collision course with the union and is trying to teach the union that strike action will consistently result in dismissals. Is this justified?

This claim is definitely not true. We have not set ourselves on a collision course with the union and have no intention of union bashing. We want to act in the best interest of our customers, shareholders and employees and welcome unions as a means of improving communication with workers.

What is Gencor's attitude towards Bophuthatswana legislation which effectively prevents freedom of association by prohibiting SA unions from operating there?

And what is Gencor's response to news of proposed Bophuthatswana legislation which will prevent more than one union organising mineworkers in the territory?

We are operating in an independent state. This would be the same as operating in Brazil, Australia or elsewhere and our attitude is to act responsibly in the host country, whatever their laws should be.

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

IMPALA Platinum in Bophuthatswana is presently in the centre of a storm following the largest-ever mass sacking of 20 000 striking workers from the company's mines, in which Gencor has a major interest. *Business Day* interviews Gencor's executive mining director Johan Fritz on the company's labour policy.



□ GENCOR'S Johan Fritz talking to Claire Pickard-Cambridge

Strike action will not consistently result in dismissal. Dismissal will only result if circumstances are appropriate.

If we are invited to comment on these laws we do so.

Have you been invited to com-

ment on these laws in Bophuthatswana?

We've had the opportunity to comment on various laws, but I would not like to elaborate on this. We are not involved in government decisions.

Does Gencor believe an entirely new labour force will necessarily be less militant than workers

our
boss

who have just been sacked?

I do not believe this. If I refer this to the case at Impala Platinum the problem is not one of worker militance but of very definite intimidation. Intimidation was so strong that our own employees were disappointed in our ability to protect them.

But I don't want to comment on Impala Platinum because although Gencor has a major interest in it we see Impala as an independent unit with its own spokesman.

Does Gencor believe that dismissing and rehiring workers is often a useful tactic to break a stalemate, or that workers eventually regard dismissal threats less seriously if they believe they will be rehired?

Gencor would not use such a tactic.

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We consider every situation on its merits. But, I'm sure people will not take warnings seriously if they expect to be rehired. I am not a game-playing person. We make well thought-out moves, are sincere and honest and make decisions after thorough deliberation.

Gencor was found guilty of an unfair labour practice when it fired legally striking workers under specific circumstances at Marievale last year. Has this led Gencor to consider amending any of its labour policies?

We do not agree with the finding and have taken the Marievale matter under review with the Supreme Court. It has not led us to believe we need to change our labour policies. This does not

mean we are cast in concrete and do not realise things are changing in SA. It means we must look at ourselves more critically and if we can find anything which can be regarded as unfair we'll address the problem.

A wide gap existed between Gencor's wage levels and labour policies and those of Anglo American, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI) and Rand Mines after last year's annual wage negotiations. Does Gencor wish to move closer to these mining houses on those issues in future?

SA has a shortage of skilled people and an oversupply of the unskilled. Gencor has a steep wage curve to encourage people to try and climb up the ladder. We have a large training programme for this purpose. While our unskilled workers are on rates below the top payers in the industry, our more skilled workers are practically in line with them. It would be far easier if we were to be closer to the three mining houses. We are relatively close to other houses and usually act in unison with them through the Chamber of Mines.

I believe our present wage gap is largely due to the 11th hour decision by these three mining houses to improve their offers during last year's wage negotiations, while we stuck to our guns.

We are probably the most widely based mining house in the country and are involved in many different industries which are competitive in world markets. We can not make a wage decision outside these realities.

Is Gencor more concerned about the effect of its actions on the local and international community in the present delicate political and economic situation in SA? Yes, we are more sensitive now and everyone should be, but this cannot be at the expense of our basic principles.

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8/11/86
**Gencor starts
paying off
20 000 miners**

SIPHO NGCOBO and
CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

THE Gencor-controlled Impala platinum mines in Bophuthatswana began paying off 20 000 miners yesterday amid unconfirmed reports that 19 workers had been taken to hospital after mine security had shot at them with rubber bullets.

Gencor said yesterday the dismissal of striking workers at three of its mines — Wildebeestfontein North, Wildebeestfontein South and Bafokeng South — was proceeding peacefully and orderly.

However, workers alleged considerable violence and their reports varied as to whether clashes with mine security at the three mines had taken place on Sunday or Monday.

Workers at the Bafokeng South mine yesterday said 19 workers had been seriously injured and taken to mine hospitals after clashes with mine security.

They said another 20 had been injured after mine security had used teargas, gun butts and batons in an attempt to force them to return to work.

Gencor said about 2 000 workers at the Bafokeng North mine and Mineral Processes had returned to work yesterday after receiving an ultimatum.

The workers had gone on strike over wages and working hours, among other grievances.

Worker representatives yesterday said Gencor had been informed of worker grievances before the strike began on January 1.

Bafokeng South mine was like a war zone yesterday as thousands of miners queued for paypackets and were escorted to nearly 100 buses by heavily-armed security personnel.

Thousands more could be dismissed

7/1/86 STAR (100) (335)

Mine sackings send platinum price soaring

The firing yesterday of most of the workforce at Gencor's Impala Platinum mines in Bophuthatswana has sent shock waves through international platinum markets, with the price of the metal soaring in Europe and the United States.

In London the metal was fixed at \$349,74 — about \$8 up on the previous day, while in New York the price rose even more sharply, gaining about \$15.

Impala is the second largest of South Africa's platinum producers, with current output in the region of 900 000 ounces a year — or close to 45 percent of the country's output, which itself is 70 percent of world output. Any long-term disruption of production will undoubtedly affect world supplies.

But the company has large, although unspecified, stocks which will see it through any short-term halt in underground production. As a result, the soaring price on the international market is thought to be a result of over-reaction.

On the stock market yesterday Impala's share price rose 125c to 3150c in reaction to the international platinum price rise, rather than the news of the firings.

The number of black miners fired could rise above 20 000 if thousands more striking miners fail to heed the company's demand that they return to work today.

The mass firing yesterday is believed to be the biggest in South African history.

Last year Anglo American fired about 18 000 black miners from Vaal Reefs gold mine.

The Gencor workers were employed at three of the Impala mines — Wildebeestfontein North, Wildebeestfontein South and Bafokeng South. Ultimatums have been issued to workers to return to work at Bafokeng North and at a processing plant, Mineral Processes. The mines are situated between Sun City and Rustenburg.

About 65 percent of the total workforce at the Impala mines are Bophuthatswana citizens and the impact of the dismissals on families in the homeland is likely to be severe.

Grievances

The strike, by a total of 30 000 workers over a variety of grievances including wages and working conditions, began on New Year's Day.

According to Gencor, no union has been involved in negotiations to solve the crisis as the National Union of Mine-workers is not recognised in Bophuthatswana and the Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume) has not yet gained official recognition.

The NUM claims it has a 50 percent membership at Impala and said in a statement the strike was against low wages, long hours and Gencor's refusal to give the union recruiting facilities.

Gencor said its decision followed unsuccessful attempts to hold meaningful discussions with black employees and their refusal to return to work.

23 000 jobs axed in metal industry

By Mike Siluma

About 23 000 metalworkers lost their jobs in 1985, underlining the continuing downturn in an industry battered by depressed domestic demand, inflation and reduced spending.

This is according to the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation's (Seifsa) review of economic activity in the metal industry last year.

It said the number of jobs in the industry had dropped from 454 000 at the end of 1981 to 352 000 last year.

Seifsa said the political and social situations in South Africa had aggravated the strong recessionary conditions in the industry, leading to a decline last year in production volumes of 6,4 percent compared with 1984 and 17 percent in contrast with 1981.

The industry's automatic components sector was expected to record a drop of 30 percent compared with 1984, the machinery sector 22 percent, transport equip-

ment 20 percent and electrical machinery 13 percent.

It was expected, however, that the reduced production would be offset by increased export efforts in the iron and steel industries.

The Seifsa review predicted depressed conditions would continue to plague the construction engineering sector through most of 1986, with heavy engineering experiencing a recovery only in the second half of the year.

No recovery in shipbuilding was expected this year.

Turning to labour relations, the review said the recession and inflation had hindered stable collective bargaining and made annual wage negotiations extremely difficult.

It said taking into account the instability associated with political and social change, the slowing down in public and private sector expenditure and the high inflation rate, Seifsa did not anticipate a turnaround in the metal industry's overall performance until late in the year.

Ford to shut down PE works

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Ford assembly plant in Struandale, Port Elizabeth, is to be closed in the second half of this year, managing director of the Samcor Group Mr Spencer Sterling announced yesterday.

The move will affect about 950 salaried and hourly-paid workers.

Production of the Sierra range is to be transferred to Samcor's assembly plant in Silverton, Pretoria.

The move follows the closing last year of the Neave plant, where the Escort was produced.

The engine plant at Struandale would not be affected, Mr Sterling said.

AMGWS 16/1/86

CITY

Many out of work in slack building trade

Labour Reporter

BUILDERS returned to their jobs this week after the Christmas break, but unions report that many who had jobs before the holiday are now unemployed.

The situation has been described as drastic.

A spokesman for the Industrial Council for the Building Industry said it was probable that employers had carried workers until the Christmas break to entitle them to full holiday benefits.

"Some employers have no work at all but are holding people in case something turns up.

"The situation is pretty drastic. In one case an employer with 860 workers on his staff before the break now has 171 — and does not have enough work for them."

Mr Eddie Kapp, general secretary of the South African Woodworkers' Union, said many people had been to the union's office since Monday looking for work.

The Cape Town organiser for the Amalgamated Union of Building Trades Workers, Mr Lionel Dagnin, said his union had also dealt with many seeking work.

90 percent of wages

Mr Bob Simmonds, general secretary of the Building Workers' Union, said his union was trying to find jobs for people who had been laid off at the end of last year.

He advised people who were not aware of it that a Government scheme to supplement unemployment benefits had been extended to all races.

"People who have been retrenched — not those who have been dismissed or left their jobs voluntarily — can get up to 90 percent of the wage or salary they were earning," he said.

"If they are getting UIF benefits these will be deducted from their allowances, but it is a great help to the unemployed."

A spokesman for the Department of Health Services and Welfare of the House of Representatives said coloured people could apply to his department for the benefits and whites could apply to the Department of Health and Welfare.

Mass sackings: it's grimmer in Bop

THERE is one question to ask about Gencor's mass dismissal of 23 000 Impala Platinum mineworkers this week and that is: How was it possible?

A sacked 32-year-old underground locomotive driver thought about this question for about 12 seconds before answering:

"Management does not have sympathy for people. They don't listen to what we have to say. They regard us as animals. That is why it is possible for them to do this."

The acting chief executive of Impala, Gary Maude, responded to the same question at a press conference

this week by saying:

"You run into a point where they get completely unreasonable. The alternative is to get rid of the whole labour force and replace them. There is a condition of massive unemployment in the country and that encourages us to take this kind of action."

National Union of Mineworkers press officer Marcel Golding, answering the same question but in a different sense, said: "Gencor used Bophuthatswana legislation — which makes workers powerless against their atrocious wages and living and

How does a company get away with sacking all its workers? Gencor succeeded this week with the help of Bophuthatswana's labour legislation, far harsher even than South Africa's. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports

working conditions — as a shield."

All three aspects — Gencor's heavy-handed approach to industrial relations; chronic unemployment; and Bophuthatswana's labour laws — appear to have facilitated the sackings and have been highlighted by the

But while Gencor and unemployment are perennial problems which crop up frequently in disputes on the mines, the Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Act has lent an added edge to this dispute.

The Impala dismissals are a cruel reminder that the homelands policy not only strips people of their South African citizenship but of their rights as workers.

Under Bophuthatswana law, workers are denied freedom of association — the right to join the union of their choice — and the ability

"As your trade union does not comply with these (Bophuthatswana) requirements, I am not in a position to enter into discussions with you regarding access or any other matter."

Which is a pity, because it might have helped Gencor with the "communication problems", to which they ascribe the strike, to have a representative union around.

Even still, worker organisation was surprisingly strong, as more than 23 000 workers struck for almost a week, setting clear demands mainly revolving around wages and working conditions.

Impala denied that the issue of the NUM had been raised, but workers produced lists of demands which they said were forwarded to management right at the beginning of the strike, demanding that the NUM be given an office at the mine.

For the union, the dismissals represent an almost insurmountable challenge — how to represent mineworkers when your organisation is banned.

And it could be the first trial of strength for the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) — due to hold an urgent executive meeting to discuss the issue.

Cosatu pledged at its inaugural congress to organise in the homelands, despite the restrictions and the hostility of nearly all of the Bantustan governments to trade unions.

It will be difficult to avoid fighting an issue which at once involves a recalcitrant employer, the issue of mass dismissals and the denial of rights to workers as a result of the Bantustan policy.

to challenge unfair labour practices in the industrial court.

These are rights now upheld in law for workers in South Africa.

Thus, there can be no repeat of last year when Gencor emerged from its encounter with the NUM at Marikwa with a bloody nose and an industrial court demand that they reinstate the workforce they sacked.

It is crucial to note that historically the NUM started organising on the mines before this legislation was introduced in 1984. In fact, workers went on strike at a Union Carbide vanadium mine in Bophuthatswana in January, 1984, demanding to be represented by the union of their choice — the NUM.

There is certainly reason to suspect that the outlawing of unions with head offices in South Africa was done to keep out more militant unions.

These could provide both a political challenge as well as make wage demands which would lessen the attraction of the homeland to investors.

Certainly, Gencor has accepted the situation without raising too much of a fuss or going out of its way to assist the NUM.

This is unlike one leading retail company, which has extended its wage agreement with Ccawusa to include its depots in Bop — and the position of the all-white Mine Workers Union, which has not been barred from representing its members at both Impala and Rustenburg Platinum.

On being approached by the NUM in November last year for access to the mine for recruiting purposes, Impala's general manager J G Cockburn, said:

Sierra plant is to close

By LOUIS BECKERLING
Business Editor

SAMCOR is to shut down the former Ford Struandale assembly plant in the second half of the year — and an estimated 950 employees will then lose their jobs.

The decision to close the plant, confirmed in a Press release today, reverses plans at the time of the official Ford/Amcar merger in January, 1985, for the plant to produce Sierra passenger cars until the end of the model's natural life cycle, or till the end of the 1980s.

The result of the decision is that production of the Sierra, as well as the other Ford vehicle being made in PE, the Bantam, will be transferred to Samcor's assembly plant in Silverton, Pretoria.

"The Samcor engine plant is not affected by the move," said an official Samcor Press release delivered to the Evening Post today by public relations manager Mr Ruben Els.

This plant is also located in Struandale.

The statement attributes the decision to advance the shutdown of the Struandale assembly plant to "the continuing depressed state of the South African economy, particularly the automotive sector".

Quoting Samcor's managing director, Mr Spencer Sterling, the statement explains that a decision to transfer production of the Sierra to Silverton was the main reason for the closure of the assembly plant.

"Whilst we had not planned this action at the time Samcor was organised, and we deeply regret having to take it, the directors of Samcor have no choice but to adapt to the continuing depressed state of the automotive industry and reduced prospects for an upturn in the short- to medium-term," Mr Sterling said.

"We must also adjust to severe cost pressure resulting from the dramatic decline in the value of the rand against the currencies of our overseas trading partners."

Mr Sterling points out in the statement that the decision "will consolidate all Samcor vehicle production at the Silverton assembly plant, and provide maximum benefit from the rationalisation of Samcor's resources through increased economy of scale and greater productivity".

"Approximately 950 hourly and salaried employees will be affected by the closing of the plant," Mr Sterling said. (Mr Els explained this meant these workers would be losing their jobs.)

"Samcor will work closely with our employees, the unions, and community organisations in Port Elizabeth in order to safeguard the interests of these employees to the maximum extent possible," added Mr Sterling.

● At the time the merger between Amcar and Ford was officially announced on January 30 last year, Samcor said production of Sierra would continue at Struandale until the model was discontinued.

However, in an interview in June with Business Post, Mr Sterling evaded a question on the future of the Sierra and the Struandale assembly plant.

"If you ask me is that going to continue for ever, the answer would be, I don't know."

"Obviously this would depend very much on the utilisation that we get out of facilities at our disposal," said Mr Sterling.

More job losses on the way — unions

W/E ARGUS 12/1/86
335

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

month — 24 000 is for these sectors alone last year.

DURBAN. — This year companies will retrench more workers than before, trade union sources have predicted.

The forecast is supported by the Institute for Industrial Relations.

Concentrated

The institute says 20 000 retrenchments were reported in newspapers last year but the true figure may be greater as some retrenchments were not reported.

Estimates by the *SA Labour Bulletin*, an independent trade union publication, are much higher. It reports in a survey that, in the engineering and metal industries, 2 000 workers were being retrenched each

This report said: "Unions have concentrated on fighting retrenchment rather than organising unemployed workers."

The survey has listed the following successes won by unions in the courts:

- Employers must investigate alternatives to retrenchment.

- Employers must consult workers' representatives before retrenching.

- The criteria for selection of those to be retrenched must be fair and objective, for example by adhering to the last-in, first-out principle preferred by unions.

- Employers must give sufficient warning.

Cape Times 14/1/86

The Christmas that went uncelebrated

By CHRIS BATEMAN

SOLE breadwinner for a family of seven, Mrs Dorothy M leaves her Nyanga shack at 4.30am, walks through the dark to the edge of the township and catches a bus to the plush Constantia home where she works.

The buses no longer stop in her street — a legacy of six months of intermittent "unrest" — even though relative calm has returned since Christmas.

Most summer days she returns home in time to prepare a meal before darkness falls. In winter however, daylight hours at home are a weekend-only pleasure.

Dorothy earns R150 per month.

But, along with thousands of blacks throughout the Peninsula, she recently found an unexpected way of saving money ...

Defiance

She has paid no rent since November — an act of almost unanimous black defiance aimed at removing troops from the townships and securing better housing and lower rentals.

Many residents, like Mrs M, who support the "cause" but avoid serious involvement, told a Cape Times investigative team how groups of "maqabane" (comrades or young activists) paid house-to-house visits during early December, instructing them not to pay rentals "until further notice".

"How can I refuse? I agree with what they are trying to achieve. If I did try to sneak a payment, my house would be burnt down for sure," one out-of-work housewife said.

Mrs M's seven children, who are aged be-

tween 12 and 25, spend their days cleaning the house, listening to the radio and chatting.

The two eldest daughters, whom we shall call Thembi, 25, and Gloria, 23, tell of how they lost their jobs at a Woodstock factory which, they said, had "inexplicably" paid-off most black employees last July.

Residents of local black townships talked to Cape Times Crime Reporter Chris Bateman this week of the struggle to feed large families, of the consumer boycott, Christmas and black defiance.

Their younger brothers and sisters, primary and high school pupils, have yet to return to school in spite of the official "opening" of the Peninsula's black schools on January 8.

The two daughters told of township feelings and how they had celebrated Christmas.

"So many people have died and are in detention that if we had celebrated Christmas their relatives would have become very angry. It would have been very insensitive of us. So we stayed home.

"Some crowds did go in the streets but they were either attacked by relatives or dispersed with teargas by the police," they said.

Gloria described Christmas as "just about the same as 1976".

One out-of-work Guguletu woman who is supported by her 25-year-old son spoke of how the consumer boycott had taken hold in the townships. Many other families echoed her sentiments.

She said that the "comrades" were no longer stopping shoppers at railway stations and bus termini, searching par-

cels and destroying all goods purchased from white shops.

"There is no need," the elderly woman explained. "The people all buy in Rylands or Manenberg now. The maqabane keep a watch, but now they only have to warn people once ... they listen after that. Also the people realize

this is one thing that can work," she said.

The Guguletu woman also has an older son who is a policeman stationed at Khayelitsha.

She said she only saw him once in every three months.

Changed?

"He dare not visit me without taking a taxi. He lives in Khayelitsha where the people are not so angry any more. Even when he comes here in a taxi it's expensive and still dangerous," she said.

Had her policeman son changed in any way since joining the force?

"No, he's still the same. He supports the people but can't stand the robbing and things," she said.

Township taxi drivers feel particularly hard done by at present. In recent months they have started coming face to face with what became a daily fear for bus drivers — stone throwers.

"It happens mostly in Site C, where the people are stoning us — they say we are overcharging and that we always want cash," said taxi-owner Mr Mx.

On average, taxi driv-

ers were charging about 10c more than City Trams, residents said. "The taxis want cash. With the buses we can buy coupons," one said.

Khayelitsha is the only township into which buses run after the service into other townships was withdrawn in late November last year. Temporary termini are now set up outside township borders.

Most residents spoken to viewed the security forces' presence in the townships with anger and resentment.

An outspoken offal seller in Nyanga East said: "They come in here and shoot our children and teargas us. Things are bad enough without them. They must get out. Look around you. Do you see any trouble here today?"

The word "viva" has become a township catchphrase, even to the very young, with the names Tambo, Mandela, and Boesak tagged on afterwards, depending on the situation.

Members of every household visited appealed to the Cape Times to help them find jobs.

Monthly home rentals in Nyanga and Guguletu are R16,75 and R18,67 respectively.

When residents need a household fixture repaired, they have to pay in advance at the rent offices and produce a receipt when the council workers arrive.

Many complained that "exorbitant" electricity tariffs were levied without their meters ever being read.

"How can they charge my next door neighbour different rates if they never read our meters?" one asked.



A typical KTC home near a long-unused bus stop.



Washday on the pavement for a KTC township family.



Under starter's orders in their milk-crate specials, these Guguletu children are unperturbed by the recent township strife.

Pictures by Obed Zilwa

20/11/86. DISPATCH

Chamber move to help unemployed

(280) (335) (142)

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has stepped in to help thousands of school leavers and graduates who have joined the ranks of the unemployed in the country's stressed economic situation.

The chamber has proposed a youth training scheme and suggested that Assocom refer the plan to the National Manpower Commission.

If put into action, the scheme could provide a positive bridge of training and temporary employment between

school or university and the employment sector.

Describing the plan in its latest bulletin, the chamber suggests employers and the state contribute towards an allowance for each candidate enrolled in the scheme. The young person would receive a month's "induction training" and would work for 11 months with a company while receiving a subsistence allowance.

The chamber cautions too that without help now, young people could drop out of society and become a serious bur-

den to relatives, friends and the state.

The chamber's suggested scheme is similar to those used in the United States and the United Kingdom when young people were offered induction training and subsidised jobs with companies who took them on temporarily.

"In the UK, candidates were offered a six-week induction training period and were then placed with a company for 10 months during which they were paid an allowance by the government," said the bulletin. — Sapa

Record 20 000 Workers fired

JOHANNESBURG—In the largest-ever mass dismissal by a South African corporation, Gencor yesterday fired 20 000 workers from its Impala Platinum Mine near Rustenburg in Bophuthatswana.

Mercury Correspondent

The jobs of a further 10 000 workers at the mine are also at stake if they fail to meet a deadline to return to work today.

The mass dismissals have caused shock waves within the South African labour movement.

The president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, Mr Elijah Bhebe, yesterday called on Gencor to reinstate the workers immediately and said he would discuss 'national action' with his executive.

The workers were fired for participating in strike action since New Year for pay rises and shorter working hours.

Ultimatum

The acting chief executive of Impala, Mr Gary Maude, told a Press conference yesterday that the dismissals followed 'a warning to the workers to the effect that continued participation in an illegal strike would be in breach of their employment contracts'.

The workers fired were from Wildebeestfontein North and South and Bafokeng South. Those from Bafokeng North and Mineral Processes have been given an ultimatum to return today.

About 65 percent of the workers are from Bophuthatswana and the rest are from various South African territories, but nearly all live in company hostels from which they were being evicting yesterday.

Mr Maude said the com-

pany had attempted to negotiate with elected representatives of the workers but 'you run into a point where they get completely unreasonable'.

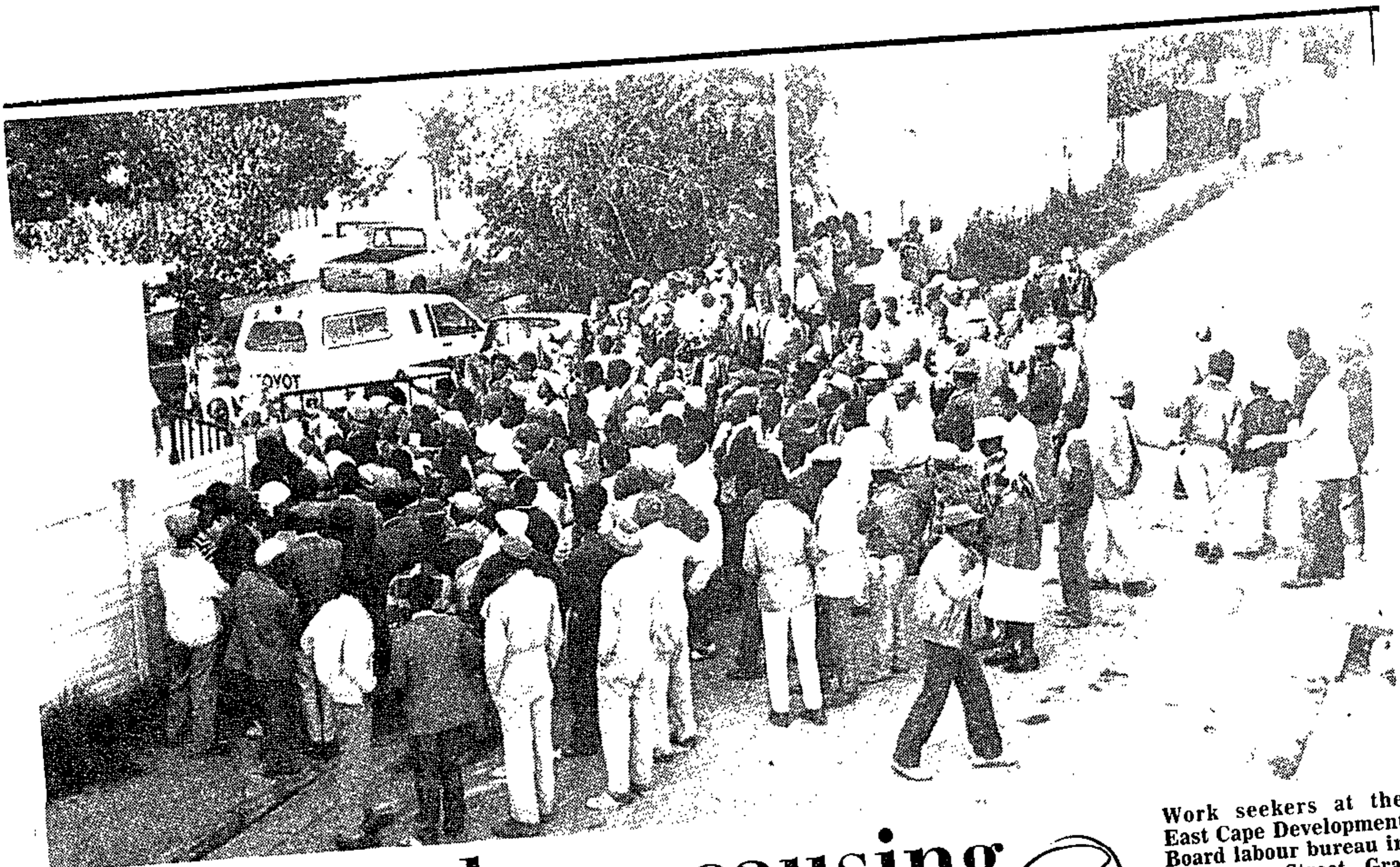
He added: 'The alternative is to get rid of the whole labour force and replace them. There is a condition of massive unemployment in the country and this has encouraged us to take this sort of action.'

Mr Maude denied that recognition of the NUM, which, as a South African union, is outlawed by Bophuthatswana labour law, had been raised as an issue by the workers.

Mr Barayi, himself a mineworker, threatened: 'Gencor must reinstate immediately or Cosatu will take action. I shall have to call my executive immediately and we even have to consider national action.'

Gencor's dismissal is the largest-ever by a South African corporation, beating the previous highest by Anglo American's Vaal Reefs mine, which fired 14 000 workers in April last year.

7/1/80 Mercury



Work seekers at the East Cape Development Board labour bureau in Thompson Street, Grahamstown.

Work seekers causing concern to residents

By Jill Joubert

GRAHAMSTOWN — For more than a year hundreds of unemployed blacks have crowded into Thompson Street, heart of Grahamstown's conservation area, to the East Cape Development Board labour bureau in search of work.

ECDB officials have offices in Evelyn House, a Georgian mansion facing High Street and adjacent to rooms occupied by professional men near Drostdy Arch.

The labour bureau, however, is housed in prefabricated buildings

the entrance to which is from Thompson Street, a select precinct of Victorian houses.

The men and women seeking work arrive early in the morning, to queue for appointments. There is inevitably noise. Some have portable radios with them.

There are no seating facilities. Some rest on the pavements. There is no shelter. Nor are there drinking water or toilet facilities. This has caused fouling of the area, a potential health hazard, unpleasant odours and a general violation of public de-

cency, according to the residents.

More than 20 of them have petitioned the ECDB, the Grahamstown City Council, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, the Administrator, Mr G. Louw, the medical officer of health, Dr J. Dippenaar, the Mayor of Grahamstown, Mr Brian la Torbe and more recently, the PFP MP for Albany, Mr E. K. Moorcroft.

Mrs Beryl Higgins, the wife of Professor E. Higgins said as many as 300 people congregate in Thompson Street at any

one time. She said certain residents considered their properties were being devalued.

"The queues start before 7 am and have increased since the beginning of last year. There has also been fighting between the men and women," Mrs Higgins said.

The crowds spilled over into Huntley Street (parallel to High Street) and Hemming Street, below Thompson Street. Recently two plastic refuse bags were filled with empty cartons which had contained sorghum beer.

DEPTCH 335
29/1/86

Petrol: 40 000 jobs in danger

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

ABOUT 40 000 people will lose their jobs if self-service is allowed in the retail petrol industry, Mr Sydney Druckman, chairman of the Southern Transvaal Division of SA Motor Traders' Association, said yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg, he said his federation opposed self-service because of the threat to existing jobs and the creation of new jobs.

"Unemployment in South Africa, especially to those population groups from whose ranks driveway attendants are traditionally recruited, is a serious problem.

"The government is presently spending millions of rands to create new job opportunities.

We therefore believe that it is extremely irresponsible for any sector of our economy to destroy employment opportunities within its industry.

"This will be the result if self-service is allowed in the retail petrol trade.

"We estimate that 40 000 persons employed as driveway attendants and in other supporting positions will be affected.

"These people cannot be placed in alternative positions, especially in the current economic circumstances," he said.

He pointed out that the modification of the existing petrol pumps to self-service pumps would cost millions of rands. To place one premium and regular petrol pump at every service station would, for instance, cost the country R80 million.

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CITY P. 23/2/86

WITBANK'S stayaway became a stay-in for magistrates this week.

They'd never had it so tough before - sweating away until midnight on Monday to deal with the 856 people charged with attending an illegal meeting.

The "illegal meeting" was actually a group of unemployed people gathered at the Ackerville Stadium to discuss their problems and how to stay employed.

Right in the middle of the Sunday meeting, police and security forces showed their might and arrested the people. Angry residents responded by calling for a week-long "tools down" or strike.

The mass arrests caused chaos in the local prison, which was short of warders - because cops and the black staff at Paxton prison were marooned in the townships because there were no buses or taxis.

Magistrates AWS Janse van Vuuren, GY Van Zyl and JP Nordier, and local lawyer Shad Maelane, had to stretch themselves to the limit to clear the workload, while members of various organisations ran from pil-

STAYAWAY - OR STAY-IN?

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

lar to post raising money for fines and collecting food for the prisoners.

In court, the arrested people were divided into groups: Workers were fined a maximum of R60 and a minimum of R10, and unemployed and scholars cautioned and discharged.

The mayhem in the townships of Lynneville, Ackerville and Old Location started last Wednesday, when students were arrested for public violence. A demand for their release was unsuccessful, and on Thursday angry

residents took their vengeance against company cars.

Unconfirmed reports state that a busload of white workers was stoned and burnt and two men were seriously injured. But police spokesman Lt CJ Marais said no such incidents were reported to the police - and added that all police in Witbank had reported for duty.

On Friday morning, the townships were raided by the "security forces" who staged house-to-house raids.

Several people told *City Press* they believed this was a direct result of the attack on the busload of white people.

All was relatively quiet until Sunday when, a few hours after the mass arrest at the stadium, two cops' homes were petrol-bombed.

Neither of the cops - Warrant Officer Lucas Serumule and Sergeant FS Nyambe - was injured.

A number of people are believed to have been injured when cops opened fire and sjambokked them at the stadium.

The injured were taken to hospital.

ARG 25/2/86

City clothing firm wants ruling on workers set aside

Supreme Court Reporter 335

A CITY clothing manufacturer has asked the Supreme Court, Cape Town, to overturn a judgment by the Industrial Court in a dispute concerning seven dismissed workers.

Towles Edgar Jacobs (Tej) has asked the Supreme Court to revise and set aside an Industrial Court judgment which linked the dismissal of seven clothing workers to an unfair labour practice.

The workers were told last April that they were being made redundant at the end of May.

They allege their dismissal was unfair as they were longstanding employees and allege that the company did not follow recognised practices in making them redundant.

Tej denied unfair dismissal or unfair labour practice and claimed it offered the workers alternative jobs.

The Industrial Court found the dispute concerned dismissal as

well as unfair labour practice and both were integrally linked.

In an affidavit supporting the Supreme Court application Mr D C Anderson, the production manager at the Tej factory in Steenberg, said the Industrial Court judgment was wrong and submitted that it did not have the jurisdiction to hear the matter.

This was because it concerned the termination of employment (as set out in Section 43 (1) a of the Labour Relations Act) and not an unfair labour practice or unfair dismissal.

The company also seeks a declaration from the Supreme Court that the Industrial Court is not empowered to grant the reinstatement of retrenched employees in terms of Section 46 (9) of the Act.

The co-responents, Jeffrey October, David Sylvester, Noel Arendse, Kenneth Dearham, Priscilla Cotton, Barbara Mansingh and George Langehoven are seeking reinstatement.

(Proceeding)

SCORES JOBLESS AFTER STAYAWAY

25/2/86 SOWETAN
SCORES of workers were yesterday dismissed from their jobs following a seven-day stayaway in Witbank last week.

Top of the list were employees of the Witbank Town Council and the Highveld Development Board.

The stayaway was called after the arrest of 820 people at a meeting held at the Ackerville Stadium on Sunday a week ago.

Residents in the three townships returned to work yesterday following pamphlets distributed on Sunday. Chil-

dren also went back to school. 335

Several complaints were made against the police. 335

Major M J le Grange, head of the Witbank police, said police had received some of the complaints which were still being investigated.

He said everyone with complaints about the actions of the police and the SADF should come forward and report the matter.

He said in Nylspruit black townships there was also nothing reported after 500 blacks went on the rampage and stoned, gutting two restaurants, community rooms, butchery and education department offices over the weekend. Three blacks were arrested and a further investigation was still continuing, he added.

Cape Times 27/2/86

Cape Herald to close

Staff Reporter

ANOTHER South African newspaper, the Cape Herald, is to close next month with the final edition appearing on March 29.

The move follows the closures last year of three leading newspapers, the Rand Daily Mail, the Sunday Express and The Friend.

In a late development yesterday the Argus Company announced that the editor of the Cape Herald, Mr E J (Ted) Doman, had "asked to be released from his position". The company had "with regret" acceded to his request.

The paper's closure was confirmed yesterday by the chairman of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller.

Circulation

He said in a statement that a further decline in circulation, coupled with the recession, had worsened the Cape Herald's financial position in spite of efforts last year to reduce costs.

"The losses being experienced are greater than in the past and are no longer acceptable."

Mr Miller said two new community newspapers would be launched to provide advertisers with improved opportunities to reach their markets and readers with community news from their areas.

They would be distributed free.

The manager of the Argus, Mr Fred Collings, said "there was a possibility that staff, including editorial staff members, could be made redundant".

The paper's news editor, Mr Dougie Oakes, who is also chairman of the Staff Association ad hoc committee, said staff were shattered by the news but not surprised.

Staff members would know today who would be employed on the community newspapers and who would be retrenched, he said.

The editor of Rapport Ekstra, Mr Conrad Sidedgo, said he was "sorry" about the paper's closure.

"I think of the journalistic contributions of the newspaper over the years and also the employment opportunities it created for many of our black journalists when the so-called white papers did not employ half the numbers it now employs."

Dr Richard van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape, who is a past editor of the newspaper, said he thought of the paper with certain nostalgia.

The Cape Herald had been the training ground for a number of "coloured journalists" who had "cut their teeth" on the paper.

"The newspaper had come into existence in response to a certain need. That need was an interesting one, supplying a particular readership — the coloured community — with news that interested them," Dr Van der Ross said.

Cape Herald assistant editor Mr Colin Dedricks said he was "sad to see the paper go down the drain".

"The Cape Herald was the training ground, the nursery school and university for so-called coloured journalists. With the paper gone where will they go today?"

The executive committee of the Argus chapel of the Southern African Society of Journalists said yesterday: "We note with distress the loss of jobs caused by the closure of yet another Argus newspaper, the Cape Herald, especially in the light of financial sacrifices made by the newspaper's staffers last year in an effort to reduce the running cost of the newspaper."

The Cape Times executive of the SASJ endorsed the Argus SASJ statement.

Foshini group to lay off 302 employees

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 302 employees from 600 Foshini group stores throughout the country are likely to be retrenched next month, Mr H A L Matthews, managing director of the Cape Town-based company, confirmed yesterday.

But, Mr Important Mkize, a spokesman for the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, said the union had declared a dispute with the Foshini Group after the company allegedly refused to accept the union's proposals as an alternative to the retrenchments.

He said the national clothing store had informed the union that it intended retrenching staff from its Pages, Markhams,

American Seas and Foshini stores throughout the country.

'We proposed a scheme which involves reduced working hours or short-time, but the company claims that this is unworkable in the retail trade.

'Throughout the long-drawn negotiations dating from the beginning of the year over alternatives to the retrenchments, the company showed no serious consideration of the union's proposal, but to go ahead with retrenchments,' he added.

Speaking from Cape Town, Mr Matthews told The Mercury that the retrenchments, which would be carried by the middle of March, were the result of 'very careful consideration

and negotiation' with the union over the past two months.

He said the union's proposals were totally unworkable in a business operation. The company was reluctant to reduce its staff but their posts had become redundant.

The number of people made redundant was negligible in a total workforce of 5 200, he added.

Call for a medical aid scheme to help the unemployed

PARLIAMENT — The House of Delegates has called on the Government to change legislation governing medical aid schemes in order to help the unemployed.

A motion led by Mr M Naranjee (NPP, Mariannhill) calling for the amendment of medical aid legislation was carried almost unanimously yesterday.

Mr Naranjee said that when employees were retrenched or fired, they lost the assistance of the medical aid schemes to which they had been contributing.

To help counteract the problem, a national medical aid scheme along the lines of the Unemployment Insurance Fund should be created, he said.

Mr Pat Poovalingam (Solidarity, Reservoir Hills) agreed, saying there was no reason why some of the money generated through General Sales Tax should not go towards funding such a service.

The Minister of the Budget, Mr J N Reddy, suggested that legisla-

tion be amended so that former employees could continue to benefit from medical aid schemes for a reasonable length of time after their employment had been terminated.

The Minister of Health and Welfare, Mr Ismael Kathrada, argued that the differences between the various medical aid schemes that should first be examined before any steps were taken.

The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, pointed out in his reply to the motion that a medical aid scheme was actually a form of insurance whereby the employer paid a percentage of the fee.

However, there existed schemes to which an individual, whether employed or not, could contribute privately.

The differences between the 212 schemes in the country had come about because the schemes had originally been developed by the various companies as perks for their employees. However, he agreed there should be greater uniformity. —Political Staff.

5/2/86
**SATS to axe
STAR 375
more jobs**

The South African Transport Services will phase out another 24 500 jobs in an effort to reduce its staff complement to 200 000.

According to the SATS no employees will be retrenched, but personnel numbers will be reduced through non-replacement of people who retire, resign or leave for medical reasons. New recruits will be employed only in key categories where shortages have been identified.

The decision to reduce staff levels to 200 000 was taken in 1982 when the SATS adopted a personnel policy in line with its economic activities.

Since then the SATS has axed 50 000 jobs.



The State President, Mr P W Botha, at the Western Cape Training Centre.

Cape Times 27/2/86
Botha visits training centre

Staff Reporter 335

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, yesterday visited the Western Cape Training Centre for unemployed near Goodwood.

It is one of about 200 centres throughout South Africa where men and women can undergo one- to three-week courses in one of 180 skills.

Mr Botha toured the centre with the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis.

It is hoped that by the end of April 300 000 people will have received training at the centre.

Between 700 and 800 men at the centre are trained in skills ranging from woodwork, bricklaying and welding to plumbing and being security guards.

"We have had feedback that between 25 and 30 percent of the people trained at the centres find jobs immediately on completion of the courses they have undertaken," said Dr Pieter van der Merwe, Director-General of the Department of Manpower.

"But these are just what we have heard about and it could be more."

Insolvencies hit record numbers

GERALD REILLY

INSOLVENCIES in are still rising fast as liquidations decrease.

Central Statistical Services' figures yesterday show insolvencies increased by 73% for the three months to the end of November compared to the same period last year.

They went from 566 to 979.

Economists said the figures indicated credit was being used recklessly.

Inflation was running at nearly 19% and pay rises were lagging behind purchasing power, the added.

The CSS figures show for the first time in months, however, that liquidations decreased.

They were down by 1.1% from September to November compared to the same period last year.

Insolvencies last year reached record levels. There were 3 007 for the 11 months to November compared with 1 637 for the whole of 1984.

Liquidations for the first 11 months totalled 2 673 compared to 2 675 for the whole of 1984.

Time runs out as Mervyn awaits aid for retrenchment

Mervyn Abrahamse paid into Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) every month for 30 years. But he is still waiting for aid from the Department of Manpower after being retrenched last year.

"I have been to them about six times," he told *The Star*.

"After four months, I was still not on their computer and my savings had run out."

Mr Abrahamse said he was desperate.

"The Electricity Department will cut off the water and lights supply any day now, the rent is due, my wife requires medical treatment and food has to be purchased for my family to survive," he said.

"My wife looks after some children for their mothers every day and that brings in money. But I've had to borrow money from relatives and the debts are just building up."

RETRENCHED

Mr Abrahamse was working as a radio technician in September when the firm closed down a number of branches and he was retrenched.

"I went to the Department of Manpower and signed on at the beginning of October. And only last week was my name finally put on computer."

"You cannot get paid if you don't have a computer print-out," he said.

He was not the only person in this dilemma — other people he had queued with at the Department of Manpower were also experiencing delays.

"You're supposed to get your money when your card's been signed three times. But mine's been signed about six times and I've had nothing."

The Department of Manpower could not be contacted for comment at the time of going to press.

Police deaths: hundreds fired

STAR 25/1/86

335

By Sheryl Raine
and Mike Siluma

Hundreds of black miners from Randfontein Estates Gold Mine in Westonaria have been dismissed — and scores more could face the same fate this weekend.

The dismissals follow a bloody clash between police and about 500 miners just outside mine property on Tuesday. Nine people, including two white policemen, were killed.

Opposition to Lesotho regime 'will be crushed'

The Star's Africa
News Service

MASERU — In his first broadcast to the Basotho nation last night, the chairman of Lesotho's new Military Council, Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, attacked the country's politicians, warning that any opposition to the Military Council's rule would be crushed "ruthlessly".

The general said the Military Council had decided that all politics in Lesotho should cease because politics had led to the problems in which the country found itself today.

In a nationwide broadcast on Radio Lesotho the general also said Lesotho's new military rulers would work towards improved relations between Lesotho and South Africa.

The general made the broadcast only three hours after he was sworn in with the five other council members before King Moshoeshoe 2. He reviewed the political situation in Lesotho over the years and said it had been placed in a "quagmire" by politicians whose activities were not related to the people's wishes.

Relations with her neighbours had deteriorated to an alarming degree and the economy of the country had collapsed. The army found it necessary to intervene in order to build peace and tranquillity among the people of Lesotho.

Major-General Lekhanya said the council was determined to build peace and reconciliation in Lesotho and any act of subversion or criminal activity planned to defeat its aims would not be tolerated.

He said to show the Military Council's sincerity in its attempts to establish peace in Lesotho, it would soon announce a general amnesty for all Basotho in and outside the country. This amnesty would enable them to become free and to enjoy rights in their own country.

The council had the right to review the treaties or agreements negotiated by the "previous government", he said.

A spokesman for Randfontein said "a significant number" of workers had been dismissed from the mine and bused home — but he would not give an exact number.

He said: "This action was taken where management had clear evidence that those dismissed were involved either in the incident which resulted in the death of two policemen on Tuesday evening, or intended to create further unrest close to or at the mine."

Mine officials are continuing investigation of the tragedy. More dismissals are possible.

The dismissals have raised a protest from the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which claims that hundreds of miners were forced from their hostels, assaulted and bused home.

It now seems that the violence on Tuesday came after a month of tension, which included a beerhall boycott, industrial unrest, damage to property, the murder of a mine assistant personnel manager at Westonaria Gold Mine, and the banning of all unauthorised mass meetings in the Randfontein mine hostels.

The two policemen died when they went to open veld outside the Randfontein Cooke No 2 Shaft hostels, near the Bekkersdal township, where miners had gathered for a union meeting.

Union business

Police said the meeting was illegal. The NUM said the meeting was held to discuss legitimate union business and had been held off mine premises because workers had been harassed by mine security.

A company spokesman claimed that meetings in the hostels had been used to "incite and intimidate workers" and had been banned about a month ago.

The NUM has charged that the ban was part of a management strategy to harass the workers into abandoning a month-long boycott of a mine beer hall.

NUM Press officer Mr Marcel Golding said the dismissal of hundreds of mineworkers had been accompanied by "the brutal assault of workers by mine security, assisted by the SAP".

Mine officials denied that their security personnel were involved in assaults, and said the police were not involved in the dismissals.

Mr Golding said: "Workers were paid off and forced on to waiting buses on Thursday, and were escorted from the mine by armed guards."



Kennedy Award for Winnie

A beaming Mrs Winnie Mandela received the Robert F Kennedy Human Rights Award today. The handing over of the bust was made by former Republican President Bush at a Press conference.

● Photo



Out of her element, you might say — but, yes, it is Springbok runner Sonja Laxton and, no, she isn't running on land. Sonja pulled a hamstring in August last year and she has found the best way to keep in training without aggravating the injury is to don a life-jacket, get in the pool and "run" in the water.

Mine still probing clash

Mine management investigations continued at the weekend into last week's bloody clash just outside the Randfontein Estates Gold Mine in Westonaria.

The mine had dismissed several hundred workers and was expected to release the final number of those dismissed later today, said Johannesburg Consolidated Investments' human resources general manager Mr J J Nel.

The dismissals followed a clash between police and about 500 miners just outside mine property on Tuesday. Nine people, including two policemen, were killed.

ARRESTED

Even though police have arrested several people in connection with the incident and 11 men have appeared in court, the mine has dismissed "a significant number of employees and bused them home".

"This action was taken where management had clear evidence that those dismissed were involved either in the incident which resulted in the death of two policemen or were those who intended to create further unrest close to or at the mine," the mine said.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) is considering taking legal action against the mine and claims that hundreds of miners were forced from their hostels, assaulted and bused home. Workers were found out of the hostels by mine security. At least four shop stewards were injured and two had to be hospitalised. NUM press officer, Mr Marcel Golding, said.

SABC to face hearing on lay-offs

By Sheryl Raine

The SABC is facing as many as 30 applications to the Industrial Court by workers who have been retrenched and are demanding reinstatement.

Two unions have applied to the court for relief under section 43 of the Labour Relations Act on behalf of members who were laid off. The SABC has replied to papers served by the unions but a date for the court hearing has yet to be set.

The SA Black Municipal and Allied Workers' Union (SABMawu) is acting on behalf of one member while the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa)

could bring between 17 and 30 applications to court.

The unions are requesting that their members be reinstated, claiming the SABC did not explore alternative options before retrenching.

Their applications follow the controversial case of former "Prime Time" producer Miss Moira Tuck who claimed she was unfairly dismissed and won temporary relief from the Industrial Court.

In its preliminary ruling in the Tuck case, the Industrial Court set a precedent by stating that the SABC was not a State employer and therefore its employees were entitled to protection under the Labour Relations Act.

Downturn deals heavy blows in building and construction

By Frank Jeans

The severe downturn in construction and building has taken its toll with a number of smaller companies going to the wall as work runs out and profits plunge.

Skilled workers have been hard hit with projected hourly rates trimmed back 50 percent after a six-month wage freeze.

Many larger businesses in civil engineering are reported to have reduced operations to an "absolute minimum" while others are on the brink of closing.

The latest company affected by rationalisation is one of the bright new stars, Execon Construction Projects, which branched out from the Concor group as an independently run operation about three years ago and handled prime projects such as Barclays Bank's super-home development in Sandton, Khyber Village and many contracts for the mining industry and institutions.

Execon returns to the Concor

fold and will become part of the parent company's construction operations.

Mr J J C Schultz, MD of Concor Construction, said that because of the reduced volume of work Concor is to rationalise and consolidate some activities.

"Consequently, there will be reductions in management and staff in keeping with the reduced requirements."

Execon, being complementary to Concor's building operations, forms part of this consolidation programme and has been integrated into the centralised group construction activities.

Mr Schultz emphasises that Execon will continue to meet its obligations as part of CC.

According to Mr Kees Lagaay, director of the South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (Safcec), a "very mixed pattern has developed".

Skilled building workers have taken a bad knock in wages, with

the potential hourly rate increases cut by 50 percent.

Builders had faced a six-month wage freeze from last May after which an negotiated increase was to take effect. But because of the slump, the trade unions "sympathetically agreed" to the rise being cut by half.

This means that, based on a 40-hour week, master craftsmen, craftsmen and artisans who stood to gain a minimum R62,40, R56 and R51,20 a month more in pay packets respectively, take home instead R32, R28,80 and R25,60.

Unemployment in the Witwatersrand has risen dramatically in the past year and the Industrial Council is paying out unemployment relief to about 400 skilled men. From January to October last year this amounted to R1,6 million.

In the past two years the industry has lost nearly 14 000 unskilled workers and about 1 000 skilled men.

Mass firing: 150 000 may suffer

JOHANNESBURG — The mass firing of 20 000 miners from Gencor's Impala Platinum Mines in Bophuthatswana this week is likely to have serious financial repercussions for between 80 000 and 150 000 people, as well as the company.

Taking the platinum price and Impala's production into account, Gencor is estimated to have lost at least R15 million so far.

If the company sticks to its refusal to re-employ the 20 000, it will have to employ and train new workers, which will affect production for months.

Conservative estimates put the number of immediate relatives of the 20 000 who lost their jobs at 80 000. Statisticians estimate the average black family consists of five members. If extended families are taken into account the number affected by the dismissals is likely to be closer to 150 000.

At least 65 per cent of these families live in Bophuthatswana and the rest in Malawi, other homelands and South Africa. In all areas job prospects are slim and the chances of being able to find alternative sources of income are remote.

Trade unions have condemned the dismissals and have accused Gencor of exploiting the homelands anti-union labour legislation.

The workers were dismissed after going on strike on January 1 over grievances including wages and working conditions. Gencor said all efforts to resolve the issue with workers representatives were unsuccessful.

About 7 000 of the 10 000 striking miners at the Bafokeng North mine and the mineral processes plant have returned to work in response to a management ultimatum. — Sapa

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DISPATCH

9/1/86

Big leap in number of registered jobless

E. Post 6/2/86
Post Reporter

THERE has been a dramatic leap in the number of people out of work in the Eastern Cape, as indicated in latest unemployment figures.

The number of registered jobless almost doubled between December and last month.

But for some reason, the December figures were surprisingly low and possibly did not reflect the position accurately.

Mr J C Greyling, divisional inspector with the Department of Manpower, said today he suspected that with factories closed, a number of jobless did not bother to register in December.

A November-January comparison probable reflected the true job position better.

The December figure was 13 200, rising to 24 102 last month — an increase of 82%, and an increase of 60% over January, 1985. But the November total was 20 345.

The actual number of jobless is far greater, as many people do not regis-

ter with the department.

The largest January increase was for registered African workers.

Last month there were 13 132 Africans registered as unemployed compared to 4 481 the previous month, and 7 696 in January, 1985. The November total was 11 144.

The total for whites unemployed from January, 1985, to last month rose by 1 659 — a percentage increase of 83,28.

Monthly figures show that last month there were 3 651 whites registered as unemployed with the department compared with 1 992 in January last year, 3 131 in November and 2 887 in December.

In January, 7 238 coloureds registered compared with 5 769 in December, 5 108 in January last year and 6 620 in November.

Figures for the motor industry are surprisingly low, especially since some of the men retrenched by Ford (Samcor) at the end of last year could be included. They are: whites 86, coloureds 14 and Africans 10.

Ex-servicemen's secretary helps them hunt jobs

By Janine Simon

Finding jobs for unemployed Cape Corps ex-servicemen has become an almost full-time occupation for Mrs Kathleen Florence, the secretary of the South African Cape Corps Ex-Servicemen's Legion.

Mrs Florence says that over the past two years she has helped find jobs for hundreds of young ex-servicemen who come to her office.

This almost overtakes her daily schedule of attending to the pensions, health and family needs of older ex-servicemen.

Her small office is tucked away among the offices of the South African Legion in central Johannesburg.

It is hardly equipped to be an employment agency, but people hear about her by word of mouth.

Mrs Florence helped find work for over 100 men in 1984. She is presently trying to help 12 ex-servicemen.

It is a daily grind of telephone calls and scanning the newspapers and yellow pages. Sometimes the men hitch rides to find firms in other towns only to find

Cape Corps men battle to get work

that 120 other men have applied for the advertised position.

"They come back from job-hunting so hungry and bitter I do not know what to do with them. I buy a loaf of bread and make black coffee to try and cheer them up," says Mrs Florence.

Security firms are an obvious choice as employers who would value the military experience of an ex-serviceman, but there have been problems with what Mrs Florence describes as "fly by night operations".

"These boys have made their sacrifices by volunteering for service but it doesn't seem to matter. It's time their plight was

exposed," says Mrs Florence.

Three of the men who are regular visitors to the small office are:

● Mr Anthony Jaarts (24) from Westbury, who has been without permanent work since he left the forces as a second lieutenant five years ago.

He volunteered for the Cape Corps because he could not find work, but on completion of service was no nearer finding a job.

Mr Jaarts spent two years studying for a B Comm degree at Unisa and worked as an unqualified teacher at Westbury High School and Eldorado Park Primary School.

He has been turned down for

positions offered for ex-servicemen and told they were not for men from the Cape Corps.

● Mr Hymie Barends (21), of Westbury, who in 1984 was forced to give up his job as a security guard at the Orlando Power Station after unrest caused Puto to temporarily suspend his services.

He has since applied to 12 security firms for work. One employed him, allegedly paid him less than promised and would not produce records of work or deductions.

Both Mr Barends' parents are pensioners. He is engaged to a nurse who helps him with bus fares to continue searching for jobs.

● Mr Johnny Ordell (20) from Noordgesig. He has been unable to find work since he completed service with the Corps in 1984. He helps his mother and younger brother round the house.

● All unemployed ex-servicemen may contact the Johannesburg Committee for Re-Instatement of National Servicemen, 3rd Floor, Duncan House, De Villiers Street, Johannesburg, telephone 838 5672, between 9 am and noon weekdays only, for help in finding employment.



Unemployed ex-servicemen from the Cape Corps crowd round Mrs Kathleen Florence to discuss positions advertised in the daily newspaper. From left, Mr Anthony Jaarts (24), Mr Johnny Ordell (20), Mr Ivan Loyte (26) and Mr Hymie Barends (21). Picture by Dale Yudelmann.

State jobs increase causes concern

BUSINESSMEN reacted with concern yesterday to figures showing government was employing an ever-growing percentage of white workers.

The latest Employment Index shows that 22% of all urban white adults worked for government in 1985 — up from 20% in mid-1984.

"Even allowing for statistical error, large and small government sectors are certainly not diminishing as an employer while the private sector is," said Clive Corder, chairman and MD of Market Research Africa (MRA), which compiled the survey.

Large government organisations employed 18,2% of survey respondents in

ALAN PEAT

1984. This had grown to 20% last November. Large private sector organisations, meanwhile, slipped from 20,6% to 17,1%.

"This growth of government as an employer despite recessionary conditions... has serious long-term considerations for our economy.

"Taxation is already at a very high level and, if this base is declining, where will government find the funds to finance increasing expenditure?" Corder said.

The Federated Chamber of Industries last night expressed alarm at this trend. "If what these statistics show is valid, the trend is counter to the policy declara-

tions of the Botha administration," said Bobby Godsell, chairman of the FCI's manpower committee.

"This is a case for government to stimulate privatisation plans. Government bodies that were privatised would then grow or shrink according to market forces."

PFP manpower spokesman Alex Boraine said: "When P W Botha became Prime Minister, he promised to rationalise the role of government. These results clearly shows he has failed to do so."

Assocom economist Bill Lacey said: "The survey results highlight the need to address the urgent issues of deregulation and privatisation as soon as possible."

56 jobless as factory closes

CHIEF REPORTER
335

THE entire staff of 56 of Fiesta Footwear, one of the firms at Atlantis being investigated by the Decentralization Board, is to be laid off when the factory, which went into provisional liquidation this week, closes on Tuesday.

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr Stan Miller, director and co-owner of the firm, who said a contributory reason for closure of the factory was the board's suspension since last June of incentive grants payable to the firms under investigation.

Mr Miller said he understood there were 28 firms, including his own, involved in the Atlantis probe. Companies involved, including Fiesta, had been clients of a firm of management consultants at Atlantis which had acted on their behalf in applying for concessions.

The consultancy firm had closed as soon as it was revealed the board was investigating allegations of fraud at Atlantis, involving incentive grants and its head had suddenly returned to Britain.

Mr Miller said it was extremely difficult to run a business at a place such as Atlantis, with its logistical problems, without special concessions.

Other factors in the closure of Fiesta Footwear had been staff problems and two fires at the factory — one in November and the other last Saturday, which was being investigated by the police.

In a joint statement yesterday the Atlantis Residents' Association and the SA Allied Workers' Union expressed "deep concern" over the number of workers to be laid off by Fiesta Footwear.

The two bodies said that they understood other companies involved in the fraud probe were also faced with closure, and they would therefore like to know which companies at Atlantis were under investigation.

10/2/86 BUS DAY
335
**Cabinet talks on
wage increases**

GERALD REILLY

THE cabinet is expected to discuss on Wednesday the build up of public sector pressure for adequate pay increases.

A decision on increases is likely, Pretoria sources say.

First hint of the cabinet's decision could be given by Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman when he meets the Federal Council of Sats Trade Unions in Cape town on Saturday.

Federal Council president Jimmy Zurich says he will press for 25% increases "more than justified by the rise in the CPI since the last public sector rises were granted in January 1984".

Zurich will also raise an issue causing serious concern among railway workers — the announced intention to slash staff by another 25 000.

Assurances will be sought that no railway worker who has not yet reached retirement age will be fired.

Meanwhile, public sector staff associations submitted claims for higher earnings months, but there has been no response from government as yet.

ST/ALC 10/2/88

R3,25-m deficit recorded by UIF

PARLIAMENT — The Unemployment Insurance Fund ran up a R3,25 million deficit in 1984, according to the Auditor-General's report on the Appropriation and Miscellaneous Accounts for the year, tabled in Parliament.

This deficit was, however, less than the 1983 shortfall of income over expenditure of R25-million.

In the three years before that, from 1980 to 1982, the fund ended in the black.

The report shows that contributions to the fund rose from R126,2-million in 1982 to R147,2-million in 1983 and R173,8-million in 1984.

The number of approved applications for benefits or payments to dependants was 252 623 in 1982, 314 407 in 1983 and 303 870 in 1984.

Since the 1983 report, "a further six officials and four members of the public" had been found guilty of theft of benefits totalling R60 515.

"In addition, the investigation of nine cases of alleged misappropriation involving R181 109, including three cases involving R86 387 which were discovered during the current financial year, had not been finalised at the time of writing this report," said the report. — Sapa.

Escom to cut 6 000 jobs

DISPATCH
15/2/80

335

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON —
Escom is to cut back on 6 000 jobs by the end of the year as part of a drive to streamline the company.

The current staff of 66 000 will be reduced to 60 000.

The national restructuring of Escom will see three key changes embodied in the new structure, affecting the Eastern Cape region and others.

Escom's head office will be streamlined and the engineering sector reorganised. The two major functions of generation and distribution will be separated and strategic business units, of a size which can be managed effectively, will be established.

The previous six geographic regions which were responsible for both generation and distribution have been replaced by a generation structure consisting of 29 power stations grouped into five generation divisions and a distribution structure consisting of 12 regions grouped into two divisions.

The first phase of the new structure became effective on January 1 this year, and the final structure will be fully implemented by December 1989.

Commenting on how the changes would affect the Eastern Cape, Escom's Eastern Cape regional manager, Mr Ken Garman, said here yesterday:

"We must bear in mind the main purpose of the reorganisation, which is to form strategic business units. These units will be run as far as is practical along business lines.

"We will adopt a more business-like attitude, coupled with greater awareness of our cus-

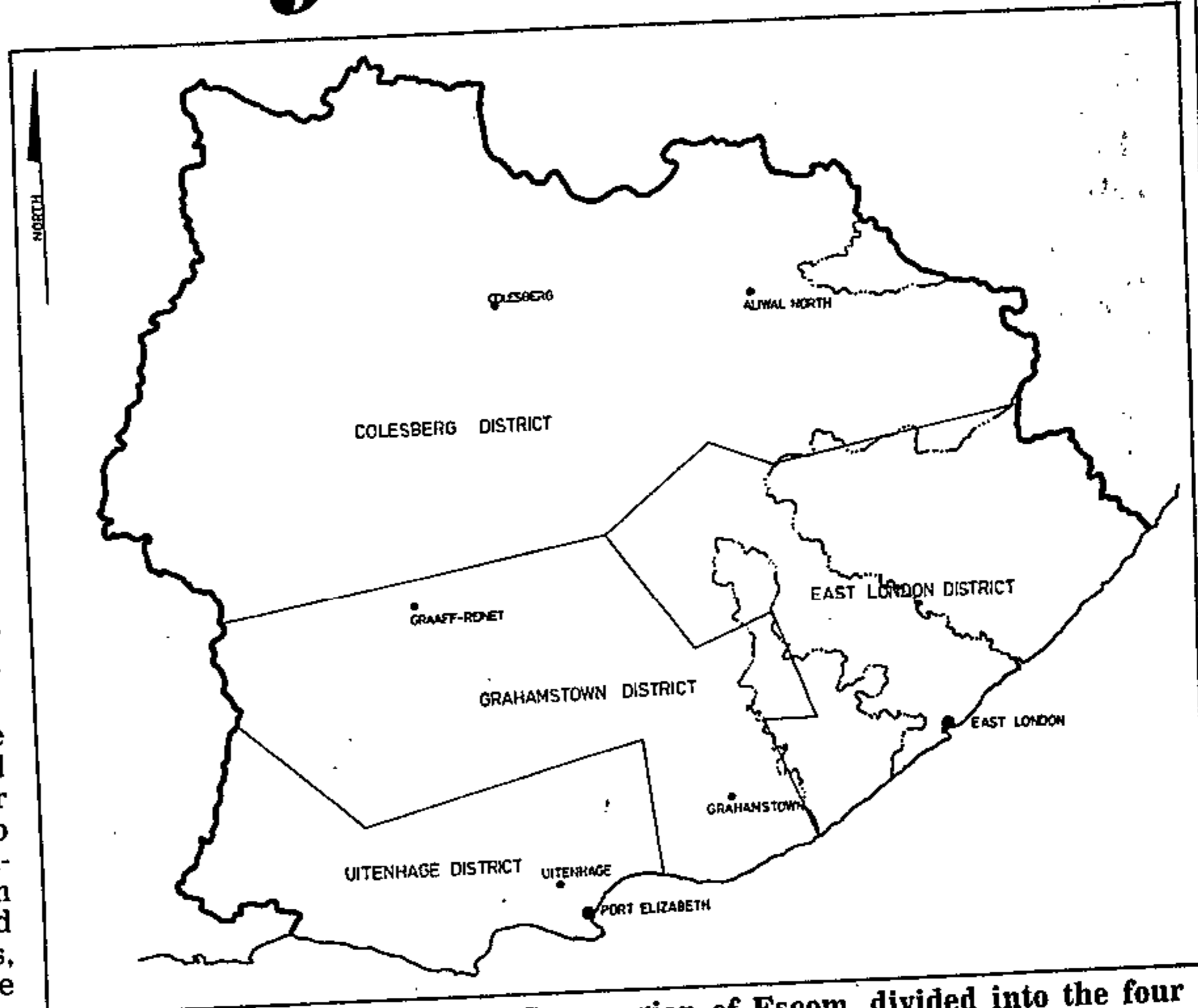
tomers' needs," he added.

Mr Garman explained that as a result of the decision to split the generation and distribution functions, the power stations in the Eastern Cape would form a business unit on their own.

This included the West Bank and Port Rex power stations in East London, plus the two hydro stations on the Orange River, Hendrik Verwoerd and Van Der Kloof.

Heading this business unit would be Mr Hans Pennells, resident in East London.

The Eastern Cape region would then form an other business unit which would control the distribution of electricity in the Eastern Cape with the headquarters remaining in East London. The function of the region would then be to purchase power from the generation division and distribute it to Escom's customers in the area.



The map shows the Eastern Cape region of Escom, divided into the four districts of Colesberg, East London, Grahamstown and Uitenhage. The first two areas will fall under an area manager in East London, the other two under Port Elizabeth.

Mr Garman said to cope with the large Eastern Cape region, of over 200 000 square kilometres, Escom had divided the region into two areas, each headed by an area manager.

These managers would form part of the regional management team together with other heads of department and would be stationed in East London.

"Their duties will be to ensure the smooth functioning of the distribution process which will be handled through four district offices, each headed by a district manager," Mr Garman said.

The East London and Colesberg districts will report to the East London area manager, Mr Bernard Lindstrom, while Uitenhage and Grahamstown districts will report to the Port Elizabeth area manager, Mr Lindsay Carswell.

The district managers' offices will be situated in the towns mentioned

and their main function will be to provide customer service.

"We will delegate authority to the district managers so they can deal with most of the customers' needs right on the spot.

"The purpose is to reduce the long lines of communication which have tended to give Escom a bureaucratic image. We would like the district manager to be seen as 'Mr Escom' in his district," Mr Garman explained.

Mr Garman also emphasised Escom's move from a sales approach to a marketing approach.

"This means a greater sensitivity and awareness of the needs of the customers, both existing and potential. This also means meeting the customer's needs in the best manner we can," he said.

Mr Garman said as part of the new marketing function, Escom would also encourage load management and energy conservation.

HUNDREDS of workers in the clothing industry in the Transvaal have lost their jobs owing to retrenchments while great uncertainty hangs over the future of the industry as the recession takes its bite.

Leading trade unionist Mrs Lucy Mvubelo yesterday said while most factories have reopened with the same workforce, at least eight Transvaal factories failed to open in the New Year.

She was reacting to an announcement this week by the Beilla Textile clothing firm at Chamdor that it is to retrench about 100 workers because the company was closing due to the bad economic situation.

Mrs Mvubelo, who is

Closure of clothing firms hits workers

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

the general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers (NUCW), told The SOWETAN that the future of their members was bleak.

She charged that some of the factories were not closing down because of the recession, but "these companies were moving to the homelands where they exploit cheap labour".

Mrs Mbuvelo, who is a leading advocate for foreign investment in South Africa, also expressed concern over the high rate of unemployment in the country which she said was reaching alarming proportions.

Referring to the Beilla Textile company, she said the union had been able to negotiate a "good package" for its members. The package,

she added, included bonus, pension benefits, long service and two months' pay.

Some of the companies that closed this year include Leather Two Thousand, Julian CMT, the CMT section of Republic Knitwear, Le Chat, S and L Investment, SA Shirt, Linecraft, Marques Fashions and J Nana.

17/2/86 (15) (28) 35

Stayaway call after 800 held

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Residents of all Witbank townships have called a week's work stayaway in protest against the arrest of about 800 people who were rounded up by police at the local stadium yesterday.

The 820 people arrested, mostly members of the Unemployed People's Congress, were arrested while discussing their problems at the Arkerville stadium, according to residents.

Witnesses said police surrounded the stadium and ordered the people to sit and

move to police vehicles in groups of four.

They were later taken to the Middelburg, Bethal and Witbank police stations. They are to appear in court today.

Residents say trouble started last Thursday when police conducted a house to house search and arrested scores of people, mostly members of the Witbank Youth Congress. All but one were later released.

After the arrests, youths stoned cars and firebombed a policeman's house and a shop.

Looking for a job? 335

CP Correspondent

AN employment agency started by Pretoria attorney Joseph Gomba last month to help job-seekers in Atteridgeville and Saulsville has already helped 300 needy people.

Gomba said the pool -

started last month - is indebted to the Get Ahead Company which helped to start the project.

The service is free and job-seekers can contact him at 33 Sompane Street, Saulsville or at (021) 375-5122.

335 18/2/86

People 'punch-drunk' over worsening plight

PEOPLE entered 1986 punch-drunk and confused because, despite assurances that monetary and fiscal policies were working, their plight was worsening, says Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research (BER).

Consumers faced rising unemployment, bankruptcy and prices despite the insistence that stringent economic policies had effectively cooled the economy, said BER acting director Ockie Stuart in the monthly news survey *The South African Foundation News*.

"What consumers were told did not correlate with what they were experiencing or perceiving. I am not implying that they were deliberately misled but, due to leads and lags inherent in economic policies, they might have thought so."

The facts were that inflation was rising — and still is — at an alarming rate.

Latest official pay figures for the first nine months of 1985 show an average rise of 9,3% compared with a 15,8% increase in the cost of living.

This means that inflation-adjusted pay decreased by about 6%.

Various polls conducted by the BER have indicated that, while the financial

LESLEY LAMBERT

situation of households, especially of blacks, is tight, it will become even tighter as consumers are forced to cut back further on spending.

The savings ratio has gone up during recent months, although high interest rates have probably prompted this move. But, with inflation clearly on an uptrend and interest rates falling, less money will be saved to help households maintain their standard of living.

For the less fortunate already living on or below the breadline, further price increases would make living unbearable and create a climate suitable for social unrest and discontent with the economic system, Stuart said.

"The government probably has no option but to stimulate the economy in such a way that jobs can be created to accommodate these people.

"At this stage the plight of the consumer is such that he cannot absorb further increases in inflation without having a reasonable chance of finding a job."

SA cash will cut Gazankulu jobless

By Tembi Mbobo

Unemployment in Gazankulu, in the Northern Transvaal, is expected to be reduced considerably this year as a result of the South African Government making available R7 803 470 for an employment creation programme and for self-built housing schemes.

About 700 job creation projects have been identified and will be financed with about R7,5 million from the South African Government and R850 000 from the national state itself.

The projects, which were identified mainly by local communities and approved by the Gazankulu Government, include the construction of classrooms, health visiting points and sanitation facilities, veld rehabilitation, clearing of roads, brickmaking, the provision of sports facilities and the building of dams.

In a statement released by the Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs in Giyani, the Gazankulu Government commended the Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation, churches and other organisations for the role they had played, and continued to play, in creating employment opportunities within Gazankulu with State financial assistance.

23 000 ^{7/1/86} ~~CALL TIME~~ jobs lost ~~335~~ in steel

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 23 000 jobs were lost in the recession-hit steel and engineering industry last year, according to the annual review of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa).

Seifsa also said employment in the industry has dropped by more than 100 000 since the recession began in 1981.

And, in the federation's outlook for 1986, Seifsa does "not expect any meaningful turnaround in its overall economic performance until 1986 at the earliest".

The review says the recession in all manufacturing sectors, other than in the export-supported base metals sector, was further aggravated by the "current conflict situation in South Africa.

"Employment statistics reflect a drop of over six percent in the scheduled labour force, equivalent to a loss of some 23 000 jobs during calendar year 1985."

From an employment peak of 454 000 in 1981, the estimate of employees in the metal industries was now 352 000.

Cape urges youth jobs plan

WILK ARGUS 18/1/86
BY DALE

LAUTENBACH

Weekend Argus

Reporter

335
THE Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has stepped in to help thousands of school-leavers and graduates who have joined the ranks of the unemployed.

The chamber has proposed a youth training scheme and suggested that Assocom refer the plan to the National Manpower Commission.

If put into action, the scheme could provide a positive bridge of training and temporary employment between school or university and the employment sector.

Describing the plan in its latest bulletin, the chamber suggests employers and the State contribute towards an allowance for each candidate enrolled in the scheme.

Subsistence

The young person would receive a month's "induction training" and would work for 11 months with a company while receiving a subsistence allowance.

The chamber warns too that without help now, young people could drop out of society and become a serious burden to relatives, friends and the State.

"Without experience in the employment sector it is extremely difficult for individuals to adjust to a situation of non-employment and provide for their own existence."

The chamber's suggested scheme is similar to those used in the United States and Britain when young people were offered induction training and subsidised jobs with companies who took them on temporarily.

Ex-detainee gets the sack

A STATE of emergency detainee, Mr Ntuma Botlhoko yesterday said he was fired from his job shortly after he was released last Friday.

He was one of the mourners who were

travelling in a bus to the funeral of an unrest victim about three weeks ago.

He said when they arrived at the church police told them not to alight and escorted the

bus to the local police station.

Mr Botlhoko, 27, was employed by a manganese metal company in Krugersdorp as a wage clerk. The company's general manager, Mr M

C van Vuuren refused to comment.

A father of two, Mr Botlhoko claimed he would still be holding his job were it not for the emergency regulations which made the police

keep him in the cells for "no apparent reason."

An angry Mr Botlhoko said he held the Government responsible for losing him his job, adding, "where will I find another in this horrifying unemployment climate?"

Pleaded

He said he had pleaded in vain with his employer, who told him that the reason for his dismissal was that he stayed away from work for 14 days.

"I thought about my family and my job whilst in detention and little did I know that my employer would be unsympathetic even after being told that I was held much against my will under emergency regulations," said Mr Botlhoko.

He lives in Kagiso township, Krugersdorp, with his unemployed wife, Seipati (22) and two children, Boitumelo (3) and 18-month-old Thabo.

IMPLATS

The deepest cut

Impala Platinum (Implats) and Randfontein Estates gold mine showed this week how industrial relations confrontations between management and mineworkers can hit investors right where it hurts.

Impala has put an estimate of R45m on the loss in attributable earnings caused by the mass dismissal of 23 000 workers early in January following a work stoppage. And as a result of labour unrest near Randfontein's Cooke 2 shaft, the mine's recovered grade is expected to drop 17% to 4 g/t in the current quarter to end-March, from 4,8 g/t in the December quarter. Randfontein's management hopes to have underground production back to normal only by the end of the June quarter.

That works out to a potential revenue loss of about R30m for just the March quarter on current gold prices and at the December level of milled production, which is unlikely to be increased this quarter. The bottom-line effect on Randfontein is difficult to calculate at this stage because of tax considerations and the lower working costs of treating material from surface dumps.

Impala Platinum is taking a financial thumping and shareholders will lose out for the second year in a row on the benefits of the boom in the platinum market which, by

contrast, have flowed through to investors in Rustenburg Platinum. In the year to end-June 1985, Impala level-pegged with earnings and dividends at 1984 levels, because of a R59m stock loss incurred on trading in platinum contracts on the New York Commodity Exchange.

The forecast for the 1986 year is for repeat performance, with Impala's official forecast that: "It is unlikely the results for the full year to 30 June 1986 will be significantly better than for the previous financial year."

Full production at Impala is not expected to be reached again until mid-March at the earliest. The platinum refining pipeline is some four to five months long, so the brunt of the lost production will come through in the second half of the year to June.

For that reason Impala has pegged its interim at an unchanged 35c and is holding back 142c in retained earnings, following the jump in interim profits to R101,8m (177c a share) from the R50,2m (87c a share) earned in the six months to December 1984. The R45m loss of attributable earnings amounts to 31% of what the group made in the year to June 1985.

MD Don Ireland will not quantify the loss in terms of physical output. Nor will he comment on estimates in overseas mining journals that Impala could have lost about 300 000 oz of platinum production, which is about 33% of its estimated annual production capacity of between 900 000 and 1m ounces of platinum. Neither Impala nor Rustenburg Platinum disclose production figures.

Ireland says the R45m figure is the best estimate that can be put on the loss at this stage. He says the group is doing all it can to improve the situation and hopes the loss will be less than estimated.

He also declines to specify the numerous steps which Impala is taking. These, however, will probably include going for higher-grade areas and cutting-back on development work to concentrate on production. There is some leeway in trimming the capital expenditure bill, but excessive cuts here could adversely affect the mine's longer-term prospects. Impala was having problems meeting consumer demand before the dismissals and significant capex cuts seem unlikely.

Trading subsidiary Ayrton Metals will buy platinum to meet Impala's contractual commitments so customers will not be affected; but the cost of the purchases will feature prominently in Impala's estimated loss of earnings.

The Impala share price came off only slightly on Tuesday after release of the results. The general reaction from JSE analysts was that anyone with Impala shares should hang on to them rather than sell out, but anyone wanting to buy into platinum shares should go for Rustenburg.

Comments one analyst: "So much has gone wrong with Impala that one wonders what else can and therefore the long-awaited recovery should come about in the 1987 year."

However, this week's announcement by National Union of Mineworkers' leader Cyril Ramaphosa that his union had singled out

the Gencor group, of which Impala is part, for particular attention this year is not exactly good news — depending on how thoroughly Impala weeded out its labour force in the dismissals and selective re-hirings.

Brendan Ryan

Sats cuts back on total of 53 000 jobs

Another 32 000 positions to go in next four years

CAPE TOWN — South African Transport Services (Sats) had reduced its personnel by a further 8 000 last year, bringing the total reduction since the beginning of the recession in 1982 to 53 000, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday.

Presenting his R8bn budget, he said last year's cuts had followed a reduction in staff of 6 000 the previous year and were in line with Sats' policy of a smaller, more effective and better paid labour force.

Staff numbers had been reduced by 19 per cent since 1982, he said, but clients had not suffered "in any way" as a result. He also said Sats was aiming to trim its staff complement by a further 32 000 over the next four years.

The number of claims received by Sats had decreased by 11 per cent, while timekeeping on intercity trains had improved by six per cent and on commuter trains by one per cent.

Operating efficiency had also improved by almost 17 per cent, Mr Schoeman said.

Sats was budgeting for a deficit of R98m in its 1986/7 financial year, compared with a working deficit of R396m recorded over the previous 12 months.

Mr Schoeman said Sats was looking for an income of R9,32bn, against possible working expenditure of R9,42bn over the next 12 months.

This was based on expectations that real economic growth over the next 12 months will amount to 2,5 per cent, which in turn will translate into modest increases in traffic volumes.

This year's capital budget had been drastically reduced because of "prevailing circumstances" and only R1 046,5 million would be requested this year compared with R1 650 million last year.

Sats' revenue had not met expectations during the 1985/86 financial year after a fall off of passengers on rail and air services and traffic on other services. He said the projection for economic growth in 1985/86 had had to be drastically revised from 1,5 per cent to an expected negative growth of 0,5 per cent.

This was largely due to the non-realisation of anticipated growth in the agricultural sector, reduced demand for durable and semi-durable goods, sustained pressure on foreign investors and the lower rand value.

"This has resulted in revenue not coming up to expectations and tariffs having had to be increased during the financial year."

Expenditure would be aimed at ex-

tercity services would be cutback by 30 per cent in the coming financial year.

Passenger numbers on SAA's international flights dropped by 10 per cent from April to December 1985, while the figures for domestic services were down by four per cent.

Mr Schoeman attributed the decline to economic pressure and internal unrest.

Special measures had been introduced to combat these decreases and the effect of the low rand exchange rate on fuel prices. These steps included rationalisation of flight schedules and the introduction of promotional fares.

Mr Schoeman said revenue earned by Sats' road service during the review period rose by 12,8 per cent, mainly because of a 7,1 per cent rise in goods traffic. However, expenditure increased by 15,4 per cent, largely owing to fuel price hikes.

The tonnage of bulk cargo shipped at South African ports increased by 16 per cent from April to December 1985, although general and bulk cargo landed decreased by 25 and 40 per cent respectively.

Mr Schoeman said a record 73 million tons of goods were handled at South African ports during the review period, with the average tonnage per man increasing by 17 per cent.

This had been achieved by using two private bulk handling installations in Durban and conventional quays at Cape Town, Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth harbours for loading coal in addition to the mechanical loading appliances at Richards Bay and the Bluff.

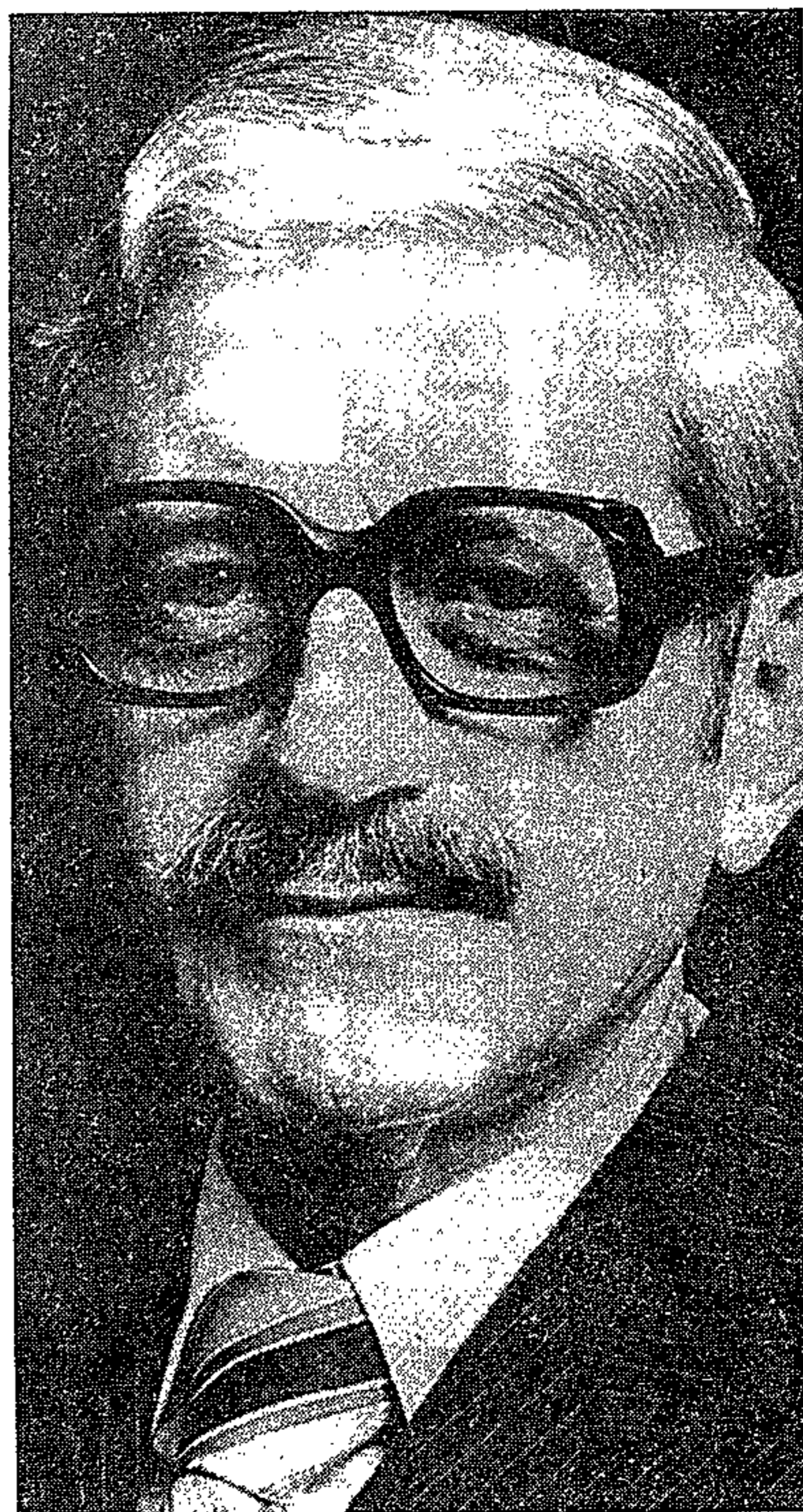
Other techniques had also been used to improve productivity.

Total tonnage of low-rated rail goods traffic had increased by more than four per cent from 110 million tons to 115 million tons, mainly as a result of larger exports of coal, ore and minerals, Mr Schoeman said.

"On the other hand, the tonnage of high-rate traffic declined by 4,4 per cent. This decrease is mainly attributable to the drop of 28,6 per cent in import traffic."

Reviewing other activities and economy measures implemented during the year, Mr Schoeman said improvements had been made to the Cape Town, Nyanga, Langa and Sarepta railway lines to accommodate trains of up to 14 coaches to cope with the larger population in the area.

Work on the new rail line to Khayelitsha, approved by Parliament last year, had begun as planned and the line was expected to come into use by the end of 1987.



MR SCHOEMAN . . . deficit

DISPATCH

20/2/86

~~It~~ included the rationalisation of goods-shed services. This comprises unitisation of goods-shed traffic by means of a mini-container depot to ensure quick transit of goods handling. The mini-container could be used to convey a wide range of commodities, from wine to wheelbarrows.

According to Mr Schoeman this consolidation of cargo would mean better utilisation of existing capacity, lower documentation and labour costs, and less capital investment in respect of cartage equipment and rolling stock. It meant the advantages of containerisation are now also being placed at the disposal of those users who dispatch smaller consignments.

The service was first officially introduced between Johannesburg and Durban during November last year. It was planned to phase it in country-wide within five years. There were already 1 800 mini-containers in operation and, by the time the service had been fully implemented, there would be 60 000 in use.

Reviewing last year's statistics, Mr Schoeman said commuter rail journeys had decreased by about two per cent between April and November last year, while intercity passenger trips were down by almost 15 per cent.

This had led to a 40 per cent cut in regional passenger train services. In-

The minister said SAA was earning "considerable revenue" by doing maintenance and repair work for other airlines such as Air Mauritius, Transkei Airways, Safair, Air Cape and Luxavia.

"Measures to curtail expenditure comprise, inter alia, the saving of fuel through better flying techniques, for example, quicker turn out after take-off, earlier retraction of wing flaps and the calculation by computers of flight plans, height, distance, speed and the most economical routes — and modifications to aircraft engines," he said.

Sats' buses were being adapted by local manufacturers to suit South African conditions and to save foreign exchange. More emphasis was being placed on comfort and safety, especially in buses used to transport people to and from the homelands.

"There are now 111 Transate, 10 Translux and 50 other less luxurious buses in service.

"It is expected that this fleet of luxury buses will realise revenue of more than R30 million during the 1986/87 financial year.

"Further expenditure economy measures are the withdrawal of 27 and the rationalisation of 15 other uneconomic services," Mr Schoeman said. — PS and Sapa

PARLIAMENT

BUDGET 22/2/81

BUDGET 22/2/81

BUDGET 22/2/81

Sats budgets for a deficit of R98m



CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

SA Transport Services (Sats) is budgeting for a deficit of R98m in its 1986/7 financial year, compared with a working deficit of R39m recorded over the previous 12 months.

Presenting his Rabin Budget in the House of Assembly yesterday, Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman said Sats was looking for income of R9,32m, against possible working expenditure of R9,43m over the next year.

This was based on expectations of a 2,5% real economic growth over the next 12 months which, in turn, would translate into modest increases in traffic volumes, he said.

Schoeman said Sats was able to scale down capital expenditure by 15,6% last year — or some R123m from the R1,45bn budgeted. He indicated this was also the magnitude of capital spending planned for the 1986/7 year — the amount asked for being R1,45bn. Expenditure would be aimed at expanding Sats' share of the transport market and would include the

nationalisation of goods shed services, Schoeman said.

This rationalisation comprised utilisation of goods shed traffic by means of a multi-container depot, to ensure quick transit of goods handling, he said.

Multi-containers can convey a wide range of commodities, from wine to wheelbarrows.

Schoeman said this consolidation of cargo would mean better use of existing capacity, lower documentation and labour costs and less capital investment in respect of cartage equipment and rolling stock.

The containerisation service was officially introduced between Johannesburg and Durban last November. It is now planned to phase in the service across SA within five years.

There are already 1 600 multi-containers in operation and, by the time the service has been fully implemented, there will be 60 000 in use.

Sats reduces its workforce by 53 000

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

SA Transport Services (Sats) has reduced staff by 53 000, or slightly more than 19%, since 1982.

The House of Assembly was told yesterday this trend was likely to continue as long as the recession lasts.

Sats' policy is to establish a smaller, more effective, better-paid workforce.

There were 6 000 staff reductions in 1984 and 6 000 last year, Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman said in his budget statement.

Sats to chase market share

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

SA Transport Services is not satisfied with handling just 45% of the total transport market and will continue its aggressive marketing efforts to attract more goods.

Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman said in the House of Assembly yesterday the situation would receive attention. Total tonnage of revenue-earning, low-rated goods traffic increased by more than 4% from 110-million tons to 114-million tons last year, mainly as a result of larger exports of coal, ores and minerals.

Tonnage of high-rated traffic declined by 4,4%, Schoeman outlined Sats' efforts to achieve

Minister emphasises stabilising role

SA's continued to play a stabilising role in Southern Africa, Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman said in the Assembly yesterday.

During 1984/5, 6,2-million tons of cargo including maize, wheat, copper, coal and steel had been conveyed by rail between 12 countries from Chabel in the south and Zaire in the north.

The South African transport structure is regarded as one of the most important assets of the sub-continent. I wish to emphasise that it has economic advantages because all negotiations and co-operation are based on strict business principles," he said. — Sapa.

153 walk out, now sacked

Post Reporter

BKB announced today that all 153 hourly-paid workers who walked out in sympathy with a group of dismissed workers on Monday, had lost their jobs.

A spokesman for BKB's main store in Grahams-town Road, Port Elizabeth, said the workers were told today they had lost their jobs on Monday when they walked out in sympathy with 31 workers dismissed for going on a go-slow strike.

The spokesman said: "We have decided not to

re-employ the workers who left the BKB store area of their own free will in sympathy with those who were discharged — irrespective of their worker union status.

"Suitable arrangements have been made and the work flow in the store is back to normal," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the national secretary for the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers Union, Mr Fikile Kobese, has denied that the 31 dismissed workers had been on a go-slow strike.

Withbank
slayaway
'total'

□ In Kagiso, on the West Rand, a private vehicle and a delivery vehicle were set on fire and extensively damaged.

train, carrying money from
sburg to Pretoria, was
ed by unarmed men who, it
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lue of their cargo.

1000Y

Cape Times 19/2/86

Industrial disputes in City

Staff Reporter

EMPLOYEES at two Cape Town factories were yesterday involved in industrial action, while action is being contemplated at a third following a threat to retrench 60 food processing workers.

● At Nampak Paper in Bellville South, 150 members of the Congress of South African Trade Unions-affiliated Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union downed tools yesterday morning in support of a demand for a 50c-an-hour wage increase. Management has offered an effective 34c an hour.

Nampak's deputy general manager, Mr N Willis, described the downing of tools as an "illegal strike".

● At Plascon-Evans Paints in Epping 2, about 200 employees today enter the 12th day of their legal strike over across-the-board wage increases.

Negotiations between the union and management are continuing.

A management threat to fire all the strikers on Monday has now been withdrawn pending further negotiations, and the union has lifted solidarity strikes at four other Plascon factories in the Cape and Transvaal.

● At Snoek Wholesalers in Lansdowne, the Cosatu-affiliated Retail and Allied Workers' Union is attempting to negotiate the threatened retrenchment of 60 workers next week, and an attempt to achieve management recognition of the union.

Workers have been told, however, they were being retrenched because there is "no snoek to pack".

However, the factory manager of Snoek Wholesalers, Mr Manuel Sardo, yesterday said: "I don't know what you are talking about. I know nothing about any union. There is always snoek throughout the year because we work with frozen fish, and we are not retrenching any workers."

Three M workers strike over retrenched employees

By Sheryl Raine

A strike by about 350 workers at Three M (SA) Pty Ltd entered its fourth day yesterday when members of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union again refused to work.

The union claims that Three M, which retrenched 55 black workers last year, had not carried out its undertaking to re-employ retrenched workers on a fulltime or temporary basis should jobs arise. Instead, the union claims, an unknown number of new workers had been hired to work overtime at night. The union is demanding that all new temporary employees be discharged and replaced by retrenched workers.

A Three M representative said "the issue involved was a misunderstanding regarding the employment of temporary workers on overtime".

"Management has confirmed its policy to offer overtime to employees who have been retrenched and only after this will other temporary staff be employed. Our permanent staff refused to work any overtime.

"Agreement has been reached with the union in principle but employees are demanding that they receive pay while on strike," he said.

● About 100 members of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union (SFAWU) went on strike at Renown Pork Packers in Olifantsfontein yesterday when wage negotiations reached deadlock.

The union is demanding a minimum wage of R138 a week compared with the present minimum of R64. According to a SFAWU spokesman, management has offered R83 a week.

Management was not available to comment on the strike.

Scramble for jobs begins in earnest as factories reopen

Labour Reporter

THE scramble for jobs by the unemployed began in earnest yesterday as factories reopened after the holidays and at one large clothing factory at Moberi more than 500 people were turned away after all vacancies were snapped up within minutes.

Mr Prem Singh, employment officer of Durban Clothing — manufactur-

ers of the Man-About-Town range of clothing — said that job hunters started queuing at the gates in Leicester Road from 6 a.m.

'Unfortunately we were unable to recruit many people because of the limited number of vacancies. We were only able to take on about 30 people and the others were turned away.'

Since the factory re-

opened on Monday more than 500 people called at the gates for work,' he said.

By midday yesterday scores of women were still waiting outside the factory in the hope of getting a job.

Interviewed by the Mercury, Mrs Lucy Mabusa, an Umhlati mother of five, who was among the many who lost their jobs last year, said she was desper-

ate and would take any job to support her family. She said her husband was also unemployed.

The offices of the Garment Workers' Industrial Union were also swamped by desperate job seekers yesterday, mainly former union members who lost their jobs last year.

A spokesman for the union said every effort

was being made to find them alternative jobs.

Meanwhile, the Government financed training scheme for the unemployed was proving very successful, Mr J N Hitchcock, divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower, said yesterday.

He said 41 private firms had contracted with the department to train 45666 jobless people in

terms of the Government's aid scheme and a further 2506 people were being employed under the R4-a-day scheme in 39 projects throughout Natal.

Mr Roger Thomas, managing director of a leading firm of management consultants, which is one of the companies training the unemployed, said the current contracts expire at the end of March.

He said the job situation in most industries was bleak and many people would have to settle for any type of work. Some employers had conceded that some of their staff were 'overqualified' for the jobs they were doing.

Industrial court makes an unprecedented union finding

Dispatch Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu) has been found by the Industrial Court to have committed an unfair labour practice — the first time this has happened in South Africa.

The judgment was handed down in Pretoria on February 7 by the president of the Industrial Court Dr D. B. Ehlers.

Evidence was that on August 12 last year, shortly after Saawu began mobilising support among the Murray and Roberts' workforce, more than 1 250 employees went on strike.

When workers struck again on August 26 the company ordered them to return to work next day or face dismissal. When they failed to do so they were dismissed and told to collect their money and vacate the hostels in Guguletu on September 1.

The company was granted an interim interdict in the Supreme Court on August 30 restraining Saawu from organising, inciting, directing any acts of violence, strike action, picketing or impeding access to or egress from any Murray and Roberts premises, hostel or construction site.

It was also restrained from holding any meeting at any company hostel and union officials were

barred from company property.

In papers before the court Saawu denied responsibility for the strike or that its actions were a direct threat to Murray and Roberts fulfilling its contracts.

Saawu also denied it had effective control over workers living in the hostel or that it had instigated any illegal action. The strike was a direct result of the company's failure to address genuine deep-rooted grievances, it said.

In an affidavit, Saawu's organising secretary, Mr Zolile Mtshelwane, said the union did not encourage illegal strikes.

In his judgment, Dr Ehlers said it seemed evident from affidavits by employees who attended meetings, that Saawu's representatives intended to instigate and induce strike action.

It appeared likely that union officials intervened in the relationship between the company and its employees.

It was also probable that as a result of such conduct, which the union apparently did not prevent or discourage, Murray and Roberts employees were unfairly affected. Their job opportunities, work security and physical, economic, moral and social welfare were prejudiced and jeopardised.

Murder victim named

The 19-year-old girl allegedly shot dead by a motorcycle gang member in the toilet of the Club Cincinnati nightclub in Johannesburg on Sunday morning has been identified by police as Miss Annamaria Marx, of no fixed address.

Two men allegedly molested her and her friend, and assaulted their teenage partners at the nightclub.

They tried to run away. Three of them made it to the safety of the street outside but Miss Marx sought refuge in the women's toilet, was followed by a man and was shot dead.

A man has been arrested and is expected to appear in court tomorrow.

Tutu to address Press Institute

LONDON — Bishop Desmond Tutu is to address the International Press Institute at the start of its annual assembly in May. The assembly runs from May 11 to 14.

A spokesman for IPI said Bishop Tutu had accepted the invitation to speak. — The Star Bureau.

Wounded police recovering

Two policemen wounded in yesterday's clashes with ANC insurgents in Port Elizabeth townships are said to be recovering well.

Captain I P du Plessis was shot four times in the left leg when he entered a hut in New Brighton. He is in the Port Elizabeth Provincial Hospital in a satisfactory condition.

Constable A Strydom was hit in the arms and legs by shrapnel when a grenade was hurled at him as he entered a hut in Soweto near Port Elizabeth. He was treated at hospital and discharged.

They were taking part in follow-up operation after a man was held in Zwijve. The police said two "ANC terrorists" were killed, a man was arrested and Russian weapons and ammunition seized.

Witbank hit by unrest after 820 arrested

By Chris More

Several people were wounded yesterday when police fired birdshot and teargas to disperse people during the first of a planned seven-day stayaway in Lynville, Arkerville and kwagaga townships outside Witbank.

Yesterday, 820 people appeared in the Witbank Regional Court on charges of attending an illegal gathering.

According to residents, the stayaway started when people were arrested at a meeting called by the Unemployed People's Congress in the Arkerville Stadium on Sunday afternoon.

The 820 were tried in groups of 25 and the first group pleaded guilty. Pupils and the unemployed were warned and discharged, but those who were employed were fined R60 or 30 days' imprisonment.

During the unrest a shopkeeper was hit by birdshot pellets in the face and a boy, aged about seven, was seriously wounded by birdshot and was rushed to hospital.

Another resident said a man on his way to work at about 7 am yesterday, was shot in the back with a shotgun. Police confirmed unrest in Witbank at the weekend.



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Biggest mass axing in labour history

20 000 mineworkers sacked by Gencor

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

IMPALA platinum mines yesterday dismissed 20 000 strikers in Bophuthatswana in one the biggest mass sackings in recent labour history.

The sacked workers were from three Gencor-controlled Impala mines — Wildebess North, Wildebessfontein South and Bafokeng South.

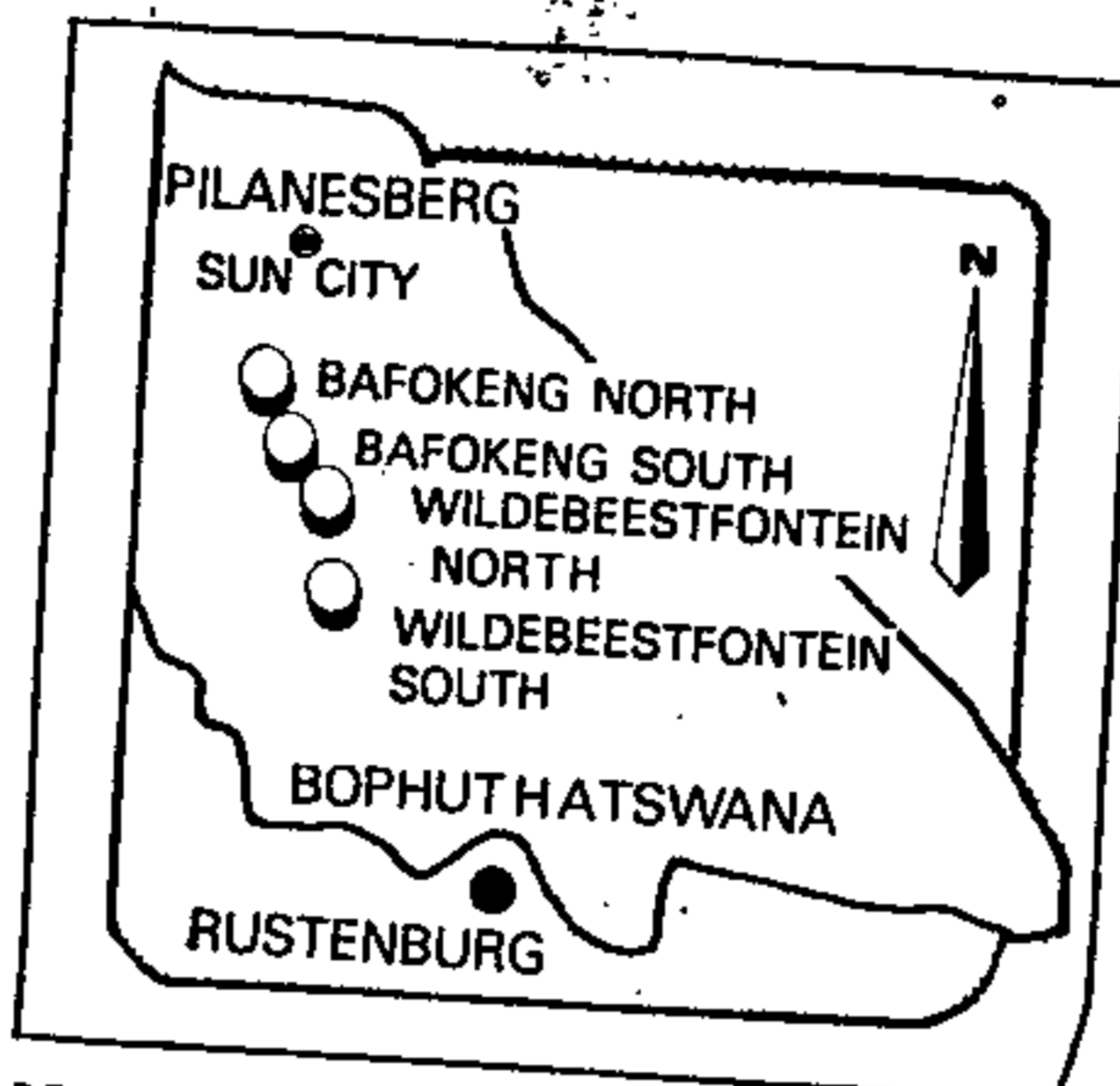
Ultimatums have been given to several thousand workers who have not returned to work at Bafokeng North mine and at Mineral Processes, a processing plant.

About 30 000 workers at the four mines and processing plant went on strike on New Year's Day over a variety of wage- and work-related issues. About 50% of the workers were back at work on January 2 and 3 but there has been an almost total stayaway since then.

A Gencor statement said the sackings came after a warning to workers that continued participation in an illegal strike would be in breach of their employment contracts and would result in dismissal.

Impala is the second-largest producer of platinum in the West.

Acting chief executive officer Gary



Maude denied at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday that management was planning to rehire the workers, 65% of whom were from Bophuthatswana.

He said Impala could get a new labour force because there were many unemployed in Bophuthatswana who had been trained on mines. Teba, the Chamber of Mines' recruiting body, had 400 000 applications for employment.

Maude said questions and grievances put by worker representatives in meetings with management had covered pay-

related issues and employer-employee relationships.

Bophuthatswana manpower officials had assisted in talks with workers over grievances relating to death benefits, the Unemployment Insurance Fund and tax issues.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which claims a 50% membership at Impala, even though SA unions are barred from operating in Bophuthatswana, said last night the strike was over low wages, long working hours and management's refusal to give the NUM recruiting facilities.

THE 450 000-strong Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) has condemned the mass sackings of strikers at Impala Platinum mines and says it will meet to consider mass action to get workers reinstated.

Management says the NUM has only about 200 members at Impala and denies that worker demands during the strike included NUM recognition.

Management has an access agreement with the Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees (Bonume), but

● To Page 2

Biggest mass axing in SA labour history

this union was not involved in negotiations.

The NUM said last night that the decision to dismiss the workers was characteristic of Gencor's "despicable manner of dealing with workers' legitimate grievances".

It said the fact that Impala was situated in Bophuthatswana had presented Gencor with a pretext for refusing to deal with the NUM.

The union would decide on action to have the workers reinstated.

Maude said the effect of the strike on production was not minor, but would not be more specific.

He had said on Sunday night he expected workers to be back yesterday, saying most disputed issues had been resolved.

He admitted at the Press conference yesterday worker representatives had not said workers would be returning to work yesterday. But he had expected

them to after personal talks with various workers and because the atmosphere had seemed normal on Sunday night.

He conceded that management was concerned about its communications with employees and wanted to improve them.

He said Gencor had taken the possibility of international reaction into account before dismissing the workers.

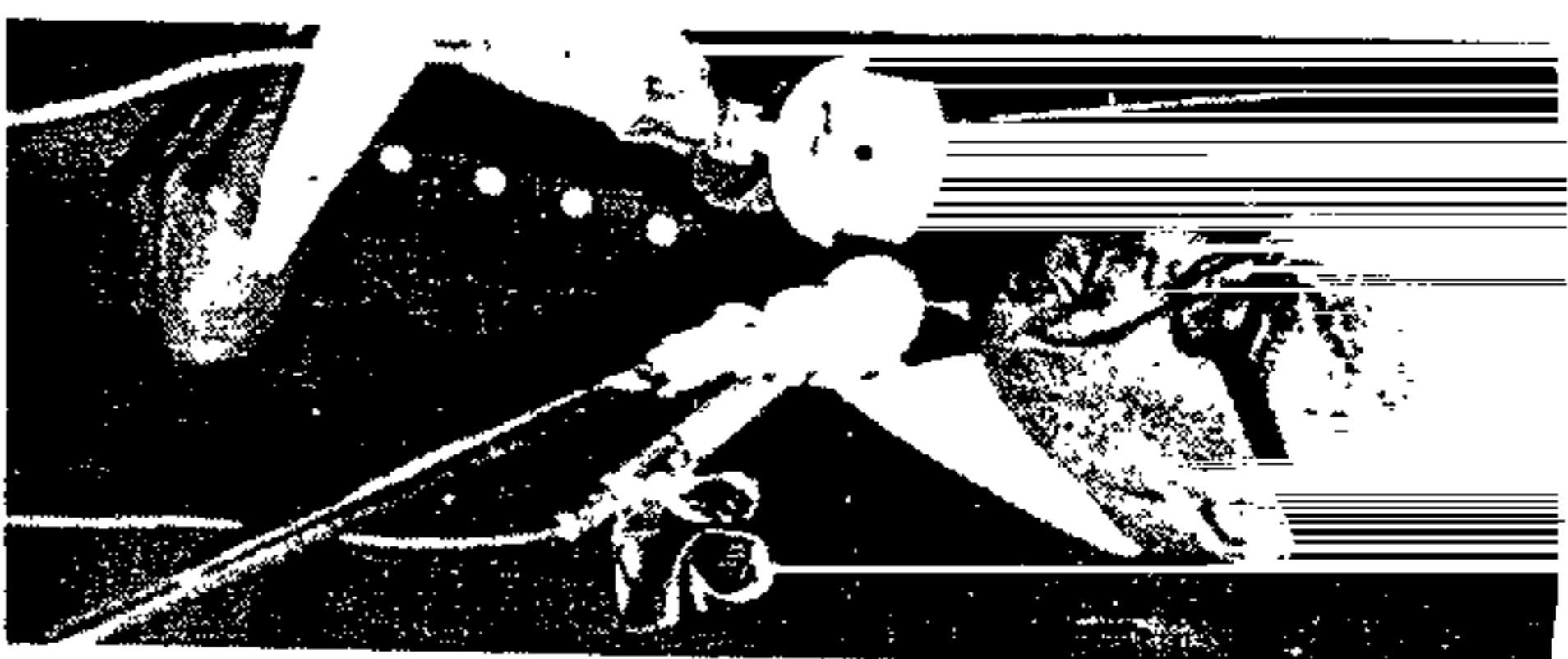
Impala management has claimed employee representatives were not prepared to get down to solid discussions. The NUM says management has been refusing to deal properly with elected worker representatives.

The mines are located in a 20km belt stretching from 10km south of Sun City to near Rustenburg on the Bophuthatswana side of the border.

● From Page 1

Bophuthatswana strike illegal, says mining boss

20 000 MINERS



CHIEF Lucas Mangope:
His homeland does not
recognise South African
trade unions.

711/86.

LOSE

SOWETAN

1000S

ABOUT 20 000 black mineworkers at three Impala mines in Bophuthatswana were yesterday dismissed after a six-day strike over wage-related issues.

The mines are Wildebeestfontein North, Wildebeestfontein South and Bafokeng South.

SOWETAN Reporter

Thousands of other mineworkers at Bafokeng North Mine and Mineral Resources have been given an ultimatum to return to work this morning or be sacked.

This was announced at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday by the company's acting chief executive officer, Mr G Maude.

He said the workers had refused to work since January 1.

The workers' dismissal follows warnings

that their strike was illegal. It was also in breach of their employment contracts and they would be dismissed, the company told them.

The strike started on New Year's Day. Although about half of the workforce reported for duty on January 2 and January 3 there has been a large-scale stayaway since then.

Discussions between management and rep-

resentatives of Impala employees have been going on since the strike started.

Management was not told of workers' grievances before the strike, Mr Maude said.

He disputed that the National Union of Mineworkers had members at the plants. Mr Maude said NUM was not recognised in Bophuthatswana. It was also unregistered.

20 000 sacked: mine union seeks Govt help

Feb 1 7/1/86 (335)

MAFIKENG — The Bophuthatswana National Union of Mine Employees, Bonume, is to hold a meeting at Tlhabane near Rustenburg on Friday, in an attempt to solve a dispute between employees and management of the Impala Platinum Mine in which 20 000 workers have been dismissed.

The Bonume secretary, Mr Edwill Phosisi, said they would also draft a resolution asking the Bophuthatswana Manpower Co-ordination Minister, Mr S L L. Rathebe, to establish a conciliation board and to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate alleged assaults on black mineworkers by whites.

He said the matter had been reported to the Bafokeng police many times, but nothing had been done.

The Bophuthatswana Government had not been notified about the dismissal of 20 000 employees of the Impala Platinum Mine, Mr Rathebe, said last night.

He and senior Government officials had visited the mine yesterday to assess the situation and at the time they left the mine, at about 3pm, only 30 miners were to be have been dismissed, he said.

The Government would comment again after con-

tacting Gencor today, he added.

The affected workers were employed at three of the Impala mines — Wildebeestfontein North, Wildebeestfontein South and Bafokeng South.

Management has also issued an ultimatum to the remainder of the black work force, who are employed at Bafokeng North Mine and Mineral Processes, to return to work today or also face dismissal.

The dismissal of workers at Wildebeestfontein North mine, Wildebeestfontein South mine and Bafokeng South mine is proceeding in orderly fashion. It is expected that it will take several days to complete discharge formalities.

At Bafokeng North Mine and Mineral Processes about 2 000 workers have returned to work and this trend is continuing.

The situation at all four mines and mineral processes remains peaceful.

The strike, over a variety of grievances including wages and working conditions, began on January 1.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Gary Maude, Impala's acting chief executive, said

every effort had been made by management, as well as the Bophuthatswana Government, to sort out the workers' grievances.

Political factors also appeared to be at work as there had been a pattern in negotiations during the strike where worker representatives displayed an unwillingness to resolve the dispute, he said.

Several meetings had been held with worker elected representatives since the illegal strike began but to no avail.

After the work stoppage on January 1 when most of the workforce went out on strike about half the workforce returned on January 2, Mr Maude said.

The situation had deteriorated since then and yesterday all the workers with the exception of a few hundred were out on strike.

However with many experienced black gold miners out of work in Bophuthatswana and elsewhere at present, management hoped to be able to replace a large proportion of the dismissed workforce with experienced workers.

Mr Maude said there was very little likelihood of any of the dismissed workers being re-employed.

W/E ARGUS 4/1/86

SA undermining, not creating jobs, says clothing chief

335 984
Weekend Argus Financial Staff

SOUTH AFRICA is a developing country with dominant Third World characteristics yet Escom, Iscor, Sasol and the SA Transport Services are significantly involved in over-pricing services and basic raw materials, says Mr Mike Getz, president of the National Clothing Federation.

"If we add the Wool Board with its strange pricing strategy to discourage the use of wool by domestic industry, we have overwhelming evidence that no matter what we say about creating jobs, we basically undermine them.

"With every hike in the price of materials, there has been a corresponding fall in volume.

"Consequently, as price prosperity in raw materials advanced, manufacturing contracted.

"To put it another way, South Africa must be the only developing country to transform labour-intensive activities into capital-intensive ones."

Reviewing prospects for the clothing industry, he says last year was a difficult one, with volume output falling by 15 percent and retail sales declining eight percent at constant 1980 prices.

Employment dropped below the 1978 level of 110 000.

Mr Getz says that for many years the industry had stressed the importance of creating jobs, while watching them decline and doing nothing.

"We acknowledged the Third World characteristics of many of our emerging consumers and their disposable incomes but tried to market and merchandise for their needs at First World prices."

He says the abandon with which suppliers of raw materials and textiles can raise prices will need to be examined by the Board of Trade.

In many cases, existing duties are no longer necessary and only serve an inflationary purpose, harming more than helping.

Mr Getz is optimistic that in the short term, the industry will adjust to current levels of demand.

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By Frank Jeans

More black jobs could be lost if the Government's minimum wage increase for construction workers is not matched by some help for the contractors who have to meet the bill.

This is the view of Mr Ed Wilson, managing director of CMGM (North), part of Group Five.

Speaking at the opening of the Postmasburg sewerage works in the northern Cape, Mr Wilson said: "The inflation which hits workers' pockets also hits the contractor who has been trying, as much for their sake as his own, to retain as many of his workers as possible.

"But with the increase in wage rates without any reciprocal rise in productivity, there is the danger that mechanisation will become more and more attractive."

Mr Wilson believes that to avert such a situation, the contractor should be encouraged to

Contractors need help to meet higher wage bill

keep what staff he has. "I need hardly point out that it is in the national interest for him to do so."

He also believes the Government could offer greater assistance to contractors in the area of sub-economic housing which, in the majority of countries, receives heavy State subsidies.

"The scheme in this country, whereby the Government makes serviced plots available to individuals who then have to make their own financial arrangements is all right so far as it goes," he said.

"In the present economic recession, however, few of them have the means to build more than a corrugated iron and plastic shanty."

Urging greater accep-

tance of core housing, Mr Wilson makes the point that while no one pretends this is the ideal solution, at least it ensures proper basic housing with necessary services such as running water and sanitation.

"That is really what the situation in this country demand," he said. "There is a desperate shortage of homes and yet nothing like enough houses are being built.

"Contractors have the capacity to build these houses but are not getting enough work to keep their labour forces busy. These workers, too, desperately need to keep their job and in this regard, it is very much in the Government's interests that they should do so.

work for the construction industry."

OFFICE BLOCK

A R5,2 million, seven-storey office block is to be built in De Korte Street, Braamfontein.

Murray & Roberts (Transvaal) has been signed up as the main contractor by the developers, RMS Syfrets.

The building, which will also have shops and basement parking, is due for completion in June next year.



At the contract signing for the office and shop block in Braamfontein — front row, from left Mr David Brown, managing director of RMS Syfrets Property Development Company and Mr Jim Henrey, managing director of Murray & Roberts Buildings (Transvaal). Looking on are Mr Duncan Seth, left and Mr Colin Milliken, of architects, Franklin, Garland, Gibson and Partners.

More platinum miners leave

and at Mineral Processes.

Workers went on strike over a variety of wage and work-related issues and the National Union of Mineworkers' (NUM) said workers wanted NUM recognition.

The NUM said yesterday 27 workers had been shot with rubber bullets in violent clashes with mine security forces and that 26 had been admitted to the mine hospital.

The NUM said clashes resulted in the arrest of 48 workers at Wildebeestfon-

tein North mine. They were handed over to the Bophuthutswana police and were due to appear in the Phokeng Regional Court today.

Impala Platinum's acting executive officer Gary Maude yesterday confirmed workers would appear in court today on charges of committing criminal offences.

← From page 1

335

FIN MAIL 28/2/86

FINDING JOBS

335

The President's Council (PC) is to investigate ways to accelerate employment-creating economic development.

The investigation is officially titled: "The devising of a strategy for the creation of employment and for the development of labour intensive industrial and business enterprises."

It is being carried out in terms of the PC's right to use its discretion to investigate and advise the President on matters of public interest.

Individuals or organisations interested in submitting memoranda to the PC should do so by April 11, says the PC secretary, Kobus Bauermeester.

Further information is obtainable from Johan Rossouw at (021) 45-5541.

Lay-offs affect Border

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The planned retrenchment next month of at least 302 employees from 600 Foschini stores throughout the country would affect employees in the Border area, the regional manager, Mr D. Wild, said yesterday.

Mr Wild said he could not reveal yet which stores would be affected by the retrenchment as an announcement had not yet been made to employees concerned.

This follows an announcement this week by the managing director of the Cape Town-based company, Mr H. A. L. Matthews, who said the national clothing store intended to retrench staff from its Pages, Markhams, American Seas and Foschini stores throughout the country.

Mr Matthews said the retrenchments, which would be carried out by mid-March, were the result of "very careful consideration and negotiation" with the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union over the last two months.

The number of people to be made redundant was negligible considering that the more than 600 outlets of the company had a workforce of 5 200, Mr Matthews said.

"In effect it will amount to about one or two

people losing their jobs from each outlet."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the union, Mr Important Mkise, said the union had declared a dispute with the company after it allegedly refused to accept the union's proposals as an alternative to the retrenchment.

"We proposed a scheme which involves reduced working hours or short time, but the company claims that this is unworkable in the retail trade," he said.

"Throughout the long drawn out negotiations dating from the beginning of the year over alternatives to the retrenchments, the company showed no serious consideration of the union's proposal, but to go ahead with the retrenchments," he added.

Mr Matthews said the union's proposals were unworkable in a business operation and the company was reluctant to reduce staff but their posts had become redundant.

Mr Matthews rejected the union's allegations that the company refused to find alternatives to the retrenchments.

"We furnished the union with a great deal of information of our plans, but they were unable to come up with a reasonable and acceptable counter proposal," he added.

Group to retrench about 300

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — About 302 workers of the Foschini group's clothing stores throughout the country are likely to be retrenched next month, Mr H A L Matthews, the managing director, confirmed yesterday.

But Mr Important Mkize, a spokesman for the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union, said the union had declared a dispute with Foschini after the company allegedly refused to accept the union's alternatives to the retrenchment.

Mr Matthews said the retrenchments were the result of "very careful consideration and negotiation" with the union over the past two months.

He said the union's proposals were totally unworkable. The company was reluctant to reduce its staff but their posts had become redundant.

The group will retrench workers from its Pages, Markhams, American Seas and Foschini stores throughout the country.

SASJ on 'tragic closure' of the Cape Herald

Argus 27/2/86
IF the management had taken note of and acted on journalists' views about the Cape Herald the newspaper's "tragic closure" might not have been necessary, the Argus chapel of the Southern African Society of Journalists said today.

It noted with distress the loss of jobs caused by the closure of yet another Argus newspaper, especially in the light of financial sacrifices made by the newspaper's staffers last year in an effort to reduce the running costs of the newspaper.

"The committee notes with concern the contention of Herald staff that the newspaper's declining circulation could have been remedied by a shift

in editorial policy and a change of editor."

● The Argus Company has announced that Mr E J (Ted) Doman, editor of the Cape Herald, had asked to be released from his position. The company has with regret acceded to his request.

It was announced yesterday that the Cape Herald would cease publication at the end of March. — Staff Reporter and Sapa.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Note: (aa) and (bb): 30 and 24 applications, respectively, were held over pending clearance of certain policy guidelines.

(a) (i) 1984-85—R103 081.

(ii) 28-1-1986—R63 079.

(b) R442 558.

X

Decentralisation Board: applications
33. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) How many applications were made to the Decentralisation Board during 1985 or the latest specified period for which figures are available;

(2) (a) how many applications (i) were approved and (ii) failed to meet the requirements and (b) what was the value of the applications in each category;

(3) (a) how many employment opportunities were created in consequence of the approved applications that had been finalised and (b) what estimated number of employment opportunities will be created in consequence of such applications;

(4) what was the total (a) number and (b) value of the applications involving foreign investors?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (2)(a)(i) (2)(a)(ii)

1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985:..... 1 507 1 216 216(aa)

1 April 1985 to 31 December 1985:..... 1 069 965 80(bb)

HQA

1 April 1985 to 31 December 1985: R1 043,6 million.

1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985: R1 176,7 million.

(2) (b) The proposed capital investment in respect of the applications approved is:

Note: The information is not being compiled in respect of applications refused.

(3) (a) In respect of applications approved during the period 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985 it has been recorded that 11 351 employment opportunities had been created up to 30 September 1985. It should, however, be pointed out that it takes up to two years for a project to be physically established. Furthermore, a project can only be recorded as having been established after the industrialist's first quarterly claim is received by the Decentralisation Board. For these reasons it is also not yet possible to furnish particulars of employment opportunities created in respect of the applications approved during the period April 1985 to December 1985.

(3)(b) (4)(a) (4)(b)

1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985:..... 77 486 44 R80,2 million

1 April 1985 to 31 December 1985: 71 556 80 R202,9 million

Substandard A

55. Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

How many Black children were enrolled in 1985 in Substandard A in (a) each specified region and (b) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) Region Sub A enrolment

Northern Transvaal.....	58 106
Highveld.....	46 644
Johannesburg.....	26 500
Orange-Vaal.....	40 744
OFS.....	40 392
Natal.....	37 273
Cape.....	46 080
TOTAL.....	295 739
Owagwa.....	10 972
Lebowa.....	89 788
Gazankulu.....	39 673
KwaZulu.....	220 841
KaNgyane.....	24 677
KwaNdebele.....	15 772
TOTAL.....	401 723

(b) 697 462.

Job opportunities
56. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 935 on 4 June 1985, any portion of the R53 million has been spent by his Department on the creation of job opportunities for Blacks; if not, (a) why not, (b) what progress has been made and (c) when is it anticipated that any action will be taken in this regard, if so.

(2) (a) what amount had been spent as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) how many job opportunities have been created as a result, (c) in which specified

areas were they created and (d) in what areas will the remainder of this money be spent;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(1) Yes.

(2) (a) R16 685 642,60 as at 31 January 1986.

(b) 40 981.

(c) In all the national states and on various South African Development Trust farms.

(d) All the funds allocated to the Department of Development Aid are expended on the creation of job opportunities for Blacks in the national states and on South African Development Trust farms.

(3) No.

Black spots
75. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many Blacks were moved from (b)(i) from which Black states in 1985 and (b)(ii) from which Black states, and (iii) why, were they moved in each case?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) None.

(b) Falls away.

KwaNdebele
78. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

(a) How many houses were built in KwaNdebele by (i) his Department, (ii)

Q COL 24.

HQA

Women's group to focus on child care

By SINNAH KUNENE

THE Women's Bureau of South Africa will tackle two crucial societal problems – employment and child care – this year.

A series of seminars with the emphasis on creating work for the skilled and unskilled will take place at Braamfontein Hotel on May 28.

Bureau liaison officer Susan du Toit says a committee of child care experts will work jointly with single parents' groups to co-ordinate projects, investigate issues and advise on all matters pertaining to single parenthood.

"The committee will also lobby for changes in Family Law," she said.

● On August 25, the bureau and the SA National Consumer Union will launch Consumer Awareness Month – September – in Johannesburg.

● The bureau will also hold a New Year's party at the Rosebank Hotel on February 21 which members of women's organisations are invited to attend.

The party will start at 7.30pm and guests are expected to contribute R10 each for snacks and wine.

Interested people should contact Winnie at the Women's Bureau ☎ (011) 227-2013/4.

plan to send a joint memorandum to President PW Botha, confronting him with a number of crucial political questions.

At a Press conference at Rand Afrikaans University this week, the two youth movements said the memorandum would be sent in March or early April.

"The memorandum will be an honest effort on our side to make an input communicating our deep concern for the future and constructive steps to create a climate conducive to negotiations in South Africa," said Jeugkrags' M van Schalkwyk.

He would not reveal the contents of the memorandum - but said if it "failed", the two youth movements would consider sending a delegation to see

plan to 23/2/86 send PW

Van Schalkwyk and Zondi said the two youth organisations' exercise is "something new" in South Africa.

"This is no talk-shop," they said. "This historical leap is a practical move to address real political issues affecting the young people of South Africa."

2 memo

Botha personally.

Inkatha Youth Brigade national chairman Musa Zondi and publicity director Mandla Msomi also revealed both youth organisations would host a mass joint political conference in Pretoria or Johannesburg in May.

It would strive to open public debate "about the future of South Africa and

Asked what would happen if Botha rejected outright the efforts of this Afrikaner-black group, Zondi said: "It would be difficult to speculate on Mr Botha's reaction."

"If we are rejected we would have made a strong moral case."

Zondi and Van Schalkwyk claimed they were in touch with a "cross-section of youth groups countrywide", but declined to name them.

3M takes back 11 workers CIT-IP 23/2/86

BY MONO BADELA

TOP multinational 3M South Africa this week agreed to reinstate 11 of the 55 workers retrenched last year after 350 members of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa went on strike.

The workers downed tools at the Elandsfontein plant last Tuesday after claims that the company was practising "unfair labour practices".

They protested against the employment of scab labour - including white

schoolchildren - in place of the retrenched workers. They also claimed black workers were replaced by white and coloured workers.

Ccawusa this week expressed concern about the Transvaal Provincial Council move to extend shopping hours from 5am to 11.30pm.

"Much has been said about the position of customers and business, but little about the affected workers," a Ccawusa spokesman said.

Strike at Pick 'n Pay 23/2/86

WORKERS went on strike at Pick 'n Pay's Pretoria branch this week when management decided to transfer staff to Witbank, where there has been a stayaway since Monday.

Retail and Allied Workers' Union spokesman Don Khumalo said workers who refused to go to Witbank have been threatened with dismissal.

They are considering spreading the strike to Middleburg and Rustenburg.

Political comment in this issue by Louis Oosthuysen and ZB Molefe; newshills by Louis Oosthuysen; headlines and sub-editing by David Niddrie and Chris Vick, all of 204 Elloff St Ext. JHB.



BARROW

Eminent Persons treated warily 23/2/86

BY ZB MOLEFE

THE visiting Eminent Persons Group Commonwealth Mission on SA seems to be in for a cool reception if it tries to meet SA's trade union movements.

Congress of SA Trade Unions general secretary Jay Naidoo said: "We're still formulating our position on their visit. Obviously, what will influence us is who they talk to."

Council of Unions of SA president James Mandaweni bluntly said: "Their visit is a waste of time."

Mandaweni was repeating Cusa's stance on the EPG visit stated last month when a group of US congressmen visited SA on a similar mission.

Mandaweni told them: "Soon there will be other Commonwealth dignitaries visit-

ing SA. We wish to tell them through you they should stay in London.

"Apartheid is sinful, its practice is sinful - nothing can reform or change it. It must be eradicated immediately."

Azanian Congress of Trade Unions coordinator Phandelani Nefolohodwe said the EPG had to show their credentials before Azactu could decide about talks.

The EPG consists of former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, World Council of Churches' Nita Barrow and former Nigerian head of State General Olusegun Obasanjo.

Another difficulty facing the EPG is that its members are banned from making any public remarks about SA.

This week the EPG met members of the SA Council of Churches, and was due to meet Winnie Mandela.

He said the measures could be dangerous, especially to women - who form the bulk of Ccawusa's membership.

He appealed to businesses to provide transport home for the workers.

NEWSPLUS+

★ SA officials met with the country's 30 main creditor banks in London to discuss its foreign debt and the rescheduling of payments.

Mediator Fritz Leutwiler proposed repayment of part of the R28-billion debt before 1990. - Sapa.

NEWSPLUS+

★ TRANSKEI'S new president is Nyangilizwe Ndamase, 65-year-old tribal leader of Western Pondoland.

He replaces KD Matanzima. - Sapa.

335
~~278~~
~~132~~
'Total'

Witbank

BUS DAY
stayaway
21/2/86

continues

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

AN ALMOST total stayaway by black workers in Witbank, Eastern Transvaal, moved into its fourth day yesterday.

The stayaway is to protest at the arrest of 820 people who, it is alleged, attended an illegal gathering on Sunday called by the Unemployed Peoples' Congress.

A Witbank police spokesman said police had patrolled Witbank townships constantly and the area was quiet after an initial surge of unrest on Sunday and Monday.

□ A strike which began at four Pick 'n Pay outlets in Pretoria on Wednesday has been linked by the Pretoria Retail and Allied Workers (Rawu) to the Witbank stayaway.

Pick 'n Pay management said Rawu told them the strike was strictly over the dismissal of a shop steward. They deny Rawu claims that the steward was fired without a proper hearing.

But Rawu said workers were also striking to protest against Pick 'n Pay's decision to transport some of its Pretoria staff to Witbank, where the company had been affected by the stayaway.

Pick 'n Pay personnel manager Rene de Wet said the company had taken some Pretoria workers to Witbank on Monday because the stayaway was not a company-related matter.

□ Strikes broke out at the Gencor-administered Matla and Optimum collieries near Witbank on Wednesday. They involve 2 000 and 900 workers respectively.

Acting CEO of Gencor's Coal Division Johan van Rensburg said the strikes were not related to the Witbank stayaway.

He said Matla workers wanted four dismissed colleagues re-instated, but returned yesterday.

How do you tell a baby there's no more food?

Fear haunts the family

STAR

23/1/86

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THE
JOBLESS

A woman has no option but to hide her fear and anxiety when her husband remains unemployed month after month, a young Lenasia mother has to tell herself constantly.

"I try to keep cheerful, but it's sometimes so hard," says Mrs Angela Dookoo Bhairrow.

"I must keep trying to encourage my husband and tell him not to worry, he'll find work eventually. But sometimes it just doesn't help."

The mother of two small children, Mrs Bhairrow would find it even more difficult to find work herself.

"I didn't do well in school, you see," she explains.

They manage to survive by living with her grandparents.

Her grandfather supports them on his meagre pension.

Her husband had served a jail sentence, Mrs Bhairrow said.

While he had a good job in the post office before his conviction, his criminal record made it almost impossible to find work when so many people were looking for jobs.

TENSE AND IRRITABLE

"He tries his best, but when he doesn't find work in town, he starts drinking and that starts all kinds of problems.

"It's miserable for me, but I know it would sort out if only he could find something to do.

"When he had work for a while, he didn't drink.

"He got up at 5 am each day and he never missed a day's work. But then he was retrenched again.

"I'm a strong person. I'm used to this kind of life.

"I keep myself busy by cleaning the house and looking after the children. We'll survive."

Her sister, Mrs Miriam Limbada, also lives with their grandfather.

She married young and, at 19, is divorced with a young child.

She had been forced to give up a good job as an insurance underwriter when she had the baby, and the financial burden weighed heavily on their marriage.

Now that her ex-husband had also been retrenched, she had no-one to rely on for support besides her grandfather, she added.

"It's not every day people are looking for underwriters, but I



Hundreds of unemployed people, desperate for work, stand outside a new Johannesburg hotel every day. The general manager orders them to leave the premises 'as all the vacancies are filled', but the crowd remains. And the job-seekers will return tomorrow.

Part four in our series on the hardships of unemployment. Report by JO-ANNE RICHARDS.

"The responsibility of having a child to support weighs heavily on me and I feel so guilty about living off my family.

"When I'm tense and irritable like that, my child cries and demands more food. How can you tell a baby there isn't any more?"

"It's been a year and a half now. At the start, I was eager to look for work.

"Now, I've almost lost interest. It seems as though I'll never find work."

Hundreds join in daily, fruitless, quest

Hundreds of men, women and children flock to a new five-star Johannesburg hotel every day to seek jobs, even though there is a sign outside reading: "Sorry, no vacancies."

Many stand and wait all day, every day, for the faint chance of being employed.

Security is tight, police are sometimes called in by the management to send the unemployed away, but early the next morning they are back.

Old and young men and women, youngsters, even physically handicapped people crowd the entrance of the hotel.

A 28-year-old Soweto man, calling himself "Sonny Boy", said he came to the hotel every day in a bid to find a job.

"I will do any type of work just to earn a bit of

money so my family and I can survive," he said desperately.

He, like most of the others, has been seeking employment since last year.

A spokesman for the hotel, Mrs C O'Hanrahan, said: "It is very sad to see these people waiting and just hoping for employment. Unfortunately there is nothing the hotel can do for them. We have no more vacancies."

The hotel, which is due to open in February, has already engaged 730 people.

Every day the general manager has to ask the crowd to leave the premises.

A security guard said that last week there were hundreds of people waiting outside. "This week the crowd is a bit smaller, but they just refuse to leave," he said.

VACANCIES

CARPENTERS / TIMMERMANS

NO MIZOBI

BRICKLAYERS / STEENMESSLAA

NO UMAKHI

Gold

London \$353,25 bid
New York close \$351,00/\$352,00
Hong Kong open \$352,25

JSE close

Overall 1411,9 (1396,8)
All Gold 1279,0 (1253,4)
Indust 1097,5 (1098,0)

Markets

\$/Rand 43,80c (F-rand 33,75c)
FT close 1108,7 up 2,6
Dow close 1514,00 down 15,00

Work volumes on the decline for five years Civil engineering is now in a critical state

By Frank Jeans

South Africa's civil engineering industry, hit by five years of declining work volumes, is now in a state of "serious recession" with little hope of recovery this year.

Although in rand terms the value of work awarded last year was not much different from the previous year, after adjusting for inflation and price increases, the industry's work load was considerably down on 1984 in real price and volume terms.

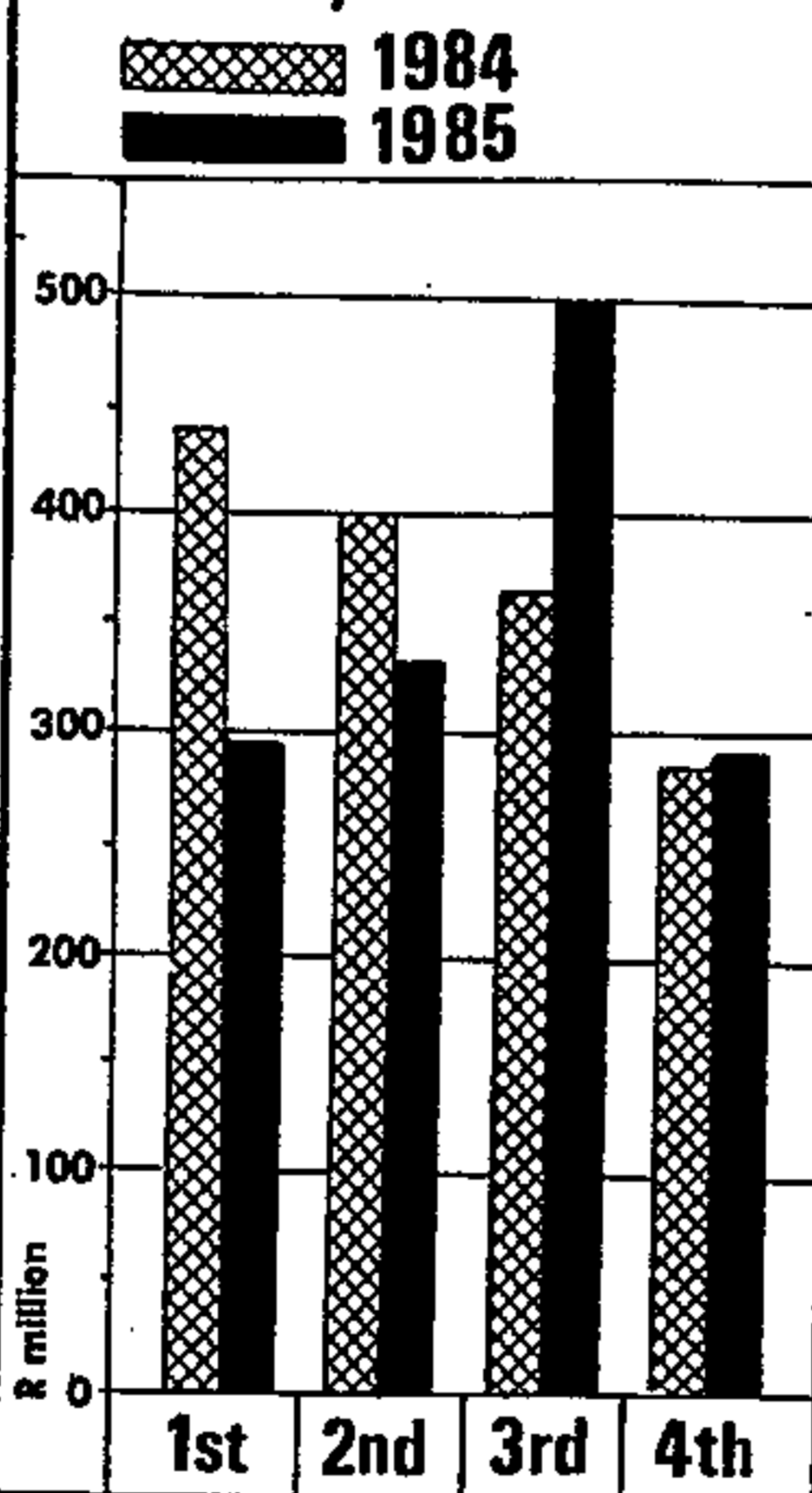
And adding to the industry's ill-fortune is the fact that the slump has taken toll in the workforce which, according to South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors' calculations, has fallen from 125 000 in 1981 to about 89 000 at the end of last year.

Homelands hit

"This loss of at least 36 000 work-places represents nearly 30 percent of the industry's total labour force five years ago, and the number of out-of-work wage-earners together with their dependants could well be as high as 150 000," says Safcec.

Another disturbing feature is that since many civil engineering employees are contract workers the downturn is adding to the economic and unemployment burden in the black homelands and independent states from where these particular workers are drawn.

Quarterly value of contracts recorded by SAFCEC



The value of work projects picked up in the latter part of the year, but in real terms, taking account of inflation, the industry was hard hit.

The federation has little doubt that the poor state of the industry's order books at the start of the year and continuing highly competitive conditions point to further hard times during this year.

"Although it is not known what

emphasis will be placed on infrastructure spending in the public sector's 1986 budgets, it appears at this stage that the recession has not yet bottomed out and it is therefore only realistic to expect a further decline in activity before an improvement in conditions occurs," says Safcec.

There were 60 contracts awarded in the "wind-down" month of December, valued at a total of R72 million, and again it was the National Transport Commission that came to the rescue with road works accounting for R30 million of the amount.

Lower volume

The December awards pushed the total work volume for 1985 to 950 contracts with a combined value of R1,3 billion. This compares with 1 040 contracts (R1,4 billion) in the previous year.

The rise in the National Road Fund levy opened the way for 30 NTC contracts, totalling R315 million last year — considerably more than in previous years.

On the other hand, South African Transport Services and Escom issued far less new work last year compared with 1984.

In rand terms, the 1985 total is about six percent below the total value in the year before, and with construction costs last year going up by about 15 percent the drop in volume of new work was about 20 percent.

CHIEF TITLES 20/1/86
R35m to create jobs

JOHANNESBURG. — Job creation through the development of small business in the independent and self-governing national states will be boosted by a R35m development programme announced by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) at the weekend.

An amount of R25m allocated to the Development Bank from the R600m set aside by the government for special job creation programmes will be used

for comprehensive small business development programmes.

A further R10,5m has now been set aside by the Department of Manpower for allocation to the governments of the Development Bank's participating states.

Capl Tint's 22/1/86

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Tension 'at its worst' in Karoo towns

By BARRY STREEK

TENSION in a number of mid-Karoo towns where a rent and consumer boycott is in force is at its worst pitch ever, according to the Rev Abe Visagie, chairman of the Midlands Council of Churches.

"Since the state of emergency we've been living in a state of tension and it has got worse. Now it is at its worst," said Mr Visagie, a Nederduits Gereformeerde Sendingkerk priest in Middelburg.

He said the government's reform policies meant absolutely nothing in the Karoo towns of De Aar, Hanover, Middelburg, Steynsburg, Philipstown, Bridgetown, Cradock and Graaff-Reinet.

"We don't experience any exposure to change. The people there don't know what the word 'reform' means." In his first year as a priest in Middelburg he never had a cup of tea or a meal with a white person.

The white priests in the Ned Gerel Kerk never contacted him at any stage and he had not spoken to them until he telephoned them to set up a meeting to explain the Sendingkerk's decision to regard apartheid as a heresy.

Mr Visagie estimates the unemployment rate in the area "easily at 50 to 60 percent" and says a survey showed that 75 percent of households were dependent on state grants for old age, disability and child allowances.

It had also been established that the average salary of domestic workers in the area was R30 a month, although in Philipstown they were getting R15 to R20 a month. Many building companies, "even those owned by so-called coloureds", paid labourers R18 a month.

In response to these conditions, a



The Rev Abe Visagie

rent boycott had been in force for more than nine months, "particularly in the African communities". In De Aar, 876 of the 960 houses, involving about 10 000 people, were not paying rents.

A consumer boycott had been in force for nine months in most towns and introduced in others during the black Christmas.

"Hanover is like a ghost town because of the effect of the consumer boycott". During the Carnegie investigation into poverty in South Africa, Hanover was found to be the poorest town in the country.

Emergency detainees had been released in Graaff-Reinet on December 24 but seven people were still being held in Cradock, including Mubelo Goniwe, brother of the murdered Mathew Goniwe.

"With youth groups, residents' asso-

ciations and detainees' support groups, the areas are under the control of the people. The peoples' organization is just amazing.

Mr Visagie said the main demands for ending the consumer boycott in the Karoo towns were:

- The lifting of the state of emergency.

- The arrest of the murderers of Mathew Goniwe.

- The lifting of the ban on meetings, imposed before the state of emergency, of all UDF-affiliated bodies in the area.

"The people would also like Nelson Mandela to be released and the bans on the ANC and PAC lifted."

Some attempts had been made by the white authorities to negotiate with the residents' associations, he said, but the people had refused to negotiate while others were detained.

Mine workers paid off

8/1/86
THOUSANDS of dismissed black mineworkers at the Gencor-controlled Impala Platinum Mines in Bophuthatswana were yesterday paid off and transported back to their respective "homelands".

This was confirmed by the company's acting chief executive officer, Mr Gary Maude, who said the dismissal of workers was proceeding in an orderly fashion.

The dismissed workers were mainly from the Transkei, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and other neighbouring states. They worked at Wildebessfontein North Mine, Wildebessfontein South and Bafokeng Mine.

At Bafokeng about 2 000 workers returned

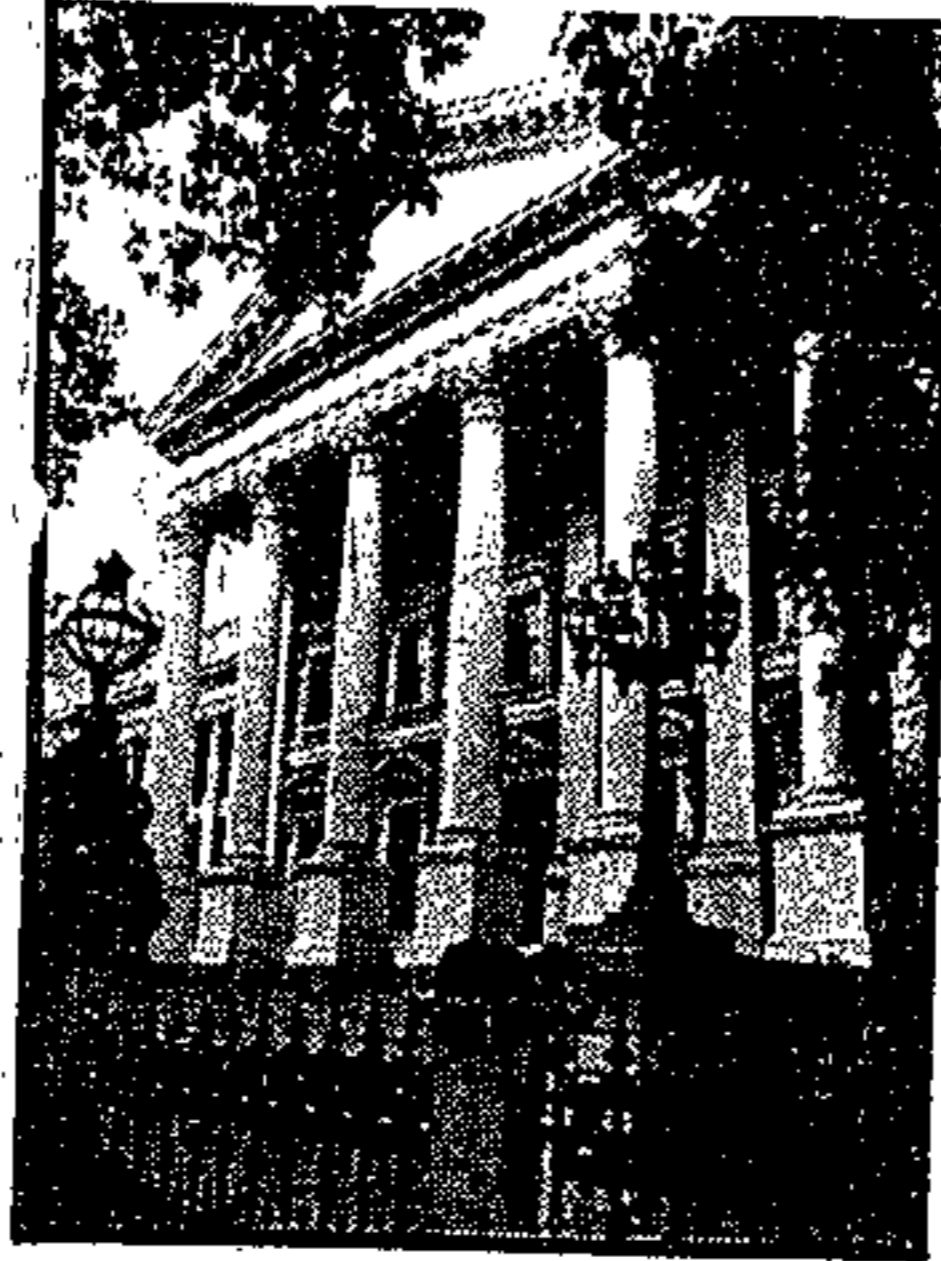
to work yesterday morning after an ultimatum to return or face dismissal. ~~SOKEETAN~~

The workers went on strike over working and wages-related issues since January 1 this year.

Meanwhile the 600 workers employed at the Lewisham engineering yard of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications near Krugersdorp who staged a walk-out in protest against poor wages and alleged unfair dismissal yesterday returned to work after management made certain promises.

A spokesman for the department in Pretoria said workers returned after management had promised to investigate their grievances.

PARLIAMENT '86



'8 000 jobs were
STAR 335
axed last year'

20/2/86

PARLIAMENT — South African Transport Services (SATS) decreased its staff by 8 000 last year to cut costs, Minister of Transport Mr Hendrik Schoeman said in his budget speech.

The staff complement had been reduced by slightly more than 19 percent since the start of the recession in 1982, he said. The cuts were in line with the policy of a smaller, more effective and better-paid service. — Political Staff.

House of Assembly

More economically active people, but fewer jobs **Schwarz warns** **on unemployment**

CAPE TOWN — Rising unemployment could be catastrophic for South Africa and the matter should be addressed in the Budget, the PFP spokesman on Finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday.

Speaking during the third reading debate on the mini-budget, he said the number of economically active people, especially blacks, had increased dramatically over the last three years, while employment statistics had fallen. This was "a foreboding of major disaster for South Africa."

"Unemployment is one of the major spectres hanging over the South African economy. If we do not deal with this we cannot solve the economic or political problems of this country," Mr Schwarz said.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, should indicate in his Budget speech whether he intended artificially stimulating the economy, for which the country would pay a "tremendous price" later, or whether he would create conditions



MR SCHWARZ

for sound economic growth.

Replying to some points made during the debate, Mr Du Plessis, said the government did not foresee anything resembling an economic "boom".

He said it was not budgeting "style" to say anything about the main budget in the Part Appropriation Bill. "We must go carefully when

talking about re-stimulation of the economy."

If the expected growth rate of three per cent was realised, it meant only reasonable growth but nowhere near enough to meet the long term growth needs of the country.

In December the government had recognised that certain important indicators were "in place" and that there was no longer reason to continue its restrictive policy stance.

It was important that certain restraints remained, for instance on imports. "If we have an extraordinary escalation in imports resulting from our new growth needs, it will result in a very short growth cycle with all its concomitant adverse effects."

"We must adapt. There are changing priorities," he said.

— Sapa

POOR WHITES

The ranks are growing

FIN MAIL
21/2/86

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FEATURE

Unemployed, and probably unemployable, Chris X staggered out of the bar, raised his broken arm to the sky and bellowed: "The reason there are no houses left for whites is because the bloody blacks are moving in."

This cry of resentment is echoed by thousands of whites who are joining the ranks of the unemployed and the charity queues. As the traditional safeguards of easy, secure jobs and cheap housing for whites fall away — without an effective welfare net to replace them — the spectre of the angry poor white is with us.

While it is impossible to know how many whites have been made homeless by the recession, the number is certainly rising. Of course, not everyone who loses a job becomes destitute: many whites are cushioned by sup-

port. Now the law is no longer protection as landlords grasp the opportunity of getting higher rents from coloured and Indian families whose illegal status rules out approaches to the Rent Board.

Are we seeing a return of the poor white problem exposed by the Carnegie Commission in the Thirties which found that more than 300 000 people — 17,5% of the total white population at the time — were very poor?

Not so, says UCT economics lecturer Barry Standish, who is co-author of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit report *An Economic Inquiry into the Poor White Saga*.

"The poor white problem of today is not comparable with that of the Thirties. In the

Afrikaners driven off the land through a combination of circumstances. Today there are almost as many English-speaking whites as Afrikaners on skid row.

But, unlike the Thirties, when government embarked on massive aid programmes for whites and manipulated the labour market in their favour with mechanisms like job reservation, the Eighties are very different.

For one, the days when the civil service provided secure employment for hundreds of thousands of loyal white workers, who might not have survived in a competitive environment, are over. Those whites who managed to stay afloat without being productive are now vulnerable. People with some education and a material base will probably survive. For others — and especially the infirm — there will not be another chance.

Says Standish: "In solving the poor white problem of the early century government combated poverty and created employment. Many of the employment schemes contributed significantly to the infrastructure of the country.

"For example, forestry settlements, irrigation works, road and rail construction. The State's involvement in the poor white saga could well be viewed as a public works programme which achieved a remarkable measure of success.

"We still need government intervention," says Standish. "Both for blacks and whites. Private industry won't train people. If government trains, all of industry would benefit."

Any solution for the "unemployable" would have to be part of a welfare policy, according to Standish. Without some form of support, the problem of bag ladies and basket men roaming the streets can only grow.

He recommends sheltered employment

projects — not hand-outs which he condemns as counter-productive. There is no racial superiority on the park bench. But prejudices remain. Most whites would have difficulty adjusting to menial jobs like cutting hedges and sweeping the streets, as they regard them beneath their dignity, and many tend to blame their plight on the blacks.

Whether poor whites will slump into apathy and accept their new place in the social order, or whether they will rally round their rage and take revenge is a chapter of SA history still to be written.



port from their families, their savings, and most skilled people eventually do find alternative employment. But Ernest Sherwood, who runs a shelter for down-and-outs, says he now gets 40 applications a week, compared to three or four in the past. He adds: "The growing problem can be assessed by the number of organisations like ours that have sprung up over the past couple of years." Nevertheless, there is still a shortage of beds for the homeless.

Says Jock Murray, who runs a shelter in Berea: "Previously we were providing housing for alcoholics. Now we are housing people whose only problem is unemployment and some have to be turned away. Families are being split and many just end up walking the streets."

The root of the problem is growing competition between whites and blacks for jobs and other resources. In Johannesburg, for example, the white poor are being evicted from their tumble-down inner-city turf as more and more middle-class blacks move into white areas.

For years white families have lived in cheap rented accommodation in areas like Judith's Paarl, Bertrams, Troyeville, Joubert Park and Hillbrow, protected by rent con-

trast. Earlier part of the century the poor whites were potentially good workers who did not have training. What we have today are people who are largely unemployable but who have been protected for years," says Standish.

His view is endorsed by Sherwood who says many of the homeless are incompetent, incapable people. He estimates that 99% of today's unskilled whites have little chance of finding employment. "Before the economy slumped they could hop from job to job. Now hundreds are looking for the same job. It's not like the past when the kinds of jobs unskilled whites could get as security guards or parking attendants used to be plentiful. We have dozens of painters and lots of people who call themselves 'handymen.' Often their productivity is low and they are the first to be retrenched," he says.

Most of the white poor of the Thirties were



defend their share of the world market

FOCUS ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

Job creation making headway in Gazankulu

GAZANKULU has been described by its officials as one of the few national states able to launch job-creation projects successfully.

An extensive two-day Press tour of a variety of these projects has provided substantial evidence to support their claim.

Most of the 350 settlements in Gazankulu reportedly selected their own self-help projects and implemented them with official assistance.

This followed the Gazankulu government's receipt of R7,5m from South Africa during 1985/86 for creating job opportunities.

Homeland states are regularly accused of absorbing large sums of SA money and providing little proof that it is well-utilised.

Some were therefore critical of Gazankulu's decision to spend R3 000 from the employment-creation fund on a Press tour.

The attitude of tour organisers was

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

that SA taxpayers were seldom provided with evidence of how money was spent and that outside reports could lead to more funds for the projects.

Projects seen included the building of dams, classrooms and dipping tanks, health clinics, rural sanitation facilities, donga reclamation, road clearance, fencing, firebreaks, sports facilities, brick-making, community gardening, training centres and poultry-farming.

Ponds have been constructed as pilot studies for integrated projects which will involve fish harvesting, the sale of duck meat and the use of pond water and duck manure for the cultivation of vegetables.

The Shangaan/Tsonga Development Corporation is co-ordinating the new programme, which now employs 8 000 people (2,5% of Gazankulu's potentially economically active population).

Govt battles joblessness

GREAT progress had been made under government's R600m plan to curb rising unemployment, Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis told Pretoria businessmen yesterday.

Unemployment figures had risen from 730 693 in January last year to 125 325 at the end of November and these figures did not reflect the many people who had not registered, he said.

Du Plessis said it was not primarily government's task to provide jobs, but that of the private sector.

Before March 1, the Manpower Department had concluded 150 contracts with private organisations for the training of 171 000 unemployed.

A further 64 000 jobless would be

GERALD REILLY

trained by other organisations.

"It appears that as many as 250 000 workless will benefit from the training programmes," Du Plessis said.

Of the 75 000 people trained under unemployment programmes, more than 25% had found work.

Du Plessis said he was confident a large percentage of the others would also find employment within a reasonable period.

His department had approved 225 private-sector projects which would provide work for 15 000 unemployed people, the minister said.

Ex-army men face problems

STAR
25/2/86 335

By Janine Simon

The Defence Force cannot guarantee employment to any serviceman after training has been completed.

So said a Defence Force spokesman asked about difficulties encountered by unemployed Cape Corps ex-servicemen.

The spokesman said the Corps could only issue servicemen with certificates and refer them to non-military organisations — such as the Moths, the South African Ex-Serviceman's Legion, and the Re-instatement Committees — to help them find work.

Hundreds of unemployed Cape Corps ex-servicemen have come to the offices of the Ex-Serviceman's Legion in central Johannesburg over the past two years.

TURNED AWAY

According to the League's secretary, Mrs Kathleen Florence, many had to find money to travel to Cape Town to sign up — only to be turned away as the Corps' ranks were full.

The Defence Force spokesman commented that hundreds travelled to Cape Town for the annual intakes without prior application.

"We give them a chance to try for the corps and board and lodging for the time they are there — but no return railway ticket as they got to Cape Town on their own steam," he said.

Men who applied beforehand are given two-way railway tickets to Cape Town.

● Application forms for the Cape Corps can be obtained by contacting any army unit.

Family was the only outlet for tensions and aggressions

Shame, sense of failure nearly made man crack

STAR 24/1/86

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The shame and sense of failure suffered by a Bedfordview man during four months of unemployment were almost enough to make him "crack", even though his family was in no danger of going hungry.

The man, who asked not to be identified, lost his own business when it was no longer "paying for itself or me".

"That started four months of intensive job-hunting last year. I was looking for a job on management level — as were several thousand other people. In every application, I was competing with at least 100 others." Finally he was forced to take a basic accounting job — a setback of about 15 years in his career.

The level of competition he experienced was "daunting", he said. It took immense will power to keep up his morale.

"The pressures and responsibilities on me were so great that without the tremendous support of my church group I would have cracked.



This week we focus on the plight of ordinary families caught up in the snare of unemployment. This is the final report in a series by JO-ANNE RICHARDS.

"We didn't need financial support, but the support of someone phoning up just to say: 'Hi, I'm here and thinking of you', is great. I don't think I could have handled the pressure otherwise."

He still suffered from a sense of failure, which was reinforced by his job being a backward career step. But, he added, he was so happy to have any job, that he tended to apply himself far more than the job required.

"During those months without a job, the kids obviously knew something was wrong because Daddy was at home. But we were completely open with them and I think that helped."

"My wife had a difficult job in keeping the family on an even keel. Basically, they were the only outlet for all my tensions

and aggressions. It was hard on them, but even harder on me as I knew I was doing it."

His wife said she had found it hard to remain cheerful and encouraging after his interviews, when her natural reaction was to exclaim: "Oh no, 65 applicants?"

Even now, she found it hard to deal with his sense of failure, when she knew their situation had occurred through circumstances, not personal failure.

The children understood the situation very well, she said. "To a large extent they had stopped their 'Mom, I want...'"

He had been under tremendous pressure, and this had affected the whole family.

"Sometimes he'd freak out and just go off sailing for the weekend without inviting us. Be-

fore, we would always go as a family."

She explained they were lucky to have had some income since she was still working. The children were not moved from their private school since the principal was understanding about postponing school fees.

"Our lifestyles have changed and I try not to ask for things we can't afford. I think my husband's buffered himself against hurt by not being as enthusiastic about things as he was."

Their move to Kensington made a difference to the children as some of their friends no longer came to the house. "And of course, they no longer have a swimming pool. But they have adapted very well — children do," she said.

'Once you start drinking, you can forget about finding work'

"When the months go by and you are no closer to finding a job, there sometimes seems to be nothing else to do but drink."

Mr Brian Wood is one of thousands of unemployed in Johannesburg. While his age — he recently turned 50 — already counted against him in job interviews, he now has the added handicap of having spent six months "drying out".

"You begin to despair as day after day goes by and you're no closer to finding a job. But once you start drinking, you can forget about finding work."

"At first you have a drink because you're depressed. But after a while you can't face even starting the morning without a drink or two. And after a couple in the morning, you think maybe you'll just look for work the next day."

Mr Wood is a highly qualified artisan — a tool-maker who worked for the same company for 24 years. When his department was shut down more than a year ago, he joined a friend in a small carpeting company.

"It was a good little company. We would lay carpets, payment on 30-day credit. But then people wouldn't pay us. They would want 90 days credit or they would hand us a bad cheque."

Mr Wood was not overly concerned about himself when the company finally "went under". "I always believed you could find work if you had a trade to fall back on," he said.

As he joined the ranks of the avid job advertisement followers, he discovered there were many

men just as qualified as he — who were often much younger.

"I answered ad after ad, and each time there were about 30 guys there before me. And they would always take a younger man."

Mr Wood is now resigned to not being able to re-enter his trade. "I'm just trying to find place as a storeman or any other position where they don't mind an old man."

"But it's hard to get work when they hear you've been through rehabilitation for drinking." Mr Wood has the support of Genesis After Care Centre where he will stay until he gets back on his feet.

Mrs Johanna Smith of Fordsburg has not been able to find work for more than two years. She relies on a weekly food parcel from the church to feed her three children.

"I'm divorced and I just can't cope anymore. I've looked and looked for work — any work — but there is nothing. I walk through town every day, but I have no-one to leave my children with and the two little ones must come with me."

"Sometimes I can't take it. It gets too much for me. When the children won't stop crying, I have no-one to help me and then I burst into tears too."

"I used to think there was something wrong with me that I couldn't find work. But now I've heard it's the same with lots of people, and there's just no-one who can help us."

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10/10/86

SOWETAN

SOWETAN, Thursday, January 23, 1986

Page 9

MORE than 150 workers employed by Brado Furniture Manufacturers in Kempton Park, lost their jobs when factories re-opened this month because the company has been put under provisional liquidation.

More workers lose jobs

This was confirmed yesterday by the company's manager, Mr Gram Theobald, who said the workers were

paid their bonuses and other benefits before the factories closed for the annual holiday last year. Several other smaller

factories in the Witwatersrand-Pretoria and Vereeniging (PWV) area also retrenched workers shortly before

factories closed, trade unions have confirmed. Several more factories

are due to close within the next few months as the recession takes its toll.

This will push the unemployment figure to

over 25 000, according to trade union sources. According to the Department of Manpower

more than 23 000 blacks are unemployed in the PWV area, although unofficial sources have put the figure much higher.

Mr Darnisari Mashaba, national organiser of the Tucca-affiliate, National Union of Furniture Workers, said

Brado workers were unhappy with the "package" they received from their previous employers.

Mine now has labour surplus

By Sheryl Raine

Gencor's Marievale gold mine near Nigel is considering various options to solve its thorny problem of about 400 surplus workers on the mine.

In November last year the Industrial Court ordered that between 350 and 400 black miners who were dismissed in September last year while on a legal strike, be reinstated.

The industrial court gave the workers who qualified for reinstatement 21 days to report to Marievale and claim their jobs. Between 350 and 400 miners reported and were temporarily reinstated.

Gencor then took the case on review to the Supreme Court. This week Mr Justice R. Goldstone upheld the industrial court's decision.

According to Mr Bruce Evans, chief executive of Gencor's gold and uranium division, between 300 and 400 mineworkers were employed in September last year to replace the fired strikers.

As tenants double up, seek cheaper flats ...

Many landlords feel the pinch

STAR 18/1/86 335

By Lesley Cowling

Families and individuals are "doubling up" in rented flats or moving into smaller, cheaper places in attempts to ride out the recession — and this has led to an oversupply in the residential letting market.

Landlords have been unable to increase rents in the past 18 months, and, as their profits decline, their ability to maintain their buildings diminishes, according to spokesmen for major letting agents.

"There is a vacancy factor of between three and 10 percent in blocks of flats," said Mr Les Weil of J H Isaacs.

He said townhouse complexes had been extremely hard hit. Many townhouses built for sale were being put out for rent because of the unfavourable market conditions.

"There is quite a lot of move-

ment out of more expensive flats or townhouses to cheaper flats, young people doubling up, children moving in with parents or parents moving in with children," he said.

"The high inflation rate has forced people to re-evaluate their lifestyles and the first thing they cut down on is rent. Mr Weil said that because landlords had been unable to increase rents and costs were rising all the time, they were losing in real terms.

Retrenchments

"Retrenchments are contributing to the landlords' difficulties. Tenants find jobs in other towns and they just up and leave. This causes a lot of administrative problems," Mr Weil said.

He said the simplest solution in the present situation was to get rid of Group Areas Act restrictions.

"This would re-establish the interplay of supply and demand in a broader sense."

Mr John Kroeser, of Curries-L K Jacobs, said many landlords were losing money.

"Many landlords have bonds which they have to pay off, but cannot get enough rent from their properties to cover repayments. They can't raise rents because they have to keep tenants and they can't sell at present prices," he said.

He said owners of rent-controlled buildings were in the worst position.

"They can't maintain or renovate their buildings because the income from rents cannot cover the costs involved. The result is that good buildings are turning into slums."

He said the Rent Act was hampering development.

Mr Kroeser also thought the oversupply of flats was caused by people moving in with others to save money.

Slump means less work for clerks

Business Day Reporter

PLACES for articled clerks in the offices of both attorneys and accountants have been reduced because of the recession and more efficient practices. BUS DA/26/1/84

Accountants in particular have encountered increasing computerisation. Both attorneys and accountants have suffered from the uncertain cash flow of companies, resulting in slower payments.

Betty & Dixon's Dave Betty said foreign firms, especially American, had closed or been sold to local operators.

Despair as yet another sign warns 'no jobs'

Job-hunting for Mr Themba Sibanda means a daily trudge from factory to factory in Johannesburg — often with no food to eat and no bus fare for the journey home.

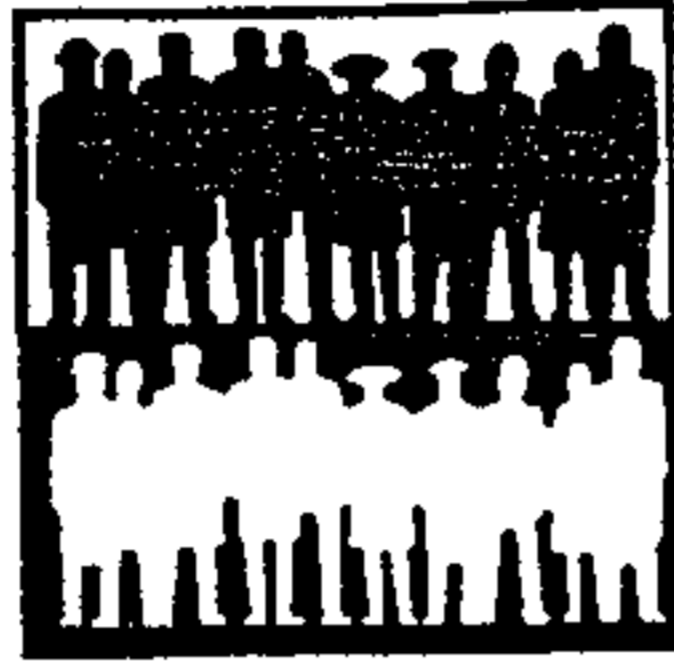
A trained clerical worker, Mr Sibanda would now be satisfied with any work at all.

"I'm lucky. I managed to save some money before I lost my last job last year. So we're surviving — but how long can my savings last?"

Mr Sibanda's wife Christine was pregnant when he was retrenched. Forced to stop working when she had the baby, she was promised her job back this year, he said. But while that would help, the burden of rent and food for three children would be too much for her to handle on her own.

"Sometimes I despair when I see another sign saying 'no job'," said Mr Sibanda.

"Other companies tell you to try again in two weeks — but



THE JOBLESS

Gold may have gone up on the world markets over the last week; the rand may have strengthened slightly. But South Africa is still gripped by a recession which has put people out of work throughout the country. Unemployment statistics are shocking, but figures do not tell the story. The true story is the predicament of the man-in-the-street, out of work through no fault of his own and in many cases unable to find another job. Staff Reporter Jo-Anne Richards has been speaking to a cross-section of South Africans for whom the recession means no work, no money and little hope.

there's never anything. When I think there's no use in even trying, I must force myself to get up. You never know your lucky day.

"Christine understands, but she worries a lot. When the children cry because they're hungry, I feel 10 times worse. I

feel so useless."

Not everyone had savings, some people were forced to borrow the bus fare from relatives and friends to look for work, he said.

"Then, when they find nothing, they owe people more and more money."

"It's really bad. There's no way a man can survive this way. Even with skills, you can't find work."

Mr Marela Buti has no savings or skills to fall back on. A labourer, he came to Johannesburg from Transkei to find work to support his wife and two children.

After working as a security guard last year, he was told this year they could not afford to continue employing him. He had to leave without notice.

He sleeps on pavements or sometimes "in the veld".

Surviving on "piece-jobs" and gardening work in the white suburbs, he makes at most R10 a day when he can find work. "But then I need that just to eat even half a loaf of brown bread a day. I can't try to save."

"I've stopped writing to my family. There's no way I can console them or make them understand there's no job. I just have to try harder."

"But sometimes I think I'll never find work."

STAR

20/1/86 335

125 workers reinstated

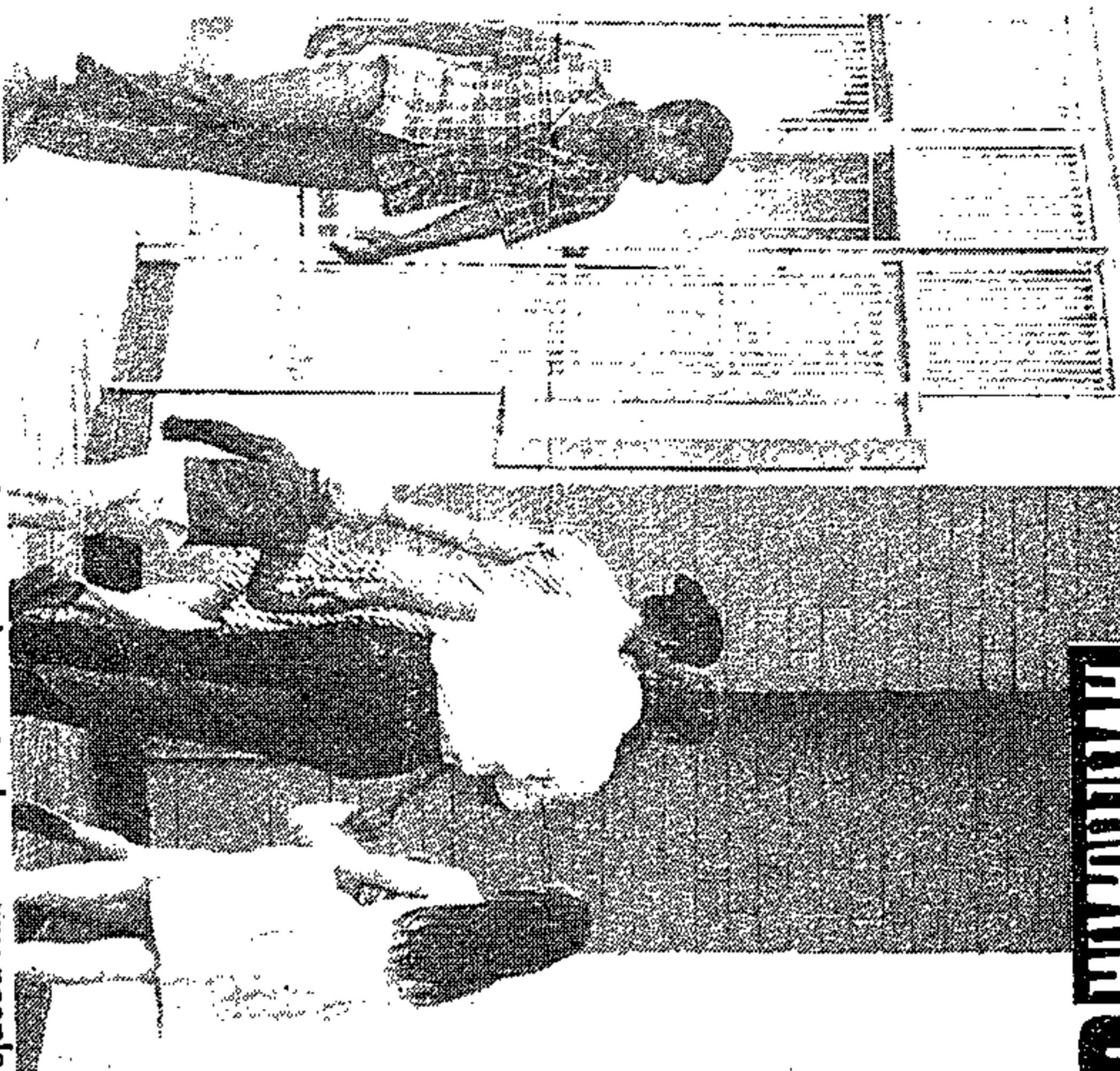
GARANKUWA — The South African Bureau of Standards in Pretoria yesterday reinstated about 125 workers who lost their jobs following a labour dispute late last year.

Another 125 workers, who were not reinstated, are seeking legal advice with a view to taking further action.

A spokesman for the workers said they regarded the sacking as unfair labour practice.

The dispute started in November last year when employees protested against the disparity in wages of black workers. — Sapa.

THE JIMMY O'CONNOR
WELFARE SERVICES CLUB
FUND-RAISING
01000960005



Malvern... an area with high unemployment where many people are dependent on weekly food parcels from organisations such as the Jimmy O'Connor Welfare Society to feed their children.
● Photograph by Kevin Carter.



THE Children dying on street — JOBLESS reality of unemployment

"Ag, Malvern is Malvern."

To the young man who stood in a queue for food parcels, this resigned comment said everything that needed to be said.

It was his answer to queries about the worsening unemployment and desperate poverty in the area, and to the long shuffling line of silent families waiting for their weekly parcel.

Malvern is an area of tiny houses, many of them badly run-down, where nearly every street can produce tales of hardship. "Ag, sometimes the neighbours help, but often they can't afford to," the young man continued.

To the area's young Methodist Minister, the Rev Philip Bauser, it is a worsening problem that he is not yet completely sure how to deal with.

"It's bad now, but it's going to get much worse. At least for whites, the problem has, up to now, been slightly cushioned by their support structures, their savings or insurance, and their families."

As we drove around the area's

streets, Mr Bauser pointed out the vacant lots and open ground alongside the railway line — all filled with people with nowhere else to go. Mainly black, these families camp out on any available piece of ground.

"What can the church do in this situation?" Mr Bauser asked. "It's almost impossible to improve their situations. Some time ago, we found a woman outside the church with three children, one a tiny baby. The kids were obviously sick and living off the streets, becoming little crooks."

"It took days to find somewhere for her. You see, there's just nowhere else for these people to go. The kids end up dying on the streets. But what can we do?"

The tiny houses also have their poverty and hardship. Stopping on a number of streets, we asked people on verandas or chatting on street corners if any of their neighbours were unemployed.

In every case, they would

Gold may have gone up on the world markets over the last week; the rand may have strengthened slightly. But South Africa is still gripped by a recession which has put people throughout the country out of work. Unemployment statistics are shocking, but figures do not tell the full story. The reality is the predicament of the man in the street, out of work through no fault of his own and in many cases unable to find another job. This is staff reporter Jo-Anne Richards' first look at the lives of the unemployed.

point to nearby houses. "If you stay here long enough, you will see people carrying their furniture out," said one man. "They're starting to sell things to feed the kids."

Another told me that, while there was little food, a great deal of alcohol was being carried into neighbouring houses. "I haven't seen so much drinking here since the 1940s," he added.

"You see, for the church to help with a situation like this, we cannot stop at feeding," said Mr Bauser.

"It manifests in social ills like drinking, battering or divorce.

I've come to the conclusion I can best help by counselling, but I can only do that if people say: 'Help, I feel like drinking, or beating my wife or committing suicide.'

"I think areas like this produce a lot of drinking, while unemployment in wealthier areas might manifest itself in divorce or even suicide. While they might not be faced with total destitution on losing a job, the shame and pain of selling their houses and taking their children out of their school is also terrible.

"No one can measure the limits of suffering."

Outlook growing bleaker on the working front

Job queues lengthen

WITH about 400 000 first-timers jostling for jobs and more than 600 000 registered unemployed walking the streets, job creation is one of the most pressing issues facing South Africa in 1986.

This follows a year of unparalleled corporate liquidations, retrenchment of skilled and unskilled workers, a crash in recruitment advertising, burgeoning inflation and reliance on unemployment-insurance payouts.

The Government has admitted, through Deputy Finance Minister Kent Durr, that if it comes to a trade-off between inflation and employment the latter will take priority.

Disillusioned

Unbridled inflation, however, could make for an uncomfortable year for employers on the industrial-relations front, as unions are unlikely to sit back while price hikes annihilate pay rises.

Last year 155 000 pupils of all races wrote matric, while there were almost 212 000 university students (exclud-

By Angus Macmillan

ing the University of South Africa) and an attendance of more than 55 000 at tertiary-level technical colleges and technikons.

Those graduating or leaving school for the workplace will join national servicemen on the employment merry-go-round from which many will fall off disillusioned and bruised.

Fireworks

Gavin Brown, an industrial-relations specialist, says: "In 1985 union members did not behave as one would expect in a recession because of political issues. Economic realities should tone down their militancy this year, but hyper-inflation would mean fireworks when wage increases are negotiated in the second quarter."

"Unions will be more concerned with improving the lot of their working members than creating employment if inflation runs away."

In 1985 for the first time more blacks were in matric than whites — 64 806 against 62 861. On their heels are 311 660 Std 8 pupils, 174 220 of whom are black and only 82 711 white.

Out in the working world, registered white, Indian and coloured unemployment is about 80 000, more than

double the number out of work in the first week of 1985. The real figure is much higher, as many victims of the recession either do not register or fall outside the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) net.

Central Statistical Services estimates black unemployment to be 500 000, but other researchers say it is closer to two million if the national states are included.

Over the past three-and-a-half years economic conditions have destroyed rather than created work opportunities, with about 500 000 jobs either being lost or prevented from being created by recession.

Since the last quarter of 1984, SA has been losing job opportunities at the rate of 8 000 a month.

Vincent Brett, Assocom's manpower specialist, believes unemployment could get worse before it gets better.

Job-sharing

He says: "Employers ask us how they can take on new people when they are struggling to keep or trying to get rid of those already on the payroll. It is a Catch-22 situation exacerbated by inflation."

"We ideally need a growth rate of 5% to find jobs for

newcomers to the labour pool, but we will be lucky to achieve 3% in 1986. Radical thinking is needed to create jobs, and job-sharing is one of the ideas being bandied about in industry."

The Government has done much to reduce short-term unemployment by allocating R600-million to job creation and training in the 1985/86 financial year.

Funds for this initiative are coming from surcharges on non-Gatt imports and may continue to be provided in 1986/87.

But longer-term employment prospects will remain bleak until foreign and domestic private-sector investment picks up.

Even big employers like Escom and the Commission for Administration have pruned their job carrots as they struggle to balance their budgets.

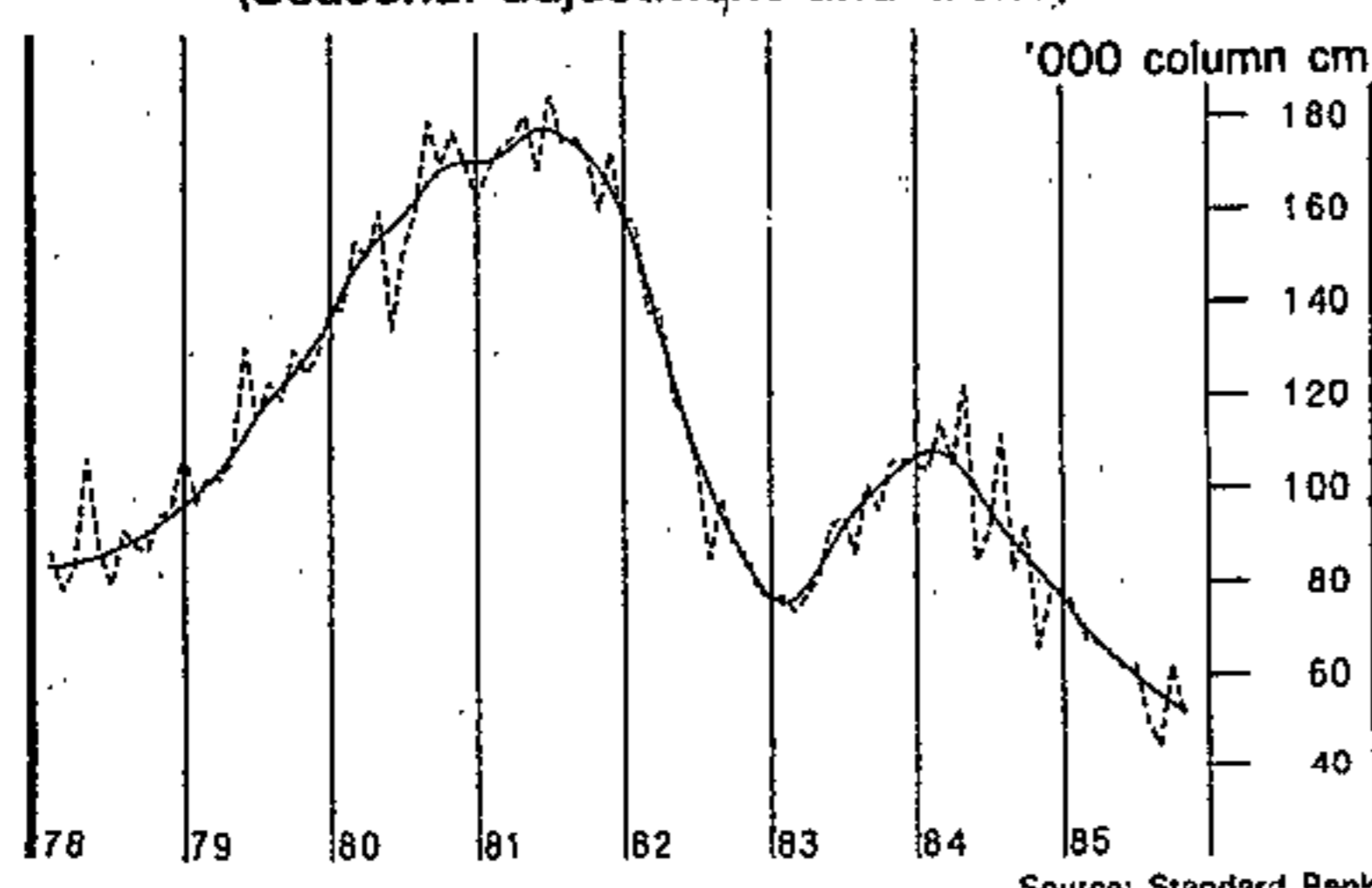
Whatever the shortcomings of the Decentralisation Board's incentives for businesses setting up in smaller centres, at least they are creating jobs.

In the year to March 1985, applications to the board entailed 77 486 job opportunities, 74% of them for blacks.

Another bright spot on the horizon is the Mossel Bay fuel-from-gas project, which should employ about 10 000 construction workers between 1987 and 1992.

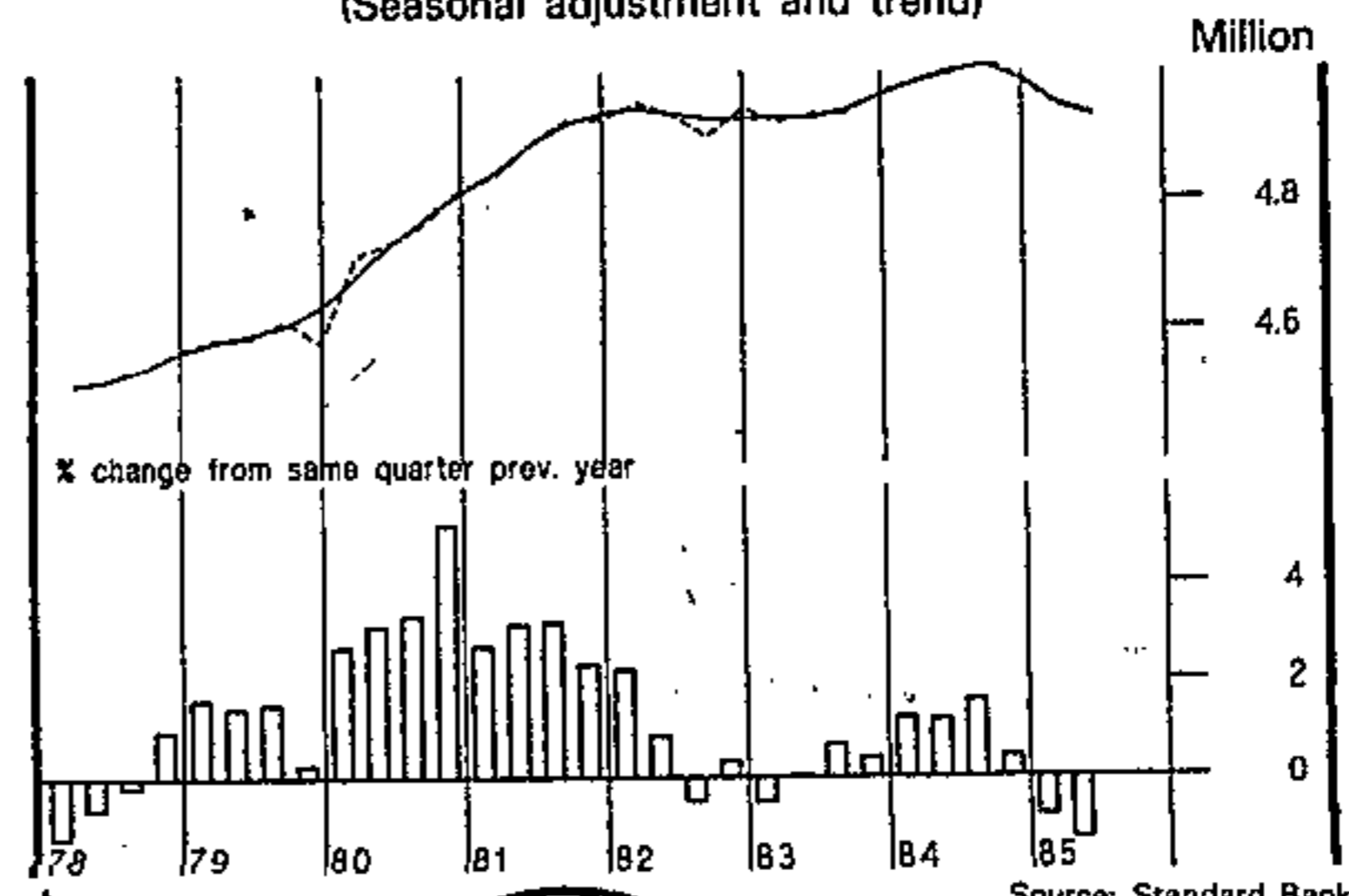
Job advertisements

(Seasonal adjustment and trend)



Employment total — all races

(Seasonal adjustment and trend)



Manpower chief pessimistic

10 more bad years for SA workseekers

Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe warns that in 10 years the number of South Africans out of work is unlikely to be any less in aggregate than the heights unemployment has reached now.



● VAN DER MERWE

And he says that even with urgent action to reduce the country's burgeoning birth rate, the present huge overcrowding of the jobs market will continue well into the next century.

Van der Merwe says present high levels of unemployment are such that, combined with the growing numbers of job-seekers joining the market each year, it will take several years for unemployment to diminish.

"We already have such a stock of unemployed, I think any real improvement in the situation is at least five to 10 years ahead."

Latest government estimates put the jobless total at about 8% of the workforce. Many observers, however, feel the

DAVID FURLONGER
Industrial Editor

real figure is much higher. They say there is considerable "disguised" unemployment and also point out that official figures do not include the independent homelands.

Van der Merwe agrees. "Some people would say it is much more because of hidden and disguised unemployment. That's probably true."

Last month, a further 200 000 to 500 000 new job-seekers — government and independent estimates vary — arrived on the jobs market.

Observers say unemployment has been pinpointed as one of the main causes of unrest. Without massive job creation, they say, that unrest will grow.

Leading businessmen are pessimistic. Barlow Rand CE Warren Clewlow believes many jobs lost in the last year or two "are lost forever", as industries contract and reduce their workforces to more realistic levels.

Van der Merwe also believes such a trend is inevitable.

"There are structural changes from

● To Page 2

Unemployment here to stay

primary industries to the service sector. There is a decline in agriculture and manufacturing. Jobs in the manufacturing sector are being lost because of new technologies and mechanisation.

"We must look to small business and the informal sector to create employment. That is the trend all over the world."

He says the causes of unemployment

are twofold:

"Partly it is cyclical, like the economy itself. But it is largely structural unemployment. There is a lack of qualifications and skills. The jobs are there but not the skills."

"It comes down to training — and then more training."

620m set aside in five-part plan

Govt moves on jobless

BUSINESS DAY 21/2/86

335



● DU PLESSIS

MANPOWER Minister Pietie du Plessis last night spelt out details of progress being made in the short term to temporarily stem the rising tide of unemployment in SA.

In an address to the Boland branch of the Institute of Personnel Management in Stellenbosch, Du Plessis said that since a special Cabinet action committee was established at the end of 1982 to tackle the unemployment problem, more than R620m had been allocated to date to finance a series of job-creating and support projects.

This amount had been spread over a five-part programme. By the end of last year it had been set aside as follows:

- R307,5m on a number of projects that, by the end of December, had created jobs for 151 000 and accounted for 10,7-million man days.
- R22m on distributing 679 000 food parcels across the country.
- R85m on training and retraining. So far 75 000 unemployed had undergone training and it was expected this number would reach 239 000 before the end of March.
- R38,5m by the Development Bank on small business projects that had created 1 491 job opportunities.
- R75m by the Small Business Develop-

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

ment Corporation on various developments that had provided an additional 6 623 job opportunities.

□ R75m was allocated to prop up the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), of which R53m had already been paid out.

Dealing further with the UIF, Du Plessis noted that R326m was paid out to 426 000 registered unemployed during 1985 and indicated he expected those figures to climb this year.

This was due in part to the step taken in December to raise the UIF qualification ceiling from R21 000 to R28 000, enabling more workers to be brought into the pay-out.

Referring to the major challenges facing SA in training and upgrading the quality of the labour force, Du Plessis said it was a matter of concern that during 1985 almost 1 100 fewer apprentices were indentured than during the previous year.

At the same time, 71 000 fewer workers passed through private training centres, and 100 000 fewer in-service workers obtained training in these centres.

Du Plessis called on the private sector to make maximum contributions in preserving and creating job opportunities.

BTR Sarmcol job cuts

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

TOP management personnel at BTR Sarmcol, Howick, have been retrenched following the company's merger with Dunlop South Africa.

Other jobs are expected to be affected during

rationalisation moves.

Retrenched staff include Mr S Blackstock, managing director of the factory, and Mr SC Robinson, a financial director.

Mr Blackstock has been with Sarmcol for 10 years and plans to stay in Pietermaritzburg.

28/5/82
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PARLIAMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT

More jobless 'than Govt figures show'

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Parliamentary Staff

GOVERNMENT statistics for black unemployment were wrong and the Government knew this, the Assembly was told.

Mr Andrew Savage (PFP Walmer) warned that the plight of unemployed blacks under present-day economic conditions did not encourage them to support the free-enterprise system.

He raised the issue in the House of Assembly during yesterday's second-reading debate on the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill.

Mr Savage said black people were largely excluded from participation in the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Unemployment statistics for black people were virtually non-existent.

Government figures on black unemployment had been described by an academic as "not worth the paper they are written on".

One estimate was two million unemployed, including those in the independent states, at a time when the

official figure for registered unemployed was 45 000.

His argument was rejected by Mr Willem Landman (NP Carletonville), who said it was "absolutely untrue" that blacks were excluded from unemployment insurance benefits.

Mr Landman added it was the task of the worker to ensure he was registered as unemployed and that he was entitled to benefits.

Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town) accused Mr Landman of making "sweeping statements".

All black farm workers were in fact not entitled to unemployment insurance benefits because their employers did not contribute to the UIF.

Farmers were worried about the lack of social security for their workers, especially after the drought, Mr Rogers said.



In brief . . .

PARLIAMENTARY standing committees should be open to the public, Major Reuben Sive (PFP Bezuidenhout) said today.

Speaking in the second-reading debate on the Statistics Amendment Bill, he said these committees performed important functions and their work should be seen to be done.

■■■■

THE Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, has agreed to investigate allegations that a private meeting of a railway workers' union was bugged.

Replying to the committee stage of the transport budget, Mr Schoeman said he was not aware that a private meeting had been bugged and he was not in favour of such behaviour.

■■■■

LAST-MINUTE at-

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Mr Andrew Savage ... 'figures are wrong.'



Mr Pat Rogers ... 'include farm workers.'

Savage scorns Govt's black jobless figures

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Government statistics for black unemployment were wrong and the Government knew this, the House of Assembly was told yesterday during the debate on the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance Amendment Bill.

Mr Andrew Savage (PFP, Walmer) warned that the plight of unemployed blacks in present-day economic conditions did not encourage them to support the free-enterprise system.

Mr Savage said black people were largely excluded from participation in the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Unemployment statistics for black people were virtually non-existent and Government figures on black unemployment had been described by an academic as "not worth the paper they are written on."

The official statistics, for example, did not include the independent black homelands to which unemployed black people could be sent from South Africa.

One estimate was that there were two million unemployed including those in the independent states, at a time when the official figure for registered unemployed was 45 000.

This argument was rejected by Mr Willem Landman (NP, Carletonville) who said it was "absolutely untrue" that blacks were excluded from unemployment insurance benefits.

Mr Landman added that it was the task of the worker to ensure that he was registered as unemployed and that he was entitled to benefits.

Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town) accused Mr Landman of making "sweeping statements".

Black farm workers were, in fact, not entitled to unemployment insurance benefits as their employers did not contribute to the UIF.

Mr Rogers appealed to the Government to investigate the issue of black unemployment and to introduce an interim measure enabling black farm workers to be included in the unemployment insurance scheme.

Sanctions could cut 1,000 new jobs daily

By Michael Chester

Sanctions threaten to slash the creation of new jobs at the rate of more than 1,000 a day unless South Africa declares an unequivocal rejection of apartheid, the Government was warned today by Dr Fred du Plessis, doyen of the Afrikaner business world.

Dr du Plessis, in a presidential address to the annual meeting of the South Africa Foundation in Sandton, warned of a slide back to Third World status if the Government failed to break the sanctions barricade by proving a determined pursuit of reform.

Foreign investment and free flows of exports and imports were crucial if South Africa aspired to tackle unemployment by achieving a steady economic growth rate of four percent, or better, a year, Dr du Plessis said.

Moreover, the destinies of no fewer than 100 million people on the subcontinent depended on South Africa's economic fortunes.

Dr du Plessis advised the Government to discard political extremists and concentrate on a centrist coalition to seize the leadership initiative.

OS



Major Reuben Sive
... read affidavit



Mr Hendrik Schoeman
... "I know nothing"



Mr John Malcomess
... "bugger" remark

Railways union bugging disgraceful, says Sive

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The row over the alleged bugging of Railways union meetings by Railways police has erupted again in Parliament.

Major Reuben Sive (PFP, Bezuidenhout) read an affidavit from the Ar-

tisan Staff Association saying a listening device was found in a flower pot at an association meeting.

This was a disgraceful allegation, Major Sive said. The Department of State Security had moved into the white trade union movement.

"The Artisan Staff Association

is being hounded by the Security Police.

"The Security Police are not only organised to watch out for black dissidents but also white legitimate dissidents."

The Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, interjected: "Why should I ask for a meeting to be bugged when the Press is present? I know nothing about bugging."

"Schoeman is a bugger," suggested Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central).

Mr S P Barnard (CP, Langlaagte) said it was the first time in history that the transport services had bugged employees.

"You must take responsibility for the bugging just as you made Mulder take responsibility (for the Information scandal).

"You have written off the Railways workers, especially the white ones."

Major Sive said the motion of no confidence in the government recently passed by Transvaal SATS employees after the announcement of the 10 percent pay rise was unprecedented and showed a revolt by the personnel.

Solidarity objects to SATS discrimination

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The South African Transport Services (SATS) has cut back on white staff and increased its black staff in some categories, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday.

Speaking in the House of Delegates during the second reading debate on the Transport Affairs Appropriation Bill, he said critics of SATS did not acknowledge the strides that were being made towards achieving parity among employees of all races.

Things are changing, he said.

But SATS did not at present have the R700 million needed to implement complete equality in service conditions immediately, he said.

He was responding to criticism levelled at him by the Opposition Solidarity Party over blatant discrimination within the SATS regarding white-black staff ratios and service conditions.

NUMBER REDUCED

Mr Schoeman said in some staff categories, the number of whites had been reduced by about four percent while the number of employees of other races had been increased by about eight percent.

"I'm being criticised because of this," he added.

Solidarity recorded its objection to the vote.

Mr Mohan Bandulalla (Solidarity, Havenside) said this was because the money was not going to be appropriated in the manner in which his party would have liked it spent.

Later yesterday the Rev Edward Manikkam (Solidarity, Rylands) asked the Minister of Law and Order if he would be prepared to comment on the killing by police of seven suspected terrorists at Guguletu on Monday.

The Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, said the incident was still being investigated.

However, the names of those killed would be released as soon as possible.

27 000 jobs cut in SA building industry

By Sheryl Raine

More than 27 000 jobs have disappeared in the building industry since 1982.

According to the latest statistics from the Central Statistical Services in Pretoria, the number of people employed in the building industry peaked at 279 000 in March 1982. In August last year the figure was 251 800.

The official journal of the Building Industries Federation reports the greatest reduction of jobs occurred among black employees in the unskilled and semi-skilled categories.

Although the pace of retrenchments had declined, prospects for 1986 were still uncertain.

A survey of labour costs revealed the average annual wage increases for artisans in the period 1975 and 1984 were 12,4 percent and 15,2 percent respectively. The rate of inflation over that period was 12,8 percent.

In 1984 the average nominal earnings of whites in the building industry was R18 700 a year compared with R3 924 for blacks, R6 773 for coloured people and R11 185 for Indians.

Estimated average wage increases this year would be eight to 10 percent.

Separate hospital will unleash world anger

The head of the department of anatomy and former dean of Wits Medical School, Professor Phillip Tobias, has criticised the possible enforcement of a directive to reserve Johannesburg's Coronation Hospital for coloureds.

He said it would unleash more anger on South Africa from the international medical community.

"I deplore the Transvaal Provincial Administration's attempt to impose a de facto racial barrier on the admission of patients to one of our major teaching hospitals. This attempt to fragment our medical services is shocking," he said.

Professor Tobias said he believed the instruction would virtually force doctors to breach medical ethics and the Hippocratic Oath which stated that a doctor's services be available to all sick persons.

TRICAMERAL SYSTEM

The TPA imposed the instruction calling for black and Indian patients to be transferred to regional hospitals in their "own" areas to ease Coronation Hospital's overcrowded conditions.

"I fully agree with the ad hoc committee formed by doctors who oppose the directive, the Wits Medical Graduate Association and the South African medical faculties that the hitching of medical care and health services to the tricameral system is wrong in principle, unacceptable in ethical conscience and contrary to the country's need for a unified health service," the professor said.

The instruction would "entrench apartheid in medicine in a way that would unleash the international medical community's anger towards this country".

Council probe then doctor asked to quit

CAPE TOWN — A senior member of the Medical Research Council has been relieved of all duties pending his resignation.

The MRC decided last week to give Dr Jaques Rossouw, director of the National Research Institute for Nutritional Diseases, until March 31 to resign.

An investigation alleged Dr Rossouw infringed the MRC's conditions of employment. No details were given.

After a preliminary investigation in December he was released from duty pending a formal investigation and informed of the allegations.

A committee was appointed to investigate the allegations.

Mawu to go to court over BTR dispute

By Mike Siluma

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) is to take its protracted dispute with BTR Sarmcol to the Industrial Court.

This follows the failure last week of a conciliation board to resolve the dispute, caused by the dismissal of almost 1 000 workers last April for striking in support of a demand for the recognition of Mawu.

The workers were fired by the company's factory in Howick, Natal.

A Mawu spokesman said the union would meet early this week to assess its local and international campaigns against BTR.

Actions taken by the union since the dismissals included calling on British unions to pressure the BTR and calling stayaways in the black townships around Howick and Maritzburg.

Several people have died in clashes between strikers and their replacements at Sarmcol.

Repeated attempts to resolve the dispute through negotiation have failed.

'Govt must tell public about fuel'

A PFP spokesman has urged the Government to explain to the public how the petrol industry in South Africa functions.

"People are confused and angry that a major chainstore cannot sell petrol at a discount.

"Although the Minister has adopted a reasonable attitude to informing the public on the distribution of petrol, I urge him to spell out how the petrol industry in South Africa functions," said Mr Brian Goodall, PFP spokesman on mineral and energy affairs.

"The PFP has made its attitude towards petrol distribution clear on many occasions. We believe that petrol prices should be determined by market forces and not by controls.

"I urge the Government to commit itself to a system whereby petrol prices will eventually be determined not by regulation, but by market forces.

"In the interim I would ask the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs to set both a minimum and a maximum price for petrol so that those who wish to sell cheaper petrol can."

Driving a taxi is 'a tough life'

335

The Star recently highlighted the plight of the unemployed — the people who have lost their jobs because of the recession. Today staff reporter DUNCAN GUY looks at some of the jobless who have taken to taxi driving in an attempt to keep above the breadline.

While many newcomers to the taxi-driving business have joined the ranks after losing other jobs in today's harsh economic climate, old-timers in the fraternity see them as invaders in their market.

One man who has been driving for 10 years told *The Star* that the newcomers had created a situation which brought about "twice as many drivers than are necessary".

"But I suppose I can understand that it is because of the present economic climate," he said speaking from his own luxury car which he has fitted out as a taxi.

However, a newcomer to the game described how his profits from 14-hour working days were "chewed" because of City Council "red tape".

"It is not simply a mat-



ter of casually turning your own car into a taxi.

"It takes such a long time to have your car registered as a taxi that I have been forced to hire a registered car — costing me R800 a month — which affects my profits."

The driver, who would not give his name, said he worked a 14-hour day until 11 pm to "start earning a living" — which gave him R400 a month.

He said he became a taxi driver 14 months ago when the business for which he worked as a sales representative went into liquidation.

"This game is enough to bend anyone's back but your rewards come only from your own efforts."

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Jobs in motor industry dwindle

Weekend Post Reporter

JOBS in the motor industry dwindled rapidly last year, registering what a spokesman for the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (Naamsa) described as an "historic low" in the industry.

The decline repeated the pattern of the last three years.

In December, 1983, a total of 47 570 people in South Africa were employed in the industry. By December, 1984, this number had dropped to 42 042, and in December last year it dropped further to 33 346.

The figures for December last year are the most recent ones Naamsa has.

According to the spokesman for Naamsa, the low year-end employment levels were partially due to the decision by French and Italian manufacturers to discontinue their assembly operations in South Africa.

He said a modest improvement was expected in the fortunes of the motor industry this year.

POPULATION GROWTH

And baby makes three...



It's a chicken-and-egg problem: economic growth is wiped out by massive unemployment, yet in order to bring the birth rate down, economic growth needs boosting. That will solve

the unemployment problem. Family planning experts worldwide agree that poverty begets children and the desire for birth control follows on the heels of improvement in living standards, and particularly the deployment of women in the labour force.

The need to control population growth has been declared a national priority by government. Under the umbrella of the Department of National Health and Population Development, it is attempting to tackle the problem both by providing free contraceptive services and education through their family planning programme, and the Population Development Programme (PDP) aimed at "uplifting the quality of life."

The PDP is essentially a community development programme and was launched two years ago this month, in the wake of the President's Council Report on Demographic trends in SA. A target population of 80m was set, based on research that claims SA's water supplies cannot sustain a population greater than this. The aim of the PDP is to stabilise the population at 80m by the end of the next century.

The greatest advance since the inception of the PDP is the acceptance by government that urbanisation must be allowed. Urbanisation is recognised as an important factor in bringing down birth rates. The cost of housing and education, as well as job opportunities, pushes people automatically towards limiting their family size. It's a phenomenon already evident in SA where the black birth rate is far lower in the cities than in the rural areas. Influx control, if anything, has aggravated our population explosion. Hospitals in rural areas accept September as "baby month," a legacy of the annual home visit from migrant husbands.

Certainly the population arithmetic of SA is alarming. According to the PDP projections, we now have 28.4m people, and at the present rate of growth it will be 138m by the year 2040.

But playing around with figures is a futile exercise. In SA they are usually inaccurate. Another problem is that one can never be sure what the figures conceal. The country's population is increasing at a rate of 2.3 children per family instead of the desired replacement level of 2.1, yet population increase in the self-governing and independent national states is probably up to 5. SA's population may be 28.4m, but this does not

Architects of the Population Development Plan say our resources can only support a population of 80m. Yet at 30m, an estimated 3m people are unemployed, and another 11m will come onto the job market over the next 20 years. Can we wait for a long-term plan that will only come together in the next century?

include another 6m living in the "independent" TBVC states. Mistrust of the motives behind the census and the fear of "illegals" being detected makes a mockery of head counting.

The PDP aims to bring the population growth under control by 2010. The target is two children for each woman regardless of race (whites have already reached this level). If each woman has three children, the population will jump to a frightening 450m by the middle of the 22nd Century, according to PDP projections.

Businessmen are asking whether the ideal of 80m, based primarily on research into water resources and not other resources, like job opportunities, is not flawed. What about the backlog of unemployment and homelessness that already exists?

"The problem is already born," says Henrie Klerck, past president of the Afrikaanse

Handelsinstituut. The real problem, he says, is an estimated 11m people under the age of 15 (see graph) who will be coming onto the job market before the end of the century. SA's future population will be determined by the birth rate of this generation. Which is why the increase in teenage pregnancy is so alarming. In 1984, 1 196 babies were born at Baragwanath to teenagers. In 1985, 490 births at Coronation hospital were to girls 18 years and under.

"We need about 300 000 new jobs a year," says Klerck. "Even if we achieve an economic growth rate of 5% we are moving into a totally unmanageable situation, whoever is running the country. It does not matter whether the government is capitalist, Socialist, or Communist; they will not be able to solve the unemployment we are moving towards."

"The crisis is today, not in the future, and we need to resort to drastic measures to control the birth rate."

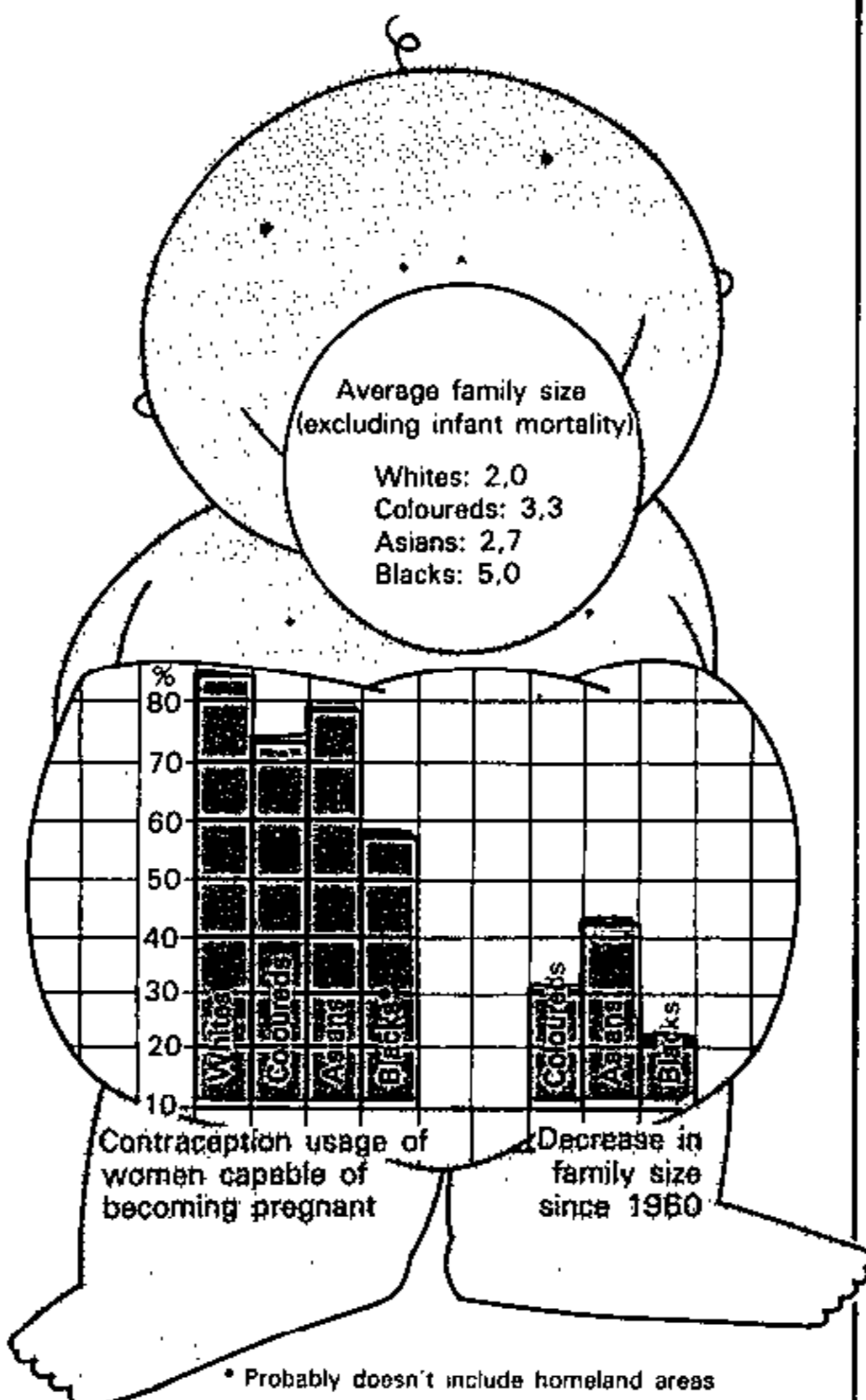
But the question of population control will remain a thorny one until blacks are convinced that real political reform is on the way. Until then many blacks just cannot accept the argument that resources are limited. While some of the reactions are purely emotional, with family planning being attacked as "genocide" by black groups, others are more pointed. In a paper delivered last year by Ntong Solomon Sebotsa, Chairman of the Nafcoc Industrial Councillor committee, he stressed that as long as government continues with its immigration schemes in which people of other countries are enticed to settle in SA, few people, if any, will believe overpopulation is threatening SA.

The resources argument is often treated with scepticism by people who see the problem as one of unfair distribution. After all, they also pay taxes. And, it is hard to argue when black townships don't have water tapped indoors while adjacent white suburbs are densely populated with swimming pools.

Yet more women, at least in the urban areas, are making use of contraceptive services (see graph). On the other hand, there are women who clearly want birth control but aren't getting it. There are more illegal abortions done in SA than legal ones in the UK. Estimates are that at least 200 000 back-street abortions are performed every year. Why did they not use the free contraceptive services on offer? The answer is probably a combination of adverse factors: ignorance, suspicion of the family planning programme, and often contraceptive failure.

One problem is the belief that government is more interested in preventing women from having children than in their health. A question frequently asked is why the clinics don't do routine cervical cancer smears on women when the disease has reached epidemic pro-

BABY GROW



portions among black women?

These suspicions will probably continue until family planning is offered as part of a broader health service, which should even investigate infertility problems, also a growing problem in the black community.

Klerck believes that a more aggressive approach to family planning must be adopted. Approaches he recommends include:

- ☐ Payment for voluntary sterilisation after two children. "It's cheaper to pay people R1 000 as an incentive than to provide housing and education for unwanted children;"
- ☐ Legal abortion; and
- ☐ Massive provision of free condoms in drums in public places like cafes and barber-shops.

Chief Director of the PDP, Boet Schoeman, feels the programme has come a long way in two years. Ninety full-time community development liaison officers have been appointed throughout SA (the PDP only operates within SA's borders, although the department is liaising with the national and

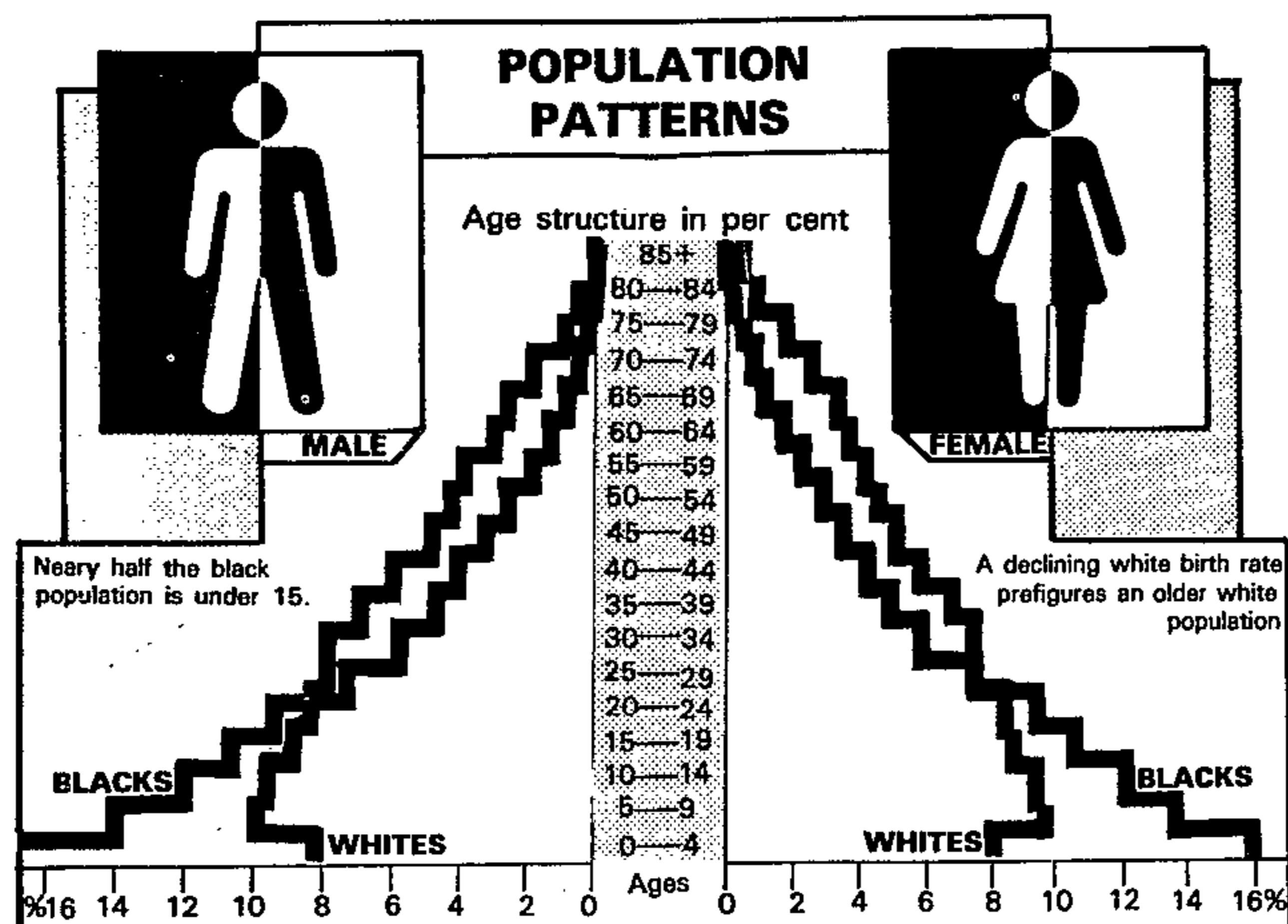
children. She agrees with the aim of raising living standards but queries whether the PDP will achieve this.

One problem, she says, is that sponsors of the programme have become enmeshed in the jargon of "self-help" and "community development." The emphasis is on people helping themselves and not about re-allocation of resources, she says.

Another criticism is that the department has laid down exceedingly complex structures and presented these to voluntary bodies as a de facto programme without consultation. "Some of the organisation flow-charts put out are indeed quite bewildering," says Lund.

Also, there is the problem of credibility as the community officers work with the discredited local authorities.

Employment creation in the short term is crucial to upgrading lifestyles and the PDP is not directly involved with schemes like this. The rural areas should not be neglected. Zimbabwe made enormous agricultural



independent states on similar programmes in these areas). Their task is to establish local committees for Community Development, and 160 have been formed to date, 80% of them multi-racial, says Schoeman.

"Community development could help people improve their socio-economic circumstances. This does not mean building houses for people, but that they be encouraged and supported to set and develop their goals. It must involve the public and private sectors down to grassroots level," he says.

Schoeman adds that they have been successful in involving the agricultural sector which is working on various schemes for farm workers.

Francie Lund, Research Fellow at Natal University's Centre for Applied Social Studies, says the programme is on the right track as it accepts the argument that people are not only poor because they have too many

gains after independence when land was re-allocated. Those other pillars of apartheid, the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, also need to be reviewed.

At least the moratorium on removals must remain. If it is merely to be replaced by forced removals, government's credibility will take another knock.

"Removals make a mockery of all our discussions of urbanisation and rural development programmes," says KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

The high population densities in the black areas are not simply a result of a high birth rate. They are actively encouraged by resettlement.

"Since 1980, 100 000 people have been resettled in KaNgwane, many against their will," says Mabuza. "This is a third of our population and has been done with no planning of any kind."

"You'll lose track of the minutes somewhere between the splash of the tigerfish and the sky's reflections. Then suddenly they won't really matter."

"But then that's Chobe."



Time takes on a mysterious quality at Chobe Game Lodge. Whether you're fishing on the river at sunset or sipping cocktails in the incandescence of the African moon, the passing of hours and minutes becomes strangely irrelevant. And the sound of the bush at night penetrating the elegant ambience of Chobe gives one second thoughts about that other world. The one they call civilized.

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Sun International

Rising unemployment drains fund

UIF paid out more than R300m in 1985

SA's growing number of unemployed cost the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) more than R300m last year, according to Unemployment Insurance Commissioner Jack Scheepers.

During the first three months of 1985, the fund's expenditure exceeded income by about R6m a month.

The demands gradually increased because of continued recession, until by September-October, the claims paid exceeded income by between R14m and R15m a month.

During the year, the fund's investments plunged from R242m to R133m.

GERALD REILLY

Had it not been for the R75m allocated by government to meet the increasingly heavy demand caused by rising unemployment, the UIF would have suffered a further serious drain.

The number of beneficiaries last year reached a record figure of 426 000. They received more than R300m in benefits.

This compared with 303 800 beneficiaries who received R195,9m in 1984.

Scheepers said higher contributions from employees — from 0,5% of income to 0,7% — and the raising of the income ceiling for benefits

from R21 600 to R26 000 a year, were expected to increase the fund's income by between R10m and R11m a month.

"With investment assets of R133m and what remains of the government's R75m grant, together with the increased income, we should see the year out without having to sell off any more of our investments," Scheepers said.

Economists pointed out that the number of unregistered unemployed who did not qualify for benefits could be as high as 1,5-million. The growing number of new workers coming on to the labour market every year — estimated at about 300 000 — also had to be taken into account.

African unemployment in the Eastern Cape shows massive leap

335
E. Post
2/3/80

By CATHY SCHNELL

THE number of African women in the Eastern Cape registering as jobless almost doubled from January to February this year.

Official unemployment figures released by the Department of Manpower show that 3 987 women registered as jobless in January, compared to a staggering 7 364 last month.

The number of African men registered as unemployed rose from 9 148 in January, to 13 138 in February.

Unemployment figures for whites and coloureds have also increased substantially since the beginning of the year.

Last month, 3 783 white men and women registered as jobless, compared to 2 333 in February last year.

The number of white unemployed men rose from 2 064 in January this year to 2 097 last month, and the number of women from 1 587 to 1 686.

A disturbing aspect has been the dramatic increase — in one year — in the number of white workers under 21 without jobs.

In February last year, 37 young men and 22 young women registered as jobless. Last month, 137 young

men and 237 young women were without jobs.

Of the 237 young white women without jobs, 205 are in the professional and clerical fields. The majority of white men under 21 without jobs are either operators or semi-skilled workers.

The number of coloured women without jobs rose from 2 205 in January this year to 2 603 last month, and men without jobs, from 5 033 to 5 896 in the same period.

It must be remembered, however, that official unemployment figures for Africans are grossly understated.

Labour experts generally accept that white unemployment figures are reflective of the unemployment situation.

Determining the urban African population — let alone those who are unem-

ployed — is an ongoing task. The many "illegals" living in the area make it almost impossible to ascertain an accurate figure

Recently Professor Roux van der Merwe, head of Industrial Relations at the University of Port Elizabeth, estimated that between 40% and 50% of Africans in the PE-Uitenhage areas were jobless.

And Vista University has estimated a 56% unemployment rate for Africans in the area.

An unsubstantiated "guestimate" of the number of Africans living in the area has been placed by another labour expert at close on 600 000.

Officially, Africans can have as little as 24 hours to return to the homelands if they report in as unemployed to the Department of Manpower.

No jobs fear for 50 p c of Warmbaths' stayaways

Mercury
11/3/88
Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Up to 50 percent of the Warmbaths workers who did not return to work yesterday are likely to remain unemployed, the local chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Mr Nic Strydom, said yesterday.

Mr Strydom said workers who had stayed away from work last week would not be paid for that period. He said the business community of Warmbaths was not prepared to tolerate the tough stand taken by the workers.

The workers, from the nearby township of Belebale, were due to return to work yesterday but did not do so. Residents said their decision followed the detention of a number of members of a delegation that met authorities last week to resolve the stay-away.

Police spokesmen could not confirm this yesterday, but a resident said those detained included the Rev M Mabusela, who led last week's Belebale delegation.

Demands

Neither the Warmbaths police nor the Northern Transvaal Development Board would comment.

One resident said there would be no return to work until their demands were met. They included the reduction of all rentals in Belebale, the abolition of corporal punishment at schools, the resignation of Belebale town councillors and increased wages for black workers.

However, a number of businesses in Warmbaths have now employed white workers. Garage owner Mr Loodt Bothma said he had hired six unemployed whites as petrol attendants.

They were being paid the same rate as he paid his black staff.

Mr Strydom said he believed up to 50 percent of the black workforce would remain unemployed. Unless they had particular skills that were needed the chances of re-employment were slim, he said.

the Department of Education and Training in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

- (2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) R95 948,19 in respect of the 1985/86 financial year.

- (2) Rapport: R46 721,36
Sunday Times: R48 289,36
Sowetan: R 777,75
Drum Public: R 159,72

ions of the Act which pertain to disputes, strikes and work stoppages.

- (b) (i) Construction
Local Government and Services
Manufacturing
Mining
Trade and Accommodation
Transport and Communication

- (ii) Construction
Electricity Supply
Local Government and Services
Manufacturing
Mining
Trade and Accommodation
Transport and Communication

Constitutional adviser seconded

216. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- (a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work stoppages and (iii) strikes were dealt with in 1985 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, by (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) (i) (aa) Nil.
(bb) Nil.
(ii) (aa) Nil.
(bb) Nil.
(iii) (aa) Nil.
(bb) Nil.

Note: The Labour Relations Act, 1956, does not contain provisions in terms of which disputes, strikes, or work stoppages can be "dealt with" by the Department of Manpower of the Wage Board. The Department's involvement in such matters is limited to the administration of the provi-

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

- (1) Yes.
(a) Mr P C van der Byl.
(b) (i) From 29 April 1985 for a period not exceeding 31 December 1985.

- (ii) From 29 April 1985 to 31 August 1985.

- (c) (i) The salary which he received in the Republic plus the prescribed allowances payable to officials who are seconded to SWA.

- (c) (ii) Same as in (c)(i).

- (2) No.

- (a) to (e) Fall away.

Minister of Manpower:

- (1) Whether any national servicemen who were granted the status of religious objectors have had to wait to be placed in alternative service; if so, how many such religious objectors were not placed in alternative service for (a) 12 months, (b) 9 months, (c) 6 months and (d) 3 months during the period 1 January 1984 up to the latest specified date for which information is available;

- (2) whether this period of waiting is included in the calculation of the religious objectors' period of national service, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) Yes. For the period 1 January 1984 to 25 February 1986 the particulars are as follows:

- (a) 12 months—223.
(b) 9 months—45.
(c) 6 months—114.
(d) 3 months—58.

- (2) The duration of community service required is determined by the Department of Defence and falls out-

side the functions of the Department of Manpower.

Unemployed persons
338. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- (a) How many Black persons were unemployed as at the date of the latest population survey and (b) what is the date of this survey?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

- (a) 539 000.

- (b) November 1985.

Note: Information as per current population survey.

Firearms missing
374. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (a) How many firearms issued to South African Defence Force personnel were reported missing in 1985 and (b) how many such firearms (i) had been recovered and (ii) were still missing as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (a) 202.
(b) Up to 31 January 1986.

- (i) 48.
(ii) 154.

Staff establishment

399. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) (a) What was the professional staff establishment of the South African

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Manufacturing
Mining
Trade and Accommodation
Transport and Communication

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Electricity Supply
Local Government and Services
Manufacturing
Mining
Trade and Accommodation
Transport and Communication

Constitutional adviser seconded

216. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:

- (1) Whether a certain person in the public Service of the Republic was seconded to the South West Africa Administration as a constitutional adviser in 1985; if so, (a) what is his name, (b) for what period (i) was he originally seconded to and (ii) did he actually work for the said Administration and (c) what amount (i) was this person originally to be paid and (ii) was actually paid to him in remuneration for his services;

- (a) (i) (aa) Nil.

- (bb) Nil.

- (ii) (aa) Nil.

- (bb) Nil.

- (iii) (aa) Nil.

- (bb) Nil.

Note: The Labour Relations Act, 1956, does not contain provisions in terms of which disputes, strikes, or work stoppages can be "dealt with" by the Department of Manpower of the Wage Board. The Department's involvement in such matters is limited to the administration of the provisions:

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60 000 a month go to UIF

Political Staff

WHILE civil service employees were complaining of salary increases that were nearer 20 per cent than 10 percent, private sector employees were being dismissed by the hundreds of thousands, the MP for Walmer, Mr Andrew Savage, said yesterday.

And, he added, these people were approaching the Unemployment Insurance Fund at a rate of 60 000 a month.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Unemployment Insurance Second Amendment Bill, Mr Savage said that a range of initiatives were being taken by informal and formal bodies "grown desperate in the face of government ineptitude".

Industry and commerce were using political scientists and economists to develop constitutional alternatives.

Bill aimed at aiding jobless starts a screaming session

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — There was uproar in the House of Delegates yesterday over an apparently uncontentious Bill aimed at helping the unemployed.

Mr Ahmed Lambat (NPP, Actonville) introduced a private member's Bill calling for the introduction of urgent measures to provide technical and vocational training to cope with the unemployment problem.

The motion was loudly and vehemently attacked by Mr Gopi Munsook (Solidarity, Nominated), who went against the leader of his party by saying it would lead to industries being flooded with "half-baked" employees.

The nominal leader of Solidarity, Budget Minister Mr J N Reddy, had advocated earlier that more semi-skilled workers be used in the place of skilled workers.

However, Mr Munsook said this would cause chaos in industry.

By supporting the Bill, members would be backing Draconian legislation that would give the State President the power to

deregulate industry.

This would make the President a dictator and would result in workers becoming slaves, he said.

When industry was deregulated, the employer could pay what he liked, Mr Munsook maintained.

Speaking amid frequent interjections, Mr Munsook said members would become stooges of the Government if they supported the Bill.

After being asked by Mr Pat Poovalingam (Solidarity, Reservoir Hills) to stop screaming, Mr Munsook accused members of being unconcerned about the plight of the working class.

"Some of you are sitting on pots of money," he shouted.

Mr Salaam Abram-Mayet (NPP, Nominated) accused Mr Munsook of being a communist, but withdrew the remark.

The Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, agreed with Mr Munsook's argument that there was no sense in training people in skills for which openings did not exist.

The motion was not put to the vote.

Drug group fires 60 in packaging row

12/3/86 STAR By Sheryl Raine

335

The Noristan group of drug companies in Pretoria fired about 60 workers yesterday following alleged irregularities in the company's packaging section and the workers' refusal to sign a declaration drawn up by group.

According to Noristan's technical director, Dr Fritz Snyckers, the company had been forced to take this action to prevent affected pharmaceutical products from reaching the public. Operations in the packaging facility ceased on Friday afternoon, he said.

In the past four weeks the company detected five incidents of irregularities in its packaging section. "The company is in dispute with the South African Chemical Workers' Union over wages and I believe the irregularities on the packaging line are related to this," said group human resources manager, Mr Warrick Buirski.

He said the company had asked for an undertaking from packaging staff to comply fully with their conditions of employment and not to interfere with the packaging of products.

Mr Mike Tsotetsi, the union's general secretary, said Noristan had been unable to satisfy the union with evidence of sabotage on its production lines. He denied workers in the packaging section were not fulfilling their tasks diligently and according to their conditions of employment.

He said the workers had been effectively locked out of their workplace since Friday.

Informal sector must grow

B-DAY

Industrial Staff

12/3/86

INFORMAL sector business must be encouraged as the main means to create employment for the growing population, chairman of the education and training committee of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc), Sy Kutumela, said.

"During these days of high unemployment and runaway inflation, people operating in this sector should no longer be treated like unwanted lepers who are a threat to everybody," said Kutumela.

"They should rather be treated as real job creators — no matter how minimal."

The 2 000 laws surrounding incipient entrepreneurs made the illegality of the informal sector almost inevitable, he added.

2 firms in strike impasse

SPM
12/8/86 335
An impasse has developed between two East Rand firms and 300 sleep-in strikers who have defied a Supreme Court eviction order since last Friday.

The order was given for G B Engineering and Pan African Shopfitters — both owned by the Blumenthal Brothers — a day after the workers struck in protest against the proposed retrenchment of 150 people.

At the weekend, the deputy sheriff called in police to evict the workers but police left after management asked them not to take action against the strikers.

However, the strikers' unions — the Metal and Allied Workers' Union and the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union — said the workers saw management's proposals as an attempt to get rid of the unions.

Huge jobs potential in SA

B. Day

12/3/86

Economics Reporter

THERE is enough potential work to take hundreds of thousands — or even millions — off the poverty lines, according to the latest issue of *Asso-com Review*.

But Southern Africa shared the continent's endemic problem of population growth and people were being produced faster than jobs.

The growth of squatter camps around SA cities and contrasts between haves and have-nots were not unique, but the colour issue aggravates the problem, the review said.

The situation had worsened as a result of recession and the drought but the extent of the problem could not be measured as there were no statistics available for unemployed blacks, it said.

Encouragement of the informal sector would enable black entrepreneurs to create jobs, but this would have little effect on unemployment. More "pick-and-shovel" brigades were required in rural areas where mechanisation had eliminated jobs.

This would involve co-operation with the homelands and, as the project would be in their self-interest, could win support if diplomacy and not coercion was used.

Part of the capital for such projects could come from the curtailment of waste and extravagance and by telling public servants that the years of luxury living were over and must be replaced by austerity.

Some money should be spent on teaching population control, the review added.

Professor predicts huge increase in jobless by 2000

Sombre warning on unemployment

13/3/86 STAR 335

By Michael Chester

A tragic procession of almost four million school-leavers may join South Africa's unemployment queues over the next 15 years, according to projections by Professor Jan Sadie, director of the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University.

Professor Sadie has warned that trends dictated by modern economics will not be changed by political reforms.

The professor was speaking in Sandton at a national convention, called by P-E Consulting Services, and attended by managers from the manufacturing sector seeking strategies to tackle future problems.

He said that a massive increase in unemployment must be regarded as inevitable.



And the number of jobless could be even higher than projected if manufacturers followed global trends and placed more and more stress on automation and high-technology to cope with current and future international competition.

Professor Sadie feared that South Africa had little chance of expanding its overall economy by more than an average three percent a year from now until 2000, whatever the outcome of political reforms.

The population explosion in

recent years made it inevitable that more than 3,8 million less-educated and unskilled workers would be surplus to labour requirements over the next decade and a half.

If the gross domestic product — the basic measure of economic growth — increased by an average three percent a year, the additional demand for 3,8 million workers would be overwhelmed by a supply of more than seven million job-seekers.

"Global trends are pushing South Africa into a completely new economic ball game", he said. "And the pattern is fixed — whatever political reforms may be introduced.

"Manufacturers will be unable to find an alternative to following trends into high technology if they hope to survive and meet global competition.

"South Africa will be all the

more compelled to follow trends because of an utter disequilibrium in the labour market — a lack of any balance between supplies of skilled and unskilled workers.

"It will also create enormous financial burdens on the economy as costs increase — on education, as today's toddlers fill the schools; on welfare, as the population of pensioners increases; on unemployment benefits; on everything from housing to medical treatment in the hospitals.

"If taxpayers cling to any dreams about a gradual cut in tax, they are in for a shock.

"South Africa has no option but to change economic policies from a text-book to a pragmatic approach. There may be political reforms but these will not mean the disappearance of painful and harsh economic realities."

13/3/86 335
More jobless
and less cash

Industrial Staff

GROWING unemployment and under-employment are forecast for the manufacturing sector during the next five years.

Professor Jan Sadie, of the Bureau for Economic Research, added that manufacturers would also be faced with a shortage of capital during this period.

He told the convention that shortages of high-level manpower would further aggravate development.

Survival as a viable industrial nation depended on keeping pace with productivity improvements in other countries, said PE Corporate Services director John Moubrey.

He added that many developments in productivity improvement needed reconsideration.

Pharmaceutical group fires 230 workers

THE Noristan pharmaceutical group, which fired 60 Pretoria workers on Tuesday for allegedly tampering with labels in the packaging section, yesterday dismissed a further 230 workers who ignored an ultimatum to return to work.

The SA Chemical Workers' Union

CLAUKE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

said Noristan did "not have proof that the workers sabotaged products" and the workers had struck to demand reinstatement of their colleagues.

A Noristan spokesman said the 60

workers were dismissed following their refusal to reaffirm their conditions of employment and to refrain from interfering with the packaging of products.

The spokesman said the company was prepared to discuss re-employment of all the workers.

Firm dismisses 230 sympathy strikers

The Noristan group of pharmaceutical companies in Pretoria yesterday dismissed 230 workers who went on strike in solidarity with 60 workers fired earlier this week.

The 230 workers, who went on strike on Wednesday, represent the entire wage-earning staff of the company.

The Noristan technical director, Dr Fritz Snyckers, said the 230 failed to respond to a management ultimatum to return to work by 9 am yesterday to attend grievance hearings. By noon, no-one had arrived and the company decided to dismiss them.

The company said the 60 workers fired on Tuesday from its packaging division were responsible for irregularities in the labelling of medicine bottles.

The SA Chemical Workers Union (Sacwu) denied workers were sabotaging production lines and workers refused to sign a company undertaking to do their work properly.

A Sacwu spokesman, Mr Maneni Samela, said last night talks were continuing with the company about the dismissals.

Dr Snyckers said Noristan remained prepared to discuss the possible re-employment of all workers.

"In the meantime we have taken the necessary steps to ensure that our products continue to be manufactured to our quality standards and delivered uninterruptedly to the market," he said.

More unemployed whites than ever

Weekend Post Reporter

THERE are more unemployed whites in Port Elizabeth now than ever before, according to Dr Mauritz Vorster, director of social worker services of the Nederlands Gereformeerde Kerk in the Eastern Cape. The Christelike Maatskappij Raad (CMR) — a welfare arm of the church — has been supplying financial and material aid to many hundreds of families

all over P.E. since November, 1984.

According to Dr Vorster, the worst hit areas are North End, Sydenham, Algoa Park, Holland Park and Sidwell.

While the unemployment crisis among blacks and coloureds in the Eastern Cape is acknowledged to be the most serious in the country, little attention has been given to the position among whites.

Mr W Slabber, deputy director of social work services in the CMR, said the situation was worsening.

Even families in the more affluent western suburbs were applying for help.

The organisation had already used R95 500 from their emergency relief fund and R25 000 from normal funds to help families. The money had been spent on food vouchers,

rent and electricity bills.

The CMR also hands out clothes and other items donated by the public.

"There is so much more we would like to do if only we had the funds," he said.

According to a social worker, Mrs C Watson, the number of families depending on welfare in North End alone increased from 50 in January, 1985, to 120 this month.

The social workers at the

CMR also give guidance and counselling to the families.

Official statistics on unemployment in the Eastern Cape from the Department of Manpower show that the number of white unemployed men rose from 2 064 in January this year to 2 097 last month, and the number of women from 1 587 to 1 686.

Last month 3 783 white men and women registered

as jobless compared to 2 333 in February last year.

A disturbing aspect is the dramatic increase in one year in the number of white workers under the age of 21 without jobs.

In February last year 37 young men and 22 young women registered as jobless.

In February this year 137 young men and 237 young women were without jobs.

● See Page 2

Budget must aid jobless

PFP

By David Braun,
Political
Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Monday's crucial Budget should be the beginning of a new long-term plan to put South Africa back on the road to economic and political recovery, the Progressive Federal Party urged this week.

Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on finance, said the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, should use the Budget to restore incentives for people to work and create jobs.

"It should tackle unemployment in a dramatic way because the country's whole future is at stake if we do not get the unemployed off the streets and back on to the factory floors. Employment is vital to our security," he said.

Mr Schwarz said he was absolutely against any increase in general sales tax.

In these times of high inflation this would be the worst thing Mr du Plessis could do.

On the other hand, the Minister had also to deal with "bracket creep", in which inflation had pushed people into higher tax categories.

● How will the Budget affect you?

The Star on Monday will carry details of the Budget as soon as they become available. A Budget Special will be published after the usual Late Final edition, carrying full details of Mr du Plessis's proposals. On Tuesday *The Star* will publish a special 20-page Budget Supplement on "What the Budget means to you". It will analyse and interpret the Budget for everyone, from the business executive to the man in the street.



Mrs MARIE HALL, of North End, Port Elizabeth and two of her children, EUGENE, 2, (left) and WILLIAM, 3, have been struggling to make ends meet for some time now. Left: Mrs ZANDRA HANSEN, of North End, Port Elizabeth, serves a small portion of food for her daughter, also ZANDRA, from the container that holds a meal for four people. Both families receive help from the CMR.

Handouts putting the bread in their mouths

By CATHY SCHNELL
THE bitter realities of unemployment have been forcibly brought home to white families living below the breadline.

In North End alone there are 120 families who depend on handouts from the Christelike Maatskaplike Raad (CMR) to eke out an existence.

And North End is not the worst hit area.

According to social workers for the CMR, there are many more families relying on welfare handouts in Algoa Park, Sydenham, Sidwell and Holland Park.

Some are lucky enough to find temporary jobs. Most aren't. But all feel the desperate helplessness and despair that only an unemployed man with a large family can know.

For many women there are daily trips to the CMR offices in North End where they receive food, clothing and support from each other.

There they can share their problems without the hurtful glances they often receive from women in more fortunate circumstances.

Some have already sold precious articles, like wedding rings, to buy food for their children.

They have learnt to cook on paraffin stoves, save for weeks to buy a chicken for a birthday treat for a child, to cover broken window panes with newspaper, sleep many children in one double bed and to cope with no electricity or hot water.

Their biggest difficulties are restoring the self-esteem of their husbands, looking after their children and at the same time working at a marriage which is crumbling under the strain which misery and poverty brings.

They soon learn to swallow their pride, but the women say they are still hurt when an unfeeling supermarket cashier comments about their welfare cheques, and classmates tease their children at school for not being able to pay fees or buy something from the tuck shop.

One North End boy, who lives with his large family in a house that has been condemned by the health authorities, completed his matric studying by candle-

light.

A bright Std 9 pupil gave up school for a job that pays R40 a week. Both his mother and father are unemployed, and there were other children in the family to consider.

Children are perceptive, and soon learn not to ask their fathers when they will find a job, or to intervene in arguments between parents.

Often there is no money for colouring in books and some children vent their frustration by scribbling on walls.

A lay-preacher recently took photographs of children's graffiti at a block of flats. "Candace loves no-bogey" and "I hate Daddy" were two examples. A few simple stick figures — drawn in black or purple crayon — depict sexual arousal, pregnancy or drunkenness.

According to Mr W Slabber, deputy director of Social Welfare Services for the CMR, a sad side-effect of unemployment is often alcohol abuse.

A man who had lost his job and had no money often sought solace in the bottle,

he said.

These are some of the many case studies the CMR social workers deal with daily.

Other welfare organisations deal with many, many more cases and the problem in the black townships has been described as overwhelming.

This week, I spoke to some of the "welfare families". Most of them were ready to talk but did not want to be named. Some said they were prepared to give their names, hoping those with jobs would be more understanding and not look down on them.

• Mrs Zandra Hansen, her two children and her carpenter husband used to live in a three-bedroomed flat in Sydenham.

But the business where her husband worked closed down and he was unable to find a job. They had to give up their flat and now live in a small single room in a backyard in Perkin Street.

Their furniture was repossessed and Mrs Hansen had to sell her wedding ring to buy food.

The food cheques and clothing the family receive

from the CMR, coupled with a little money Mr Hansen recently earned for two weeks casual labour, is all they have. Mrs Hansen has not been able to find a job.

The children play in a tiny cement yard dominated by a washing line.

Mrs Hansen keeps her tiny dwelling spotlessly clean and has decorated the walls with pictures cut out from magazines. The family used to sleep on the floor, but were recently given two beds.

• Susannah (not her real name) lives with her unemployed husband and four of her seven children in a derelict old house in North End that has been condemned by the Health Department.

Three of her children have left home and are working in Johannesburg.

The younger three are still at school and one is working here.

Three other families also live in the run-down rambling building. The families constantly have to chase away meths-drinking vagrants who seek shelter there.

Because the building has been condemned, it has no

lights or hot water and the families no longer pay rent.

Without the clothing and food vouchers and help from the CMR they would be unable to survive, said Susannah.

• Mrs Marie Hall, her husband, William, and three of their four young children live in their modest rented house in Du Toit Street, North End. One of the children lives with Mrs Hall's mother.

Mr Hall was retrenched and the couple were forced to go to the CMR for help.

Mr Hall has now found a casual job and earns R85 a week. Two of the children suffer from asthma and bronchitis, and Mrs Hall — simply unable to make ends meet — went to the welfare for help.

• Mr Koos Vermaak lives in a shanty behind a cafe near Greenbushes. He has a disability grant and also receives clothing and food from the CMR.

He cannot remember how old he is, but says he has been without work for as long as he can recall. According to a social worker, his hopes of finding work are slim.

VAAAL WORKERS FEAR

SCORES of bottle store workers employed by the Orange-Vaal Development Board fear that they will lose their jobs following the news that the outlets will be taken over by private owners.

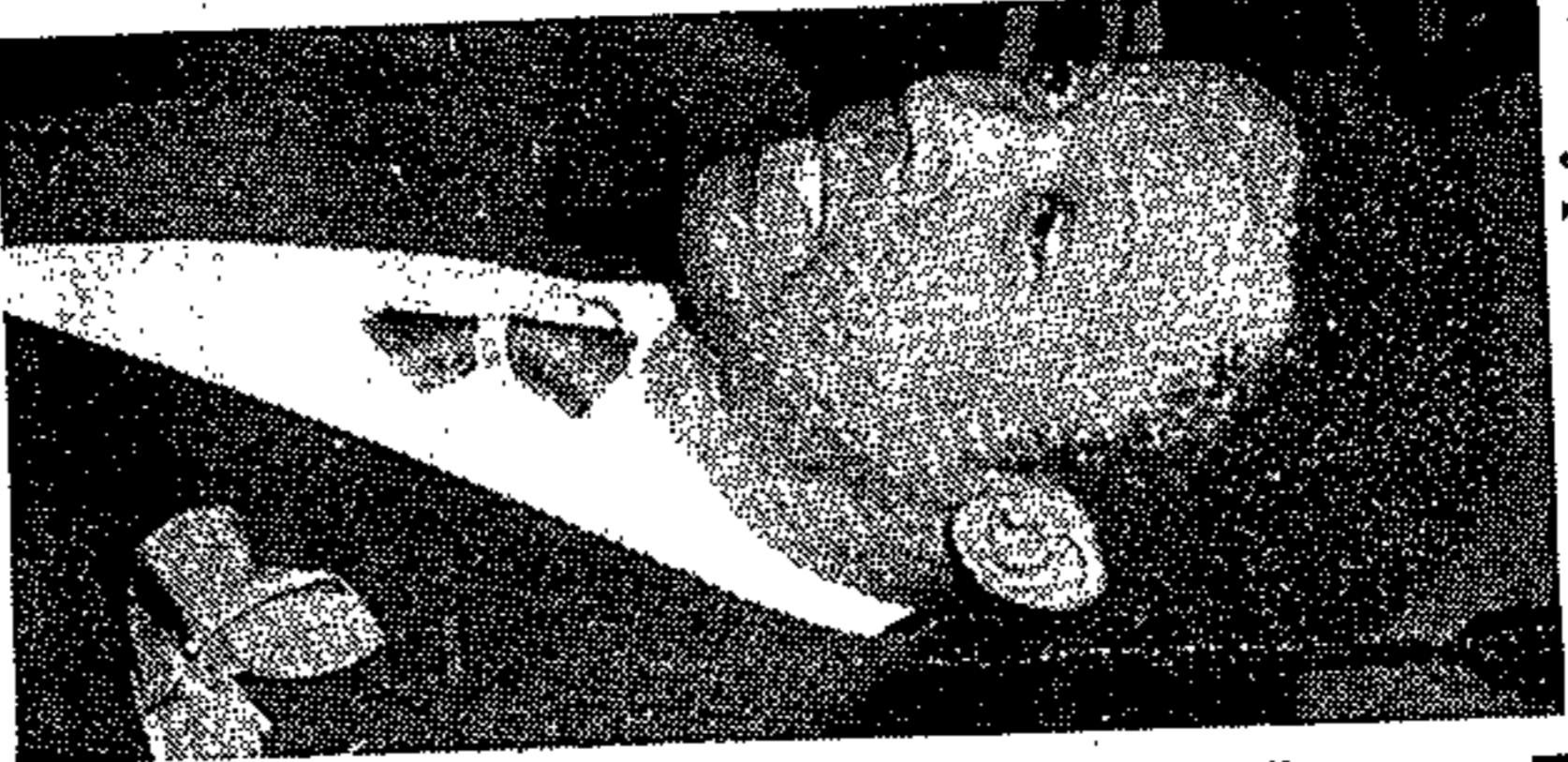
Among them is the chairman of the Lekoa Town Council, Mr Esau Mahlati, and some councillors.

The board's chief director, Mr D C Ganz, said 75 percent of the workers were entitled to "special pension benefits" and most of them would be re-employed by the new owners.

He added that workers who had problems getting new jobs would be helped by the board to find employment.

Meanwhile, workers claim that they have received letters terminating their services and have not been assured of new jobs either by the board or the council.

They claim that some of the new owners of the bottle stores have



ESAU MAHLATSI . . . council chairman. They already indicated that they would bring their own workers.

FOR JOBS Liquor outlets going private

"This means we will be without jobs because councillors will be taking over," workers told *The Sowetan* this week.

The Vaal Tavern Association has also accused the board of giving the stores to councillors and not shebeens.

Shares

Mr Ganz said 197 applications from shebeen owners have approved for their places to be legalised.

"In order to accom-

modate the board's management in the liquor business provision has been made for shebeens to obtain 10 percent shares and for them to buy shares in these outlets," Mr Ganz explained.

Most of the private owners who will get the stores are members of the Lekoa Council, especially the Mahlati family and their extended families.

They are: Mr E Mahlati (three outlets), his half brother Mr M B

They obtained ownership while being members of the council.

The following councillors have also been granted bottle stores: Mr J Mgema, Mr N D Mpondo, Mr R Mokoena, Mr D Matabola, Mr G Thabe (former community councillor), Mr E B L Hialele and Mr S R Rabotapi (chairman of the Evaton Town Council).

The only people who are not councillors allocated bottle stores are Mr B Nkuta (a businessman) and a Mr M H Tsolo.

Mahlatsi (four outlets),

another brother Mr P M

Mahlatsi (four outlets),

the Mahlatsi son-in-law,

Councillor E Mofokeng.

HANSARD 17/3/86
Q60559
 548. Mr D J N MALCOLM asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (1) Whether emergency telephones have been installed on the national road between Somerset West and Cape Town; if so, (a) how many, (b) (i) what was the total cost of (aa) the equipment and (bb) installing the equipment and (ii) by whom was it supplied and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;
- (2) whether tenders were called for in this regard; if so, how many tenders were received;
- (3) whether the lowest tender was accepted; if not, why not;
- (4) (a) (i) how many such telephones have been installed in the Republic to date and (ii) at what total cost and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) 34.
 - (b) (i) (aa) R114 064,00.
(bb) R131 635,00.
(ii) Philips Telecommunications (Pty) Ltd.
 - (c) 10 March 1986.
- (2) Yes, five companies submitted final tenders.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) (a) (i) 103.
(ii) R712 533,30.
(b) 10 March 1986.

Own Affairs:

HANSARD 17/3/86
Q60560
 549. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (a) How many (i) State and (ii) privately administered children's homes were there for Whites in the Republic, and (b) how many children were accommodated in these homes, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

- (a) (i) Nil.
(ii) 74.
- (b) 5 623 Children as at 30 September 1985.

Children's Act: adoption

28. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

How many White children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1985?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

2 657.

Children's homes/foster care

29. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (1) How many White children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1985;

- (2) how many of these children were placed in (a) foster care and (b) children's homes in that year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

- (1) 2 802.
- (2) (a) 1 198.
(b) 616.

TUESDAY, 18 MARCH 1986

lic Works and Land Affairs and are unknown to my Department.

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 11 March 1986:

HANSARD 18/3/86
Q60561
 550. Mr P H P CASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) Whether there is an unemployment office in Mitchell's Plain; if so, (a) where and (b) when was it opened; if not, (i) why not and (ii) where is the nearest unemployment office to Mitchell's Plain;

- (2) whether any member of his Department has been offered premises for an unemployment office in Mitchell's Plain; if so, (a) when, (b) by whom, were the premises offered and (c) what were the (i) terms of the offer and (ii) was the response thereto?

†The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) No.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

- (i) Suitable accommodation has not been readily available.

- (ii) Wynberg.

- (2) Yes.

- (a) On 8 July 1985 and 26 August 1985.

- (b) Pep Stores and the Cape Town City Council.

- (c) (i) The terms were considered by the Department of Pub-

- (ii) Both offers were declined because the accommodation offered was considered inadequate and not suitable to meet the requirements.

*43. Mr M A PARR asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics:

- (1) Whether the National Marketing Council has conducted an investigation into the operation of the Meat Board; if so,

- (2) whether this investigation has been completed; if so,

- (3) whether the council has submitted a report on its investigation; if not, when is it anticipated that it will submit a report; if so,

- (4) whether this report will be made public; if not, why not; if so, on what date?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER (for the Minister of Agricultural Economics):

- (1) No. The Meat Board's scheme has been investigated by the Committee of Investigation into the Supply Position of Red Meat under the chairmanship of Dr. A. S. Jacobs and is therefore excluded from the instruction to the National Marketing Board.

- (2) The Committee has completed its investigation.

- (3) The basic recommendations of the Committee are contained in a report handed in on 13 April 1983.

- (4) The report has been made available to the Meat Board and organised agriculture.

Sit-in at Jet store over dismissal of colleagues

STAR 18/3/86 By Mike Siluma

The bitter dispute between the Federated Council of Retail Workers (Fedcrow) and the Edgars group had a sequel yesterday when seven union members staged a sit-in at the group's Jet Store in Roodepoort.

They were protesting against the dismissal of three colleagues convicted two weeks ago for intimidation.

The dismissed workers had been found guilty of intimidating a supervisor during a strike in September — itself sparked by the alleged racist attitude of a white store controller towards black workers at one of the group's branches.

More than 400 workers were dismissed during the September strike, but reinstated later after negotiations with management.

Scores were arrested while picketing the group's stores in central Johannesburg.

The union spokesman said the workers regarded the Roodepoort dismissals as unfair.

He said management had given an undertaking to persuade the supervisor to withdraw the charges. But Edgars' group personnel executive Mr Don Findlay denied this.

He said the management and the union had agreed at the end of last year's strike that disciplinary action would be taken only against those workers who were convicted in court. Five other workers were dismissed earlier this year under the same circumstances, he added.

Lack of sensitivity shown to low-income groups, says Schwarz

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Budget did not cater in any meaningful fashion for the problems of the lower-income groups, the unemployed and the impoverished.

Its figures lacked credibility.

There was none of the imagination or realism which could have dealt with major threats to stability and with the serious economic problems which threatened the country's ever-increasing population and its legitimate expectations.

This scathing analysis of the second Budget of Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis was made by the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz.

He said he had great difficulty in accepting the expenditure figures announced in the Budget.

DIFFERENT PICTURE

This was because the history of the past few years demonstrated that the Government underbudgeted on its spending.

The current Budget showed numerous signs that the figures submitted were unrealistic and that the picture at the end of the year was likely to be quite different.

A clear characteristic of the Budget was the almost total absence of measures designed to combat inflation. On the con-



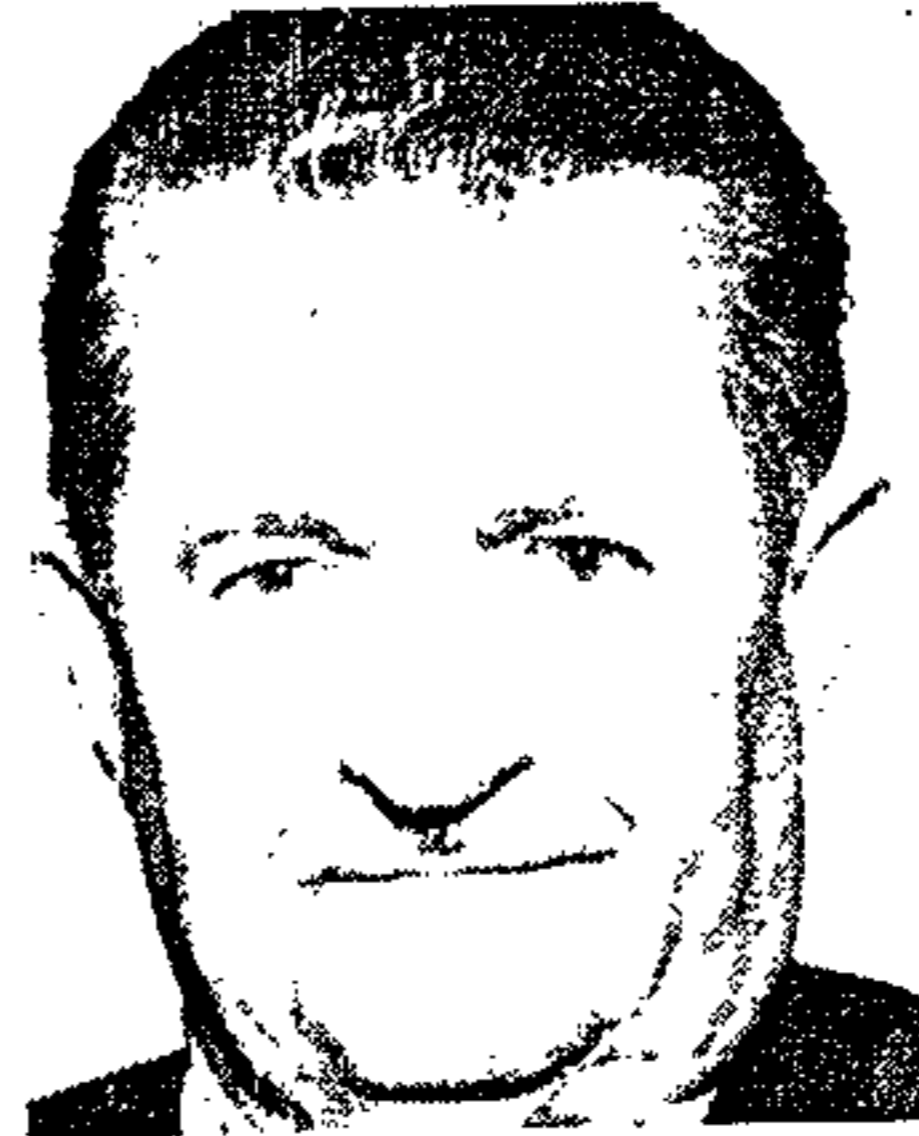
Mr Harry Schwarz ... "funds for jobless inadequate".

trary, Mr Schwarz said, the Budget, in many respects, would further stimulate inflationary tendencies.

"The increase in the bread price should be regarded as disastrous in these times and demonstrates total insensitivity towards the hardships of particularly the elderly, the low-income groups and the unemployed," he said.

Mr Schwarz said the funds allocated to deal with the unemployment problem were still inadequate. This was all the more regrettable as this was, and would continue to be, a major factor in the instability of the country.

If there was money available for tax concessions, GST should have been reduced in the light of the high rate of inflation and the



Mr JJB van Zyl ... "white taxpayer will suffer".

plight of the lower-income groups and the unemployed.

"In any event, the tax concessions for individuals were illusory as the Government intends to take, after the concessions, well over an extra R1 000 million from the pocket of individual taxpayers by way of income tax compared with last year.

To this had to be added the increased GST of R1 300 million which the Government anticipated collecting this year.

TARIFF INCREASES

Mr Schwarz attacked the Budget as an ad hoc affair which sought to deal with a short-term situation and gave little indication of any real assessment of priorities or long-term planning.

"One cannot look at this Budget in isolation, but must examine it in the light of all the other recent tariff and government-administered price increases," he said.

The Conservative Party finance spokesman, Mr JJB van Zyl, was also highly critical.

The Budget was dangerous, he said, because it killed the goose that laid the golden egg — the white taxpayer; continued to redistribute income; failed to curtail inflation; failed to provide extra resources for the desperate plight of the farmers. Also, it underbudgeted for State spending, he said.

The middle-to-low-income groups would be penalised heavily as a result, he said.

tion : All
ution : Yes
 : Yes

Sacked workers launch co-op projects

METAL and Allied Workers Union members, fired nearly a year ago from a British multinational company after a legal strike, have launched a string of co-operatives to sustain themselves and their families in their Natal township.

The co-operatives are the latest initiative in a bitter struggle between the workers and the British Tyre and Rubber subsidiary Sarmcol. The company fired its entire 1 000-strong workforce 11 months ago when the workers went on a legal strike in protest against the company's consistent refusal to deal with their union.

most basic food parcels. Although it has applied to the Industrial Court for a *status quo* order to reinstate the workers, no-one is hazarding guesses about when the strike will end.

Sarmcol is the only major employer in the Howick area. About 27 000 people live in Mpophomeni — where most of the strikers come from — and in the surrounding districts.

About 3 500 people have been retrenched from Sarmcol in the past 10 years, aggravating the already high unemployment rate in the Vulindlela district where Mpophomeni is situated. Sarmcol's answer to demands for union recognition — mass dismissal — meant that an entire community lost its major breadwinners.

By PIPPA GREEN

The co-operative venture, which Mawu has described as "unprecedented", has projects in various stages of development: a buying co-op, a T-shirt co-op, a cultural co-op, a health committee and an agricultural co-op.

The aim is twofold. On the one hand, the union hopes to be able to foot the monthly food parcel bill within four years. On the other, it is seen as an educative venture, a means of exploring alternative methods of production and social organisation.

"One of the motivations for this project was that people were not just sitting around waiting, but were actively exploring alternatives and

looking at different ways of organising production. This is the direction the workers' movement should be going in. Even if we didn't make any money, it would still be worthwhile as an educational undertaking," said a Pietermaritzburg union organiser.

The Sarmcol Workers Co-operative (Sawco) is run by a controlling committee which has representation in the local union branch. The chairman of the Sarmcol shop stewards committee, Phineas Sibuya, is also chairman of Sawco. It has made a conscious attempt to reach out to other members of the community, by including in its structures members of the local youth and womens' groups. A project already established is the

T-shirt project. It employs about 15 people and prints T-shirts for various organisations, among them the newly-formed Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

The agricultural project will start with a donation by the Catholic Church of eight arable hectares and 40ha of grazing land near Cedara. Sawco is also considering setting up sandal-making, wire-meshing, carpentry and even coffin manufacturing projects.

Although the co-operatives will, at most, provide jobs, at less than a living wage for only about 100 of the 1 000 workers, the union argues its value will lie in developing a self-supporting economy in an underdeveloped region

AG-105 20/2/86 (335)

Unions not impressed by Barend's jobs plan

SHERYL RAINE and MIKE SILUMA report from Johannesburg on the reaction of labour experts and unions to the 1986 Budget proposals for easing unemployment

LABOUR experts are appalled at the Government's lack of urgent action to alleviate the biggest unemployment crisis the country has suffered.

And as the high rate of unemployment has been directly linked to on-going political violence, many were surprised that comprehensive help for the unemployed did not enjoy a higher profile in this year's Budget announcements.

Instead of urgent action, Finance Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, offered those in the job queues only slow-starting, long-term and partial solutions to relieve what most industrialists and trade unions regard as the worst ever unemployment

crisis.

Johannesburg labour relations consultant, Mr Gavin Brown, did not believe mild stimulation of the economy would make much difference to the serious unemployment statistics.

Further, he said the five per cent reduction in personal tax offered by the Government would be wiped out by inflation in two or three months.

"I don't see this Budget making any difference to the mood of labour which is angry and aggressive. There is nothing in the Budget for workers other than a recipe to mildly stimulate the economy in the hope that possible benefits will trickle down towards the end of the year. But there are no guarantees this will happen," said Mr Brown.

Although announcements by Mr du Plessis concerning training projects for the unemployed were welcomed, they were largely regarded as drops in the bottomless bucket of endemic unemployment.

The Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) said: "We welcome the further allocations to training and job creation, but remain of the opinion that the massive problem of unemployment can only be solved by measures which will bring about an upturn in the economy and dynamic growth."

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) said the Budget offered no solution to the economic, social and political chaos into which the Government had plunged the country.

"This Government cannot artificially inseminate solutions relating to massive unemployment which today has reached over three million," Cosatu said.

"Only with the fundamental resolution of our political and social demands and the restructuring of the economy to meet the needs of the majority can the problem be resolved."

In a joint statement, the Council of Unions of South Africa and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions said: "We do not think that job creation schemes will be effective because the schemes will only serve a small percentage of workers needing assistance."

"For the Government to be able to create more jobs it would have to spend less on de-

fence, the police, the constitution and development areas."

A spokesman said the failure of the Government to restructure the Unemployment Insurance Fund would lead to a "great deal of suffering" for unemployed workers.

Other experts believed Mr du Plessis' most glaring omission was that he failed to mention improvements to Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits which are already regarded as desperately inadequate by unemployed blacks and whites.

At present the fund pays benefits for a maximum of six months.

Anyone who is unemployed in the present economic climate will tell you that often there are no prospects of finding a job during that short time and those in rural areas say they have little chance of finding work at all.

While most citizens are well aware that South Africa is no welfare state, many are crying out for more monetary aid.

2013/86
Weekly Mail



Taking over the dirty work: White residents clear out the town's garbage. The man in the centre is armed with a revolver. RIGHT: A monosyllabic Tokkie Goosen serves up petrol for Sefako Nyaka. Pictures: REUTER and STEVE HILLON-BARBER, AFP/XXX.

MORE than 60 percent of Warmbaths' black workforce was laid off when the stayaway ended on Wednesday.

The sign that proclaims that shops in the conservative town remained open despite the "boycot" sums up the chest-thumping mood of the employers.

But township residents are just licking their wounds and seem set to renew the battle as soon as they can.

It all started when a few placard-carrying higher primary school pupils demonstrated on the school premises. Before police could arrive the

Most strikers have been fired

demonstration was over.

Pupils at the high school allege that later some people threw stones on to the roof of their school building.

They fled, and a passing bakery vehicle was stoned and set alight because the "students were provoked", a student leader said.

Sixteen pupils were arrested and at the weekend a meeting decided there would be a stayaway in order to secure the release of the 16.

BY SEFAKO NYAKA

The beerhall, Administration Board offices and a guest house were set alight.

A public meeting was called and a list of demands was handed to the community councillors. It was later suggested that the township manager, a Mr Wentzel, be fetched. He arrived accompanied by a police armoured vehicle and nine light vehicles.

"After giving him our grievances, he suggested that we elect 10 members with whom he could negotiate," a student leader said.

The demands included:

- The lowering of rent from R48 to R10. There is no water-borne sewerage and the roads are not tarred.
- Resignation of community councillors.
- The withdrawal of troops and police from the township.

● The presentation of the council's financial statement.

● The abolishing of the maximum wage. Residents claim they still earn about R100 a month and when outside companies move to Warmbaths for construction jobs they are told not to pay above a certain scale.

A few days after the Committee of 10 was elected, the police moved in and they were detained.

YKEVA But if anything, the mood in the township is that the stayaway has been suspended in a bid "to review our strategies and analyse the shortcomings of our past battle".

**Consolidated
Limited**

**Development and
Corporation Limited**

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Announcement

... concluded between Freddie's and President Brand (a wholly owned subsidiary of Freegold) in respect of Deleger No. 324, Ventersburg district, Orange

President Brand over the Area has now been agreed for the joint exploitation of the Area, which includes Basal and Leader reefs in the north and the

apply for a mining lease over the Area and for the Area to Freegold to be mined as an extension of

for 55% and 45% respectively of the net cost of the Area earned from such exploitation in the same

unilaterally by President Brand, and Freddie's will be to Freegold in respect of its share of such

companies is currently being drawn up.

This area will have any significant effect on the Freegold before 1990.

Free State Development and
Investment Corporation Limited
Consolidated Building, Fox and Harrison Streets
Johannesburg
2001

6. DRY 335
21/3/85
**Machines
threat
to farm
workers**

EBRAHIM MOOSA
Political Reporter

MANPOWER Minister Pietie du Plessis said yesterday in the House of Delegates he feared that mechanisation in the agricultural sector would result in about 1-million farm workers losing their jobs.

He also said there was a danger that labour could price itself out of the market, which would result in a "disaster".

Du Plessis was speaking during a Private Member's Motion in the House of Delegates which called for farm workers to be brought under the ambit of existing legislation.

Several Indian MPs from both the ruling National People's Party (NPP) and Solidarity Party highlighted the inequities farm workers faced.

The NPP said farm workers should be given protection under the labour relations provisions, while Solidarity in their amendment to the motion demanded that government release the National Manpower Commission's report which focused primarily on the agricultural sector.

Du Plessis blamed the "advocates of disinvestment and boycotts" for the growing unemployment, which he said would result in regional destabilisation as many of the workers in this country were from neighbouring black states.

Du Plessis said he was in favour of extending the scope of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) to farm workers.

FIN MAIL
21/3/86

NEW JOBS FOR 25 000

335



The Development Bank of Southern Africa is deep into a programme to create at least 25 000 job opportunities over the next year. To date it estimates that its small business development programme has created 6 000 jobs and established 1 500 new entrepreneurs.

The programme is part of Pretoria's R600m special job creation programme, but the job opportunities arise exclusively in the TBVC and self-governing states.

The bank was allocated R35,5m by Pretoria in 1985 for small business development: an initial R25m paid direct to the bank (for small business development in the TBVC and self-governing states) and R10,5m via the South African Development Aid and Foreign Affairs departments. The latter is specifically for train-

ing, counselling and research in small business development.

Development Bank CE Simon Brand says indications from the first phase of the programme suggest that R35,5m will not be enough. He estimates that R45m will be needed. Loans of R9,5m to take the total to R45m will be funded from the Bank's normal lending programme.

The so-called "accelerated programme" for small business development took off in December 1984. Brand says that programmes in participating states which have been approved and can now be implemented have absorbed R16,5m of the allocated R35,5m. He emphasises that the envisaged R45m programme focuses on job creation and job retainment in the bank's participating states.

Farmer gives jobs, pride back to unemployed men

By JACK DEWES

AN all-white building crew, with a farmer and a toolsetter swinging picks and shovels? It was enough to make people rub their eyes this week.

What is it like to be rescued from the misery and humiliation of unemployment — of going to bed hungry and watching your children do the same?

Wonderful — a job is more than manna from heaven, say a group of men in Port Elizabeth who are earning R15 a day as labourers.

"It's not just a matter of having food in your stomach," says Mr Tobie Breytenbach, 50, who has three children.

"The shame and humiliation of not having a job and not being able to feed your family kills a man in here," he says, tapping his breastbone.

"The R15 a day is just enough to see us through from day to day. We eat pap and vleis for supper and we're only too grateful to have it."

A Steytlerville farmer, Mr Ivor Smith, is the man who keeps the wolf from the door for these labourers.

"With the drought and all", he says "the farm wasn't doing too well. So I bought this house in Port Elizabeth to renovate."

Mr Smith called on the Department of Labour, where unemployed people are registered, and was told there were men willing to work for R10 a day.

"Nee wat! R10 a day? I'm more than happy to pay these men R15. They give me first-class work. When you ask them to do a thing, they do it."

"It's quite something to see these chaps in action. Some of them are out-of-work tradesmen but most of them are jacks-of-all-trades."

"Renovating this house is no easy job, but with these chaps there is almost nothing we can't do ourselves. They weld, do the plumbing, tiling, paint, scrape, mix cement and lay bricks."

"Obviously they can't lay bricks quite as fast as a qualified bricklayer can, but they do a pretty good job."

In the past five months he has spent at least R30 000 in wages for his men.

They work hard for their money, too, being at the job early in the morning and continuing long after most other workers have knocked off.

Among Mr Smith's employees are:

- Mr Reid Zeelie, a master toolsetter. He has only one kidney "which is why I lost my regular job".

- Mr Jacobus Bouwer, a failed farmer. He can "drive cranes, do plumbing — anything".

- Mr Fred Strydom, an ex-foreman at Volkswagen.

All agree on one thing: they've seen hard times, in some cases the entire family subsisting on the R200-or-so that the wife brought home from "some little job".



The work is hard, but oh, what bliss it is to have a job, say the men working for Mr IVOR SMITH (right) of Steytlerville. The men are (from left) Mr JAMES DOUBELL, Mr PETRUS GEEL, and the foreman, Mr REID ZEELIE.

Picture by Mike Holmes

Dismissed workers to get their jobs back

SPAR 24/3/86 15 335

By Mike Siluma

In a settlement regarded as a victory in the struggle for the rights of municipal workers, the Orange Vaal General Workers' Union (OVGWU) and the Welkom Town Council have agreed on the reinstatement of 13 workers dismissed following a strike last December.

The workers had gone on strike to demand the return of union documents confiscated by a council official. They also wanted the official dismissed.

In terms of the settlement, reached in the Industrial Court, the reinstatement of the 13 would be retrospective to January 2. The period between December 20, when they were fired, and January 2 would be regarded as unpaid leave.

It was agreed that the union would be granted de facto recognition while its membership was being verified. Both parties undertook not to involve police in attempts to resolve any future disputes. During the December strike, six workers were briefly held by police and released without being charged.

Settlement was reached after the OVGWU agreed to withdraw its application for an interim reinstatement order under section 43 of the Labour Relations Act.

A spokesman for the OVGWU said the union viewed the settlement as a victory in its struggle for the recognition of municipal workers' rights. He said the agreement was a precedent which he hoped would be followed by other local authorities.

BDA 24/3/86
335

Furnisher quits black market

Investment Staff

MONTAYS, a Cape Town-based furniture chain, has been forced to withdraw from the black market after being hit by bad debts as a result of unemployment and unrest.

Chairman Sidney Kriseman said the company had changed its strategy to concentrate on white and coloured customers in preference to black.

Some Montays stores in the Eastern Cape had been closed and although the company was on the lookout for new premises, any further expansion would be in the Cape Peninsula.

Emphasising that he had no racial prejudice, Kriseman said that the company's reluctance to take on new black customers unless their references were very good, was purely on economic grounds.

"We have some blue chip black customers who have proved their worth by keeping up payments in these difficult times and, of course, they can obtain further credit.

"But some who live in the ungovernable 'no-go' areas, where we cannot repossess their furniture, have not paid."

Kriseman said Langa and Gugulethu, as well as parts of the Eastern Cape, were among "no-go" areas where customers had not paid.

The company wrote off R1.5m in bad debts.

'Disgust' over food money

Cap Times 28/3/86

335 Staff Reporter

THE Unemployed Workers Movement said in a statement yesterday that it was "disgusted" at reports that the government had decided to use R6-million from its emergency feeding scheme, which was returned to the Treasury, for other purposes.

The deputy director-general of the Department of National Health and Population Development, Dr G S Watermeyer, said last week that the money had been returned because the government "could not find enough destitute people" who qualified for aid.

The money would be made available to the scheme in the new financial year, he said.

A spokesman for the UWM said: "It is the three-and-a-half million unemployed and their families who are in real need of this feeding scheme because of inadequate unemployment benefits."

Govt policies 'directly to blame' for job crisis

PARLIAMENT — Efforts to combat unemployment would not succeed until the Government accepted the responsibility of tackling the political causes of the problem, Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP, Durban Central) said yesterday.

Opposition speakers said the Government, through its mismanagement of the economy, was directly responsible for the high incidence of unemployment.

The issue was raised during a debate on a private member's motion from Mr Koos Lloyd (NP, Roodeplaat), thanking the Government for "positive action taken in difficult circumstances" to provide training and to create employment.

Mr Gastrow said the Government's efforts to counteract unemployment were to be welcomed, but were really little more than an attempt "to patch up the damage it has caused."

The Minister of Manpower, as a member of the Cabinet, was co-responsible for financial and economic mismanagement which caused unemployment.

RESTRICTIVE LAWS

It had been estimated by academics that up to four million people in South Africa were unemployed.

Against this background, the R500 million provided by the Government to relieve the unemployment situation was merely "a drop in the ocean."

The Government should examine the root causes of the structural unemployment in South Africa. Major factors included the Government's restrictive laws which prevented the free movement of labour.

Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town) said unemployed people should be used in a "massive" campaign to relieve the housing crisis, especially in black townships.

This would also help the building trade which was going

through a difficult period.

Mr Andrew Savage (PFP, Walmer) said the Government's moves to counteract unemployment were a "rescue operation" to relieve the plight of those affected by the Government's policies.

For years the Government had ignored economic realities and chased "ideological castles in the air."

The conditions needed in South Africa for economic growth and employment were incompatible with the Government's policies.

Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP, Sasolburg) said black people trained for jobs which did not exist were becoming the "spear point of communist attacks on South Africa".

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis, said it was regrettable opposition speakers had chosen to drag politics into the "sensitive" problem of unemployment.

He said unemployment was a worldwide problem. Even in countries of the European Economic Community unemployment at the rate of 11 percent was described as "structural".

PRIVATE SECTOR

Mr du Plessis said it was not the task of the Government to create job opportunities.

The private sector was the real creator of employment.

Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) interjected: "The Government is hampering the private sector."

Mr du Plessis said the Government was doing its best to make it possible for the private sector to create jobs.

The Government's actions to provide training for unemployed people had been successful in many respects. There were indications this action had contributed to the defusing of unrest in some areas. — Political Staff and Sapa.



Mr Peter Gastrow ... "Government must tackle the political causes of the problem".



Mr Pat Rogers ... "Unemployed should be used to relieve the housing crisis".



Mr Louis Stofberg ... "spear-point of communist attacks".

from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) Zimbabwe	2 939
(b) Lesotho	460
(c) Swaziland	399
(d) Botswana	195
(e) Mozambique	20 522
(2) (a) Zimbabwe	532
(b) Lesotho	260
(c) Swaziland	8

(d) Botswana	10
(e) Mozambique	378

Religious objects asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many persons classified as religious objects were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in which specified government Departments and bodies were these persons placed and (c) how many such persons were placed in each Government Department or body?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 116 religious objects were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 to 28 February 1986.

(b) and (c) Administration: House of Assembly

Administration: House of Representatives	1
Department of Agriculture	2
Department of Agriculture and Water Supply	1
Department of Agriculture, Economics and Marketing	1
Department of Education and Training	3
Department of Finance (Receiver of Revenue)	1
Department of Manpower	3
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs	50
Department of National Health and Population Development	1
Department of National Health and Population Development	4
Department of Public Works and Land Affairs	3
Department of Water Affairs	3

Cape Provincial Administration	5
Natal Provincial Administration	2
Orange Free State Provincial Administration	2
Transvaal Provincial Administration	1
Divisional Council of the Cape	12
Municipalities and City Councils	21
TOTAL	116

25/3/86 HANSMAN Contract workers

445. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black contract workers were working in the Cape Peninsula in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

17 884 Registered Black Contract workers were employed in the Cape Peninsula in 1985.

Industrial accidents

456. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work during the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) how many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic in that year, (b) what amount was paid out by the Accident Fund in respect of such accidents and (c) what was the total period for which persons injured in such accidents were absent from work in that year?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

The latest available figures are for 1982 and are as follows:

(1) (a) Asians	207
Coloureds	1 508
Members of the Black population groups	20 518
Whites	1 687
(b) Asians	26
Coloureds	128
Members of the Black population groups	1 578
Whites	183

(2) (a) 289 052
(b) R68 155 338
(c) 3 475 627 man days

457. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many trade unions applied between 1 January and 31 December 1985 for registration in respect of (a) Black employees only, (b) White employees only, (c) Coloured employees only and (d) employees of more than one population group?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) Three.
(b) One.
(c) None.
(d) Five.

Unemployed persons 335
459. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many Whites, Coloureds and Asians, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Whites	Coloureds	Asians
Bloemfontein ..	1 901	763
Kaapstad	3 030	11 801
Durban	4 833	2 931
Oos-Londen	707	4 722
George	364	867
Johannesburg ..	10 637	4 298
Kimberley	267	1 370
Port Elizabeth ..	2 904	5 758
Pretoria	2 203	308
Total	26 846	28 569
		14 208

These figures are as at 31 December 1985.

461. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each specified month in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Figures as per attached schedule.

from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) Zimbabwe	2 939
(b) Lesotho	460
(c) Swaziland	399
(d) Botswana	195
(e) Mozambique	20 522
(2) (a) Zimbabwe	532
(b) Lesotho	260
(c) Swaziland	8

(a) How many persons classified as religious objectors were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in which specified government Departments and bodies were these persons placed and (c) how many such persons were placed in each Government Department or body?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 116 religious objectors were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 to 28 February 1986.

(d) Botswana 10

(e) Mozambique 378

Religious objectors
450. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Manpower:

(b) and (c) Administration: House of Assembly	1
Administration: House of Representatives	2
Department of Agriculture	1
Department of Agriculture and Water Supply	1
Department of Agriculture, Economics and Marketing	3
Department of Education and Training	1
Department of Finance (Receiver of Revenue)	3
Department of Manpower	50
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs	1
Department of National Health and Population Development	4
Department of Public Works and Land Affairs	3
Department of Water Affairs	3

Cape Provincial Administration	5
Natal Provincial Administration	2
Orange Free State Provincial Administration	1
Transvaal Provincial Administration	12
Divisional Council of the Cape	2
Municipalities and City Councils	21
TOTAL	116

25/3/86 HANSMAN

Contract workers

445. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black contract workers were working in the Cape Peninsula in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

17 884 Registered Black Contract workers were employed in the Cape Peninsula in 1985.

Industrial accidents

456. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work during the latest specified year for which figures are available;
- (2) how many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic in that year, (b) what amount was paid out by the Accident Fund in respect of such accidents and (c) what was the total period for which persons injured in such accidents were absent from work in that year?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

The latest available figures are for 1982 and are as follows:

(1) (a) Asians	207
Coloureds	1 508
Members of the Black population groups	20 518
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(b) Asians	26
Coloureds	128
Members of the Black population groups	1 578
Whites	183

(2) (a) 289 052
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457. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many trade unions applied between 1 January and 31 December 1985 for registration in respect of (a) Black employees only, (b) White employees only, (c) Coloured employees only and (d) employees of more than one population group?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) Three.
- (b) One.
- (c) None.
- (d) Five.

Unemployed persons
459. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many Whites, Coloureds and Asians, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians
Bloemfontein ..	1 901	763	—
Kaapstad	3 030	11 801	—
Durban	4 833	2 931	12 189
Oos-Londen	707	472	21
George	364	867	—
Johannesburg ..	10 637	4 298	832
Kimberley	267	1 370	15
Port Elizabeth ..	2 904	5 758	63
Pretoria	2 203	308	88
Total	26 846	28 569	14 208

These figures are as at 31 December 1985.

461. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each specified month in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Figures as per attached schedule.

REGISTERED AS WORKSEEKERS: 1985

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Johannesburg	17 633	12 012	30 051	19 565	26 947	17 992	25 362	16 892	27 575	17 658	28 352	17 730	25 032	15 344	28 288	17 439	29 384	17 472	28 592	17 316	29 883	17 480	24 223	14 335
Cape Town	4 823	3 234	7 376	4 871	8 057	5 875	8 618	5 984	9 872	6 645	9 912	7 572	10 667	7 570	12 058	7 227	12 106	7 170	11 599	6 827	13 015	7 569	11 426	7 100
Durban	15 795	7 492	30 892	14 394	26 496	12 359	25 805	12 015	26 898	13 833	24 761	13 633	27 819	13 706	31 543	15 842	28 820	14 609	27 810	14 153	31 063	14 770	26 948	13 226
Pretoria	7 115	4 865	9 691	5 953	9 338	6 342	10 352	5 299	9 977	5 800	8 682	5 016	11 646	5 692	10 713	5 447	11 704	5 835	10 641	5 110	11 025	5 596	10 481	5 302
Port Elizabeth	7 986	4 506	11 238	6 084	9 314	4 499	8 444	3 929	9 928	6 491	10 575	4 414	10 158	4 436	10 970	4 652	11 396	5 322	11 048	5 194	12 090	5 529	9 406	4 420
Bloemfontein	3 381	1 823	4 301	2 538	4 025	2 305	4 139	2 327	4 364	2 314	3 678	2 283	3 817	2 374	3 740	2 425	3 979	2 772	3 816	2 635	3 663	2 492	3 371	2 144
East London	2 022	1 185	3 317	2 058	2 757	2 259	2 951	2 068	2 995	1 718	2 938	1 748	2 673	1 615	2 835	1 840	2 395	1 428	2 419	1 486	2 915	1 770	2 020	1 356
Kimberley	2 035	745	2 262	910	2 079	779	1 835	724	2 191	815	2 032	804	2 097	783	2 283	784	2 320	828	2 242	1 072	2 414	1 047	1 867	1 075
George	415	357	524	417	539	453	600	476	685	481	690	458	919	516	1 028	532	1 118	551	1 105	598	1 221	657	1 241	722
TOTAL	61 205	36 219	99 652	56 790	89 552	52 863	88 106	49 714	94 485	55 755	91 620	53 658	94 828	52 036	103 458	56 188	103 222	55 987	99 272	54 391	107 289	56 910	90 983	49 680

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND
25/3/86
G.C.N. 740

462. Mr P. H. R. GASPOW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits, and (b) what total amount had been paid out to such persons, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 312 residents of KwaNdebele received benefits from the Unemployment Insurance Fund during December 1985.

(b) The total amount paid out during December 1985 was R90 576.

G.C.N. 740
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND
25/3/86
G.C.N. 740
498. Mr W. V. RAW asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether any obsolete rifles were sold by (a) the South African Defence Force and/or (b) Armscor recently; of so, (i) on what date or dates (ii) what types of rifles were sold and (iii) (aa) at what prices, (bb) to whom and (cc) in what manner were they sold;

(2) whether these rifles had been rendered inoperable;

(3) whether these rifles are available for resale to the public; if so,

(4) whether any control is exercised over the future use of such rifles; if so, what control;

(5) whether any licence is required for (a) the resale of such rifles to the public and (b) members of the public to purchase such rifles; if so, what is the nature of the licence in each case;

(6) whether ammunition is available for these rifles?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) From January to June 1984.

(ii) 303 inch Long Barrel Drill Carabines with Mauser bolt action (Lee Enfield) and Short Barrel Drill Carabines with lever action (Martini-Henry).

(iii) (aa) R15,00 for the Lee Enfields and R5,00 for the Martini-Henrys.

(bb) The best carabines to SA Defence Force members, Civil Servants, Armscor employees and the SABC (The SABC paid R4,00 each).

(cc) Initially out of hand to interested persons. The remainder which were in a very bad condition, were sold by public tender, arranged by the Office for State Purchases, for 75c to Mr J C Susens of Brits.

(b) No.

(2) Yes. The carabines were previously rendered inoperable for use as drill carabines by school cadets and were consequently no longer classified as a weapon but as collector's items in terms of subsection 45(2)(a)(iii) of the Act on Weapons and Ammunition, 1969 (Act 75 of 1969).

(3) Persons who bought the carabines are themselves members of the public. It is not known whether they resold any of the carabines.

(4) No, not by the SA Defence Force. It would in any event be an impossible task.

(5) (a) and (b) No.

(6) Yes, commercially, but note (2) above.

Telephones

508. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether there is a shortage of telephones in the Hout Bay/Landudno area; if so, (a) what is the nature of the shortage and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

No. (a) and (b) Fall away.

25/3/86 Pensions
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND
509. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black (a) male and (b) female persons over the age of 85 years were in receipt of war veterans' pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Male—February 1986—23.

(b) Female—February 1986—None.

Pensions

511. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many Black persons in the Republic were (a) in receipt of and (b) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants as at 31 December 1985;

from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a)	Zimbabwe	2 939
(b)	Lesotho	460
(c)	Swaziland	399
(d)	Botswana	195
(e)	Mozambique	20 522
(2) (a)	Zimbabwe	532
(b)	Lesotho	260
(c)	Swaziland	8

(d)	Botswana	10
(e)	Mozambique	378

Religious objectors asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many persons classified as religious objectors were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 up to the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) in which specified government Departments and bodies were these persons placed and (c) how many such persons were placed in each Government Department or body?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 116 religious objectors were placed in employment during the period 1 July 1985 to 28 February 1986.

(b) and (c) Administration: House of Assembly

Administration: House of Representatives	1
Department of Agriculture	2
Department of Agriculture and Water Supply	1
Department of Agriculture, Economics and Marketing	1
Department of Education and Training	3
Department of Finance (Receiver of Revenue)	1
Department of Manpower	3
Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs	50
Department of National Health and Population Development	1
Department of Public Works and Land Affairs	4
Department of Water Affairs	3

Cape Provincial Administration	5
Natal Provincial Administration	2
Orange Free State Provincial Administration	2
Transvaal Provincial Administration	1
Divisional Council of the Cape Municipalities and City Councils	12
TOTAL	21

TOTAL 116

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

445 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

How many Black contract workers were working in the Cape Peninsula in 1985?

17 884 Registered Black Contract workers were employed in the Cape Peninsula in 1985.

Industrial accidents

456. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many workmen in each race group (a) suffered permanent disablement and (b) died as a result of injuries sustained at work during the latest specified year for which figures are available;

(2) how many industrial accidents occurred in the Republic in that year, (b) what amount was paid out by the Accident Fund in respect of such accidents and (c) what was the total period for which persons injured in such accidents were absent from work in that year?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

The latest available figures are for 1982 and are as follows:

(1) (a)	Asians	207
	Coloureds	1 508
	Members of the Black population groups	20 518
	Whites	1 687
(b)	Asians	26
	Coloureds	128
	Members of the Black population groups	1 578
	Whites	183

(2)	(a)	289 052
	(b)	R68 155 338
	(c)	3 475 627 man days

Minister of Manpower:

How many trade unions applied between 1 January and 31 December 1985 for registration in respect of (a) Black employees only, (b) White employees only, (c) Coloured employees only and (d) employees of more than one population group?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a)	Three.
(b)	One.
(c)	None.
(d)	Five.

Unemployed persons asked the Minister of Manpower:

How many Whites, Coloureds and Asians, respectively, were registered as unemployed in each inspectorate area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Whites	Coloureds	Asians
Bloemfontein	1 901	763
Kaapstad	3 030	11 801
Durban	4 833	2 931
Oos-Londen	707	472
George	364	867
Johannesburg	10 637	4 298
Kimberley	267	1 370
Port Elizabeth	2 904	5 758
Pretoria	2 203	308
Total	26 846	28 569
		14 208

These figures are as at 31 December 1985.

Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each specified month in 1985?

Minister of Manpower:

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each specified month in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

Figures as per attached schedule.

25/3/86
SOWETAN

300 dismissed for striking

335

ABOUT 300 members of the South Africa Chemical Workers' Union at Noristan Laboratories, Pretoria, have been dismissed, following two strikes at the firm.

Mr Mike Tsotetsi, a general secretary of the union, said a week ago, 60 workers were accused of "sabotaging the company's production" by wrongly labelling and numbering products. That, he said, caused dissatisfaction among the workers, as the allegation could not be proved.

"We asked management to carry out investigations to prove to us that members were at fault. But the company refused to investigate or issue us with proof. Instead they ordered us and the concerned workers to sign a declaration that production would not be sabotaged anymore," said Mr Tso-

tetsi.

Union officials refused to sign the declaration, because doing that, would be pleading guilty to an offence they did not commit. The 60 employees were then dismissed, he said.

This was followed by a solidarity strike by the entire workforce. They were also dismissed.

Mr Seton Thompson, Noristan's PRO, confirmed the dismissal yesterday. He said negotiations between Noristan and the dismissed workers reached a stalemate on Friday.

He added that the company's actions and dismissals were fair and appropriate in the circumstances. He, however, said his company has offered individual workers "who believe that there were extenuating circumstances to the actions to make representations".

26/3/86
CAPE TOWN
Indian teachers

335
'dumped'

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. — The current oversupply of trained teachers in Indian schools gave cause for concern, Mr Mahmoud Rajab (Sol Springfield) said yesterday.

It was "tragic" that young people who had the qualifications necessary to be trained as teachers were "dumped" into unemployment or on to the unskilled labour market, he said, speaking in the own-affairs budget debate.

This happened because the apartheid "own-affairs" policy dictated that Indian teachers could not teach in schools for other groups.

The question was what was wrong with Indian teachers who were in oversupply in their own schools being given jobs in black schools where there was a need for more trained teachers.

"We talk about helping blacks and here is one positive way of assisting black education on the one hand and alleviating Indian unemployment on the other." — Sapa

BUSINESS

Hit for a brick

JOHANNESBURG — Widespread production cutbacks and consequent retrenchments have hit the brick manufacturing industry.

Despite the optimism shown in late 1985 that '86 would be the "year of recovery," brick sales continue to plummet.

MD of Concor Paving, Joe Fink, said January sales of paving bricks had some people thinking that all was right in the industry.

"Unfortunately what they did not take account of was that the figures comprised a lot of December's backlog of orders which made the situation seem a lot better.

"What followed in February was an absolute disaster. The bottom just fell out of the market.

"Sales for March have shown a slight improvement but our company has had to cut back to 50 per cent of its production capacity."

He said price cutting within the industry was prevalent.

"Two years' ago the price for a metre of laid brick paving was R13,50. Today the same costs R11,50 from some contractors. You can see what is happening. Volumes are not what they used to be and any further price cuts by manufacturers or subcontractors will be suicide."

Errol Rutherford, MD of Durban-based Toncoro, said recently that the building market is lacking confidence.

"There a lot pessimism around. Yes, there has been a slight im-

provement in March but no lift-off."

Brian Moorhead, executive director of the Brick Development Association of South Africa, said the situation is "extremely tough but there seems to be light at the end of the tunnel."

Quoting figures for building plans passed for January 1985 (dwelling houses 1 695) and January 1986 (dwelling houses 2 524) he said these were a ray of hope for the clay brick industry.

"These figures are indicative of renewed confidence by the man in the street who sees home ownership as a hedge against inflation.

"Unfortunately there are lead times to be taken into account and orders will take some time to filter through."

He said his association, which represents 90 per cent of all clay brick manufacturers in South Africa, is aware that a lot of workers have been laid off and most factories are running at about 60 per cent of capacity.

The Minister of Community Development, Chris Heunis, has urged the private sector to get more involved in providing housing for blacks.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Homebuilders Association in Johannesburg, he said the present backlog of housing units in urban black townships was 221 572 units.

He said the private sector had the ideal opportunity to get involved as the State had now provided large amounts for a housing infrastructure. — DDC.

DISPATCH 27/3/86

335

335

Black unemployment must be addressed



● VAN DER MERWE

27/3/86. Bus DAY 335
THE many blacks streaming across South Africa's borders in search of work was aggravating the country's already massive unemployment problem, Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe told *Business Day* yesterday.

These, and the sheer numbers of SA blacks that came on to the labour market every year — estimated at 300 000 — constituted a long-term problem which demanded to be addressed urgently.

The numbers of new workers available every year were likely to continue to increase because of the high birth rate and falling death rate among the black population.

"Although we are doing all we can to provide short-term solutions

GERALD REILLY

and relief, the problem is a huge one which cannot be sorted out in the short-term. There are no instant solutions."

From late last year until the end of this month, Van der Merwe said, 264 000 unemployed would have been trained in the special training programmes financed by the government.

"On the current programme we are spending R60m. In the new financial year another R75m has been allocated for training unemployed workers in basic skills."

He estimated that during the new financial year up to 500 000 would be trained. So far the department had training contracts with

157 private-sector organisations.

Van der Merwe said the training schemes could to some extent relieve the unemployment problem, but they could not solve it.

"There is only one effective solution — the economy must be stimulated. The aim must be the highest possible growth rate compatible with our resources."

Van der Merwe said many of the more than 200 000 so far trained in terms of the programme had found permanent work. Some had found part-time work in laying bricks and paving driveways. Others had started their own small businesses.

He said the scheme had been criticised for "training workers when there's no work", but said the skills being taught would be invaluable when the economy picked up.

Very Unit at 321419.

29/3/86
STAR
335

M & R to retrench head office staff?

By Frank Jeans

The economic slump has led to a large-scale streamlining operation at one of South Africa's leading construction groups, Murray & Roberts — and it is rumoured that half the head office staff of 100 at Bedfordview is being retrenched.

In a tightening-up drive, the group — which has a R2 500 million-a-year turnover, equally spread over construction and consumer products — is offloading its sub-groups into self-sufficient operations.

It is understood that head office staff have protested over the handling of the pruning-down operation. M & R chief executive Mr Bill Bramwell was unavailable for comment yesterday.

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UN-EMPLOYMENT

1st April - 31 July 1986



By **PHILLIP
VAN NIEKERK**

PE unions on horns of sanctions dilemma

THE issue of sanctions and disinvestment poses an uncomfortable dilemma for South African unions.

Nowhere is this better illustrated than in "slump city" Port Elizabeth.

Unions, as part of the broad opposition to the government, would be loath to oppose international pressures against this country.

At the same time they are there to protect their members' jobs, which could be jeopardized in large numbers if sanctions inflict real damage on the economy.

For instance, a single American multi-national — General Motors — is all that prevents Port Elizabeth from collapsing into a ghost city with a large and hungry population in its back yard.

Statistics are already grim. It's anybody's guess just how bad unemployment is in Port Elizabeth. But a Vista University survey a year ago which revealed 56 percent unemployment among blacks in the city is taken by employers as the most authoritative.

A year later, with the phased withdrawal of Ford on the go, it is believed to be running at more than 60 percent — surely the highest in urban South Africa.

The downturn in the city is all the more dramatic because of Port Elizabeth's massive boom in the early '80s.

Detroit of the south

Then, with three of the country's major automobile assemblers — Ford, General Motors and Volkswagen — alongside one another, Port Elizabeth was deservedly known as the Detroit of the south.

However, because of the government's decentralization fantasies which favoured areas closer to the bantustans such as East London, Port Elizabeth has been unable to attract new industry and much industry has in fact been weaned away.

But Port Elizabeth was close enough to the Transkei and the Ciskei to attract tens of thousands of refugees from rural poverty in the homelands. Huge shanty slums such as Soweto by the sea have mushroomed on the perimeter of the older black townships such as Kwazakale.

Since 1982 Port Elizabeth's motor industry — one of the most sensitive to recession — has been whittled away. From a high of 17 500 auto workers in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage in 1982 only 8 000 remain today.

The largest union in the city, The National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (NAAWU), estimated that for every one employee in the auto industry that loses a job, three jobs are lost in the adjacent auto components industry.

With an average of five direct dependants per bread winner, if General Motors (which employs 3 500 workers) were to close down perhaps another 84 000 people would be rendered destitute.

Opposed to disinvestment

Of course GM has been a leader in the opposition to disinvestment in the United States but with pressures mounting daily one can never predict what might change. Workers at GM would certainly not support proposals which would mean that families would have to starve.

At the same time Port Elizabeth is an angry city. As one of the strongest areas of mass mobilization and a clear stronghold of the ANC, the Eastern Cape has experienced some of the toughest repression since the state of emergency was declared.

The blade wire fence which rings New Brighton and the strict curfews to keep the population under what local activists who have managed to escape the police dragnet described as "concentration camp" conditions.

The argument in favour of sanctions as described by one activist is that it is "better to die on the road to freedom than to die marking time".

For the unions, however, it is a much more complex decision. At the moment NAAWU is in the process of canvassing all its members about sanctions before deciding on a national policy. Perhaps it is under such deliberations — with the sanctions debate written large across so many thousands of lives — that new answers will emerge.

Phillip van Niekerk is a former labour correspondent for the Cape Times and Rand Daily Mail and now writes for the Boston Globe, the Weekly Mail and other publications.

11/6/83 30/7/86

GM, Toyota to retrench more than 500 staff

DURBAN. — Toyota SA and General Motors are to retrench a total of more than 500 workers from their respective plants in Durban and Port Elizabeth.

Toyota is retrenching about 250 to 275 workers from its Prospecton-based assembly plant on Friday, group managing director Mr Colin Adcock said last night.

Mr Adcock said the company had decided to retrench after the workers, obviously tired of being on short-time, made it clear they wanted to revert to full-time employment.

Workers at the factory were put on short-time earlier this year.

He said the only way to stop short time was through retrenchments and the workers had been told of the consequences of this.

He said while retrenchments were against his better judgment and personal philosophy as well as being against the personal philosophy of the Zulu, Toyota SA believed the company should support the majority view of the workforce and eliminate short-time.

DEPRESSED

Earlier this month about 3 600 hourly-paid workers went on a three-day strike to demand higher wages and in protest against short time.

They ended their stay-away after management gave them an ultimatum to return to work or face dismissal.

General Motors is to reduce its staff by 270 salaried and hourly-paid workers next month.

In Port Elizabeth the acting director for personnel, Mr George Stegmann said staff rationalisation was essential for the company to retain its viability in a severely depressed market.

Mr Stegmann said the axing of 80 from the salaried payroll and 190 hourly-paid workers would reduce the workforce from 3 400 to about 3 100.

Of the total, about 160 employees would be taking early retirement from the end of next month, while those retrenched would have their services terminated on Friday. — Sapa.

DD 20/07/86 (335)
GM cuts back 270 jobs

PORT ELIZABETH — General Motors is to reduce its staff by 270 salaried and hourly-paid workers next month.

Confirming the workforce cuts on the eve of the company's 60th anniversary — at the end of this month — the acting director of personnel, Mr. George Stegmann,

said staff rationalisation was essential for the company to retain its viability in a severely depressed vehicle market.

Mr Stegmann said the axing of 80 from the salaried payroll and 190 hourly paid workers reduced the workforce from 3 400 to about 3 100.

— DDC

Seminars on survival offered for unemployed

By Janine Simon

STAR 29/7/86

A weekly wage or monthly salary is not the only way to earn money.

This is the main message of a series of one-day seminars on self-employment for unemployed people recently held on the Witwatersrand.

And more seminars are planned by Mrs Peggy Reid-Daly, an independent personnel trainer. She

runs the seminars essentially as practical ventures.

They guide the unemployed person — who is often terrified of failure or of losing all he has — into thinking of alternate ways to earn a living.

"We are not talking big-time, we are talking survival," says Mrs Reid-Daly who has run three seminars since April.

The most recent, specifically for blacks on the East Rand, received the backing of the the Small Business Development Corporation.

Examples of self-employment projects launched are:

● Mr Herbert Riley (55), of Bedfordview, who started buying and selling produce from the Alberton Fresh produce market when his first venture, a painting business, fell through.

Over the past three weeks he has gathered six cash customers, and six who want to be "carried" till the end of the month.

"I ran into problems because I couldn't afford this, I didn't want to tell them and I didn't want to lose the customers," Mr Riley said.

This week Mr Riley was granted a R300 loan by the SBDC to be spent at the market.

"I'm very excited about the whole thing — there are still problems and I still have a family to feed but now maybe I can carry those people who want me to."

● Mr Mohammed Saqir (32), who has always been self-employed but whose last occupation, selling carpets for his brother, collapsed five months ago.

"I practise Islam as a religion and realised that facilities in Hillbrow

were very limited even though there is a great need."

Interest in his newly opened High-point shop "Kashmir's" is picking up daily, he said.

● Mr Colin Steyn, a 42-year-old personnel manager trained at the University of the Witwatersrand. He has been unemployed since March and, after attending a seminar in May, set up an independent management consultancy — concentrating on company organisation, development and design.

"It's an uphill battle all the way, but I am convinced with enough banging on doors I will get somewhere."

"People are only concerned with industrial relations, I offer to look at their problems with management, productivity and performance."

● After disheartening months of working on commission only, Mrs Rosemary Christie, of Florida, re-started her own interior design firm — Rosemary Christie Interiors.

"It's going very nicely now. I had no confidence, but the seminar was just the thing I needed to get up and go," she said.

This backing gave the participants some form of tangible support, experts to consult on the legalities and a source of funds to help get their ventures started.

The SBDC sees the seminars as the creative springboard for new businesses in the "very informal sector" and a means of training people to use their money in feasible ways, said head of SBDC training services, Mr Charl Heydenrych.

The first step in the seminars is to tackle self-motivation, inspiration and to get individuals to believe they can do something on their own — a difficult task when they are coping with the trauma of losing a job, unsuccessful job interviews or family problems created by unemployment.

The remainder of the seminar is spent generating ideas: how existing resources — such as a truck or a baking skill — can be used to bring in money; discussing the feasibility of the ideas; drawing up plans to begin implementing them.

"For example, selling a service can be the perfect solution to the unemployed person who is too afraid to go into his own business and who can't afford to follow all the legalities of setting up shop," said Mrs Reid-Daly.

Participants are encouraged to work in groups as it is easier for them to keep up morale.

"I always tell seminars to try out the scheme first — it is sometimes easier to sell a service like car washing or lawn cutting, than to go through the process of registering as a business only to have it fail."

The Star spoke to some of the people who had attended a self-employment seminar. They were enthusiastic about the outlook presented there and said ideas gained could work, even though they were difficult to implement.



Mr Mohammed Saqir (32) has opened a shop in Hillbrow which stocks Halaal food and other Islamic goods and literature.

● Picture by David Sandison.

300 at GM will lose their jobs

29/7/86
Sun Post
375

GENERAL MOTORS is to cut its work force in Port Elizabeth by almost 300, the company announced today.

Mr George Steggman, acting personnel director, said the cuts — from a current workforce of 3 400 to approximately 3 100 — would principally affect the main Kempston Road operation.

The cuts would be achieved through early retirements and some retrenchments of both salaried and hourly paid workers.

The reduction — the latest in a long series of cuts that has seen employment in the motor industry reduced by a third in the past four years — had been caused by "the further deterioration in South African economy and the automotive industry".

Mr Steggman said that owing to this, GM was "taking steps to restructure its organisation and reduce employment to levels necessary to support the company's current volume of business and remain viable in the longer term".

"The employment reduction involves approximately 270 salaried and hourly workers who will take early retirement or be separated by the company during August," he said.

GMSA is fully aware of the hardship faced by displaced employees under the current depressed socio-economic conditions in the Port Elizabeth area and has, in consultation with trade union representatives, ar-

ranged that the majority of hourly employee separations be handled on an early retirement basis.

Mr Steggman said a similar approach had been followed for salaried employees.

To cushion the effect of loss of employment to "the extent possible", both retired and retrenched employees would receive separation allowances of up to six months' pay, depending on length of service, plus additional dependants'

allowances of up to three weeks' pay.

They would also receive accrued end-of-year bonuses and leave pay.

Early retirements would be paid without "actuarial penalties" — meaning employees would not lose up to 5% a year in pension benefits.

Mr Steggman said that while it was regrettable that such measures had to be taken, they were essential if GMSA was to maintain economic viability.

Unemployment 'may worsen'

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Economists have warned that a dramatic slump in fixed investment in the South African business sector could cause the country's unemployment problems to worsen.

They said the more prolonged the slide in invest-

ment, the faster the erosion of chances to create the 300 000 new jobs needed every year until the turn of the century.

Evidence was mounting that investors at home were now also showing reluctance to pledge cash for new ventures.

Researchers at the San-

lam insurance company revealed that gross domestic investment was at its slowest pace since the early 1970s.

Particular concern was voiced over a plunge in fixed investment in the manufacturing sector from R4 334 million in 1980 to only R2 328 million last year.

335- EVC 20/7/86

CM 7/10 24/7/86
Paarl polony
factory closes

Own Correspondent

PAARL. — One of the biggest polony factories in the Boland, Paschens Polony Factory and Butchery Pty Limited, has closed its doors after being in business for many years.

The "drop in the economy" was blamed for the closure which resulted in 56 employees losing their jobs. The business was originally started by immigrants from Europe.

Plans for the polony factory are being discussed but details are not available at this stage.

CAPE TOWN 28/7/86 (233)

Jobless taught to use skills at home

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
Assistant Financial Editor

RECRUITING started today for a new scheme to train skilled people to earn their living at home.

The course, sponsored by the Department of Manpower, will be run by Business Dynamics (Pty) at the Desiree Training Centre in Woodstock.

Business Dynamics MD Theo Rudman said in an interview: "This is intended for people who are not ready to start a business employing others but who have a skill which they could use to support themselves — it could be anything from carpentry to making clothes or jewellery.

"There are plenty of unemployed people who have such skills but do not know how to set about making a profit from them.

"We shall teach the basic principles of business and money management, how to make a profit from working at home and selling the products — and how to raise a loan to start up.

"This first course will

be a pilot one and we shall select the successful applicants very carefully.

"There will be 20 places on the course and we shall probably interview 100 people to select the right ones.

"Just being able to make something is not enough. A self-employed person must have tenacity and the ability to carry on working alone and to buy raw materials and market the products successfully."

The training is free and trainees will receive a cash allowance of R2,40 for each of the six days they attend the centre and up to R10 a week for bus or train fares.

The six days will be spread over 10 working days. "After giving some instruction we shall send them away for a day or two to get information they will need to put it into practice or do their costing and check on the availability of supplies," Rudman explained.

Those eligible for the course are literate men and women over 25, with a certificate of competence in a skill suitable for a self-employed person.

335

Maqina forms new PE crisis centre for blacks

By KIN BENTLEY

"I DON'T want our people to become a nation of beggars." That philosophy prompted the Rev Mzwandile Maqina to launch the Black Crisis Centre (BCC). It opened in Port Elizabeth three weeks ago and has already had about 700 interviews with needy black people.

The centre is an off-shoot of his Save the Child campaign and its long-term aim is to place people in jobs.

"But we are not always successful. This region is really feeling the pinch of the recession. There is so much unemployment."

He appealed to private enterprise and the Government to create jobs.

However, in the face of job scarcity, he said, the centre also offered knitting and sewing lessons to women, who then practised their talents at home. This provided a small, but vital source of income for many.

Mr Maqina sees the centre, which was packed with people when visited by Weekend Post this week, as complementing rather than replacing the work done by the Black Sash advice office and other organisations concerned with black welfare.

While appreciating such assistance, he said, "My principle is that we should be seen to do these things as black

people, to help ourselves."

The centre, opposite the New Law Courts in Main Street, he said, assisted the hungry with food parcels donated by a number of organisations, such as Operation Hunger and Action for Peace and Prosperity. "But food parcels should be a short term thing."

"What is needed is to place people in jobs."

Initially, he said, the centre aimed at placing people in domestic, gardening and caretaker jobs, but it had lately become involved in commerce and industry placements.

He said unemployment was one of the major causes of the unrest. In PE, the situation had been exacerbated by the exit of Ford.

Explaining how the centre arose, he said it was a natural progression from the Save The Child campaign.

"I had a dream that something needed to be done to put an end to black-on-black violence." In May, he and about 70 other delegates launched the Save the Child campaign. Its aim was to fight "both evils bedevilling our communities: the apartheid system and the violent reaction

emanating in the townships."

"The child is in the centre of the turmoil in the townships at present. He is the victim of bullets and burn people. Being urged to burn property and murder and burn people. "In trying to save the child, we were forced to speak to the families."

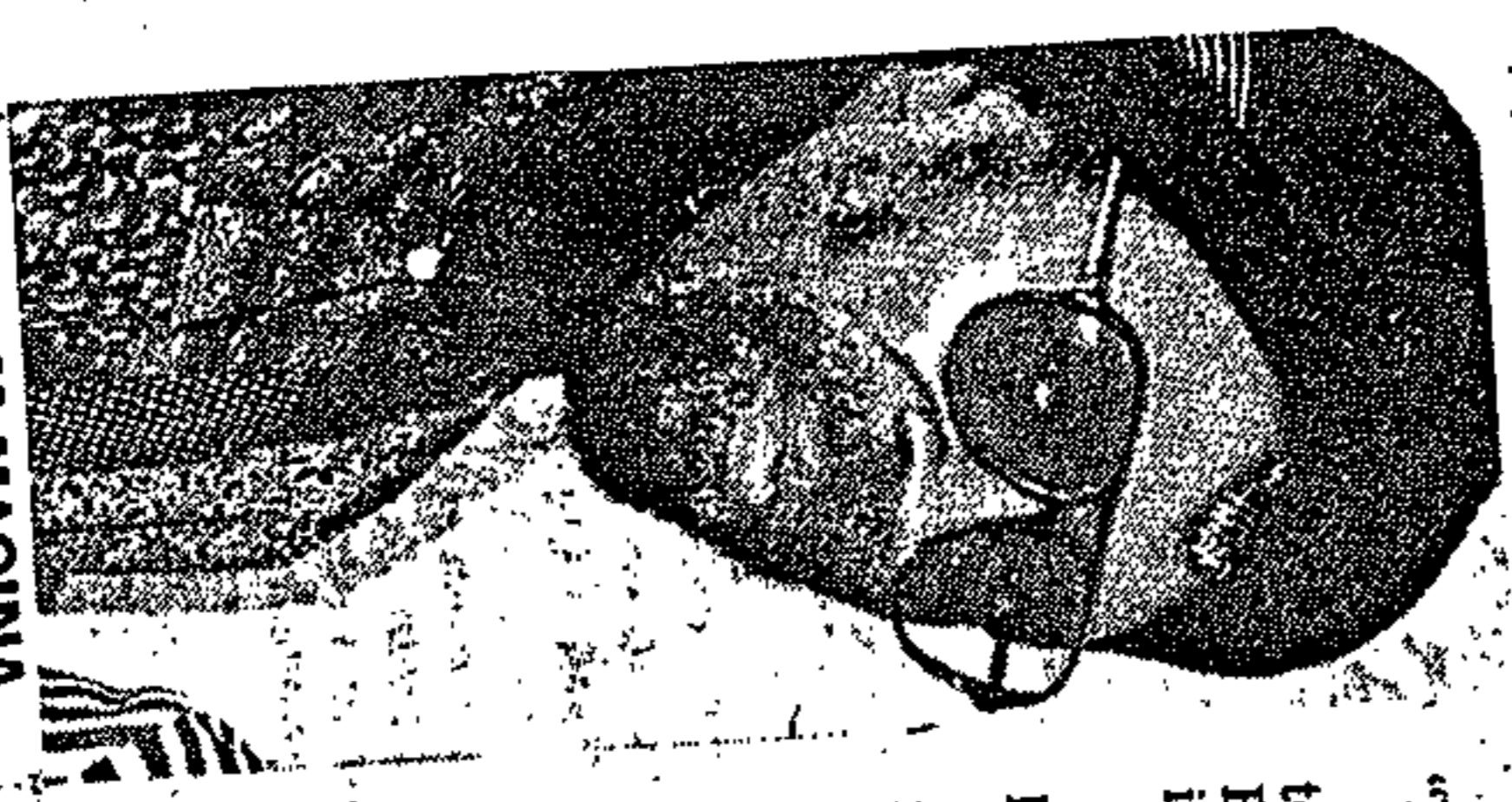
From this emerged the need to assist in combating the twin problems of unemployment and hunger.

"If I could assist in placing people (in employment), I knew I could make a contribution to stopping the violence," he said.

He appealed to anyone in need of a domestic worker or any other worker, to leave details with his wife, Mrs Pat Maqina, at the Dwasa office, 546274.

Asked if he wasn't capitalising on the inability of other black organisations to operate freely under the state of emergency, he said it was not his intention to try to replace anyone. The centre was established "from the moral point that anyone who needs assistance should be assisted. No one organisation should monopolise."

Rev M MAQINA



WEEKEND POST, JULY 26, 1986

Maqina forms new PE crisis centre for blacks

By KIN BENTLEY

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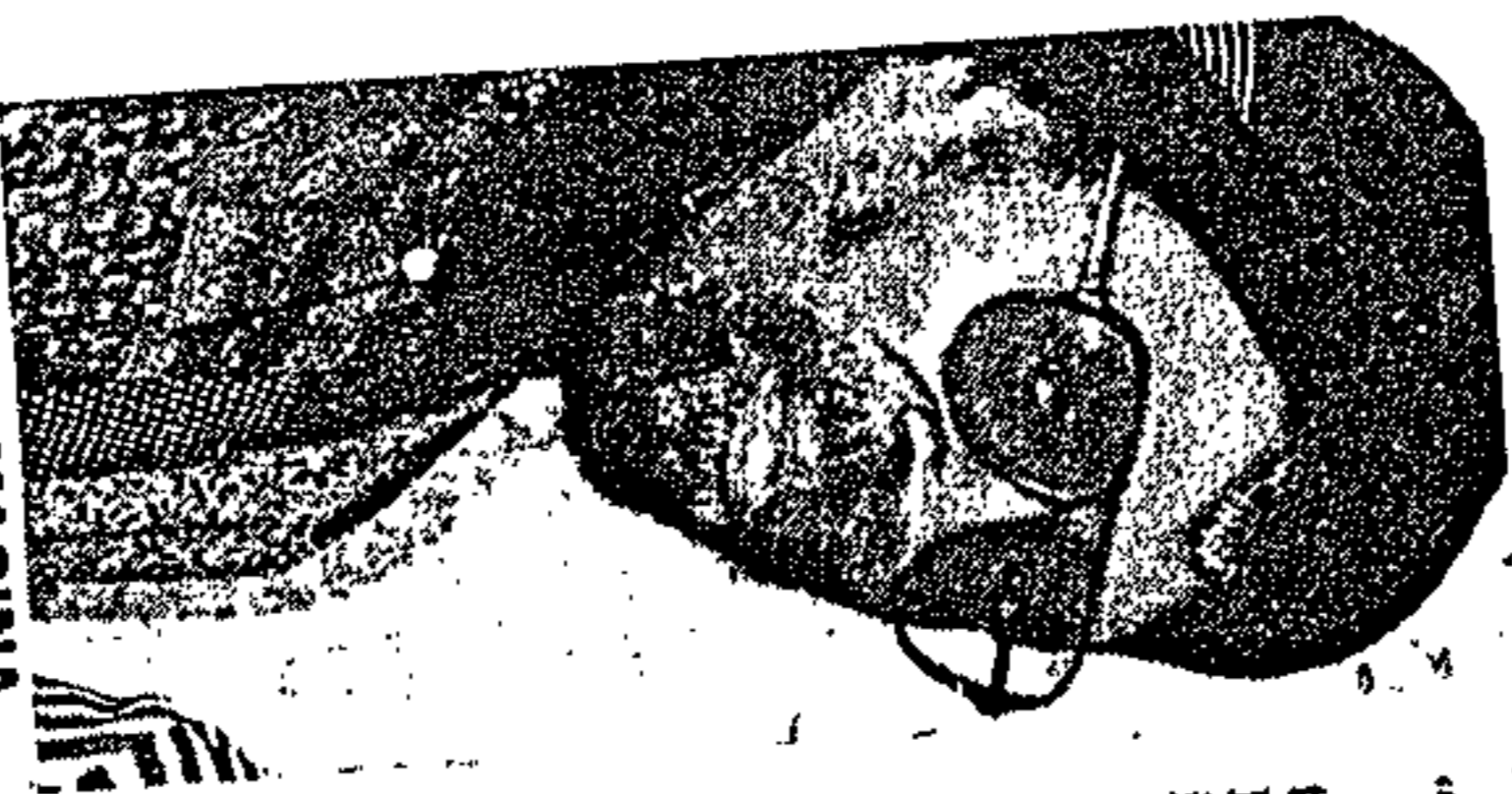
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Rev M MAQINA



labour practice ruling

Supreme Court Reporter

AN application by a Steenberg knitwear firm for an order setting aside an Industrial Court ruling in a dispute with seven former employees has failed in the Supreme Court.

A temporary interdict granted to Towles Edgar Jacobs Ltd (TEJ) was discharged yesterday and they were ordered to pay the costs of the respondents — the president of the Industrial Court and the seven workers.

TEJ had applied for an order setting aside the ruling on November 15, 1985, that the dispute concerned an alleged unfair labour practice.

TEJ also sought an interdict restraining the Industrial Court president from hearing an application for reinstatement of the workers.

The seven were among 350 workers retrenched last year. They claim TEJ made no attempt to consider ways of avoiding retrenchment, failed to consult with employees, gave them insufficient warning and provided no retrenchment benefits or severance payments.

The Supreme Court found that the dispute was one involving an unfair labour practice and was properly referred to the Industrial Court.

An Industrial Court hearing will therefore proceed at a date to be arranged.

Mr Acting Justice Conradie and Mr Justice Nel presided. Mr A Oosthuizen, instructed by Sonnenberg Hoffmann and Galombik, appeared for TEJ. Mr P Hodes SC, with Mr F Brand and instructed by the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the Industrial Court president. Mr J Krige, instructed by E Moosa and Associates, appeared for the workers.

Duracell pulling out

DURACELL BATTERIES laid off 55 yesterday — virtually its entire workforce — as its UK parent announced the winding down over the next six months of its SA operation.

A company spokesman made clear the move was not politically motivated.

"There has been no overseas pressure on our UK parent to divest."

The sharp fall in the rand and levying of a 10% import surcharge in October made Duracell a loss-maker.

"Duracell relies entirely on imports and must support large overheads on the back of one product. In short, we

tried to work through the recession but saw no light at the end of the tunnel," the spokesman said.

Company executives are negotiating a distribution deal with a third party.

The spokesman would not be drawn on the extent of the company's losses.

"Duracell's factories in Britain and Belgium have been absorbing, through transfer-pricing, a lot of the South African subsidiary's losses. Some sort of drastic surgery was expected," he said.

The decision to withdraw from SA was taken last week.

Skeleton staff will be maintained to service customers for five months.

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen. Newsbills by Kevin Davie. Headlines and sub-editing by Michael Allwright. All of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Job situation could worsen

By Michael Chester

A dramatic slump in fixed investment in the South African business sector has caused a growing number of economists to voice alarm over the threat of still worse unemployment problems pouring into the pipeline.

They add a warning that the more prolonged the slide in investment flows — especially into the industrial sector — the faster the erosion of chances to create the 300 000 new jobs needed every year until the turn of the century even to hold the lid on the unemployment cauldron.

Moreover, researchers are concerned that trends cannot all be blamed on overseas political pressures. Evidence is mounting that investors at home are showing equal reluctance to pledge cash for business expansions or new industrial or commercial ventures.

Researchers at the Sanlam insurance company have revealed that gross domestic investment is at its slowest pace since the early 1970s.

Particular concern has been voiced over a plunge in fixed investment in the manufacturing sector from R4 384 million in 1980 to only R2 328 million last year.

Sanlam says dismay turns to alarm when analyses make room for spending on the mere replacement of existing assets — the simple renewal of worn out or obsolete equipment in factories and offices — and concentrates on expenditure on actual expansion or new ventures.

At current prices, even making allowance for the shrinkage of purchasing power because of inflation and devaluation of the rand exchange rate, overall net domestic investment has slumped from

24788.50% 24788

335

GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED INVESTMENT (AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH)			
	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1985
PRIVATE	8,4	3,8	-0,5
PUBLIC	7,9	1,8	-3,0

about R15 billion in 1980 all the way down to below R5 billion last year.

The downward slide has worsened in 1986. Liberty Life, another insurance giant with vast industrial interests, has noted with equal alarm that gross fixed investment dropped a further 13 percent in the first three months of the year.

Compared with a year ago, it was down a further 9 percent in the private sector, despite all the capital expenditure in the mines, and an even sharper 18 percent in the public sector.

"The trend of reducing investment in our infrastructural resources," says a fretful mid-year review by Liberty Life, "must inevitably shrink our production capacity per capita and our future employment creating potential."

REPEATED MISMANAGEMENT

Nor can the decline of new fixed investment be blamed entirely on the current entanglement of international political hostility, waves of black unrest, threats of sanctions, the imposition of a state of emergency.

Dr Azar Jammine of Econometrix told me: "The blame cannot all be thrust on the political mess and overseas disinvestment pressures. Much of the blame must also be carried by the Government over its repeated mismanagement of monetary and domestic economic policies."

"True, investment patterns depend heavily on political events and their impact on levels of business confidence. That is the negative influence in everyone's mind at the moment and hitting the newspapers headlines.

"But there has been a sustained shrinkage in new fixed invest-

● A bar chart prepared by Sanlam economists shows in stark outline how investment in actual expansion has shrunk — all the more so when spending on the mere replacement of basic assets is taken away.
● Econometrix lays out a track record that shows how the average annual growth in gross domestic fixed investment has swung from positive to negative since the 1960s.

ment that started long before the current political rumpus — and the reasons can be found in the profound disappointment in the economic policies followed by the authorities for several years now.

"There were warning signals, largely unnoticed or else ignored, when economic growth slowed to an annual 3,7 percent in the 1970s.

"It's true that much of the decline in confidence is related to politics. However, there are also fundamental economic factors which have increased the reluctance of foreigners to invest here."

How and when did the wheels come off?

Dr Jammine suspects that investors first heard the rattle in the wheels when South Africa was lulled into deafness about the clatter of repeated failures of Budgets to stay on target year after year from the 1970s onwards.

"It started in the 1970s when the gold price took off — and Government spending increased so fast it deprived the private sector of any chance to exploit the boom," he reflects.

"When the gold boom reached its peak around 1980, the increased revenue was squandered in the creation of a credit explosion — popular with the general public at the time by causing a short-lived bonanza that resulted only in still higher inflation and terrible debt hangovers for everyone.

"Several manufacturers take the attitude that there will be room for more recruitment when they start filling up on existing production capacities as and when any real economic revival begins.

"But that makes no allowance for essential modernisation schemes, brand-new high technology industries and the totally new business ventures that will be vital to longer term solutions to economic problems.

"We need to look at the far horizons — now."

Time to consider national health

With the latest hike in medical fees, the Medical Association has squashed any ideas we may have entertained of it being an organisation that serves and protects the public. It is obvious it exists almost exclusively for the benefit and preservation of its own.

Its action in the present context of widespread hardship and mass unemployment is irresponsible, uncaring and selfish.

We are told the new tariffs have been introduced to enable doctors to maintain their economic situation in the face of rising costs. Why, one asks, should doctors be a preferred class to the extent that they, and virtually they alone, be shielded from hardship at the increasing expense of an essentially captive and an embattled public?

While the whole population is struggling to keep pace with inflation and taxation, with a massive loss of jobs, with political and social insecurity, businesses large and small going to the wall or struggling to hang on, we are asked to spare a thought for the

doctors whose further round fee increases are still a full 10 percent below the present consumer price index.

We have all heard about our hard-working doctors, who make all those life and death decisions every day. We should speak to nurses and policemen, for instance. They deal with human lives and, in the case of policemen, even lay their own lives on the line. When last did they get increases?

The contention by Masa that the new tariffs apply only to contracted-out doctors is a weak attempt at softening the blow. The fact is that many doctors have contracted out; it often seems as if most have.

No doubt the new fees will encourage more to do so. In any case, it is simply a matter of time before medical aid rates will have to go up in sympathy with the increased benefits that the society will have to offer. Even now, the contributions by medical aid societies towards the fees charged by contracted-out medical practi-

SDM 24780

Job situation could worsen

24780 SM

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By Michael Chester

A dramatic slump in fixed investment in the South African business sector has caused a growing number of economists to voice alarm over the threat of still worse unemployment problems pouring into the pipeline.

They add a warning that the more prolonged the slide in investment flows — especially into the industrial sector — the faster the erosion of chances to create the 300 000 new jobs needed every year until the turn of the century even to hold the lid on the unemployment cauldron.

Moreover, researchers are concerned that trends cannot all be blamed on overseas political pressures. Evidence is mounting that investors at home are showing equal reluctance to pledge cash for business expansions or new industrial or commercial ventures.

Researchers at the Sanlam insurance company have revealed that gross domestic investment is at its slowest pace since the early 1970s.

Particular concern has been voiced over a plunge in fixed investment in the manufacturing sector from R4 334 million in 1980 to only R2 328 million last year.

Sanlam says dismay turns to alarm when analyses make room for spending on the mere replacement of existing assets — the simple renewal of worn out or obsolete equipment in factories and offices — and concentrates on expenditure on actual expansion or new ventures.

At current prices, even making allowance for the shrinkage of purchasing power because of inflation and devaluation of the rand exchange rate, overall net domestic investment has slumped from

about R15 billion in 1980 all the way down to below R5 billion last year.

The downward slide has worsened in 1986. Liberty Life, another insurance giant with vast industrial interests, has noted with equal alarm that gross fixed investment dropped a further 13 percent in the first three months of the year.

Compared with a year ago, it was down a further 9 percent in the private sector, despite all the capital expenditure in the mines, and an even sharper 18 percent in the public sector.

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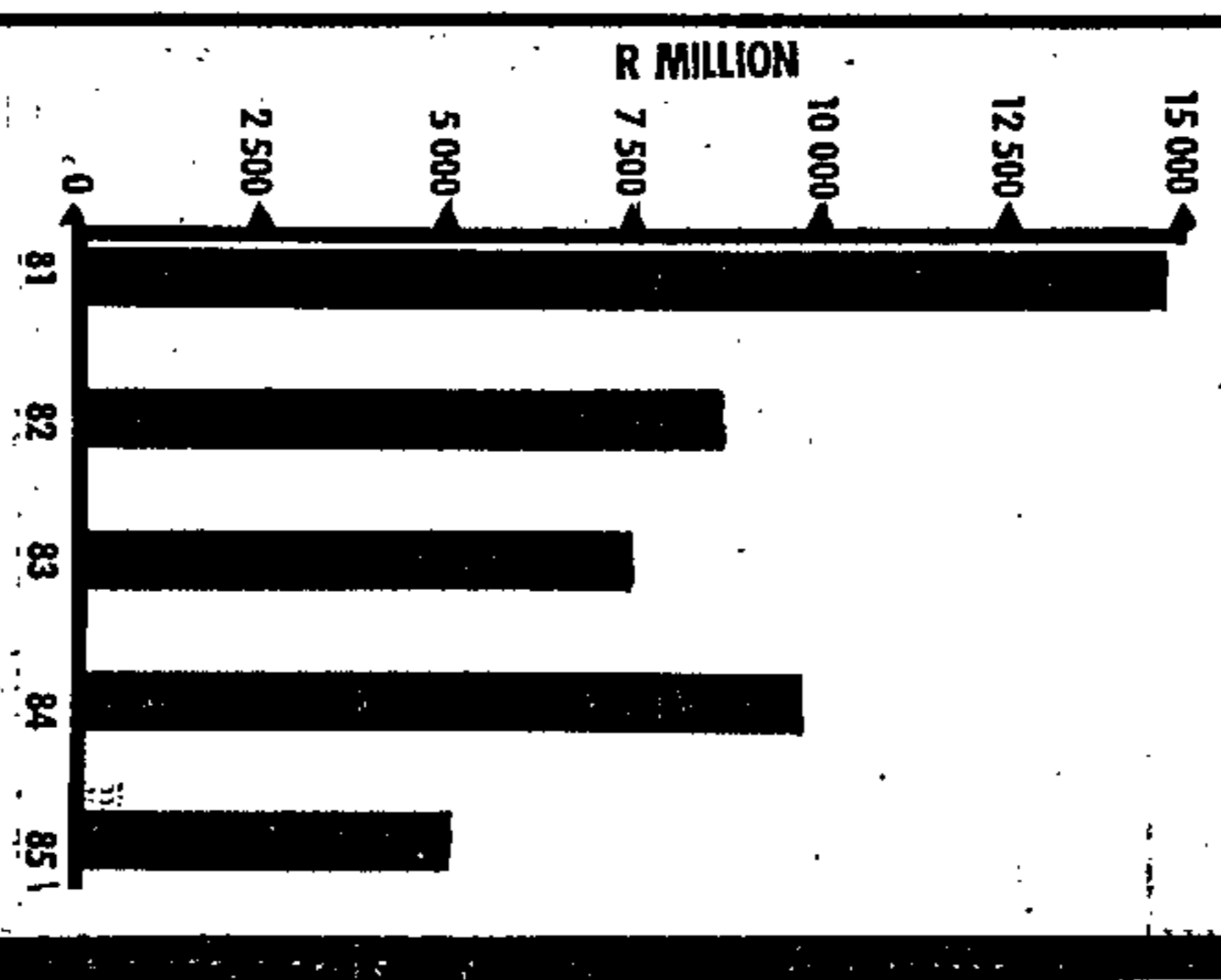
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NET DOMESTIC INVESTMENT AT CURRENT PRICES



Row brewing over coal mine lay-offs

CHAMBER of Mines warnings of drastic cuts in coal exports — with a resultant 35% cut in mining jobs — are disputed by government figures and by industry analysts.

They say coal exports this year are running only slightly behind 1985 levels and that if certain markets do dry up, others — including Eastern Europe — will take up part of the slack.

And last night the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) warned of "massive industrial action" if retrenchments took place.

Calling the chamber threat "irresponsible", it said: "Instead of addressing themselves to real problems facing the coal industry in the country, they seem to be using the sanctions campaign to legitimise retrenchments."

The chamber had said in a statement earlier that the coal-mining industry was beginning to feel the effects of the international sanctions campaign. Denmark had banned SA coal imports, there was a "dramatic" fall-off in exports to France and increasing resistance to SA coal from other foreign buyers.

The Transvaal Coal Owners' Association (TCOA) had reported a 17% fall-off in exports so far this year.

DAVID FURLONGER
Industrial Editor

The chamber warned that if an appeal in the European parliament for total sanctions was successful, the Far East could follow suit.

"If this occurred," said the statement, "the employment of up to 35% of the coal sector's 110 000 employees of all races could be jeopardised. And as each employee is estimated to have an average of five dependants, nearly 200 000 men, women and children could be deprived of their means of living."

It said chamber members had already begun making contingency plans to lay off workers.

Quite apart from the fact that its sums are wrong on the number of people affected by mass retrenchments — 40 000 laid-off workers, plus five dependants apiece, is 240 000 people, not 200 000 — the chamber's calculations are not supported by other sources.

Provisional figures from the Minerals Bureau, in the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, reveal that exports in the first four months of this year were

● To Page 2 ➡

Chamber figures 'wrong'

➡ ● From Page 1

running at only slightly below 1985 levels.

While department officials say part of this may be customers stocking up before further sanctions are imposed, the bureau estimates exports this year will total 43-million tons, only slightly down on the 44.3-million tons sold last year. Total coal production, says deputy director Arnold Granville, is likely to increase, from 173-million to 175-million tons.

Gencor coal CE Graham Thompson recently predicted that 1986 exports will drop by up to 4-million tons on the 44.3-million sold last year.

Even a figure of around 40-million would be considerably above previous years. Exports have grown dramatically from the 29.1-million tons sold abroad in 1980. Even in 1983, SA was selling only 30-million tons for export.

Explaining why its exports had fallen 17% this year, while all other indications suggested overall levels holding steady, TCOA MD Leslie Weiss said his group had been particularly exposed in Denmark and France.

He was pessimistic about the prospects of finding replacement markets.

Coal-market analysts, however, said there was considerable scope for re-routing SA coal exports. They said Eastern European countries, in particular, would become an important market.

Nov 22/07/86

Order book used in video tape fraud

Court Reporter

AN UNEMPLOYED man who used an order book from his former employers to buy video cassette tapes worth R34 141 was convicted in the Durban Regional Court yesterday of fraud.

Sathasivan Loganathan Pillay, 35, was sentenced to three years' jail (nine months on each of four fraud counts) and fined a further R100 (or 50 days) for theft.

Pillay told the Court he had been employed by Beares Furniture Store from October 1984 until September 1985 as a dispatch and transport manager.

Part of his duties were to assist with the placing of orders for goods from various suppliers.

During that time he had been offered a more lucrative position with another company but due to a misunderstanding the position had already been filled.

His unemployment was causing him severe stress as he was about to be married and had bought goods to the value of R3 500.

During his employment with Beares he had retained an order book and thought he could solve his financial problems by ordering goods from various suppliers and selling the goods for his own benefit.

He had bought video cassette tapes and sold them, using the money to pay his debts and other living expenses.

In January this year he had handed himself over to the police and video cassettes to the value of R8 000 were recovered.

Mr P J. du Plessis ordered that he repay the balance to the supplying companies which had suffered loss.

Job figures show two bright areas

By Sheryl Raine

The mining and communication sectors were the only bright spots in an otherwise depressed job market in the four-month period from February to May this year.

Figures compiled by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria showed that the promised economic upturn had failed to appear by May.

In the four-month period under review there was a 5 886 increase in the number of jobs available but, of the six employment sectors surveyed, improvements occurred predominantly in the mining and quarrying sector, and to a limited extent in the communication sector.

HARDEST HIT

The transport industry was the hardest hit, losing 3 215 jobs. In this sector whites were the biggest losers when 1 668 jobs fell away, followed by blacks who lost 1 565 jobs.

The construction sector lost 2 600 jobs with blacks by far the worst affected. Black jobs accounted for 1 600 of those lost; whites lost 400 jobs.

The electricity sector recorded a loss of 1 000 jobs with whites and blacks being equally hard hit.

In the manufacturing sector 1 200 whites and 500 Coloureds lost their jobs, but there was some good news from this sector of the economy — Blacks gained 1 500 jobs and Indians 600.

SA's immigration clamps to stay

PRETORIA is to continue with its policy of reducing immigration levels — despite an alarming rise in emigration this year.

This was confirmed late last week by Home Affairs director-general Gerrie van Zyl.

He told *Business Day* government would continue its 18-month curb on immigration levels in the face of high unemployment in the country.

"The department has been told not to recruit on so-called open schemes, but to focus on high-level manpower recruitment," Van Zyl said.

336 21/7/86
HAMISH McINDOE

Latest Central Statistical Services (CSS) figures show a sharp drop in the number of immigrants during the four months to April — 2 603 compared with 7 959 over the same period last year.

"But there will be no overseas recruitment drive to balance the migration books," Van Zyl said.

No advertisements aimed at encouraging immigration to SA have been placed in overseas publications for the last 18 months.

Van Zyl attributed this year's low immigration levels to government's austerity policy.

Government would, however, continue to scout abroad for professional and skilled workers to fill local shortages.

CSS figures show that 81 engineers immigrated to SA in the four months to April, compared with 237 in the same period last year.

Other key professions which show sharp losses are: doctors 14 (62); accountants 19 (58) and educationists 41 (86).

Mercury: 18/07/86

Sanctions could cost a million jobs

Labour Reporter

ONE million people in South Africa — 83,6% of whom are non-whites — stand to lose their jobs if total trade sanctions are imposed, according to the Bureau of Market Research of the University of South Africa.

The bureau recently completed a study of the development and economic welfare of employees on behalf of the South Africa Foundation. A summary of its findings has just been released by Prof P A Nel, director of the bureau.

Prof Nel said the study

focused on the public and private sector's role in the development and economic welfare of employees and the private sector's contribution to community development.

It also found that if the expected fall of 644 000 in black employment was added to the estimated 1 700 000 blacks who were unemployed and underemployed in South Africa and the TBVC countries, 31,9% of the economically-active black population would be unemployed and underemployed.

A minimum of 3 600 000

new job opportunities would have to be created in South Africa and the TBVC countries in the next 15 years.

If unemployment was to be eliminated by the year 2000 and the percentage of the economically active non-whites in wage earning employment was to be raised to that of whites, an additional 3 200 000 jobs would have to be created or a total of 6 800 000 new job opportunities.

The survey also disclosed that roughly 80% of employers believe the business sector had an obligation to improve the social circumstances of non-white employees and about a third apply minimum living level figures.

Segregation in the workplace was, however, fairly common, the report said, adding that separate facilities were most common in respect of cloak-rooms.

Discrimination was still practised in the remuneration of employees since more than one-fifth of the enterprises concerned did not follow a policy of equal pay for equal and comparable work, the survey found.

See also Page 9

Mercury: 18/07/86

50 000 trained in Natal under relief scheme

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 50 000 unemployed people in Natal have been trained in various trades since last year as part of the Government's relief aid programme for the unemployed, Dr Piet van der Merwe, director-general of the Department of Manpower, said yesterday.

Speaking at a function at the Building Industries Federation of South Africa training centre, Dr van der Merwe said it had cost the Government R14,2 million to train the unemployed in Natal and of the 50 000 people who received training, between 25% and 30% had obtained a livelihood.

'For the present financial year 25 contracts were entered into in Natal to train more than 30 000 unemployed persons. This amounts to R12,4-million.'

He added: 'Of the 59 boroughs and townships throughout Natal, 56 have

embarked on a total of 319 projects to the value of R9 500 000.

'One of the largest of these projects is being undertaken by the Pietermaritzburg municipality. This involves the canalisation of the Baynes Spruit for 1,2 km in order to make land available for cottage-type industries and recreational areas for all population groups.

'On this project the workforce employed for the last six months ranged between 1 085 and 1 756.

'In KwaZulu projects to the value of R13 million were undertaken since 1985 in the interest of the local community. This includes the combating of soil erosion, the establishment of tea plantations, the cleaning of towns, clinics and hospitals, the maintenance of roads, the establishment of firewood plantations and food aid to unemployed persons' he said.

Mercury: 18/07/86

Man is shot in 'faction' incident

Crime Reporter

A 40-YEAR-OLD man was shot and seriously wounded as he got off a bus in the Mdlala area on the lower South Coast in an incident police believe is related to faction fighting.

Police said Mr Ernest Duma was accosted by three men wearing balaclavas who started shooting at him.

Two more shots were fired at him as he tried to run away. When he collapsed from a bullet wound in the back, the men fled.

Police said Mr Duma was in serious condition in Port Shepstone Hospital.

The incident follows a spate of seemingly motiveless shootings in the area which have claimed about five lives recently.

The police spokesman said they believed all the incidents to be related to faction fighting.

Mercury: 18/07/86

Two men seriously ill after attack

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

TWO men are in a serious condition in Kokstad Hospital after an attack in which one of them was shot six times.

The men, believed to be brothers, were still unconscious yesterday and police had been unable to interview them.

A senior police spokesman said the men were shot by two balaclava-clad gunmen who burst into their home at Makatembise township about 9 pm Wednesday.

Mr Davidson Qula, 40, was shot six times and Mr Mzwandile Qula was struck once, the spokesman said.

So far police have been unable to establish a motive for the shooting.

Workers back

EAST LONDON—Workers at the Mercedes Benz plant here returned to work yesterday while the industrial council dealt with the dispute — (Sapa)

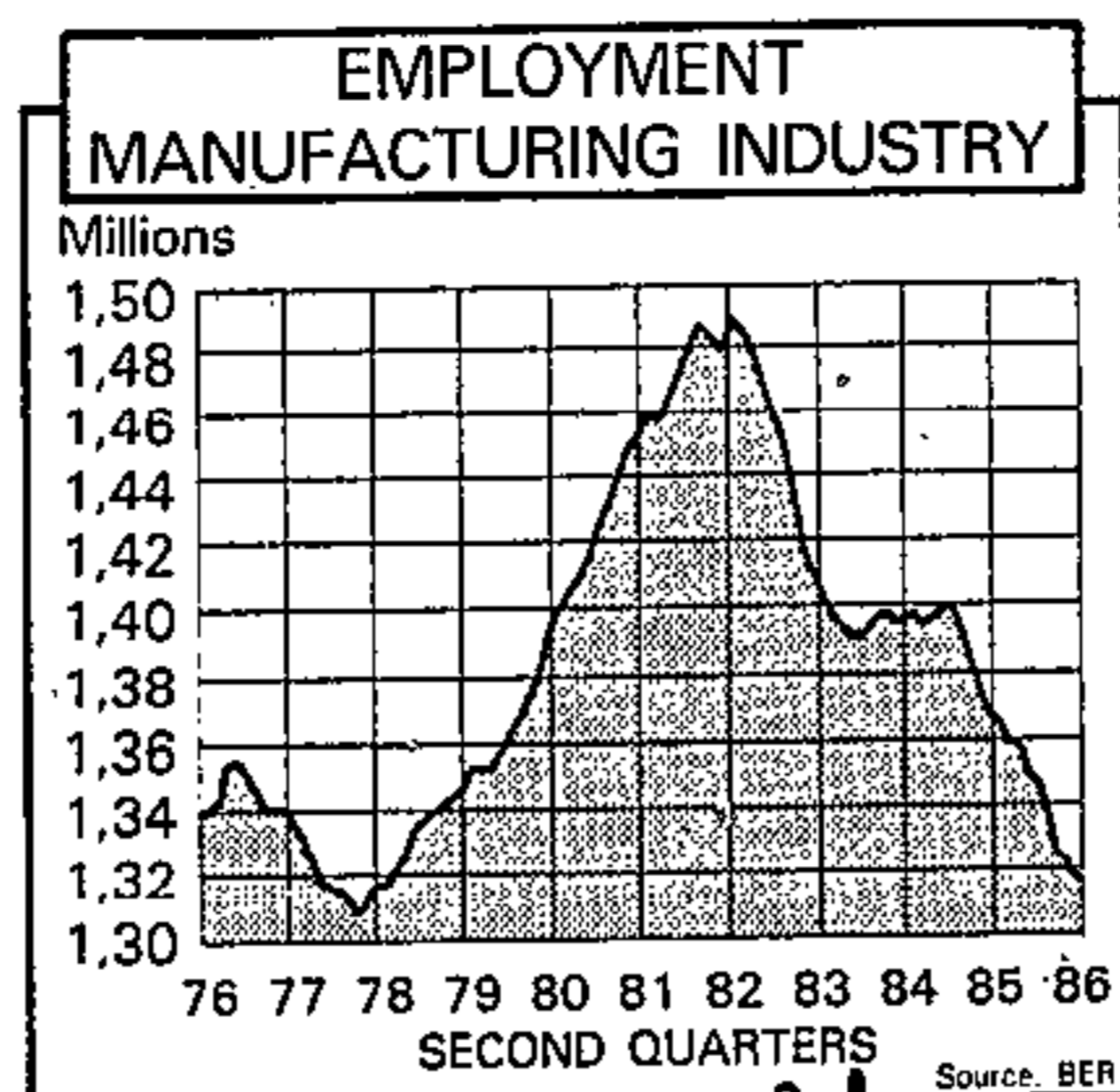
Buck horn kills driver

Mercury Reporter

A 21-YEAR-OLD man died yesterday after his forehead was pierced by the horn of a bushbuck which smashed through the windscreen of the car he was driving.

Doctors at Empangeni Hospital battled to save the life of Mr W A van Zyl, but he died at midday, five hours after the freak accident occurred near Magudu in Zululand.

Mr van Zyl, a member of the Prison Services in Witbank, was travelling from the Transvaal to Hahluwe.



More jobs go in slowdown

DAVID FURLONGER
Industrial Editor

THE slowdown in manufacturing production is having a devastating effect on unemployment figures.

Manufacturing has increased its share of total employment to the point where any lessening of production activity is felt throughout the jobs' market more heavily than ever before.

Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research (BER), in its latest *Manufacturing Review*, says manufacturing's share of national employment has risen steadily since World War Two, from 12.4% in 1946-50 to 19% in 1981-85.

Traditional heavy users of manpower have seen their shares decline. Agriculture, once the biggest employer, has seen its share fall from 26.4% to 11.2% and mining from 12.5% to 9.8%. Even domes-

● To Page 2

Manufacturing: more jobs go

tic servants, who once accounted for 16.8% of the country's workers, are down to 10.9%.

The only area to come anywhere near manufacturing in terms of total employment is the service sector, which employs 17.8% of the working population. Unlike manufacturing, however, this is comparatively recession-proof, containing a large slice of the public service.

An examination by the BER of 19 man-

ufacturing industries shows that 17 employed fewer workers in the second quarter of this year than in the corresponding three months of 1985.

Nearly half the industries reported lower production levels than in 1975. In some industries, not a single producer is working at full volume.

● See Page 6

By Glenda Spiro

335 386 lose jobs at Richards Bay

Half the staff of Triomf's Richards Bay plant will be retrenched, the provisional liquidators of the insolvent fertiliser company said yesterday.

They said the company would operate on a reduced scale until September 15.

Of the 852 employees, 386 have lost their jobs.

Wages due to retrenched workers will be paid out today,

provided the amount does not exceed R2 000 or two months' service, whichever is less. Half of owed leave pay, not exceeding R1 000, will also be paid.

The liquidators said retrenched staff should be given preference for re-employment if a purchaser is found who wishes to increase the staff complement.

Realising the effect on the Richards Bay area and the implication of closing the factory, the provisional liquidators said they had been in touch with several parties in an effort to find a purchaser.

The liquidation would be best served by the continued operation of the company on a reduced scale for a short period,

probably until September 15, the announcement said.

All parties supplying the company during this period and since Monday become administration creditors and will be paid out of the proceeds of the realisation of assets.

This will be before the parties owed money before the liquidation.

Dispatch Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — One million people in South Africa were unemployed and the figure could increase to four million over the next 15 years if the average 2,3 per cent population growth was not reduced, the Minister of Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said.

Opening the annual congress of the Western Cape Agricultural Union, he said the average population growth figure would cause the

current population to increase from 28 million to 47 million by the year 2000. This figure would be about 80 million by 2020 and 138 million by 2040.

At an estimated average annual economic growth of three per cent for the next 15 years, "only a half of the 1 000 people a day coming

into the job market" would be able to find employment.

This would mean a growth in unemployment from the current estimated one million to four million by 2000, he said.

The "acceleration in population growth" could only be handled if the quality of farmwork-

ers' lives was "markedly improved".

The only way to bring accelerating population growth under control was to concentrate on the improvement of social conditions and skills of workers.

The president of the union, Mr Frans Malan, said in his presidential address the government

could "strike a two-edged blow" against unemployment by introducing a "dynamic housing programme" on farms.

Such a programme would provide considerable employment opportunities, and, in the long run, contribute towards an improvement in the quality of life of farmworkers.

He said the time had arrived for "financial institutions to make their contribution towards reducing agriculture's debt load".

Population growth a bar to jobs — minister

DD 18/7/86

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Sabta's discount plans delayed

THE Southern Africa Black Taxi Association's plans to open a chain of discount petrol service stations have been delayed because no building sites are available.

A total of 60 Sabta service stations will be opened near black townships in the next four years.

The spokesman said they would build one station this year — not 10 as previously planned.

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"We are experiencing problems in obtaining building sites in the townships," the spokesman said.

He said Sabta and black authorities were still negotiating about sites for these stations. The station will offer Sabta's 40 000 members discounts on petrol, spare parts, tyres and other accessories.

The organisation has signed an agreement with Unipart which will offer Sabta members spare parts at 50 percent discount.

High input costs at Triomf scare off potential buyers

Little hope of foreign takeover at Richards Bay

17/7/85 STW
335

By Peter Farley

Speculation that a foreign company may be interested in purchasing all, or part, of Triomf's Richards Bay plant remains exceptionally remote, after a succession of negotiations with potential buyers failed to come to any conclusion in recent months.

And, while the South African political situation has been a major stumbling block, sources close to Triomf emphasise that the inflexible pricing of the factory's main input costs also deterred any real interest.

Any foreign buyer would be able to pick up Richards Bay for next to nothing, particularly if it had to pay only the R57 million net worth figure used in the application for liquidation earlier this year.

At current financial rand rates, this would mean that an American buyer would only have to come up with \$11 million or a British buyer less than £9 million.

However, sources close to the company say that the factory's break-up value is closer to R120 million — or almost \$50 million at the commercial

rand rate. And if the plant were to be built at today's prices the sources estimate that it would cost over R400 million.

Nevertheless, while the purchase price may look exceptionally attractive, the cost of operating the plant will not change, unless both Foskor and the Railways are prepared to negotiate rates more appropriate to the final selling price of the fertilizer/phosphoric acid that is being exported.

In the past 10 years, since Richards Bay was commissioned in 1977, Foskor has increased the price of the rock it sells to Triomf from R11 a tonne to R45 a tonne.

With Triomf taking some 1,2 million tonnes a year from the parastatal, this means that Foskor will be losing some R54 million in sales this year. It is not business that will easily be replaced by exports, given the low quality rock sold in the local market and the huge overhang of as much higher quality product in international markets.

If some formula could have been worked out that allowed both Foskor and Triomf to make a profit, with input costs fluctuating accordingly, it would undoubtedly have proven the best scenario for all concerned. That such an agreement could not be concluded, suggests an intransigence that ignores commercial realities and which would become a problem for whoever owned the plant.

Further complicating the equation is the possibility that Foskor was to be among the first of the parastatals to be privatised. It already has substantial stockpiles that need financing and were continuing to grow before the liquidation of Richards Bay.

Now those problems become even more acute and Government will probably have to look elsewhere for candidates to offer to the private sector.

But the question remains: Why was Government not prepared to give Triomf some leeway that would have kept the plant afloat, particularly when it has bent over backwards to support many other

less viable projects?

One hesitates to say that the Triomf camp was not as well connected politically as other organisations, particularly with the powerful farming lobby — Nampo is a major shareholder in Triomf — and the combined weight of Nedbank and Old Mutual holding vested interests.

That the local fertiliser market is overtraded goes without saying. But if government now sees its role as standing on the sidelines and allowing market forces to sort out the situation, maybe some earlier intervention would have been more appropriate.

Both Sasol and AECI produce fertiliser as byproducts of other activities, the former in the chemical business and the latter through its explosive plants. Both have far more control over their own input costs.

Nevertheless, it will now be interesting to see if Government is prepared to lift the 30 percent duty on imported nitrogen that would enable Triomf — and other independents — to buy their nitrogen overseas, rather than from the same principals who are also their competitors in the fertiliser market.



Louis Luyt

Car parks to

What's new in

103 335

Triomf may run on skeleton staff

By Rodney Hayter

TRIOMF, Richards Bay's phosphoric acid fertiliser plant, is expected to re-trench its 850 shop floor workforce tomorrow and re-employ a skeleton staff, informed sources said yesterday.

The plant, which was placed under provisional liquidation by a Johannesburg court last Friday, is expected to continue production with a reduced staff until the end of September, the sources said.

Triomf (Richards Bay), originally part of the giant Louis Luyt empire, refused to make any comment as did the local town clerk, Mr Theo Tolmay, and the newly appointed liquidators.

A Triomf (Richards Bay) spokesman said questions submitted in writing would only be answered by telex ... in due course.

A white artisan said he had been told by a shop ste-

ward yesterday that selected workers would be re-engaged on a monthly basis and a new contract effective from Saturday.

He said they had been told all staff would receive their last salaries tomorrow, but those earning in excess of R2 000 a month would have to submit claims to the liquidators for the excess and for overtime.

A black Chemical Workers' Union member said members had been told at a late afternoon meeting that the entire black workforce of 631 would be paid off tomorrow and 331 would be re-engaged under a new contract.

Last night many of the workers and their wives were shattered and resentful.

Most of the company workforce are housed in

* TURN TO PAGE 2

the morning

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By Peter Farley

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However, sources close to the company say that the factory's break-up value is closer to R120 million — or almost \$50 million at the commercial

rand rate. And if the plant were to be built at today's prices the sources estimate that it would cost over R400 million.

Nevertheless, while the purchase price may look exceptionally attractive, the cost of operating the plant will not change, unless both Foskor and the Railways are prepared to negotiate rates more appropriate to the final selling price of the fertilizer/phosphoric acid that is being exported.

In the past 10 years, since Richards Bay was commissioned in 1977, Foskor has increased the price of the rock it sells to Triomf from R11 a tonne to R45 a tonne.

With Triomf taking some 1,2 million tonnes a year from the parastatal, this means that Foskor will be losing some R54 million in sales this year. It is not business that will easily be replaced by exports, given the low quality rock sold in the local market and the huge overhang of as much higher quality product in international markets.

If some formula could have been worked out that allowed both Foskor and Triomf to make a profit, with input costs fluctuating accordingly, it would undoubtedly have proven the best scenario for all concerned. That such an agreement could not be concluded, suggests an intransigence that ignores commercial realities and which would become a problem for whoever owned the plant.

Further complicating the equation is the possibility that Foskor was to be among the first of the parastatals to be privatised. It already has substantial stockpiles that need financing and were continuing to grow before the liquidation of Richards Bay.

Now those problems become even more acute and Government will probably have to look elsewhere for candidates to offer to the private sector.

But the question remains: Why was Government not prepared to give Triomf some leeway that would have kept the plant afloat, particularly when it has bent over backwards to support many other

less viable projects?

One hesitates to say that the Triomf camp was not as well connected politically as other organisations, particularly with the powerful farming lobby — Nampo is a major shareholder in Triomf — and the combined weight of Nedbank and Old Mutual holding vested interests.

That the local fertiliser market is overtraded goes without saying. But if government now sees its role as standing on the sidelines and allowing market forces to sort out the situation, maybe some earlier intervention would have been more appropriate.

Both Sasol and AECI produce fertiliser as byproducts of other activities, the former in the chemical business and the latter through its explosive plants. Both have far more control over their own input costs.

Nevertheless, it will now be interesting to see if Government is prepared to lift the 30 percent duty on imported nitrogen that would enable Triomf — and other independents — to buy their nitrogen overseas, rather than from the same principals who are also their competitors in the fertiliser market.



Louis Luyt

the second matinee.

MONC. 17/07/86 335 225

Millions 'will grow up to be jobless'

CAPE TOWN—The children who would form the bulk of the estimated 4 000 000 unemployed South Africans by the year 2000 had already been born, the Minister of Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday.

Opening the annual congress of the Western Cape Agricultural Union here, he said it had been alleged that the population growth of farm workers was among the highest in the world.

'In 1980 there had been 6 800 000 under-15-year-olds in southern Africa.

The number had grown to an estimated 10 million this year, and if the growth of 2,3% a year continued, their numbers would increase dramatically by 2000, with massive long-term consequences for South Africa.

While the rest of the world had reduced its population growth average from 2% a year to 1,7%, Africa's had remained a constant 3%.

The figure in South Africa was 2,3%, which would cause the current population to increase from 28 million to 47 million by 2000, about 80 million by 2020 and 138 million by 2040.

At an estimated average annual economic growth of

3% for the following 15 years, only a half of the 1 000 people a day coming into the job market would be able to find employment, Dr van Niekerk said.

This would mean a growth in unemployment from the current estimated 1 000 000 to 4 000 000 by 2000.

'You may well ask: "What has this to do with you in the Western Cape?"

'The reality is that the population growth on farms, and thus also in the Western Cape, is exceptionally high.'

The problem obviously required urgent attention.

Target

According to statistics, the use of family planning services in the Boland-Western Cape region was 34%. In the South Cape region, it was 46%. The national average among coloureds was 60%.

'Our target is to reach a 75% family-planning-use figure before the year 2010.'

Dr Van Niekerk said the acceleration in population growth could be handled only if the quality of farm workers' lives was markedly improved.

There was a clear correlation between socio-economic conditions and population growth. —

(Sapa)

FCI notes fewer jobs

325041-

MICK COLLINS

335

EMPLOYMENT in the manufacturing sector declined by 1,1% in April, compared with the same period last year, the intelligence unit of the SA Federated Chambers of Industries (FCI) said.

The largest decrease occurred with whites (1,7%) followed by coloureds (1,1%). The sector's wage bill rose sharply by 17,3% in April against 5,4% in March.

Salaries and wages increased by 18,6% in April against 6,9% of March.

CAB-Trip 17/7/86 335

'Youth gangs' to blame for violent thefts

By CHRIS STEYN

ANGRY Rondebosch vagrants yesterday hit back at local criticism of them, claiming that "young criminals" had invaded their turf and were attacking shoppers.

The vagrants were responding to a call to police by 22 shopkeepers to protect customers against "vagrants".

Vagrants interviewed by the Cape Times said "gangs of youngsters", who physically and verbally threatened shoppers when refused money, had resulted in the "regulars" being shunned by customers.

One of them, Mr David Messisa, an elderly man who has been a regular at the shopping centre for two years, said the youths — who ranged in age from nine to 12 years old — were responsible for thefts of handbags and break-ins of vehicles.

"They force people to give them money. Sometimes they even cling to people who don't want to give them what they want," he said. "If I catch one of them, I'll take him down to the police station."

'Not to blame'

His friend, known only as Joseph, who has frequented the centre for the past 15 years, said: "We read your report, but we are not to blame. I have not stolen once in 15 years."

"The way these youths carry on is terrible. We drink but we don't steal."

In a letter to the Rondebosch station commander this week, the shopkeepers asked police to deal with the "influx of vagrants" in the parking area behind the shopping complex in Main Road.

A police spokesman told the Cape Times that "several" complaints had been received, and police were taking the "necessary steps to minimize incidents of this kind".

Bottle store manager Mr Phillip Dean doesn't share the vagrants' sentiments.

"They are all the same, and they are all barred from my shop," he said.

He told the Cape Times he was not in favour of a proposed haven to be built for vagrants near the centre.

'Best solution'

"I think other shopkeepers would also oppose the haven because it will only aggravate the situation," he said.

Social worker Mr Peter Templeton, of the Haven Night Shelter, said the proposed haven would be the best solution to the vagrant problem, while calling in the police was the best solution to the problems caused by petty criminals.

"The haven is aimed at destitute alcoholics. But the youths should be dealt with as criminals," he said.

James, another vagrant, who has "worked" the centre for the past 10 years, said: "I am a drinker, not a thief."

The vagrants claim that the youths stabbed to death an elderly man near the centre a month ago.

Manufacturer: HP curbs led to loss of jobs

Dispatch
Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH —
The restrictive measures on hire purchase transactions introduced in August 1984 had led to the loss of 7 500 jobs within the South African furniture manufacturing industry, the president of the Federation of Furniture Manufacturers of South Africa, Mr Ike Lasarow, said yesterday.

Speaking after the federation's mid-year meeting, Mr Lasarow said that in spite of the removal of restrictions on deposits and the extended hire purchase repayment period, a total of 252 factories had either gone into liquidation or closed down during the past 20 months.

Factory sales, expressed in real terms for the first quarter of 1986, were 15,1 per cent lower than the same period in 1985 and 28,9 per cent lower than sales for the first quarter of 1984.

He said the industry was faced with sharp escalations in the price of raw materials, such as locally grown timber, and locally manufactured upholstery fabrics.

"The situation is further exacerbated by having to import upholstery fabrics at prohibitive prices because they are not available from local markets, but some relief has been obtained through a temporary abatement of duty on these fabrics," he said.

Mr Lasarow said the federation was hopeful that representation made by the federation for the removal of the 10 per cent surcharge on imported raw materials used by the industry would be approved to give further relief.

He called for greater assistance in the form of cheaper raw materials and transport concessions to help boost the industry's export market.

MEX. 17/07/86
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Triomf may run on skeleton staff

By Rodney Hayter

TRIOMF, Richards Bay's phosphoric acid fertiliser plant, is expected to re-trench its 850 shop floor workforce tomorrow and re-employ a skeleton staff, informed sources said yesterday.

The plant, which was placed under provisional liquidation by a Johannesburg court last Friday, is expected to continue production with a reduced staff until the end of September, the sources said.

Triomf (Richards Bay), originally part of the giant Louis Luyt empire, refused to make any comment as did the local town clerk, Mr Theo Tolmay, and the newly appointed liquidators.

A Triomf (Richards Bay) spokesman said questions submitted in writing would only be answered by telex ... in due course.

A white artisan said he had been told by a shop ste-

ward yesterday that selected workers would be re-engaged on a monthly basis and a new contract effective from Saturday.

He said they had been told all staff would receive their last salaries tomorrow, but those earning in excess of R2 000 a month would have to submit claims to the liquidators for the excess and for overtime.

A black Chemical Workers' Union member said members had been told at a late afternoon meeting that the entire black workforce of 631 would be paid off tomorrow and 331 would be re-engaged under a new contract.

Last night many of the workers and their wives were shattered and resentful.

Most of the company workforce are housed in

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

SA 17/7 335
jobless
may go
up to 4m

Staff Reporter

THE unemployment figure in South Africa could increase to four million over the next 15 years if the average 2,3 percent population growth was not reduced, the Minister of Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday.

Opening the annual congress of the Western Cape Agricultural Union (WCAU) in Cape Town, he said the average population growth figure would cause the current population to increase from 28 million to 47 million by the year 2000.

At an estimated average annual economic growth of three percent for the next 15 years, "only a half of the 1 000 people a day coming into the job market" would be able to find jobs.

This would mean a growth in unemployment from the current estimated one million to four million by 2000.

He said the population growth on farms was exceptionally high.

According to statistics, the use of family-planning services in the Boland-West Coast region was 34 percent. In the Southern Cape region the figure was 46 percent, compared with a national average among coloured women of 60 percent.

Quality

"Our target is to reach a 75 percent family planning use figure before the year 2010."

He said the "acceleration in population growth" could be handled only if the quality of farm workers' lives was "markedly improved".

● The WCAU president, Mr Frans Malan, said the government could "strike a two-edged blow" by introducing a "dynamic housing programme" on farms which would provide employment and contribute towards improving the quality of life.

Referring to farmers' total debt load of R11,5 billion in December last year, he said: "I believe the time has arrived for financial institutions to also make their contribution towards reducing agriculture's debt load."

Shops protest over vagrants

By CHRIS STEYN

TWENTY-TWO Rondebosch shopkeepers have called on the police to protect customers against vagrants who threaten shoppers "physically and verbally" when they are refused money.

In a letter to the Rondebosch station commander, the 22 shopkeepers ask police to give urgent attention to the "influx of vagrants" in the parking area behind the shopping complex in Main Road.

Pharmacist Mr S Bloom told the Cape Times that "every second" customer complained about being harassed by vagrants.

"They sometimes just rip elderly ladies' handbags from their arms," said Mr Bloom of Rustenberg Pharmacy.

Mr L Ramage of Audiolen said that "groups of youngsters were putting heavy pressures" on customers who refused to give them money.

"They other day a group of them walked into a shop and grabbed a customer's purse —

and then dared her to do something about it," he said.

Mr Ramage also said that female customers had been threatened that their cars would be petrol-bombed if they did not "pay up".

The manageress of Foot Traffic, Mrs Elke Nuss, said although the presence of vagrants was a "big problem", one of the "regulars" had once saved her life.

She said the vagrant alerted her neighbours when a gang of six men tried to rob her while she was alone in the shop.

"He ran for help and when the other shopkeepers came to my aid, the robbers fled, taking only a handbag."

'Foul language'

However, Mrs Nuss said, the vagrants constantly hassled customers inside and outside shops.

Other shopkeepers complained that the vagrants were "messy, used foul language and offended customers by lying drunk at the entrances to shops".

A police spokesman confirmed yesterday that police had received the shopkeepers' letter.

"We will take the necessary steps to minimize incidents of this kind," he said.

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) \$347,25
Rand \$0,3845/55
FT index (close) 1302,60
BD 100 1312,70

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Mechanisation blow to mine workforce (335)

THE move from conventional to mechanised mining will cut employment dramatically.

When fully implemented, Randfontein's labour force will be cut from 14 000 to fewer than 10 000.

The force at Western Areas will fall from 12 000 to fewer than 8 000.

Details released yesterday by Kennedy Maxwell, chairman of JCI's two gold mines, show how the process will work.

It calls for labour of a different kind, which will have to be trained in the use of sophisticated machinery.

MERVYN HARRIS and
CHERYLYN IRETON

It involves a switch from conventional underground track mining techniques to the use of trackless equipment — a process used successfully in opencast mines.

Mechanised mining reduces the mines' labour dependency and "will enable us to mine lower grades profitably", says Maxwell.

Both Randfontein — celebrating its 100th anniversary this year — and Western Areas are already producing 150 000

tons of ore a month by means of trackless mining techniques.

Ore tonnages will rise to 200 000 to 250 000 tons a month by the end of the year at Randfontein, increasing to 500 000 tons a month in two to three years.

At Western Areas, they will rise to 200 000 tons and to 300 000 tons by the end of the decade.

Although the changes require huge capital investment by mining houses, the eventual result will be major savings in operating costs.

PRICE MOVES AT A GLANCE

Plan for children's

337 soup

kitchen

Mercury Reporter

THE Phoenix North Civic Association is planning to run a soup kitchen in the township to help children of the unemployed.

Mr Sham Maharaj, the association's president, said they were looking for donors to sponsor food and volunteers to man the soup kitchen at the Anglican Church in Kylemore Close, Unit 17, Phoenix.

The association had written to various local business houses for support and the initial response was favourable.

'We have the support of local doctors and other concerned individuals,' he said, adding that the association had decided to run the soup kitchen after a recent survey had found that a large number of children went to school on an empty stomach.

'Many were from homes in which the breadwinners have become unemployed, and these children were under-nourished and therefore performed badly in the classroom,' he said.

Depending on the success of the first session on July 23 between 12 noon and 2 p.m., consideration would be given to running it on a daily basis.

The association is calling a meeting of all interested persons at the Stanmore Library in Phoenix on Friday at 7.30 p.m. to discuss the proposals.

MR Bus 16/7/86

335

CITY/NA

City vagrancy increases as the recession deepens

Crime Reporter

THE recession and increasing unemployment are forcing people on to the streets, where many become vagrants.

The problem has become a heated issue in Rondebosch, where shopkeepers have written to the police calling for urgent action on an influx of vagrants to the parking area behind the Fountain shopping centre.

But experts say that without an improvement in the economy police involvement would be, at best, a holding action and, at worst, useless.

Police say they are aware of the dangers of an increasing number of vagrants but add that a major campaign against them is difficult.

Many are children who return to the streets even after the courts have declared them in need of care.

Charges of trespassing, being drunk in public or allegations under the Children's Act can be investigated, but if the law is not broken police can only ask vagrants to "move along".

Any major campaign to imprison them — or even charge them with contraventions of local ordinances — would bring an increase in an already large jail population because vagrants would be unable to pay fines or bail.

Police say begging is not a serious crime but realise the situation could rapidly become more dangerous if vagrants are refused money.

Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer, said that even before the Rondebosch shopkeepers wrote to the police action was taken against vagrants in the area and people

were arrested in connection with robberies and pickpocketing.

He declined to comment on the causes of the problems in Rondebosch.

A spokesman for Nicro said vagrancy was "society's problem and society has to find a solution".

She said that instead of writing to the police Rondebosch shopkeepers should join the ratepayers' association to get a planned night shelter off the ground.

She believed that locking up vagrants served no purpose.

11/7/86 Bus. Day.
Opposition companies predict grim future

Little effect on industry after Triomf liquidation

THE liquidation of Triomf's fertiliser plant at Richards Bay will have little effect on the ailing domestic fertiliser industry, executives of opposition companies said yesterday.

More than 60% of Richards Bay's production had been for export markets, with only special chemicals sold in SA. Consequently, said an industry executive, "there will be virtually no impact on local production".

Fertiliser producers may continue to feel the effects of industry-wide discounting that has cut wholesale prices by as much as 32% off book prices.

Active SA fertiliser plants are currently operating at about 70% of capacity, industry sources said. When idle capacity is included, the utilisation figure drops to between 40% and 50%.

Executives said much of the industry's health would depend on how Nedbank runs Potchefstroom plant that it has, in effect, taken over from Triomf.

"I get the feeling that if they can operate Potchefstroom without

Economics Reporter

major debt, surely it can become a viable proposition," a competitor said.

Foskor MD John Stanbury yesterday criticised Triomf's claim in court papers filed on Monday that its "high and unrealistic" prices for phosphate rock had been a major factor pushing the Richards Bay plant into liquidation.

"Foskor is not to blame. Richards Bay was geared to the export market, and with the total oversupply in world markets they found themselves in a very tough position," he said.

He added that the phosphate rock supplied to local customers, including Triomf, at R45 per ton was far cheaper than rock obtained in import markets. In addition, he said, Foskor sold the rock for less in SA than it could in export markets.

Industry sources confirmed that Foskor's overseas prices were about 50% higher than local prices. They agreed, too, that imports of the input cost at least twice the price charged by Foskor, because of the weak rand and additional freight expenses.

Triomf MD Richard Clarke was not

available for comment yesterday. A Triomf spokesman declined to comment on the company's statement concerning Foskor.

Prices for phosphate rock charged by Foskor have risen relatively slowly in the last decade — from R21 per ton in 1979 to R30 in 1982 to R45 this year. Stanbury said prices had dropped by 35% in real terms since 1975.

He said Triomf had committed to purchase 1.2-million tons of the rock in foreign markets after a similar dispute on pricing two years ago.

"Triomf indicated that they could obtain the product more cheaply by importing," he said. "As it transpired, Richards Bay continued to buy from us. If we were unrealistically priced, I doubt if they would have done this."

In the court papers, Triomf also criticised SA Transport Services' freight charges. A source close to the liquidation negotiations said the company had reported that it received no discount for transport of phosphate rock, even though most of its output was destined for export.

Triomf and Sats executives were not available for comment yesterday.

APL TIMES 15/7/86 (83/60)
**Retrenchment of
bank staff likely** (83/60)

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A substantial reorganization of the Standard Chartered banking group — including further retrenchment in South Africa — is expected in the months ahead after its pyrrhic victory over Lloyds Bank whose £1.3-billion bid failed at the weekend.

Standard's chief executive Mr Michael McWilliam yesterday forecast the likely flotation of its note-issuing Chartered Bank in Hong Kong as one obvious repercussion of the bid.

Other parts of the bank may also be floated off as is happening with the Kenyan operations.

Other moves could include sale and leasebacks on the group's new £83-million headquarters in London and its £136-million, 44-storey tower block in Singapore and retrenchment in South Africa.

Lloyds ended up with 44.4 percent of Standard Chartered when its offer closed on Saturday afternoon but outside observers such as Keith Smith of Greenwell Montagu saw the result as a moral victory for the bidder.

It was the late and dramatic share buying of various "friends" of Standard — Mr McWilliam called them "squires" — who scuppered the deal.

The biggest power-play came from 68-year-old shipping magnate Sir Y K Pao, a former deputy chairman of the Kong Kong bank to which he is still an adviser.

Robert Holmes a Court, a valued Standard customer who holds a \$2-billion line of credit with the bank, and Tan Sri Khoo Teck Puat of Malaysia, also bought heavily along with other Hong Kong investors and Tiny Rowlands of Lonrho who is an important customer in Africa.

It looks as though together they bought from selling institutions around 35 percent of Standard's shares. But as Mr Smith points out with a further 44 percent backing from Lloyds there were very few shareholders who refused to sell and back Standard.

In fact barely 20 percent of the bank's shareholders on the register at the beginning of the year are still there now, according to Mr McWilliams.

Analysts are expecting Standard's shares to weaken on the weekend price of 775p which compares with the 870p for most of the recent share purchases when the stock market opens this morning.

However, the fall is expected to be limited while so many possible developments may stem from Standard's new shareholders. "Without them the price would be nearer 600-650p," Mr Smith said yesterday.

A seat alongside chairman Lord Barber is to be offered to Sir Y K Pao by Standard after his extra £125-million investment in the bank. "We would be honoured and flattered if he were to join the board," said Mr McWilliam.

11 PM 15

Tax relief coming for jobless

LESLEY LAMBERT

PEOPLE, who have been laid off, will qualify for significant tax relief once an amendment to the Income Tax Act has been promulgated in the *Government Gazette*.

The much-needed tax concession, which has previously applied only in special cases, including retirement over a certain age, has now been extended to anyone laid off.

The concession applies in the following way. Take Mr X, for example, a married man with no children whose annual income is R30 000.

Assume that he receives a R10 000 retrenchment payout and pension contributions amounting to

R4 000. This leaves him with R44 000 taxable income.

Deduct the R1 800 exemption which is normally allowed on withdrawal of pension contributions when a person retires, resigns or is laid off. This leaves him with taxable income of R42 200.

In terms of the new concession, his retrenchment package, including pension contributions, will be taxed at the average rate of tax calculated on the R30 000 annual income rather than the marginal rate on the full amount of R42 200.

Assuming a standard deduction and a minimum insurance and funds rebate, Mr X would save

about R2 500 or more in tax.

According to a spokesman for the Directorate of Inland Revenue, "there are no strings attached".

The amendment was recently approved by Parliament but has not yet been promulgated.

Once it has been promulgated in the *Government Gazette*, people who qualify should apply to the Receiver of Revenue.

The relief applies retrospectively for the tax year ended February 1986 and qualifiers, who have already submitted tax returns, are still able to apply to the Receiver.

Applications should be accompanied by the former employer's confirmation of retrenchment.

146ms 15/7/86 335 68

Stancha rescue: No retrenchments in SA

Financial Staff

THE Standard Bank Investment Corporation (SBIC), which controls all Standard Bank operations in South Africa, has issued a statement in which it flatly denies that it has any intention of laying off staff.

The statement follows a report from London appearing in certain morning newspapers today that the Standard Chartered Bank would have to

retrench further in South Africa following its defeat of the Lloyd's takeover bid.

The SBIC says that reports of staff retrenchments are "without foundation".

It continues: "Neither the SBIC nor any of its constituent companies has any intention of reviewing their staff complements or changing their staffing arrangements in consequences of negotiations between Standard Chartered

Bank and third parties."

● Standard Chartered's share price fell 57p to close at 718p on the London Stock Exchange yesterday.

The fall left Standard Chartered's three leading saviours, Sir Yue-Kong Pao, Tan Sri Khoo Teck Puat and Mr Robert Holmes a Court, holding between them paper losses estimated at £39.7 million (about R140 million).

Good Day.

14/7/86

335

IF YOU'RE able-bodied, unemployed, desperate for cash, not shy about the nature of work to be done and you can get to a pick-up-point at 6.45am, you could earn yourself R5 for a five-hour-day's work — well, in theory anyway.

The Johannesburg City Council is employing about 2 500 workers, 200 of whom are white, as casual labourers on a range of projects involving manual work. This is in terms of the State Relief Scheme, initiated by the Department of Manpower last year, aimed at finding work for the many thousands of country-wide unemployed.

In practice, however, things didn't work out quite as smoothly, and as I discovered as a 'first-timer', being unemployed can really get you down. Central to getting the job is a roll

It's no easy job to get even R5 pay

call list — if you're on it, you can earn some cash, if you aren't, you just keep on trying every morning until a vacancy comes up.

At least that was my experience when applying for a job on the scheme this week.

It was an ego-destroying trip — none questioned the authenticity of my presence and my 'job interview' was unsuccessful.

My quest had started the previous day, when numerous checks with the municipality eventually led to my being told by an official to report to an address in Claremont at 6.45am.

I arrived at 100 Clement Street, Claremont, at 6.52am to be greeted by

Reporter EVEN NESSET this week found out just how difficult it is being unemployed. He tried to get work at R5 a day with the State Relief Scheme, but as he reports here, even getting this low-paid work is no easy job...

a flotilla of trucks, bakkies, cars and more than 130 white men.

I made my way through a milling crowd to someone in charge — you could identify them by the clipboards as well as by the anxious-faced

groups surrounding them.

After a roll call, workers filled up the available transport.

I discovered an empty truck, and despite my admission to the driver that I was not on a list, I was told to get on the back. I didn't argue.

A few minutes later we were on our way. Our destination, Joubert Park. If you think it's cold inside a car at that time of the morning, imagine being stuck on the back of a truck with no protection. The wind cuts through to the flesh and discoloured fingers painfully stuck to the truck's metal rails.

I tried to avoid the stares of commuters, travelling in the luxury of

cars.

We arrived at Joubert Park and distribution of working implements began — on a roll-call basis.

Then the crunch — I wasn't going to get my five bucks. I wasn't even going to get a tool. In fact, I was effectively 'fired' with the 'supervisor' informing me he had enough workers.

He had a list total of 60 permanent workers as well as reserve workers. If permanent workers didn't pitch up, standby workers were recruited from the reserve list. Only if vacancies occurred on the reserve list could I perhaps get a position.

I was cold, dirty and tired and had not come near doing an honest day's work for R5. And I still had to find my way back to my car parked in Claremont.



● State-relief workers earn their R5 a day.

PE motor vehicle body builders cut staff by 33

Post Reporter

THE depressed state of the economy had made it necessary for motor body builders Welfit Oddy to retrench 33 salaried and hourly paid workers last week, the company's managing director, Mr Bill Oddy, said today.

About half of those who

had lost their jobs on Friday were salaried staff but none were in managerial positions.

No further retrenchments were planned, he said.

Mr Oddy said the company employed some 600 workers. Of these about 80% were hourly paid workers.

3-35 14/7/86 Eve Post

40 000 SM jobs are 'lost' ^{12/7/76} annually ²²⁵

By Winnie Graham

Current economic trends are "wiping out" jobs in South Africa at a rate of 40 000 a year, says Professor Les Cohen of the Department of Building at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Delivering the keynote address at the national congress of the SA Institute of Building in Pretoria, he said at a conservative estimate more than 750 000 potentially economically active South Africans were now unemployed.

"There has been no net increase in black employment during the past nine years despite the fact more than 250 000 blacks are entering the market annually," he added.

South Africa had one of the lowest productivity rates of the industrialised nations; the inevitable result of excessive State control and a third-rate educational system for blacks," he said.

In the last 12 years the National Productivity Institute recorded an annual increase in SA productivity of 0,3 percent.

The comparable figure for the United States was 1,3 percent, Britain 1,2 percent and Taiwan 6,1 percent. The only possible solution was to spend more time, effort and money on training.

Quoting a survey by Professor Jill Nattrass of the Department of Development Studies at Natal University, Professor Cohen said most business leaders saw the abolition of all vestiges of apartheid as an essential step in creating new business confidence.

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WEEKEND POST, JULY 12, 1986

'Backyard brickies' hit big contractors

By DENISE BOUTALL

THE slump-ridden building industry in the Eastern and Southern Cape, hoping to keep staff employed by doing domestic extensions and alterations, is coming up against tough competition from backyard brickies.

But industry spokesmen also admit that for many unemployed artisans working for owner-builders is the only way to stay alive, even if pay is very low.

Others believe that the amount of owner-builder work remains constant irrespective of economic conditions. All, however, accept that one-man building operations are a vital aspect of the informal business sector.

"You can't stop people undertaking their own building but what's worrying is that the owner-builders are poaching our staff which disrupts our work because our staff disappear for a few days at a time," said the chairman of the East Cape branch of the Master Builders and Allied Trades Association, Mr Tony Corral.

He said earlier this year it had been estimated that about 40% of the plans approved by the Port

Elizabeth municipality would be executed by owner-builders. Most of the owner-builders were busy with alterations and extensions but some of them were building new homes.

The value of buildings completed Port Elizabeth in the first four months of 1986 was down by 44,5% compared to the same period last year. The national figures showed an increase of 6,1% for the same period, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Services this week.

In the Eastern Cape the number of people employed in the building industry dropped from 12 254 in June 1984 to 6 177 in March, 1986. Nationally it is estimated that the current slump has cost about 40% of the building industry jobs.

According to the assistant general secretary of the Industrial Council for the Building Industry in the Eastern Cape, Mr Theo Verschuur, the number of people employed in the industry in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area had stabilised at around 6 500 in July, 1985 and since then had fluctuated monthly

from 6 500 to 7 000 workers.

Speaking from George, the chairman of the Southern Cape Master Builders and Allied Trades Association, Mr Roger Harris, confirmed that the contractors were losing out on the extensions and alterations market to owner-builders and one-man casual contractors.

"One accepts that the Government is trying to encourage small businessmen and the informal sector and we are aware of the enormous number of people who are unemployed, but at the same time we are losing out on potential work."

Speaking from Johannesburg, the executive director of the Building Industries Federation, Mr Lou Davis, said there were no figures available of the number of people undertaking their own building work.

"We just have a gut feeling that there is a lot of it going on. But I don't believe it is a threat to contractors."

The number of people involved in owner-builder operations remained fairly constant. "In the good times all kinds of people build spec houses and in the

bad times, when they've been retrenched, they go into building for a living.

"The type of work that they now do — a family room extension, a braai area — would never have been done by a contractor anyway because the projects are very small and the techniques required are limited."

Mr Davis said owner-building and one-man artisan contracting were positive developments because they stimulated the small business sector.

Mr Davis warned, though, that managing a building project was a complex business and that many people who had built entire houses had burnt their fingers.

A spokesman for the Port Elizabeth City Engineer's Department said owner-building had not increased. What had occurred was that, as a result of retrenchments in the building industry, it was easy for owner-builders to get people to build for them at very keen rates.

A lot of the construction work in the city related to home improvements, which under normal circumstances would not be undertaken by contractors.

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Employers
care —
Unisa study

LABOUR
AFFAIRSDICK
USHER

ABOUT 80 percent of South African employers believe the business sector has an obligation to improve the social circumstances of their black employees, according to a new Unisa study.

The study, *An Assessment of the Development and Welfare of Employees in the Republic of South Africa*, by Professor Piet Nel of Unisa's Bureau of Market Research, says that employers are generally well-disposed towards their black employees.

About one-third apply minimum living standard figures, but more than one-fifth do not follow a policy of equal work for equal pay.

"Segregation in the workplace is, however, fairly common. Seperate facilities are most common in respect of cloakrooms," says the study.

"Discrimination, a built-in element of labour policy and legislation for many years in South Africa, has been progressively dismantled since 1979. Today, the only legal discrimination left in the labour field is in a few job categories in the mining industry."

The study estimates that 1,7 million blacks — 23,1 percent of the economically active black population — are unemployed and underemployed in South Africa and the TBVC countries (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) at present.

Between 3,6 million and 6,8 million new jobs will have to be created over the next 15 years.

"This task should be measured against the present 7,72 million jobs in South Africa and the TBVC countries and an increase of 226 000 jobs in the past five years and 1,55 million over the past 15 years.

"An analysis of job creation in the period 1950 to 1985 shows that it was only from 1960 to 1970, when the GDP rose by 5,9 percent per year in real terms, that the percentage increase of employment was at least equal to the increase in population."

Since 1970 there had been a marked improvement in the economic welfare of blacks, says the study.

"Their share in the personal disposable income of the RSA has risen from 32,2 percent in 1970 to 44,5 percent in 1985. A fairly drastic redistribution of income has occurred since 1980. In the period from 1980 to 1985 the real personal disposable income of whites declined by 17,9 percent."

The study says that two factors were chiefly responsible for the redistribution of income:

- Average real remuneration of whites rose by 0,3 percent per year between 1972 and 1985, compared to increases of 4,7 percent, 1,5 percent and 3 percent for blacks, Indians and coloureds.

- Massive increases in direct taxes paid by whites. In 1985 whites paid 15,7 percent of their income in direct taxes compared to 8,8 percent in 1980.

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'Casual' whites do manual labour

JOHANNESBURG. — White casual labourers have been seen doing manual labour in South Africa for the first time since the depression of the '30s.

About 200 are in the 2 500-strong workforce employed by the Johannesburg City Council at about R5 for a five-hour day.

The Staff Board chairman, Mr Japie Kitshoff, said the men and women were being employed in terms of the state relief scheme initiated by the Department of Manpower last year. — Sapa

Blacks say white diggers should be retrenched

By Mudini Maivha

Unemployed blacks are concerned that whites are encroaching on their jobs and that soon there will be no opportunities left for them.

Whites are being employed by various town councils as casual workers for R5 a day. They are given tasks such as digging trenches and cleaning parks.

The sight of whites digging trenches surprised many blacks who said they never thought this could happen in South Africa. Overseas this was not an unusual sight, but such jobs were done by blacks in South Africa, they maintained. Many said they viewed the situation with concern.

"This kind of job has been done by our people who, because of various reasons, are not skilled."

"It is unfair for whites to monopolise both skilled and unskilled work," said a man who claimed he had been unemployed for two years.

The scheme was initiated by the Department of Manpower last year to offer unemployed people casual work at minimum payment.

The scheme draws thousands of blacks, some of whom sleep in queues to ensure employment.

"We are afraid whites will take our jobs," said one worker who wanted to remain anonymous.

A messenger who passed a site at which whites were working said blacks were experts at digging

trenches.

"Whoever hired these whites to dig trenches does not know what he is doing. I am sure he has never seen blacks at work," he added.

"Blacks resort to rhythm and blues when digging trenches. They sing various tunes as they lift the picks above their heads and slam them into the ground. You do not dig a trench as an individual."

Songs such as "Chocholoza" had been composed especially for trench-digging.

"I plead with the authorities to let blacks continue digging trenches, if they want to have their job well done and completed on schedule," said the messenger.

**Dispatch Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG** —

People who have been retrenched will qualify for significant tax relief once an amendment to the Income Tax Act has been promulgated in the Government Gazette.

The much-needed tax concession which has previously been applied only in special cases, including retirement over a certain age, has now been extended to anyone who is retrenched.

The concession applies in the following way. Take Mr X, for example, a married man with no children whose annual income is R30 000. Assume that he receives a R10 000 retrenchment payout and pension contributions amounting to R4 000. This leaves him with R44 000 taxable income.

Deduct the R1 800 exemption which is normally allowed on withdrawal of pension contributions when a person retires, resigns or is retrenched. This leaves him with taxable income of R42 200.

Tax relief soon for retrenched

In terms of the new concession, his retrenchment package, including pension contributions, will be taxed at the average rate of tax calculated on the R30 000 annual income rather than the marginal rate on the full amount of R42 200.

Assuming a standard deduction and a minimum insurance and funds rebate, Mr X would save about R2 500 or more in tax.

The concession has been introduced to provide some relief for the thousands of people who have been retrenched as companies rationalise operations to survive the recession in South Africa.

And, according to a spokesman for the Department of Inland Revenue, "there are no strings attached".

The amendment was recently approved by Parliament but has not yet been promulgated. Once it has been, people who qualify should apply to the Receiver of Revenue.

The relief applies retrospectively for the tax year ended February 1986 and qualifies who have already submitted tax returns are still able to apply to the Receiver.

Applications should be accompanied by an employer's confirmation of retrenchment.

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Tax relief for retrenched

By LESLEY LAMBERT

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If you want to know about tough times, ask the men who work on 'Die Span'

By Shirley Woodgate,
Municipal Reporter

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10/7/86

In the good times Casper van Wyk (37) boasted the council house in Elma Street in Claremont.

The outward appearance of the modest brown-painted home with the pergola is still good, but the lives of the people that live inside are broken.

They are one of the members of "Die Span". That is the name that Johannesburg's 200 whites have given the team that has been forced to seek manual labour to make out an existence under the State Relief 2 for the unemployed.

They earn R5 a day and, if they are lucky, they can pick that up to R15 for supervisory work.

"THEY'LL TAKE THE LOT"

Suddenly sweets are a luxury, cold drinks are unheard of and the postman brings only summonses.

"Sooner or later they will just take everything and I will go to jail," the burly bricklayer shrugs.

He recalls the good times in 1981. "Then I brought home between R250 and R300 a week. I put down R100 deposit on this house that cost R10 000 and I bought a second-hand car for R10 000.

"Then the bad times came. The blacks started coming into the trade and instead of paying whites R150, the builders employed two blacks at R150 each."

His car payments fell behind and today he owes R600 on his water and electricity, and his house payments are two months in arrears.

His wife works at an insurance company to help pay for their 13-year-old daughter, Mariette.

"One stage my wife left me but when she saw the state of things she came back," said Casper.

MARRIAGE BROKEN UP

His brother, Hannes (45), also works on "Die Span". He said he had more than 20 years in the building trade, but he had lost his last job.

"My marriage has broken up because I am out of work. That is one of the worst problems we face — the women leave to go to men with secure jobs. They say we are lazy but the truth is that we cannot find work anywhere else."



Hannes (left) and Casper van Wyk

"We're not lazy. We just can't find

Picture by Karen Sandison

No quick fix for SA's work problems, says Van der Merwe

GERALD REILLY

THE country's massive unemployment problem would become progressively more serious as long as growth and development remained at current low levels, Director-General of Manpower Piet van der Merwe said yesterday.

There was no quick-fix, short-term solution.

He was reacting to claims made by Small Business Development Corporation head Ben Vosloo that the problem was far more serious than official figures indicated.

Estimates, he said, suggested there were four-million unemployed — 25% to 30% of the economically active population.

Van der Merwe said calculating the extent of unemployment was complicated by the definition of unemployment.

"There's open unemployment, hidden unemployment, and under-employment, and if all these are put together then the figure would be very high."

Van der Merwe said there were regions, including the Eastern Cape, where unemployment could be between 25% and 50%.

The problem was complicated by the 300 000 new work-seekers who came on to the market every year and illegal work-seekers from adjoining territories.

"The only long-term solution is economic growth and development. There's no quick fix, no short-term solution," Van der Merwe said.

More protection needed for E Cape industry — Bolton

By Michael Menof

The Government's Eastern Province Development Strategic Team met last week to discuss and implement methods to revive industries in the region.

Upgrading of townships is mentioned as a solution to the unemployment crisis.

However, Desmond Bolton Industries, headquartered at Great Brak River, with factories in the Eastern province, gives another underlying cause that should be considered.

Chairman Desmond Bolton, in his 1986 annual report, says: "Had there been closer liaison between government and the private sector many of the problems we are at present experiencing could have been averted."

"Our first obligation must be to our citizens which means creating more jobs, and further stringent import control measures are necessary to protect and stimulate local industry."

EXPORT

The South African footwear industry competes with Taiwan, South Korea, and other Far Eastern countries that have sophisticated petrochemical industries producing raw materials required for casual footwear at prices well below the local selling prices of so-called "strategic" and protected petrochemical companies in South Africa.

Government's answer to low production runs and poor capacity utilization is to export, irrespective of whether or not there is a sound local footwear market with a solid foundation to launch an export drive.

Desmond Bolton Industries has three footwear factories situated in the Great Brak River, Oudtshoorn and Port Elizabeth.

Understandably it is concerned with the collapse of industry and the political unrest in the Eastern and Southern Cape.

During 1985 they expanded their footwear manufacturing facilities with a new R1,5 million shoe factory built in Oudtshoorn and extend-

ed their sportswear footwear market by investing further in the high technology brand "Patrick", made under licence from France.

With capital expenditure funded from positive cash flow, borrowings remained unchanged at a low R1 million for both years.

In the construction industry the Tubing Division experienced difficult trading conditions while the Mercedes/Honda dealership continued to operate well.

NET ASSET VALUE

Announcements recently by the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs concerning the beneficiation of the natural gas fields situated off the Southern Cape Coast auger well for the group, which can service the requirements of many companies who will move to the Southern Cape as a result of this development.

Bolton's net asset value per share has grown consistently each year from the modest R8,32 in 1981 to R22,28 at February 1986.

The JSE price is currently around R17,50 with directors holding 66 percent of the shares.

The dividend yield is low at 3,6 percent with shareholders having to forfeit higher dividends as earnings were used to finance capex.

The working capital position is superb with current assets to current liabilities 3,85:1 (1985 — 4,12:1).

TURNOVER

Share capital and reserves total R23,4 million (1985 — R21,6 million) providing an adequate capital base.

Turnover for 1986 declined marginally to R63,8 million (1985 — R65,4 million) with earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders R2,39 million (1985 — R2,84 million) reflecting a fair year as the events in the Eastern Cape during the past two years have been shocking for business, let alone growth or confidence.

Depression-style labour for whites

By Shirley Woodgate
Municipal Reporter

White casual labourers are being seen doing manual labour in South Africa for the first time since the depression of the 30s.

About 200 are in the 2 500-strong workforce employed by the Johannesburg City Council at about R5 for a five-hour day.

Staff Board chairman Mr Japie Kitshoff said the men and women were being employed in terms of the State Relief Scheme initiated by the Department of Manpower last year.

A percentage of the R600 million made available by the Government to give relief to the thousands of unemployed was voted to local authorities, which identified special projects in which workers could be used on a casual basis.

"Most of the 2 500 workers are blacks, mainly women. There are about 200 whites and about 600 coloureds," said Mr Kitshoff.

The casual workers are transported by the council from pick-up points around the city. Starting and finishing times are planned outside normal council hours so that the work times of the regular staff are not disrupted.

Originally, blacks queued at pick-up points from midnight, hoping to get a day's work, starting at 8am.

"At that stage, the informal sector had already moved in and set up stalls selling porridge, meat and fruit to the workers," said Mr Kitshoff, "but with the onset of winter we have changed the system so that most of them no longer have to wait in the cold.

"We now employ about 2 000 blacks as semi-permanents and the remaining workers are accepted on a first come, first served basis."

Preference was given to older people with families.

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BUSDAM
Edited by Tony Koenderman

IN THE present harsh economic climate it would seem a near impossible task to persuade companies to dip into their pockets to sponsor a movie — especially in the Eastern Cape where the recession is biting harder than in other regions.

But last year, when companies were approached with precisely this suggestion by Bruce Bishop, an industrial and commercial training consultant attached to the Centre for Continuing Education at the University of Port Elizabeth (UPE), he had little trouble convincing them. For Bishop had an eminently saleable idea: a training film aimed at teaching line managers the "ins" and "outs" of dismissal.

Since the advent of the Wiehahn labour reforms and the establishment of the Industrial Court, many companies have discovered to their cost that dismissal is no longer a matter of simply firing workers who, for whatever reason, they do not wish to carry on employing. Indeed, in numerous judgments, the Industrial Court has been unequivocal that certain principles have to be respected. Above all, dismissals must be accomplished in a fair manner and workers must have the opportunity to state their side of the case.

Although this message has generally sunk in among top managers, many companies experience difficulties in passing it down to the level where it

Not to be lightly dismissed

LABOUR RELATIONS

RABYN RAFEL

really counts: the shopfloor.

Bishop's plan was to tackle the issue head on in the most realistic way possible: by drawing material from Industrial Court cases. It was an idea he became inspired with while discussing the problem of educating line managers with colleagues when he was working in industry. Later, when he joined the university, he received enthusiastic backing for it from Professor Roux van der Merwe, the widely respected head of UPE's Industrial Relations Unit.

To their credit, 20 Eastern Cape companies also saw merit in the idea and together provided the R120 000 needed for the venture. Last Thursday, they saw the fruits of Bishop's work when the movie, entitled "The Unfair Dismissal", was screened at a private showing. On Friday it had its first public showing at the Midlands Chamber of Industries. The response, says Bishop, was "most gratifying."

"The Unfair Dismissal", which runs for 90 minutes and is accompanied by training manual, is divided into three sections. All the material has been taken from actual case histories, although names have been changed.

In the first section, viewers are presented with five cases of unfair dismissal. In each, two unfair labour practices are identified. The second section focuses on the fifth unfair dismissal and deals with the consequences it had for the company involved: legal proceedings in the Industrial Court, lawyers' costs, and loss of productivity because managers were tied up with the case. The third section shows how the matter should have been handled. Significantly, dismissal does not occur.

Based on responses so far, Bishop is confident that many companies will purchase the movie, which sells for about R1 800. Buyers will be instructed on how to use it for training and will, in addition, receive a course on labour law from qualified lawyer.

Because the movie is registered as a training scheme with the Department of Manpower, tax concessions are available.

Jobless total 'could be 4-m'

UNEMPLOYMENT figures suggested a problem far more serious than official statistics showed or the Government was prepared to admit, Dr W R Vosloo, head of the Small Business Development Corporation, said yesterday.

He told the annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce that South Africa was faced with a situation of chronic unemployment.

"Estimates suggest that we already have four million unemployed — 25 to 30 percent of the country's economically active population," he said.

South Africa was also faced with a population growth rate reaching crisis proportions.

Crisis

"If the trend continues . . . an estimated 1 500 to 2 000 jobs will have to be created every working day if we are to avert a major unemployment crisis."

This required growth that entailed the establishment and proliferation of enterprises with real employment-creating potential like the small business sector, rather than more capital-intensive larger firms which achieved output growth without necessarily producing.

"I am aware that many black perceptions of the free market or capitalist system are very negative at present," Dr Vosloo said.

"It is also understandable, if one considers to what extent their lives are constrained and circumscribed by an economic and political order in which they are not given a chance to experience or reap the benefits of a free market economy. — Sapa.

Lining up at soup kitchens, SA's new

POOR WHITES

335 EVERD 8/7/86

White poverty is real and growing. About 188 000 urban whites are now looking for work, compared with 105 000 a year ago. One Johannesburg family gets food from a black woman who lives in their storage shed. She gets it from the church.

JOHANNESBURG —

For the first time since the 1930s, white children are lining up at soup kitchens for free meals in working-class suburbs of big cities.

Resentful and increasingly insecure, the ranks of South Africa's poor and unemployed whites are swelling as political uncertainty and threats of economic sanctions batter the economy.

"We've always had some whites with financial problems. But it is only now that it is becoming very bad," said the Rev Leon de Koker, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church.

"We have had children who were fainting at school because of lack of nourishment. There is awful poverty, real need."

Rev De Koker started a soup kitchen 15 months ago in Johannesburg's Jan Hofmeyer suburb, a bleak district of public housing for whites.

The white children in the bread lines are the offspring of parents who are semi-skilled or without skills. Such families are vulnerable not only to the fierce recession, but also to the crumbling of apartheid laws and practices that for decades kept blacks out of jobs reserved for whites.

Unemployment is traditionally low among the 4.5-million white minority, which controls business, holds all the top and middle-grade jobs in the civil service and dominates the po-

lice and military.

But the Department of Manpower says white unemployment is rising, although it is still only 2% — a figure regarded by analysts as almost as inaccurate as the official estimate of 8.4% black unemployment.

Sanlam, the giant Afrikaner-controlled insurance company, said in its latest economic re-

view that at least 18%

view that at least 18% of urban blacks were jobless. University of Stellenbosch researchers estimate white unemployment now runs at 6%, with 188 000 urban whites now looking for work, compared with 105 000 a year ago.

Poverty among whites does not compare with the plight of millions of blacks in segregated urban ghettos and tribal homelands.

But white poverty is real, growing and helping fuel support for the ultra-right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging. The movement's supporters have broken up four recent meetings of the National Party, saying it is caving in to black demands.

Rev De Koker's soup kitchen, which survives on food donated by store-owners and cash gifts of R1 500 a month, started with about 100 primary and high school children coming

every lunchtime. There are now 211 — mainly children from families drawing unemployment insurance fund grants of R164 a month for adults and R49 for each child. After six months, even this stops unless recipients can prove weekly they are trying to find work.

Mrs Johanna Swanepoel, a warm, matronly janitor's wife known in Jan Hofmeyer as "Tannie Swannie", organises the soup kitchen and is its tireless fund-raiser.

During current strikes by blacks at dairies and retail outlets to protest against detentions of union leaders under the state of emergency, Mrs Swanepoel packed unemployed whites into her car to do the blacks' jobs on occasional shifts.

She complained managers paid the men R20 for a seven-hour shift instead of a promised R30. "They treated them worse than blacks."

Mrs Swanepoel, a supporter of the AWB, blamed the present troubles partly on a "Government that has let the blacks get out of hand."

unrest.

But among many whites battling to get by, politics appears to be a less consuming issue than for wealthy white liberals, with their dinner party debates.

In the Barnard family — nine people spanning three generations living in a sparsely furnished three-bedroom house — political questions draw little re-

sponse.

Mr Frederick Barnard, 33, last worked when he had a three-month stint this year painting street lamps and weeding Johannesburg city parks under a state-funded job programme.

The Government allocated R600 million for a nationwide job programme this year — open to all races. The pay is R15 a day.

The Barnards don't have a black servant. But some other poor whites do, living in shared economic degradation, with the social divisions dictated by race still firmly intact.

Mrs Magdalena Lombard's 54-year-old husband, a former miner, and their son, a house painter with matric, are out of work and have been rejected by the welfare department for benefits. The family income is a R180 disability pension she receives because she suffers chronic emphysema.

Out back in the tiny yard, living in a storage shed, is a black domestic servant and her two children.

"I need the native girl. I don't pay her anything, but I would if I could," Mrs Lombard said. "She's prepared to work just for the room. She gets porridge and other food from her church. If I haven't got anything, she shares her food with me." — Sapa-AP

By MAUREEN JOHNSON

SBDC chief puts number out of work at 4-million

UNEMPLOYMENT figures suggested a problem far more serious than official statistics showed or government was prepared to admit, the Small Business Development Corporation chief, Dr W B Vosloo, said yesterday in Cape Town.

He told the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) annual conference that SA was faced with a situation of chronic unemployment. It was not surprising that townships were rocked by violence.

Vosloo said: "Estimates suggest that we already have 4-million unemployed or 25% to 30% of the country's economically-active population."

SA was also faced with a population growth rate reaching crisis proportions. If present trends continued,

the population could be expected to double in 25 to 30 years.

Vosloo said: "If the trend continues, about 2 000 jobs will have to be created every working day if we are to avert a major unemployment crisis."

That required growth that entailed the establishment and proliferation of enterprises with real employment-creating potential like the small business sector.

Nafcoc president Sam Motsuenyane said his organisation had a vested interest in peace, "but we must have credible terms for defending that".

Free Market Foundation director Leon Louw said black businessmen suffered from severe restrictions on their economic freedom, even in their own areas. — Sapa.

Deregulation: less red tape

BUS MAIL

8/7/86

MAIN BUSINESS

any chance of success.

Minister of Administration and Public Advisory Services, Eli, will be responsible for government's deregulation policy and the bringing of that policy.

him his department the task to the Office for Privatisation deregulation. Chief director Jim-

my Vermaak told *Business Day* all government departments and other regulatory institutions will consider regulations that could restrict economic activity, and effect the necessary changes themselves.

He concedes this task could take up to three years and says he "trusts" the Temporary Removal of Restrictions and Economic Activity Bill currently before Parliament will be passed in August.

GOVERNMENT'S green light for deregulating small business should lead to the creation of employment and free the informal sector from a maze of restrictive measures — but it will not be a quick-fix solution to unemployment.

While business leaders generally have welcomed government's acceptance of the President Council's Committee for Economic Affairs proposals for developing and deregulating business, they warn it will not be plain sailing.

In particular, a source closely connected to small business development says government and local authority bureaucrats will have to change their attitude to deregulation if the plan is

PETER WALLINGTON

The Bill will give the state president the power to deregulate by proclamation, a measure the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) believes is an indispensable component of the deregulation package.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) and the SBDC have also said it is essential for the private sector to be consulted, and Vermaak says it will be.

Assocom chief executive Raymond Parsons says the deregulation process would "facilitate the access of businessmen of all races to the private enterprise system and thus give such groups a bigger stake in the system to uphold and defend."

He noted that the steps should lead to the creation of more employment opportunities. "Experience elsewhere has shown that small firms in deregulated sectors are employing an increasing percentage of the total workforce.

The manager of the Standard Bank's small business development and advisory department, Roy Polkinghorne, says the proposed small business credit guarantee fund presently being investigated by the Department of Finance is of particular importance from a banking point of view.

"If implemented, this should engender confidence in the banks to promote far more widespread lending through their branch networks to prospective small businessmen who can demonstrate viability but lack security."

The head of special interests at the SBDC, Johan Naude, cautions that problems could occur at local authority level where he believes deregulation would be much more difficult to monitor.

It is at this level of authority that the SBDC has noted numerous examples of local authorities being obstructionists, although he notes in these cases the officials have acted according to laid-down regulations.

He points out that by-laws which are appropriate in a city like Johannesburg might be a hindrance in less developed areas like Soweto

There are numerous anomalies that have to be corrected, he says, citing a number of examples:

□ The recently amended Transvaal Shop Hours Ordinance extended shopping hours in the province but dis-

criminated against hawkers.

"Hawkers are only allowed to sell ice cream, milk and flowers on Sundays. When we took the issue up with the TPA, it said the Prinsloo Commission in 1962 had found the concept of hawking to be defunct, and that the activities of hawkers should be restricted as far as possible".

□ A panelbeater in Soweto was summonsed because he did not have a licence. Naude says he could not afford to buy a spraybooth, a prerequisite for a licence, but nevertheless was providing a service that satisfied his customers.

□ A Dobsonville general dealer has run foul of the local authorities for practising without a licence in his backyard. He had been applying for a site and licence for four years but was constantly told no sites were available.

In each of these cases unemployed people had sought to generate their own income only to knock their heads against a bureaucratic wall.

But Vermaak says the deregulation measures aim to remove unnecessary constraints, set realistic standards for business and allow for flexibility so that different needs are applied to developed and underdeveloped areas.

Unemployment: SA fast reaching a crisis

Staff Reporter

UNEMPLOYMENT figures suggested a problem far more serious than official statistics showed or the Government was prepared to admit, Dr W B Vosloo, head of the Small Business Development Corporation, said today.

He told the annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) that South Africa was faced with a situation of chronic unemployment. It was not surprising that townships were rocked by violence.

"Estimates suggest that we already have four million unemployed — 25 to 30 percent of the country's economically active population," he said.

South Africa was also faced with a population growth rate reaching crisis proportions. If present trends continued the population could be expected to double in 25 to 30 years.

2 000 jobs

"If the trend continues ... an estimated 1 500 to 2 000 jobs will have to be created every working day if we are to avert a major unemployment crisis."

This required growth which entailed the establishment and proliferation of enterprises with real employment-creating potential like the small business sector, rather than more capital-intensive larger firms which achieved output growth without necessarily producing.

"I am aware that many black perceptions of the free market or capitalist system are very negative at present, Dr Vosloo said.

"It is also understandable, if



Some of the 1 500 delegates to the four-day annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Nafcoc), which began at the Good Hope Centre today.

one considers to what extent their lives are constrained and circumscribed by an economic and political order in which they are not given a chance to experience or reap the benefits of a free market economy.

"I think it would be a mistake for blacks to think of apartheid and capitalism as being synonymous. The former has clearly not benefited them; the latter most surely will.

"I believe that a more egalitarian social, economic and political order is the only way forward.

"Democratically minded South Africans will have to move very quickly to alter these negative perceptions if we are not to see one form of autocracy simply being replaced by another, even more repressive system of government."

In spite of onerous political restrictions other population groups in South Africa and elsewhere had been able to succeed in establishing themselves in business.

Research in high-growth economies such as Japan, Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea showed that small business was by far the most effective job creator in a free-enterprise economy.

Government does best to alleviate unemployment

SUSAN VAN ZYL

MUCH relief had been given to the thousands of unemployed in SA by the implementation of a training and short-term job creation scheme made possible with government funds, Director General of the Department of Manpower Piet van der Merwe said last week.

For the financial year 85/86, government had made R600m available.

The money had been allocated to various local government departments to initiate various projects.

From the feedback received by the Department of Manpower, between 25% and 30% of people attending a training programme had found work shortly afterwards.

Even without advertising, training centres had been flooded with applications and hundreds had had to be turned away because of insufficient funds.

Not all the projects could be completed within a single financial year and were being carried over into the next, said Dr Van der Merwe.

The same was being done with existing funds.

For the financial year 86/87, government had allocated R235m for the training of the unemployed and for the creation of jobs.

All the money had already been committed by way of contract or agreement to various organisations and government departments.

Results of the programmes were monitored on a quarterly basis.

The success of the programmes could be attributed to close links with the private sector.

This had provided an "enormous amount of help" in providing facilities and training for the unemployed.

Van der Merwe said he was in a frustrating position because there just was not enough money to provide facilities and work for all.

The programme would be extended to incorporate disabled people.

Thousands
are to lose
jobs as influx
control goes

GOVERNMENT would have to find jobs for thousands of workers displaced by the abolition of the administration boards, PFP spokesman on the Public Service, Reuben Sive said, yesterday.

He told *Business Day* the main function of the boards had been to control influx of blacks.

Now that this control had been abolished there were hundreds of board employees with literally nothing to do.

"But the government had given an undertaking that none will be disadvantaged materially by the disruption now in progress," he said.

Other sources claimed there were up to 7 000 board employees who faced an uncertain future and who would remain "in a kind of employment vacuum" for months.

Meanwhile Commission for Administration chairman Johan de Beer said that although the boards had been abolished many of their functions would still have to be carried out.

What would happen in the months ahead would depend on the provincial administrations and what functions formerly the responsibility of the boards would be continued.

FORD LAYS OFF 500 IN PE

ABOUT 1 000 Samcor workers at Struandale car assembly plant in Port Elizabeth were retrenched last month - and 500 of the remaining 1 000 employees at the former Ford Sierra plant will lose their jobs by the end of the year.

This brings to about 5 000 the number of Ford workers retrenched since the merger with Samcor in January last year, said Samcor public affairs manager Ruben Els.

Els said the retrenchments were the "last foreseeable ones" and represented the final phase of staff rationalisation plans. Most of the staff affected were hourly-paid workers, but a few administrative and managerial personnel had also been laid off.

Some of the 500 workers remaining next year would either be absorbed at Samcor's Silverton Plant in Pretoria or retrenched. However, none of the 1 500 employees due to be laid off between June and the end of the year would be recruited by Samcor.

Production at the Sierra plant stopped last month and the model range is now manufactured in Pretoria. This leaves the Struandale engine plant, which produces engines for the Sierra and Bantam pick-up ranges, as the last remnant of Ford's activities in Port Elizabeth. - Sapa.

6/3/84 - CITY PK.

Dramatic portrayal of unfair staff dismissals in industrial sphere

By DENISE BOUTALL

THEY describe it as a 'story drama' — and any company that's been accused of unfairly dismissing staff will know that it can be quite a dramatic story.

The 'story drama' is the 90 minute video made at the Emthonjeni In-service Training Centre. It forms part of a training course package researched and developed by Mr Bruce Bishop, industrial relations consultant to the University of Port Elizabeth's Centre for Continuing Education.

The package, sponsored by 16 Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage companies, was launched this week after a year in production with a cast of 62 professional and semi-professional actors. And by yesterday after-

noon, 12 companies had indicated they wanted to buy it. The course is aimed at training line managers in the implications of dismissing staff.

The video is divided into three sections. The first deals with five cases, based on real cases of unfair dismissal dealt with by the industrial court, and illustrating 10 unfair labour practices.

The second section deals with the implications of unfair dismissals by taking one of the cases through the entire legal procedure that followed.

The third section is aimed at teaching the right way to go about dismissing staff. The key to the section is a dramatisation of one of the cases, but this time showing how the employer would have acted if he had

followed the correct procedure.

The training package includes a video, 10 workbooks, a manual for the instructor and a set of 10 overhead projection transparencies.

The price of the package varies, depending on the size of the company and number of employees. The average price for a company employing 300 people is about R1 450. Cence will run one-day courses for companies that want only a few people trained.

The package has been registered with the Department of Manpower and companies can claim R50 from the department for every person who completes the course.

The package will be marketed throughout South Africa.

Russell

Although financing agreements still have to be signed, this week's announcement by the Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation (CGIC), that it has underwritten the contract, removes one of the last stumbling-blocks before the project finally gets off the ground.

The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) will provide the export credit on capital goods and services, based on CGIC's underwriting of the R23,5m contract, but the balance of a total contract — said to be worth some R30m — will have to come from other sources.

Developing company is Johannesburg-based Tekton Building Systems, which formed the consortium of architects, quantity surveyors, consulting engineers, interior designers and marketing consultants that put the project together.

Holding company Nouvelle Socotel is jointly owned by London-based Landmark Holdings, the Comoran government, the French Unispar group, and Tekton, says Tekton MD Abe Cassim. Landmark will operate the hotels.

LTA will start this month with ground-work operations on the large 150-room beach hotel at Galawa, on the north coast of the main island, Grand Comore — one of the three islands of the Comores Republic. Completion date is set for November 1987.

The project also includes a 20-room hotel on Anjouan — known as the perfume island — at the site of an old Arab town, Domoni; and a small hotel for scuba divers on Moheli, which will be developed in conjunction with a new marine life park. The 25-room Itsandra hotel near the capital, Moroni, will also be refurbished, while the provision of general tourism infrastructure is included in the project.

With the Comores possessing little infrastructure, virtually all building inputs — with the exception of labour and a limited amount of material — will be shipped from SA. It is estimated that about 50% of the contract value will be in the form of supplies from SA.

The Comoran currency is linked to the French franc. But, says LTA Construction MD Ian Robinson, both LTA and the suppliers will be paid in SA in rands to eliminate possible foreign exchange risks.

Robinson describes the contract as a major fillip for the depressed local building industry and says he sees the possibility of further work on the islands.

The logistics of the operation will tax LTA's ingenuity. Apart from the shipping of all inputs from SA, building blocks will have to be manufactured on the islands. Construction will take place on three separate islands, with telex the only means of communication.

"As there is no natural harbour, all equipment must be transhipped to barges and run up on the beach," says Robinson. "We had the same problem when we extended the Ilha do Sol runway in West Africa several years ago — so we're used to it."

Although there are regular monthly sail-

ings from SA to the Comores, LTA will have to ensure that its first consignments include everything needed to start building. "There's no phoning down the road for replacement equipment if we leave anything behind," Robinson notes.

LTA Construction (Natal) has been assigned to handle the project. Robinson says that as LTA negotiated the contract, and put certain guarantees to cover the financial package, "profitability will be geared to the success of the venture."

4/7/86
RADIO'S FUN MAIL

Big switch-on

In spite of a depressed economy, South African business has seen rising sales of at least two products. Hot on the heels of defence weapons sales (*Business* June 20) comes an increasing demand from a news-hungry public for shortwave radios.

Radio stores tell the *FM* that the sales increase started about six months ago, but since the State of Emergency sales began rising rapidly. Also boosting purchases was an April BBC advertisement which appeared in five South African newspapers.

The advertisement encouraged the public to "switch to shortwave for BBC news." The campaign, organised in London, was part of the BBC's drive to stimulate listenership. "We decided to advertise in SA because the R/£ situation allowed us a lot of space at very little payment," says a BBC external services spokesman, Richard McCarthy.

Although similar advertisements have been placed in other countries where the BBC feels there are potential listeners, this was its first try in SA. "The campaign was a huge success," McCarthy says. "We had 5 000 letters requiring additional information and 600 from *FM* readers alone," he adds.

Responses are still pouring into the BBC's London offices. Says Tedelex Sony salesman Brian Irwin: "Many South Africans listen to the BBC to get alternative news coverage about their own country. Over the past six months our sales have doubled."

National Panasonic manager of audio and consumer products Stan Maserow says the demand to hear international news broadcasts was complemented by the many sports fans wanting to tune in to the World Cup and Wimbledon matches.

Stax appliance store has also noted a definite increase in buyers of shortwave radios. "Two days ago we received 20 shortwave radios — there are only two left," says a salesman.

Although prices of the 11-odd different makes of imported shortwave radios have risen dramatically — in some cases about 55% — customers are not put off. The most popular choice size is the 29-band (for the best sound), which sells in the R600-R5 000 range. Most customers prefer the cheaper versions.

CAR INDUSTRY

Breathing time

New perks tax scales coming into operation from September 1 could push up new car sales by as much as 1 000 a month, say industry sources.

This will bring much-needed relief to the beleaguered motor industry. Some sources estimate that current perks tax scales have already cost the industry about 10 000 jobs, while yielding only R10m in additional tax revenue. So it's hardly surprising that the sector welcomes the change.

Generally, the industry believes that the new system will prove a stabilising factor on the "buy down" trend, with Leyland, for instance, hoping for significantly increased sales in its upmarket Jaguar range.

The downmarket shift is underlined by market analyst Econometrix's Tony Twine. "In the medium-sized to top executive car ranges, market share fell from 46% in early 1985 to 36% now. There will probably be a shift back upmarket with the new rules," he says, pointing out that a R65 000 car in 1988 would have a deemed tax value of R800/month, which is now reduced to R320/month.

Toyota marketing director Brand Pretorius says company car fleet sales — making up some 60% of new passenger vehicle sales — faltered significantly over the past six months.

From January to May, total car sales were 16,12% down on the 83 187 sold in the same period last year.

"Companies and employees resisted replacing cars, not so much because of perks tax in operation till now, but because of increases due over the next three years," Pretorius adds.

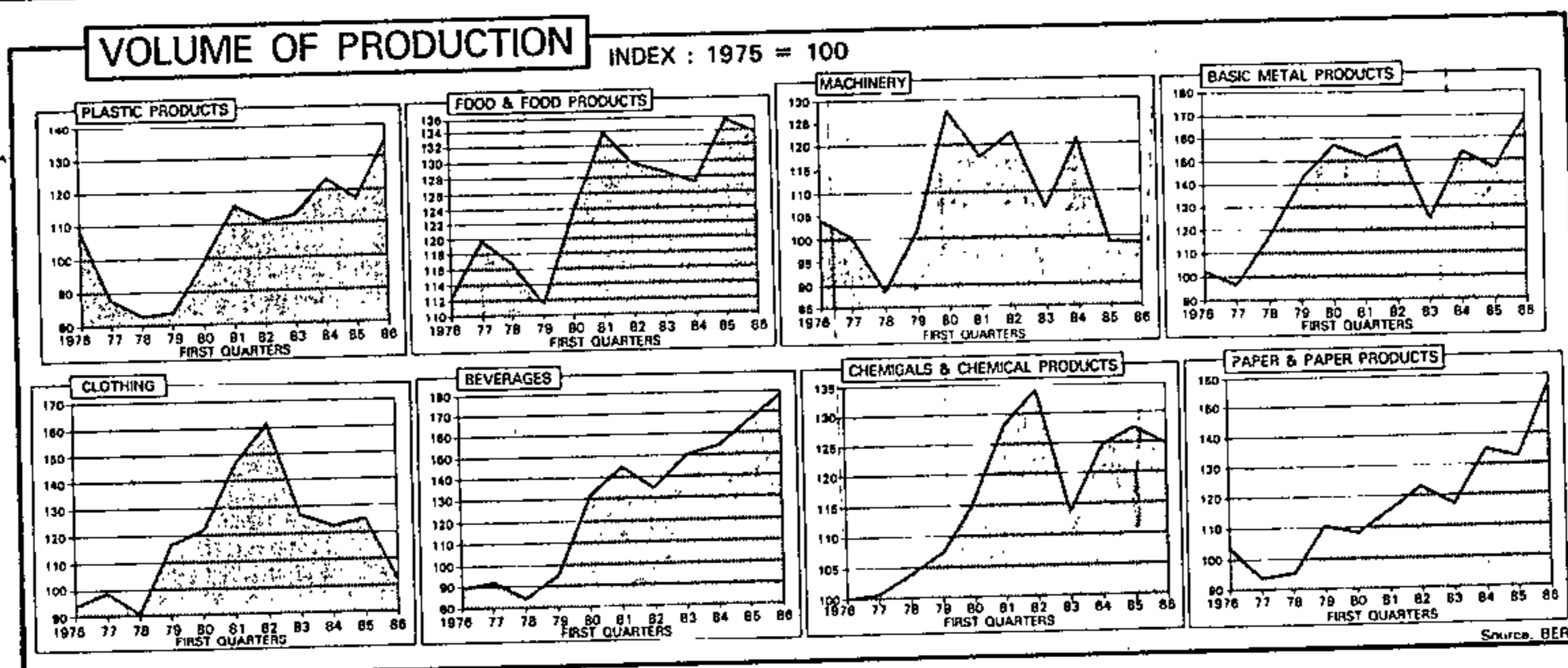
Under the current system, perks tax payable between now and 1989 would have increased by 150%, as the taxable amount rose from 40% to 100%.

Faced with this threat, many companies changed their car replacement policies, lifting the distance travelled by cars before replacement from 80 000 km to as high as 150 000 km, while car use before replacement was extended from two or three years to five years.

"The new rules will lead to adjustments in company repurchasing policies," says Pretorius.

Theo Swart, MD of the McCarthy Group's motor trading operations, SA's largest vehicle retail group, says: "Besides stimulating vehicle sales in the short term, the new schedules may even start creating jobs within the retail sector of the industry in the medium term."

He reckons the concessions are the most significant granted to the hard-hit motor industry in more than three years. And although the legislation will be effective only from September 1, Swart expects the certainty introduced by the move to increase car sales almost immediately.



Employment bears brunt of industry's lethargy

DAVID FURLONGER/Industrial Editor

MANUFACTURING activity is at such a low ebb that, in some industries, not a single company is working at full production. The latest *Manufacturing Survey*, released this week by Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research (BER), reveals that nearly half the country's manufacturing sectors are operating at lower production volume levels than they were 10 years ago.

Of the 19 sectors examined in the survey, 17 employed fewer workers in the second quarter of this year than in the corresponding three months of 1985.

While production capacity utilisation hovers between 75% and 91% in the various industries, figures take no account of the fact that they are based on reduced capacity expectation.

If an industry cuts back from two shifts a day to a single shift, its assessed capacity potential is also halved. Likewise, plant closure and lay-offs can also reduce this assessed capacity.

This becomes clear in the BER survey, where several industries with apparently healthy utilisation levels are in fact operating at low production levels and with hugely reduced workforces.

Manufacturers of rubber products, for example, appear well-off, with 82.1% capacity utilisation in the fourth quarter of 1985, the last period for which official fig-

ures are available.

A closer look at the industry, however, reveals a much-reduced workforce, a production volume index — on a 1975 base of 100 — of 74.2, and the fact that not a single company is working flat out, even at reduced capacity.

The one bright spot is that, in all but four sectors — wood, transport equipment, fabricated metal products and printing and publishing — production in the second quarter of this year is up on the corresponding 1985 quarter.

Government figures for April showed the first year-on-year increase for nearly two years. On a 1975 base of 100, April's preliminary indexed figure of 117.1 — compared with 116.6 in April 1985 — was the first year-on-year improvement since August 1984.

The figures are slightly distorted, because this year's Easter weekend fell in March and not April, as in 1985. The result was more production days in April this year.

Nevertheless, BER figures appear to confirm the second-quarter trend towards better production.

Less optimistic is Seifsa, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation. Reporting that physical volume of production in the metal industries during 1985 was 7.7% down on 1984, it comments: "Reports to Seifsa during the first quarter of 1986 show no correction

to these depressed levels of output."

Some industries remain relatively buoyant, according to *Manufacturing Review*. Most notable are beverage manufacturers, who boast a production volume index rating — on a 1975 base of 100 — of 179.7. The foods sector, too, is relatively healthy, at 133.8%.

Paper (158) and basic metal products (169) remain well-placed, largely through export efforts, while plastics (136) and chemicals (125) reflect the growing importance of these industries throughout the world.

At the bottom of the scale are transport equipment manufacturers (63), rubber (74), fabricated metal products (76) and electrical machinery (85).

Other sectors producing at below 1975 levels are furniture (97), leather (95), non-metal mineral products (94) and general machinery (89).

Printing and publishing, clothing, textiles, footwear and wood are all operating slightly above the magic 100 index level.

Manufacturing Review expresses concern at the effect these low activity levels are having on the country's unemployment problem.

Manufacturing's share of total national employment has risen steadily since the Second World War, from 12.4% in 1946-50 to 19%

in 1981-85. As a sector, it is now the biggest single employer in the economy.

Traditionally heavy users of manpower have seen their shares decline in the same period — notably agriculture, from 26.4% to 11.2%, mining, from 12.5% to 9.8%, and domestic servants, from 16.8% to 10.9%.

This change in employment emphasis leads to an added problem — the presently low level of new fixed industrial investment.

Claiming that real fixed investment fell 46.3% between 1980 and 1985, *Manufacturing Review* warns that any eventual upturn in production and employment will be limited by manufacturing capacity.

Due to slack real activity levels, employment in the manufacturing sector has declined continuously since 1982. Should activity improve, employment will pick up, but only to the level where production capacity is fully utilised.

"Further employment increases will be restricted by inadequate levels of fixed investment. These adverse prospects for employment expansion in the manufacturing sector will have a significant impact on total employment."

"The 46.3% drop in real fixed investment in the manufacturing sector will thus have a substantial detrimental effect on employment creation for some years to come."

AA to cut staff over insurance firm crash

The Argus *from 5*
Correspondent 3/7/86

JOHANNESBURG. — The Automobile Association is to retrench almost eight percent of its staff as a result of the crash of the AA Mutual short-term insurance firm.

And the association will have to consider an even higher increase in annual subscriptions than originally envisaged for September, said the director-general, Mr Peter Elliott.

CLOSED

Twenty administrative employees were retrenched in the first phase of cost-cutting operations this year and another 40 have been told they would have to leave.

The organisation will not fill vacant administrative posts.

Offices in a number of small towns will be closed or run on a franchise.

"We made cuts in the administrative side because we do not want the service we offer to suffer," said Mr Elliott.

The AA Mutual, on whose membership subsidy the AA relied, will keep only about 150 of its 2 000 staff in the wake of the liquidation of the company.

In Natal staff have reportedly been told to clear their desks.

Natal/Kwazulu delayed — b

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — The Natal/Kwazulu for tomorrow have been postponed pending a report from the new Exco sworn in after the recent discussions.

Chairman of the indaba, Clarence said that the next report would be postponed pending a report from the committee. All details of the

However, Professor Clarence said the postponement had nothing to do with the office of the new Governmental Executive Committee of

Professor Clarence said numerous inquiries about the view of the fact that the late Frank Martin who was the

JULY
FREE GIFT OFFER

~~FIN MAIL~~
27/6/86

GAUGING THE UNEMPLOYMENT GLOOM

335

With eerie lack of urgency the Reserve Bank, reviewing the first quarter in its *Quarterly Bulletin*, reports that the "new economic upswing that began to emerge in the second half of 1985 ... lost momentum."

The situation is better revealed in the unemployment statistics. According to Sanlam in its June *Economic Survey*: "Almost 18% of the total labour force must be unemployed by now."

Although Central Statistical Services estimates unemployed blacks at 543 000, 8,4% of the economically active population, Sanlam calculates the figure is a lot higher given the increase in non-agricultural labour force since 1980. Others go further, suggesting that the unemployed total is more like 4m.

Sanlam says that the additional expenditure announced on June 17 will raise government expenditure only by about

2%. "It is doubtful that the package will lead to any marked revival in private consumption expenditure. We are not at all sure that it will be possible to achieve a growth rate of 3% in real GDP this year."

Sanlam says attempts of this nature to bolster the economy offer only a temporary solution. There is still a hard core of unemployed.

With lower real wages, lower fixed investment and inventories, worsening terms of trade and increasing long-term capital outflows, and a 2,3% drop in annualised seasonally adjusted real GDP compared to the final quarter of 1985, this is hardly surprising.

Nor is there any relief for those lucky enough to have jobs. In real terms remuneration per employee fell 7% in the first quarter compared to 1985's final quarter. This after a real decline of 4,4% in 1985. "With the exception of mining, trade and

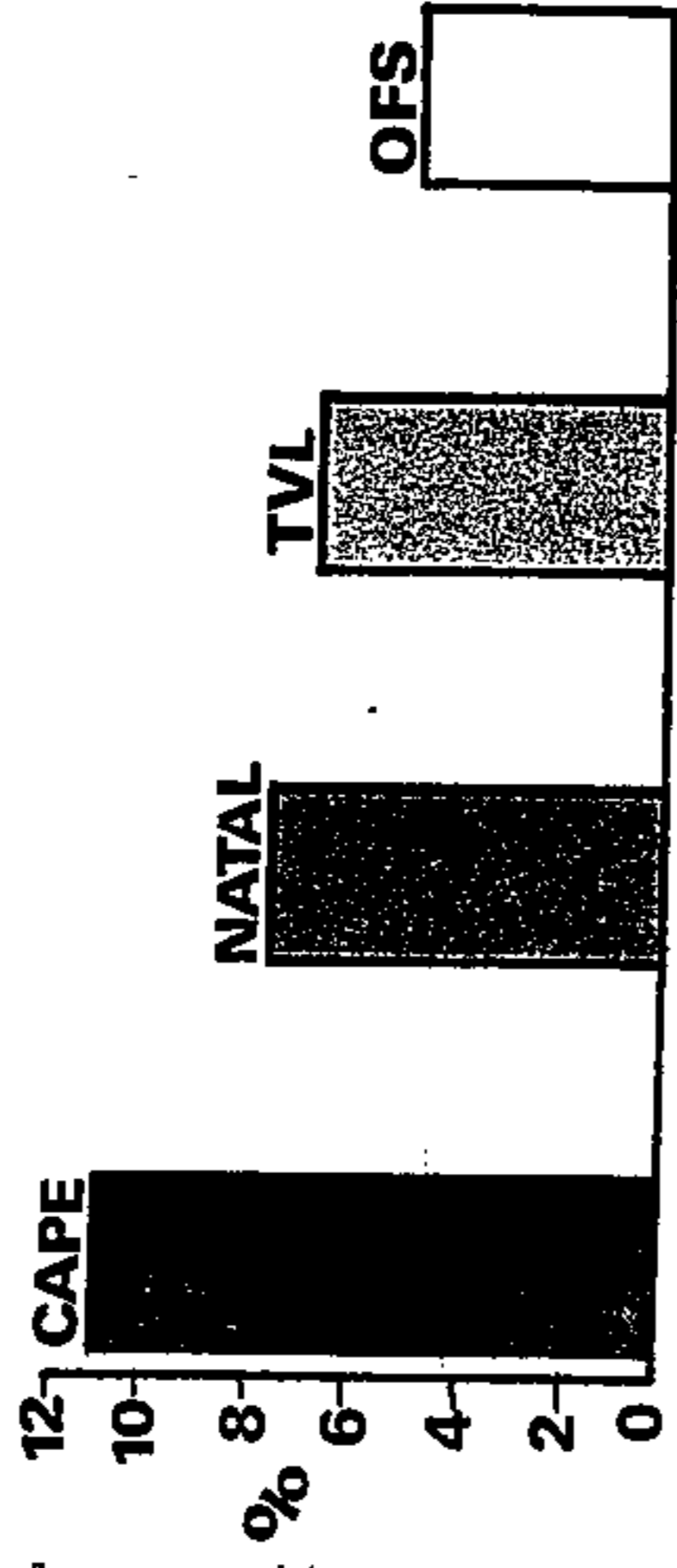
financial services lower rates of wage and salary rises than in the fourth quarter of 1985 were reported in all major sectors."

Volkskas economist Adam Jacobs estimates real per capita income is now at its lowest in 16 years.

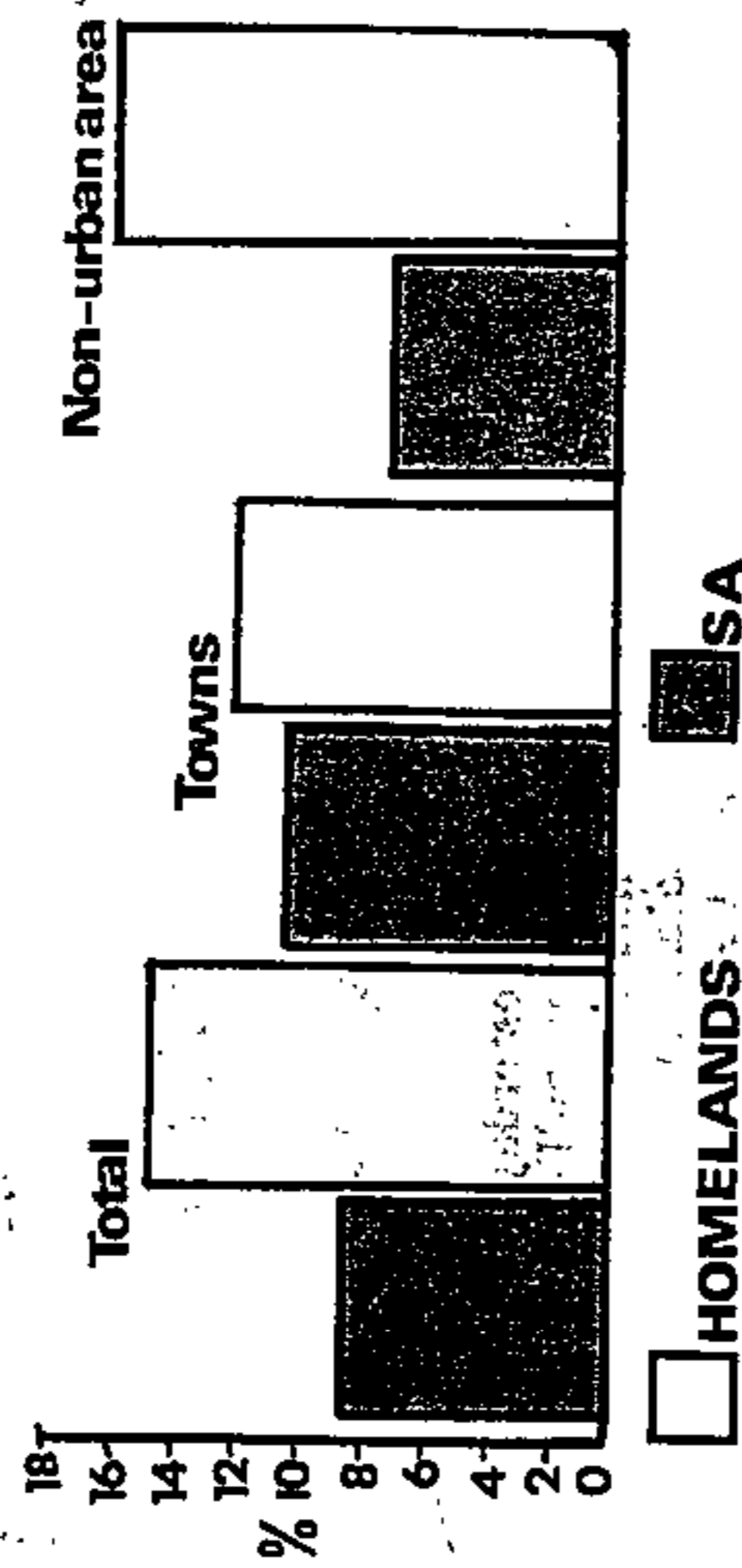
Against this background, the unemployment relief package is of little help. According to the Department of Manpower, R600m unemployment aid for the 1985-1986 financial year accommodated more than 500 000 people in jobs, working 26m man-days. At the end of March 290 000 were still in service.

The Small Business Development Corporation either created or maintained 27 800 jobs over the same period. In addition, food aid was received by over 1m people, and 253 000 were trained. For 1986-1987 R235m is budgeted for training (R75m) and job creation (R160m). A further R50m was earmarked last week.

Black unemployment and the 'structural' factor



Distribution of black unemployment by geographical areas. (As a percentage of the economically active population).



Black unemployment vis-a-vis the homelands.

Unemployment rates since 1960.

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Rate (%)	16.7	17.4	17.9	17.8	17.0	17.5	16.2	15.9	15.9	16.9	17.5	17.7	18.9	17.0	15.9	16.2	16.9	17.5	17.7	18.9	17.0	16.2	16.2	16.9	17.5	17.7	18.9

SOURCE: Simkins, Cape Town University
e = estimate f = forecast

According to population surveys conducted by the Government, the black unemployment rate is roughly nine percent of the economically active black population, but most labour researchers suggest that the figures are much higher.

Mr Charles Simkins, of Cape Town University's Economics Department, has estimated unemployment rates in South Africa for the period between 1960-1983. His figures show that all-race unemployment after 1980 has always been above 20 percent of the economically active population.

Mr Simkins's definitions and methods for calculating unemployment rates are more in line with international criteria than Government estimates.

Mr Simkins's unemployment estimates are for the total population. It is most probable that the unemployment rate among black people is much higher than the average for other racial groups.

Much higher

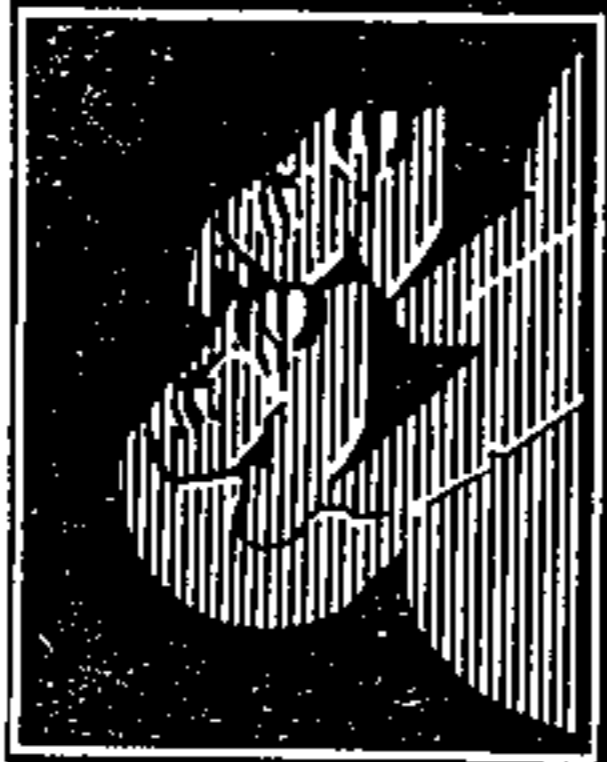
This implies that by international criteria the present unemployment rate among blacks is much higher than Simkins's figures for the total population and several researchers suggested a figure as high as nearly 30 percent.

Unemployment rates among black people differ significantly by sex and geographical area. The unemployment rate is almost twice as high among females as among males.

The geographical distribution also differs significantly (See chart).

Government surveys suggest that black unemployment within the Republic is significantly lower than in the homelands. According to the "Current Population Survey" the unemployment

This survey was conducted by the research department of The African Bank. Dr Gad Arlovich, Mr Victor Tyalimpi and Mr Curtis Nkondo present their preliminary findings from the investigation.



ment rate in the homelands is almost double.

While in South African towns, black unemployment is only slightly lower than in towns in the homelands, it is substantially lower when non-urban areas are compared (See graph). It appears that the unemployment rate in non-urban areas of the homelands is nearly 2.5 times higher than in similar areas within South Africa.

Economic theory suggests that there are several types of unemployment:

- Frictional unemployment associated with the normal turnover of labour due to incomplete information about the labour market;

- Real wage unemployment, where the existence of too high real wages result in products (or services) which are too expensive and consequently cannot be sold in the market;

- Technological changes which create unemployment;

- Deficient-demand unemployment where an economic recession or depression reduces the demand for labour;

- Structural unemployment exist when there is a mismatching between the unemployed and the available jobs in terms of regional location, required skills or any other impediments to the mobility of manpower.

It is believed that the latter two types of unemployment explain much of the high rate of unemployment in South Africa. Statistics suggest that much

of the unemployment rates between 1960 and 1982 can be explained by the business cycle and the lagging variable of unemployment itself. The latter usually reflects a trend in the series.

The secular upward trend in unemployment rates in South Africa cannot be explained by the business cycle alone. In other words deficient demand due to economic recession or depression cannot be solely responsible for the long-term high level of unemployment.

It is therefore suggested, that the discerned secular uptrend in unemployment should be explained in terms of basic structural features. This structural unemployment is softened or exacerbated by business cycles.

The preliminary results of an empirical investigation suggest that about 60-70 percent of the unemployment in South African can be defined as structural, while about less than 20 percent can be attributed to business cycles.

Policies to cure unemployment are under debate among economists. As in many other countries several schools of thought can be distinguished in South Africa.

It seems that the government view is that the rate of birth of black people is too high to be absorbed by the economy.

Probably, as a result of social unrest and political pressures the government ap-

pears ready to allocate resources to alleviate black unemployment. This can be done by financing special labour intensive projects. Such assistance can only be marginally effective in South Africa and will probably only be given during economic slumps.

For longer term solutions it appears that the government is ready to allocate more resources to black manpower with the needs of the modern sector of the economy.

It seems that academics in South Africa can be divided into two schools of thought towards remedies for black unemployment — the interventionists and the free-market group.

The interventionists preach active economic policies aimed at improving black employment. Many of them recommend transferring resources by active government intervention so as to create and expand black businesses, (even if it interfered with the market mechanism).

Free market supporters however see the solution in reduced government involvement. This, they believe, will stimulate economic growth, and improve the standards of living of black people. As in many other countries, this is expected to reduce the rate of birth, in time.

Supporters of this school cite privatisation of government bodies as a case in point. It was found that the propensity of the private sector to employ blacks is higher than in the government sector so that privatisation is likely to lead to greater black employment.

Many black people see the high level of unemployment as a result of apartheid. They point to the existence of laws and regulations preventing free mobility of black manpower and accordingly argue that these impediments are part of the reason for high black unemployment.

220 000 jobs lost *Bus. Day*

CONSTRUCTION, manufacturing and SA Transport Services have shed almost 220 000 employees during the two years to March.

The Central Statistical Services figures show this drop in these three major sectors.

Mining, electricity and communication sectors, however, had a rise in numbers.

The manufacturing sector employed 1,32-million in March — 77 200 fewer than in March 1984. Construction, with 300 000 employees, was down 113 600.

In March 1984 Sats employed 240 856 but by this March that had decreased by nearly 20 000 to 221 067.

GERALD REILLY

2/1/86 335
Mining numbers increased 45 304 to 760 932, while Escom numbers increased by 1 400 to 64 900 and the Post Office pay roll went up by 2 802 to 96 724.

Unjust to deny housing and jobs, says Jan Steyn

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — It is unjust to deny people access to housing, education and jobs, says Mr Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation.

At the official launching of Mamelodi Gardens, a R40-million housing project, at a hotel here last night, Mr Steyn said development was needed to educate, house and employ those who were to live in South Africa beyond apartheid.

Development was needed to create jobs for South Africa's people and to sustain hope and human dignity.

PRODUCTIVITY

"To this end we need productivity to advance those who are disadvantaged, jobless and often desperate."

Society was going through deep and troubled waters and the resolution of the country's political conflict was vital to its future, Mr Steyn said. This was no time to abandon ship.

"We must show that those who care have the determination to continue to demonstrate their concern at every practical level that affects the lives of their fellow South Africans."



Mr Jan Steyn

The Mamelodi Gardens project was undertaken by a consortium of developers and employers and is being managed by the Family Housing Association, a subsidiary of the Urban Foundation.

The area will provide 1 300 detached houses and it is hoped that all sites will be serviced and sold by December. About 30 home-builders are expected to develop the area.

2/7/86

STAR

335

PE car workers will be jobless

PORT ELIZABETH —
A total of 1 000 Samcor workers at the Struan-dale car assembly plant in Port Elizabeth were retrenched last month.

And 500 of the remaining 1 000 at the former Ford Sierra plant will lose their jobs by the end of the year.

This brings to about 5 000 the number of Ford Motor Company workers retrenched since the merger with Samcor in January last year, according to Samcor's public affairs manager, Mr Ruben Els.

FINAL PHASE

Mr Els said the retrenchments were the "last foreseeable ones" and represented the final phase of staff rationalisation plans.

Most of the staff affected were hourly paid workers, but some administrative and managerial personnel had been laid off.

Some of the 500 workers remaining next year would be either absorbed at Samcor's Silverton plant in Pretoria or retrenched.

Production at the Sierra assembly plant stopped last month and the model range is now manufactured in Pretoria. — Sapa.

CAPE TIMES 2/7/86
8 000

new UIF cases monthly

Municipal Reporter

MORE than 8 000 new applications for unemployment insurance fund (UIF) benefits were received each month in the Cape Town inspectorate alone, the Department of Manpower said in a letter to the City Council's housing committee yesterday.

About 21 000 payouts a month were made, with a total value of over R6 million. Cape Town's inspectorate extended as far as Port Nolloth and Victoria West, a council spokesman said.

The department's letter was precipitated by the council's approach to the government to pay benefits more promptly, as rental and home-ownership arrears in council housing estates were increasing alarmingly.

The housing committee noted that 2 300 families were in arrears with rent. A similar number of home-owners have fallen behind in payments too.

It was "unfortunately not possible" to cut down the six to nine-week wait between an application and the first benefit payment, the department replied.

Between 25 and 30 per cent of all submitted claims were faulty, and the most common fault was "haphazard completion of record cards" by employers whose "highly-paid personnel clerks should know better".

Staff and accommodation would have to be "drastically increased" if the delay were to be shortened, the department said.

A City Council spokesman said a new UIF office is to be opened in Mitchells Plain. Present pay points include Cape Town, Bellville, Elsie's River, Simon's Town and Atlantis.

AME T/12/15 2/7/86 (122) (335)

Interest in Blue Downs extension

By PETER DENNEHY

DEVELOPERS have responded with interest to a proposed multi-billion-rand coloured housing scheme to provide up to 76 000 new homes between Crossroads and the Kuils River/Strand railway line.

Mr J C Adendorff, the Stellenbosch Divisional Council's chief town and regional planner, said yesterday that 90 information packages had been sent out to private-sector developers after a flood of inquiries.

He said the project could give a powerful boost to development in the Western Cape, and provide thousands with jobs.

Land rezoned to housing

Mrs Hazel Gohl, public relations officer for the Blue Downs project, said the entire development would probably be called "Blue Downs" as it was an extension of that scheme.

Mr Adendorff said: "Most of the land belongs to the State, but has already been rezoned for housing in the Metropolitan Draft Guide Plan published in 1984."

He is a member of a Development Committee formed last year, comprising representatives of the Cape and Stellenbosch divisional councils and the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture.

Mrs Gohl said the State would instal only the major infrastructural services such as water and sewerage pipes and a link to the arterial road, while developers would do the rest. They would not have to buy the land, but the final owners would.

Sections of the road, and sewerage and water pipes, had already been put out to tender, Mr Adendorff said. This year R13-million had been budgeted for infrastructure.

The area involved was 17 000 hectares, half of which was suitable for housing. Plots would be 200 to 250m², and far larger in some areas.

An estimate of the total cost could not be obtained yesterday, but when the Blue Downs proposal was just over half the present size, project director Mr Carel Marais said it could amount to R2-billion.

House prices could range between R10 000 and R100 000 each, Mrs Gohl said. Self-build schemes would take up about a tenth of the housing land. Home industries would be encouraged in some areas.

Mr Adendorff said a storm-water retention dam would be built near the Driftsands nature reserve, and in ten or 15 years purified sewage water may be piped into the Kuils River and pumped from underground again 12km from the dam after a long seepage.

Most blacks are wary of the free enterprise system

THELMA TUCH

IT WAS the role of the private sector to lobby for fundamental changes in SA and it was tragic that it had taken so long to start doing so, organisations consultant Christo Nel said last week at the recent Project Free Enterprise (PFE) seminar held at the University of SA in Pretoria.

The state of labour in SA, he said, was deteriorating at an accelerating rate with more of the work force involved in strike action in the first quarter of this year than during the whole of last year.

Prerequisites for an ultimate solution in SA were that blacks were given the opportunity to buy property and work in areas of their choice,

and that they have a voice in both local and central government.

It had to be demonstrated to blacks that free enterprise and apartheid were not synonymous, he stressed.

To do this, Leon Louw, executive director of the Free Market Foundation, suggested that management introduce programmes for their em-

ployees on the benefits of free enterprise.

Blacks could not appreciate the free enterprise system because their advancement within it during the past 10 years had been minimal, according to Martin Nasser, of the School of Business Leadership at Unisa, and chairman of Project Free Enterprise.

By HILARY VENABLES
Labour Reporter

THE job market is flooded with inexperienced, "low-grade" white-collar workers, while highly-skilled, experienced staff can still name their price, according to personnel agencies in Cape Town. Chartered accountants, computer specialists, executives and top shorthand typists are still in great demand, but employers are unwilling to offer permanent jobs to people without proven work records, according to the agencies surveyed. Ms Gita Lison, man-

Few 'good people' seeking jobs

Cape Times, Tuesday, July 1, 1986 3

ager of Contact Personnel which deals mainly with office staff, said there were few "really good people" looking for jobs, although plenty of less skilled and inexperienced people were seeking work.

The few top people on her books demanded high rates of pay and would rather wait than accept low salaries. "It is easier to place temporary staff during a recession because man-

agement does not have to commit itself or give them paid leave or bonuses," she said. A senior partner in Management Services, Mr S Wood, said people in executive positions were "staying put".

"There are not many good people around and the response to advertisements is poor because most people would rather stay where they are than take a chance with a new employer.

"It's a case of 'better the devil you know' and it's very difficult to win-ble people out of their jobs — even for higher salaries," Mr Wood said. His firm had been looking for a good secretary for three months but had been unable to find anyone who could "really perform".

"There are plenty of people who can type 30 to 40 words a minute with lots of mistakes, but we can't find anyone who can give us clean copy at 70 to 80 words a minute," he said. A spokesperson for a computer personnel agency said highly skilled specialists such as systems analysts had the best chance of finding work.

"But we are also involved in training, and we are finding it almost impossible to place people who have no experience," he said. School-leavers in particular were finding it difficult to find employment. Manager of Drake Personnel, Ms Lee Terry, agreed that there was a demand for computer specialists and said chartered accountants and shorthand secretaries were "quite scarce".

During the past year, the number of work-seekers on her books had increased significantly, but companies were not prepared to take anyone on unless they had special skills and experience. "Managements still seem to think if they wait long enough, the perfect person will turn up, but there aren't enough top people around because most of them are hanging on where they are."

It was far easier to place temporary staff because clients were reluctant to commit themselves to employing people permanently until they had proven themselves.

"The one refreshing thing about Cape Town, compared to a place like Pretoria, is that employers do not allow race to influence their judgment when choosing staff — they are far more interested in quality," she said.

● The Market Research Africa Employment Index shows that an estimated 168 000 urban white adults were looking for work in March this year, compared to 106 000 in the same month last year.

AR 645 1/7/86

'Volume of work' holds up unemployment pay

335
Municipal Reporter

BECAUSE of the volume of work the Cape Town office of the Department of Manpower was unable to reduce the six to nine-week wait between an application and the first unemployment benefit payment, the department replied to a request by the City Council's housing committee that benefits be paid more promptly.

The committee was concerned about increasing arrear rents in council housing schemes. Delays in unemployment benefits and the lack of a pay-point in Mitchell's Plain were among the difficulties tenants faced, the housing committee was told.

The Executive Committee subsequently agreed to lease two houses in Beacon Valley to the department rent-free for six months.

● The housing committee was to meet today to discuss the department's response.

'Yes' to pipe welders at Emthonjeni

By DENISE BOUTALL
PORT ELIZABETH's Emthonjeni In-service Training Centre is going all-out to ensure that local companies will have the skilled staff necessary to tender successfully for work on the Mossel Bay off-shore oil installation.

In a major breakthrough the centre has been given permission to train pipe welders under the Government's unemployment training scheme.

Pipe welders are a key group of artisans in the assembly of the jacket, the rig's underwater support structure.

In an interview yesterday Mr Dieter Kusel, director of the Struan-dale centre, said it was

estimated that at peak some 800 welders would be employed on the mammoth project.

A number of these would have to be pipe welders trained and tested to the specifications set by the rig's designers.

Emthonjeni has been training experienced welders up to coded level as pipe welders for some time at the request of their employers.

However, the decision by the Department of Manpower last week means that the Government will pay the cost of training experienced welders as pipe welders.

It was essential, however, Mr Kusel warned, that all companies hoping to tender for con-

tracts for the construction of the rig should ensure that their staff were trained to the very high standards that would be demanded of them.

He said a lot of homework had already been done by the centre both in South Africa and overseas to ensure that it was in a position to provide the trained staff needed by potential tenderers on the Mossel Bay project.

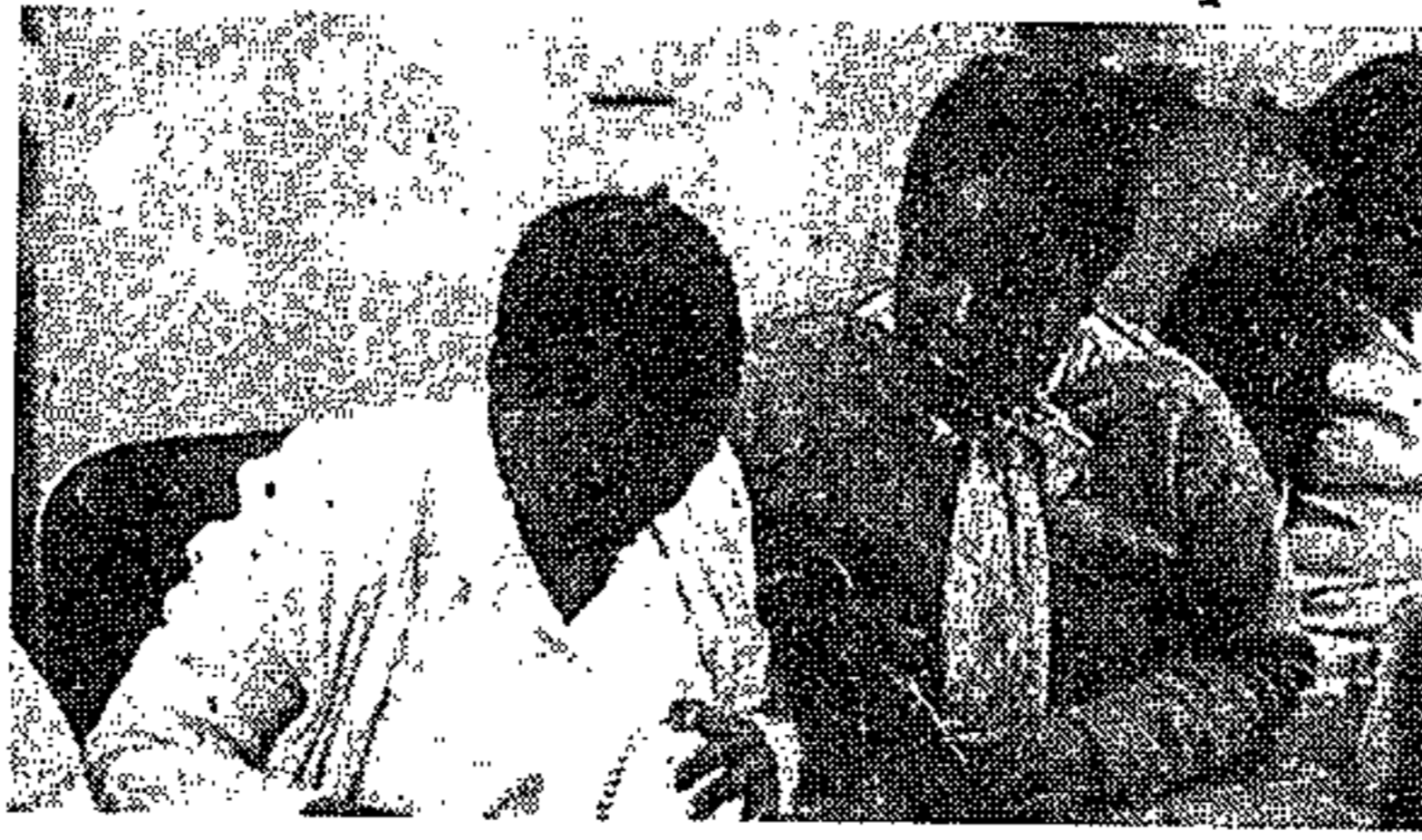
He repeated warnings sounded at the weekend by Port Elizabeth's Deputy City Engineer, Mr Angus Fraser, that companies planning to tender for contracts on the rig should prepare themselves now by investing in the necessary training of their staff.

Only welders with five years' experience or those who had passed their trade tests would be admitted to the eight-week-long full-time pipe welders' course at Emthonjeni.

"At the moment we are training them to meet the SABS or British codes for pipe welders. However, as soon as we know what specification is laid down for pipe welders by the rig's designers we will, if necessary, adjust the training programme and re-train pipe welders whom we have trained previously."

The training of pipe welders under the unemployment training scheme would probably start next week.

However, in the meantime they had an additional skill which would be useful to their employers or which they could use to get work



Women decorating ostrich eggs for sale overseas.

Craft project folds due to lack of money

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

A SPECIAL program for the jobless in Soweto has come to a standstill because of lack of money.

And now more than 200 people — who were employed at the Ipelegeng Centre in White City, Jabavu — are without work.

Vice-president Shaun Unterslak said they've encountered so many problems since their flow of money was stopped that they've been forced to abandon the scheme for the time being.

The scheme — aimed to build up home industries at low cost — started in January this year and was subsidised by the Department of Manpower with materials to decorate ostrich eggs with coloured telephone wires.

"We were subsidised for two months by the department, and during that time we were able to train more

than 200 women to decorate ostrich eggs," he said.

"We have fully trained staff to make sophisticated crafts to sell overseas, but our problem is a lack of finances.

"We've been trying to help the community, but we cannot do it anymore because the government has stopped paying for the raw materials like eggs, wire and tools," he said.

The people who decorated the eggs were paid R10 for every finished product, he said.

Unterslak said 175 women completed the training course to decorate ostrich eggs in Soweto last month.

They were first given basic instruction in quality control and then taught for two weeks how to decorate the eggs.

"And instead of being employed, they're now all without jobs," he said.

Co-ordinated plan to feed hungry launched

W/E Post 28/6/86

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By BARBARA ORPEN

A BID to co-ordinate feeding schemes in Port Elizabeth as a massive community project is underway.

Initiator of the effort is the newly-established Voluntary Aid Bureau which has been inundated with pleas from organisations unable to cope with the increasing number of hungry people in the area.

Mrs Fern Robertson, acting director of the bureau, said a unified effort to co-ordinate the distribution of food parcels, which at present was haphazard and beset with duplications, was desperately needed in the city.

She said the start to the

co-ordination scheme would be the establishment of a centralised screening office, where anyone who was destitute could go for assistance.

"Practically, what we need is a venue and a volunteer who will be willing to co-ordinate the whole effort."

"The eventual aim will be to establish localised soup kitchens, in which the communities themselves will be involved so that we can move away from the paternalistic pattern of handing out food."

"We would like any organisations and church groups which are involved in the distribution of food to

adults to be brought in so that the whole effort — buying and distribution — can be centralised."

Weekend Post spoke to some of the organisations involved in the distribution of food and who have supported the project.

Mrs Gail Kerbel, chairman of the Union of Jewish Women, stressed the need for a concerted unified effort in the community because the feeding need had become far greater than in the past.

"When times are good, there is no tremendous need for welfare, but when things look bad, organisations just do not have the commercial strength to

meet the need."

She said organisations were normally reluctant to lose their autonomy, but the problem of too many unemployed and hungry people had become too great not to join forces.

Mrs Molly Nicholson, regional director of Operation Hunger, said the organisation would give its support to the move, but stressed that community organisations would have to be involved.

The director of the PE Black Sash Advice Office, Mrs Sheelagh Hurley, said the PE office was the only one in the country which was assisting people with

food.

"It started last year when the unemployment problem became severe. And although we picked up about 112 people a month with food parcels — which are given to us from different organisations — we realise we are only touching the tip of the iceberg."

"At least half the people who come in every day for advice ask for food, which is a problem as it begins to take precedence over our advice work."

● Anyone who is willing to participate in the project should contact Mrs Fern Robertson at the Voluntary Aid Bureau, ☎ 521592.

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Soweto
27/6/86

'2 out of 5 black adults work fulltime'

TWO out of every five black adults living in metropolitan areas are in full-time employment, according to Market Research Africa's employment index.

Among men, 47 percent are working full-time compared with 28 percent women. The highest incidence of employment is in the 35-49-year-old age group, 55 percent of whom are working full-time.

Unemployment is worst in the 16 to 24 and 25 to 34 age groups where one person in every three is unemployed and looking for full-time work.

The total number of black adults looking for full-time employment in metropolitan areas is estimated at more than 800 000. This exceeds the official unemployment figures for blacks in South Africa, including the national states.

"It is encouraging that the level of employment among metropolitan blacks has been maintained," said Mrs Angelique Amado, manager of MRA's omni division.

Mr Clive Corder, managing director of MRA, said it was extremely difficult to measure unemployment accurately in South Africa.

The MRA survey findings were based on representative samples of 1 000 black adults in metropolitan areas, excluding Cape Town. — Sapa.

Statistics reveal 10-year squeeze on workers

291 000 jobs have been chopped in two sectors

By Sheryl Raine

More than 291 000 jobs have disappeared in the manufacturing and construction industries in less than 10 years, according to Government figures.

Worst hit were black workers, but no race group has been spared.

In its latest set of employment statistics for these two sectors for June 1976 to December 1985, the Central Statistical Services (CSS) in Pretoria reported that 1982 was the best year and 1978 the worst for manufacturing. For the construction industry, the best year was 1976 and the worst 1985.

Facing tough times

In both sectors, the overall employment situation was worse at the end of 1985 than in 1976. Both sectors still face tough times.

In 1976, the peak for the construction sector, 466 409 people were employed. By the end of 1985, only 302 700 had jobs. A total of 163 709 jobs had disappeared. Most had belonged to blacks (126 359), followed by whites (18 496), coloured people (17 985) and Indians (869).

In manufacturing, at the end of 1976 there were 1 355 000 people employed. By the 1982 peak, the number had grown to 1 454 000.

Three years later 127 400 jobs had disappeared. However, the CSS figures showed the situation at the end of last year was not as bad as in 1978 when only 1 312 000 people were employed in this sector.

Hardest hit in manufacturing were blacks who lost 83 100 jobs from 1982 to 1985. During the same period about 18 300 jobs for whites, 20 500 for coloured people and 5 500 for Indians also disappeared.

Some manufacturing sectors were more deeply affected than others. Significant job losses from 1982 to the end of last year were recorded by:

- Food industry — 9 700 jobs lost.
- Textiles — 13 000.
- Clothing — 6 700.
- Furniture — 2 000.
- Chemicals — 7 800.
- Plastic products — 3 400.
- Basic metals — 12 700.
- Transport equipment — 19 500.

More coloured and black employees have suffered through loss of jobs in the transport equipment sector than other races.

In 1982 there were 55 700 blacks employed in this sector compared with only 46 600 three years later — 9 100 jobs lost. Among whites 3 500 jobs were lost, among coloured people 6 000 and among Indians, 900.

SATS to reduce its money-losing lines in November

Inter-city train services to be cut

335 269 235 SPAR 27/6/86

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Cape Town
South African Transport Services is to cut its money-losing inter-city passenger train services by 30 percent from November.

Minister of Transport Affairs Mr Hendrik Schoeman announced this today.

The number of inter-city trains will be reduced from 288 a week to 202.

Mainline trains between Johannesburg and Cape Town are to be cut by 53 percent and between Johannesburg and Durban by 35 percent.

But under new scheduling, passengers will be offered a daily Trans-Karoo service between the Transvaal and the Cape, and a daily Trans-Natal service between Johannesburg and Durban.

Services between Johannesburg and Pretoria will not be affected because this is classified as a suburban route.

An SATS spokesman said today that it was difficult to assess how much would be saved by the cuts.

The overall cost of running SATS passenger services was R1 100 million, which — after a State refund for services to resettlement areas — left an annual loss of about R500 million.

He said the number of passengers using inter-city services dropped by 4 million to 20 million between 1984 and 1985. The drop was attributed mainly to the economic slump.

Bus links

He added that SATS was continually assessing its services, and the possibility of supplying bus services — such as the recent one to have a bus link between Johannesburg and Durban — was always a possibility.

In a statement released in Cape Town, Mr Schoeman said that as a result of the decreasing number of passengers over the last several years, SATS had from time to time withdrawn underused inter-city trains and made other service adjustments to suit the reduced demand.

The new service is to be operated from November 3.

The reduction in trains was the only way to limit cost increases and avoid massive tariff increases, he said.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on transport, Mr John Malcomess, welcomed Mr Schoeman's announcement.

"As a businessman it sounds to me like a sound decision. Speaking as a politician, the country is finding it very difficult to afford the enormous bill that the taxpayer is having to pay to SATS for running unprofitable services."

He called on Mr Schoeman to ensure that the National Transport Commission issued more inter-city bus service licences to allow private operators to fill the gap left by the reduced train services.

Help for the jobless



MS ZELPHI Mbele displays an ostrich egg decorated by unemployed people.

MORE than 150 unemployed Sowetans have been taught new skills in an attempt to help create jobs for them as the recession takes its toll.

A private company, Jua International, is organising the project. The scheme started in Soweto and will soon spread to other parts of the country.

People learn crafts such as hand-decorating ostrich eggs.

The vice-president of the company, Mr Shaun Underslak, said they concentrated on crafts because blacks have an idea of the work.

The project started with 150 people who were subsidised by the Department of Manpower.

Mr Underslak said: "At present we have 175 people in our employ, whom we meet at six depots within Soweto. Our depots cover Meadowslands, Orlando, White City, Jabavu, Tshiawelo, Jabulani and Dobsonville."

He said they aimed to launch projects for students.

Jobless barred from homeland

Severe restrictions imposed on kwaNdebele

Star 26/6/86

By Jo-Anne Collinge

People who lack homes and local jobs have been banned from kwaNdebele, tough restrictions have been placed on the homeland's schoolchildren and goods may no longer be delivered there without the written authorisation of the Commissioner of Police.

It has also been ordered that "no person may play, loiter or aimlessly remain on any public road or road reserve within kwaNdebele".

These are part of a range of severe clamps imposed on people in kwaNdebele in terms of the general state of emergency, which covers self-governing homelands as well as "white" South Africa.

The restrictions have been brought into operation by order of the police commissioner Brigadier C M van Niekerk. They state that:

- Persons of schoolgoing age may only be present in kwaNdebele if their parents or guardians are permanent residents or if they can prove they have enrolled at an educational institution. Even "legal" students or pupils may not move out of the magisterial district where their parents live or where they attend school.

- To remain in the homeland persons must have either a permanent abode there or a legal job within kwaNdebele.

- There is a curfew between 9 pm and 5 am, although people moving to or from work are exempted.

- The storage of disused vehicle tyres and of petrol in unroad-worthy vehicles is forbidden.

In addition, there are curbs on "making public, spreading or distributing" news or commentary on the actions of members of the forces. These are similar to the restrictions in South Africa.

The use of public transport without payment and proof of payment is prohibited, and nobody may without permission enter school premises before the end of this month.

Source: MAM 25/6/86

MAGISTRATE TELLS OF BOP INJURIES

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**'I was concerned
about number of
people allegedly
beaten by cops'**

THE dismissal of 600 Metal Box employees and Putco bus fare increases were some of the causes of unrest in GaRankuwa, the Smith Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

A chief magistrate, Mr Abraham Carel Greyling, told the commission that most unrest related cases were brought before the courts after workers were dismissed from a Rosslyn can manu-

facturing factory and bus fares increased on the Pretoria/GaRankuwa route.

He said most of the accused were severely wounded and claimed to have been assaulted by the Bophuthatswana police.

"The victims were so seriously hurt that I had to report the matter to senior government officials. I informed both the Attorney-General, a Mr Smith, and the sec-

retary of justice, a Mr Mothibe, that I was concerned about the number of people alleging to have been beaten up by the police in the region," said the magistrate.

The witness said most of the victims were children aged from 12 years. The majority resided in the GaRankuwa, Mabopane and Winterveldt areas.

Although he had instructed that some of the injured be referred for medical attention, he said others made second appearances without having received treatment.

Mr Greyling told the commission that he and his colleagues had earlier warned that raids on shebeens and squatters could spark off unrest, particularly in Winterveldt. He said he often read in a newspaper that hawkers were unhappy about police behaviour.

Violence

According to him, 2 000 people were arrested after the Winterveldt shootings on March 26. Scores of people were charged with public violence and others released after paying an admission of guilt.

Among all the areas under his control, he said, Winterveldt had the highest crime rate. Although there had been incidents of police assaults after the killings took place, he said the situation had gone back to normal.

25/6/86 STAR

'100 000 jobless if US Bill is passed'

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The Star Bureau

LONDON — Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel has told Britons that if a resolution at present before the American House of Representatives calling for all American companies to withdraw from South Africa within six months, became law, more than 100 000 black South Africans would immediately lose their jobs.

Mr Nel said for anyone to try to cripple the South African economy would be like trying to "kill the goose that lays the golden eggs".

"It is the cruellest, most ruthless thing anybody can think of doing," he added in an interview on BBC radio yesterday.

Mr Nel said there was no doubt sanctions would have a very powerful effect on the South African economy.

The blacks and their families totalled more than half-a-million people. Some whites would also lose their jobs, but not as many as blacks.

Asked if it would not cripple the South African economy, he said: "Why do you want to cripple the South African economy?"

"What decent, civilised man who calls himself a Christian would want to cripple the economy? It would only result in people dying from hunger.

"Why would anybody be so ruthless, so uncivilised, so rude, so cruel?" he asked.

Hypocritical

It was hypocritical to say blacks would not mind sanctions.

He had not heard any black leader propagating sanctions who would, as a result of sanctions, lose his job. Bishop Tutu would not lose his income. But many other blacks would.

On a possible visit by Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, he said there would be no difficulty about this.

It would be an opportunity to explain to Sir Geoffrey the complexities of the situation in the Republic.

Asked how the Government would explain the state of emergency to Sir Geoffrey, he said he would be told this was an absolute necessity because the country was experiencing a "revolutionary onslaught."

Radicals were trying to gain control of the black masses and in the process were murdering blacks.

Healey

As a result of the imposition of the state of emergency, the number of unrest-related incidents had declined tremendously and the number of deaths had declined.

On Mr Denis Healey's visit, he said the Government was sure his visit was for one purpose only — "to confirm his preconceived ideas".

These were that there should be sanctions against South Africa and that they would benefit the black people.

But Mr Healey was totally wrong. His attitude was an immoral one. Sanctions would be to the detriment of all the blacks of Southern Africa.

600 dismissed at Boksburg factory after pay stoppage

By Sheryl Raine

About 600 workers were yesterday dismissed by Wrightech Pty Ltd near Boksburg following a wage strike which lasted more than a week.

Workers said they had been the subject of police actions which may not be reported in terms of the emergency regulations. This was the second time in four days that they had been subjected to such actions, they said.

Black and coloured workers at Wrightech, who are represented by a worker committee, were demanding a R1-across-the-board pay increase. The committee rejected a set of rules for negotiation proposed by management and accused the company of trying to undermine the committee and of negotiat-

ing in bad faith.

Mr K C Rose, manufacturing director, said 440 black and 180 coloured employees had been involved in the strike. The company closed down the factory last week when repeated discussions with worker representatives failed to resolve the situation. Mr Rose questioned the representivity of the committee. "When we tried to re-open yesterday, we asked workers to sign documents indicating their willingness to return to work. Radical elements pulled people away from machines and the situation deteriorated. Strikers were requested to leave the premises at 8 am if they were not prepared to work." He also referred to police activities which may not be reported during the emergency.

The plant was still functioning, he said.

Sanlam estimates 18% of workforce in SA unemployed

By AUDREY D'ANGELO

SA is facing a chronic unemployment situation, and attempts to boost the economy offer only a temporary solution. Sanlam's economic research department states in its June survey.

It estimates that about 18% of the workforce are unemployed. And it suggests a comprehensive national strategy is needed to promote job creation in the long term.

This should include determined efforts to increase exports.

"In this regard, export incentives should be linked closely to the advantages they would hold for the country's unemployment situation."

Other steps, the survey states, should include promotion of the small business and informal sectors "by taking quicker action in phas-

ing out unnecessary rules and regulations", and better instruction and more efficient use of the workforce.

"The importance of vocationally directed education and training should be emphasized even more."

The survey states there are still few signs of a revival in the sluggish economy, in spite of government attempts to breathe life into it.

Uncertainty

Lack of confidence is making consumers unwilling to spend, because of "the general political uncertainty in the Republic, the high unemployment figures and the sharp rises experienced in the cost of living as well as the expectation that these will continue."

This lack of confidence in the individual "adversely affects the

sentiment of the business sector — which already has to deal with a very uncertain political and economic environment — and consequently places a serious damper on investment."

Cautious

However, the need to maintain a favourable balance of payments and to reduce inflation, causes the government to be cautious in stimulating the economy.

"The R1,5 billion package for growth, including the advanced repayment of the 1980 loan levy, announced on June 17, should be evaluated against this background," the survey states.

"The additional amount of R750m to be spent on low-cost housing — which will create new job opportunities without placing pressure on the current account of the balance of payments — and the relief afforded the motor industry by the rebate on excise duty and adjustments to the fringe benefit tax are of particular significance."

"But when one considers that this additional expenditure will raise total government spending in the present financial year by about 2% only, and that, in addition, it is doubtful that the package will lead to any marked revival in private consumption expenditure, we are not at all sure that it will actually be possible to achieve a growth rate of 3% in real domestic product this year."

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Unit trusts

	Buyers	Sellers	Yield
Old Mutual	953,64	884,69	4,52
Ngl	479,90	446,63	4,63
Sage	944,18	880,727	4,93
UAL	916,03	854,75	4,82
UAL M/R	216,89	202,83	6,54
Sats	343,83	320,24	5,81
Sanlamtr	674,11	629,49	7,20
Trustgro	203,70	189,71	6,69
SandivTrust	203,92	191,47	9,71
Guardbank	871,02	814,21	5,84

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Nearly 18% are jobless Sanlam

305
BUD DALL
24/6/86
LESLEY LAMBERT

SANLAM estimates that almost 18% of SA's total labour force is unemployed.

While the current population survey by the Central Statistical Services estimates the number of unemployed blacks at 543 000 (8,4% of the economically active population), Sanlam says the true situation is far more serious.

Chief economist Johan Louw says in Sanlam's latest *Economic Survey* that if employment figures are studied, almost 18% of the total labour force are probably unemployed now. He adds that SA's unemployment problem is not only of a cyclical nature. A chronic unemployment situation has also to be dealt with.

Louw calls for urgent action — as part of a comprehensive national strategy — to promote job creation in the longer term.

He says attempts like the recent R1,5bn package for growth offer only a temporary solution to SA's problems.

The following actions could help in the longer term:

- ☐ Determined efforts to increase exports. Export incentives should be closely linked to the advantages they would provide for employment;

- ☐ Promotion of the small business and informal sectors by taking quicker action in phasing out unnecessary rules and regulations;

- ☐ Better instruction and training and more efficient use of the workforce. The importance of vocationally directed education and training should be emphasised even more;

Louw argues that the lack of confidence amongst individuals — reflected by their unwillingness to increase their spending — has a negative effect on the sentiment of the business sector. This consequently places a serious damper on this sector which has to deal with an uncertain political and economic future.

Further possible stimulatory measures should take into account the effect they would have for the current account of the balance of payments, other foreign exchange reserves and the foreign debt obligations.

The cautious attitude of government and the package for growth announced on June 17 should be evaluated against this background.

N/M 24/6/86 (335)

Almost one in five jobless, says Sanlam

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Sanlam estimates that almost 18% of South Africa's total labour force is unemployed.

While the current population survey by the Central Statistical Services estimates the number of unemployed blacks at roughly 543 000 (8,4% of the economically active population), Sanlam says the true situation is far more serious.

Chief economist Johan Louw says in Sanlam's latest *Economic Survey* that if employment figures are studied, almost 18% of the total labour force are probably unemployed now. He adds that South Africa's unemployment problem is not only of a cyclical nature. A chronic unemployment situation has also to be dealt with.

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action — as part of a comprehensive national strategy — to promote job creation in the longer term.

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To help in the longer term he calls for:

Determined efforts to increase exports. Export incentives should be closely linked to the advantages they would provide for employment; promotion of the small business and informal sectors by taking quicker action in phasing out unnecessary rules and regulations; better instruction and training and more efficient use of the work force. The importance of vocationally directed education and training should be emphasised even more.

Mr Louw argues that the lack of confidence among

individuals — reflected by their unwillingness to increase their spending — has a negative effect on the sentiment of the business sector. This consequently places a serious damper on this sector.

'When one considers that the additional expenditure will raise total Government spending in the present financial year by about 2% only, and that in addition, it is doubtful that the package will lead to any market revival in private consumption expenditure, we are not at all sure that it will actually be possible to achieve a growth rate of 3% in real domestic product this year,' he says.

'One in six black workers now jobless'

AR 64-5
24/8/86
335

MICHAEL CHESTER of the Finance Staff analyses a new survey on the South African economy

MORE than one in every six black workers is now jobless and total unemployment is far above double the level shown in official statistics, according to a new economic survey released today.

Researchers at Sanlam, the giant insurance company which is now the hub of a huge industrial empire, estimate that more than 1 million workers have joined the unemployment queues since 1980 as population increases have swollen the labour force while the economy has lurched downhill.

They argue that while the current population survey by the state-run Central Statistical Services puts black unemployment at 543 000 — equal to 8.4 percent of the economically active population — "the true situation is far more serious".

They calculate that an accurate count would show unemployment has soared to 18 percent.

The survey also expresses alarm over the plunge in new domestic investment — from about R22 billion at its peak

in 1981 down to below R13 billion a year, the lowest in well over a decade, as measured in constant prices.

The Sanlam economists use the survey results to underscore their argument that urgent action needs to be taken to create a comprehensive national strategy to promote job creation.

AN action programme should embrace:

- Moves to boost exports by incentives linked to unemployment solutions,

- Faster moves to phase out unnecessary rules and regulations that hamstring the promotion of the small business and informal sectors of the economy, and

- More emphasis on vocational education and training with better instruction and more efficient use of work forces.

The Sanlam team welcomes the recent R1.5 billion package of new economic stimulants, but sounds warning that it is doubtful if it will lead to a marked revival of private consumer spending and that it may still prove only a temporary solution.

Staff 'won't
be made
redundant'

Mercury Reporter

THE chief director of the Natalia Development Board, Mr Hennie du Plessis, says it is not intended that the services of employees will be terminated when the board is abolished on June 30.

He said the Commission for Administration would make offers of permanent placement for the employees in other Government departments later in the year.

Mr du Plessis said there had been 81 applications for redundancy, but it was hoped that this figure would be reduced quite substantially.

He said the reorganisation of the boards represented the largest and most complex operation ever undertaken in the public sector.

Factories use third of potential

Industrial capacity hits a record low

335
BUD DAY
23/6/86

MAJOR sectors of the manufacturing industry are working at less than one-third of full potential.

While most figures show overall capacity utilisation of more than 80%, they mask a picture in which billions of rands are going to waste in under-used — and unused — machinery and technology.

Published figures relate to capacity assessed on current production. If market difficulties force an industry to cut back from two shifts a day to one, its assessed production capacity is also halved to take account of single-shift capacity.

To talk of 80% utilisation in such industries, therefore, is to talk of 80% to 50% of true capacity. And in those industries and corporations that have "moth-balled" unused machinery and production lines, that means 80% or 50% of reduced capacity.

DAVID FURLONGER
Industrial Editor

All this is without taking into account four-day weeks and that most modern manufacturing equipment is capable of round-the-clock, three-shift operation. At the end of the day, therefore, where an industry is reduced to single shifts, such equipment is being used at considerably less than one-third of its full potential.

Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research (BER), in its recent manufacturing survey, estimated industrial production capacity utilisation in the last quarter of 1985 to be 84,3%, compared to 85,7% in the corresponding 1984 quarter.

BER researchers say figures for the first and second quarters this year are expected to show a slight improvement

● To Page 2

Industrial capacity slumps

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on the corresponding 1985 quarters.

However, they and Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) officials said all these figures were based on reduced capacity expectations caused by working cutbacks.

They said: "Some industries could more than double their capacities simply by returning to normal working conditions."

Certain industrialists, while conceding that official production figures hide a much gloomier picture, dislike the notion that they are operating at less than one-third of potential.

Volkswagen MD and National Association of Automobile Manufacturers' (Naamsa) president Peter Searle says the motor industry is operating at about 50% of capacity. Working on a single-shift basis, it is expected to produce 14 000 cars this year out of the 28 000 it could produce on its normal two-shift basis.

Naamsa director Nico Vermeulen says: "When we measure production ca-

capacity, it is related to the normal operating hours of that company. The furthest we've been is a double shift."

Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seifsa) sources say some heavy engineering sectors are operating at only 45% of capacity. This figure, too, is based on comparison with a double-shift system.

With little sign of markets picking up, and fluctuating exchange rates and political pressures making it increasingly difficult for manufacturers to find export markets, there is general agreement that low production rates are here for a long time to come — with all the unemployment and wasted investment it implies.

Some observers say it is the sanctions threat that, ironically, offers the most immediate prospect of recovery. Cut off from foreign products markets by trade sanctions and disinvestment, there is no shortage of spare SA manufacturing capacity to take up the slack.

SA hotel industry on 'brink of collapse'

W/L-ARW
21/6/86
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MARK STANSFIELD

Weekend Argus Reporter

SOUTH Africa's hotel industry is on the brink of a "cataclysmic" financial collapse and hundreds of establishments will not survive if the Government does not step in, according to a top hotelier.

He said the closure of hotels would increase the alarmingly high unemployment figure and could mean the loss of one of the biggest sources of foreign exchange.

In a shock disclosure this week Mr Mike Kovensky, president of the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association (Fedhasa), said fewer than 50 of the 1 174 one and two-star hotels were making a profit and many were not expected to survive.

"Cut to the bone"

"I doubt whether many of the bigger establishments are any better off, even though most hotel operators have cut their costs to the bone," he said.

Some large hotels had closed half their residential floors and were operating at 20 percent — or less — of their capacity.

Mr Kovensky said this was "unfortunately an accurate gauge of the hotel industry as a whole."

The owner of one small Cape Town hotel described the dilemma of smaller hoteliers as "like committing suicide and being given the razor blade in the form of Government regulations".

Mr Kovensky said Fedhasa would soon submit an "urgent" memorandum to Government departments setting out a plan of action which could save the industry.

"Deaf ears"

"We urgently require a shot in the arm."

"Unfortunately our pleas in the past seem to have fallen on deaf ears," Mr Kovensky said.

"Events in this country since August 1985 and the tourist void are not the only reasons for the serious state of affairs in the hotel industry."

"The problem is more deep-rooted than that," he said.

"Business failures benefit nobody. It will mean the loss of a lot of jobs and a lower standard of living."

"There is no question that many hotels will not survive. We are being

threatened by collapse on a cataclysmic scale," he said.

Recent amendments to the Liquor Act allowing grocery outlets to sell wines had "cannibalised" hotel off-sales trade and had destroyed the infrastructure of the hotel industry.

"Fedhasa is asking for a moratorium for the granting of new licences in this regard."

"Grocers' licences to sell wine increased by 40 percent in 1985/86 but wine sales increased by only 25 percent."

"What is the benefit of destroying the infrastructure of a part of the business community who have never abused the situation?"

"This is destructive competition."

"The Government must acknowledge that the hotel industry is a large employer and a potential foreign exchange earner and should value us as a small business industry."

"They must give us a shot in the arm and agree that the industry should be treated as a special concern for a while."

"Otherwise, collapse on a huge scale is not far off," he said.

Over R5 m set aside for providing jobs in Natal

Labour Reporter

IN A bid to ease the plight of the unemployed, a further 104 job-creation schemes, providing temporary jobs for 8 739 people in Natal at a cost of R5 400 000, have been approved by the Department of Manpower.

This was disclosed in Durban yesterday by Mr Nick Hitchcock, the department's divisional inspector.

He also announced that the department had ap-

proved 32 contracts by private firms to train 34 556 unemployed people in the various trades. Both projects would run until March next year.

Meanwhile, unemployment among all races in Natal continued to rise steadily. According to latest figures from the Department of Manpower in Durban, a total of 36 909 people of all races were registered as unemployed in May. The figure for the previous month was 36 611. Blacks alone numbered 18 113.

The actual number of people unemployed in Natal far exceeds the figures supplied by the department as in many cases people have not registered, either because they do not qualify for unemployment aid or because their benefits have been exhausted.

In Durban, 1 949 coloureds, 10 099 Indians and 4 153 whites were registered as unemployed last month. In April the corresponding figures were coloureds 1 931, Indians 9 377 and whites 4 184.

5,1 percent
increase in
jobless blacks

Unemployed blacks in the national development areas, provinces and national states increased by 5,1 percent from March last year to March this, the Central Statistical Service said in Pretoria.

Estimated number of unemployed in March was 533 000. Three out of five of these were aged 15 to 29.

There were 108 000 unemployed coloureds, and 30 976 Indians. — Sapa.

Strain on relief body's funds

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The economic situation with the attendant unemployment had placed greater demand on Hungerrelief funds and together with the rise in prices of basic foodstuffs had contributed to increasing expenditures.

This emerged from the chairman's report at the annual meeting held at St Alban's Church yesterday evening.

The chairman, Mr G. Stanford, said the families helped by Hungerrelief had jumped 40 per cent in one year from 85 in April 1985 to 125 in March 1986.

Together with other organisations and individuals, the organisation faced difficult conditions during the past year, he said.

Unrest during the year, he said, caused some disruption to the distribution system but this was largely overcome by switching sup-

pliers and collection points with the result that virtually all foodstuffs reached the recipients safely.

"I am pleased to report that the increased expenditure was countered by greater fund-raising efforts and a small surplus has been carried forward to reserve funds at the end of March."

Total expenditure rose more than 37 per cent due largely to an increase in the number of families supplied over the past year, although food price increases also added to the costs.

Commenting on the financial statement, he said over 99 per cent of the organisation's total income went out as food parcels with less than one per cent used for stamps and stationery.

"The financial statement gives the monetary facts but not the effort that goes into the sustained appeals for aid

and while we are constantly amazed by the support we receive, we need more money to be able to expand our operation to meet current needs.

"The expenses increased faster than income although we are coping at the moment but the demand for food parcels is increasing rapidly so we need the increased income over next year to carry out the work."

He said he foresaw a difficult year ahead and more emphasis would have to be placed on fund-raising to meet an estimated expenditure of approximately R40 000.

Mr Stanford said the changing conditions over the past year presented challenges to the organisation. In addition to food parcels to families, the Hungerrelief committee supplied bulk food to areas where facilities for preparing and supplying meals

existed but where financial restrictions limited operations.

Their other endeavours included supplying soup powder, milk powder, tinned food and other goods to Nicro, Khayalethemba, Vukhamba, Theo Blumberg School, municipal clinics and to the bushdwellers through Mr H. Krautz. Baby food also has been supplied to Child Welfare for infant feeding.

"Apart from our own resources we have to thank Operation Hunger for tinned food, apples and other items which were passed on to us for distribution in the urban area."

Mr Stanford stressed the value they received from this co-operation which had measurably extended their efforts.

Although efforts were made to start a garden scheme at Mdantsane, the unrest forced the work to be suspended.

However, he said they believed that self-help schemes would in the long run be necessary and effective, though they were difficult to apply in the urban situation at present.

The Hungerrelief case committee report, convened by Drs Betty Navid and E. McIlldowie, said the food parcels continued to be a form of bridging aid for those seeking employment or awaiting some form of government grant.

"These clients are essentially urban people of all race groups who are temporarily without income or with totally inadequate incomes. All these cases have been carefully investigated by social workers before and throughout the period of our aid."

Hungerrelief also granted one or two additional parcels each month for emergency use by other welfare organisations, according to the report.

More out of work³³⁵

PRETORIA. — The estimated number of unemployed blacks in the national development areas, provinces and national states increased by 5,1 percent from March last year to March this year, the Central Statistical Service said in a statement released here.

The estimated number of unemployed in March was 533 000. Some 60,6 percent of this number were aged 15 to 29.

The number of unemployed coloured people in the national development areas and provinces in March totalled 108 000, and Asians 30 976, the service said.

— Sapa

Argus 18/6/86
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BUSINESS

LABOUR

Clothing factories taking on workers

By **TOM HOOD**

RETRENCHMENTS have stopped in Cape clothing factories and for the first time in 18 months the industry is taking on workers again.

This is reported today by Mr Simon Jocum, chairman of the Cape Clothing Manufacturers Association, in his annual review.

"Since the beginning of the year 500 people a month have been retrenched but last week we had reports of 252 people being placed in jobs — in other words, the industry has started to take on people again.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

"As we move on to the second half of the year and production for the summer season, it seems there is going to be a demand for more workers, particularly machinists.

"The industry has reached rock bottom and retrenchments have stopped."

Training schools in factories were filling up again. Previous-

ly the only training done was under the scheme where the Government paid for the training and young people were not guaranteed jobs.

He believed consumers had reached the lowest level of despondency and people were becoming less despondent.

The Government's new growth package would result in money pouring into the system and with lower interest rates business confidence would increase.

RAND'S RATE

If the rand's exchange rate stayed above 40 US cents it would help to control the prices of companies' inputs.

The industry had received concessions to import fabrics free of duty because of the shortage of fabric from local manufacturers but the drop in the value of the rand had countered that benefit to clothing firms.

The 49 250 workers are also to get a 7,5 percent pay rise

from next month, the latest instalment in a two-year industrial council wage agreement, after a similar increase last December.

Employers will pay these rises in spite of the depressed state of business, although some companies would have preferred to delay them, Mr Jocum said.

NEW AGREEMENT

Negotiations between manufacturers and the Garment Workers Union for a new wage agreement are expected to begin soon as the current agreement expires in mid-December.

At the latest tally, 376 factories are operating in the Cape and no liquidations have taken place in the past 14 weeks.

Manufacturers believe this is another indication that business is beginning to stabilise.

State may step up aid to needy

Post Reporter

INCREASED monthly allowances for people receiving aid from the Government's Social Relief Scheme will probably be introduced in October.

Announcing this in Port Elizabeth last night, the Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Dr G de V Morrison, said he would instruct his department to investigate the possibility of a portion of the allowances being paid in cash rather than in the form of purchase orders.

Speaking at a Press conference after a one-day fact-finding visit to the city, Dr Morrison said that although the plight of unemployed and impoverished whites in Port Elizabeth was "serious", it had not reached crisis proportions.

"There is no reason for panic," he said.

"I have held talks with representatives of var-

ious welfare organisations and they have assured me that the situation is far from disastrous."

Relief is being provided to 877 adults and children over the age of 10 and 302 children under the age of 10 in Port Elizabeth. Adults receive aid amounting to R164 a month each, while children under 10 receive aid amounting to R49 a month.

Dr Morrison held discussions yesterday with the Mayor of Port Elizabeth, Mr Ben Olivier, several local MPs, the chairman of the Regional Welfare Board for the Eastern Cape, Mr Paul Kruger, and representatives of the ACVV, CMR and Child Welfare Society.

He also visited several projects which have been introduced to improve the skills of unemployed

people, but did not hold personal interviews with people currently receiving aid.

He said he was struck particularly by the fact that while the lower income groups were "suffering the most", a number of middle-class residents were now also in need of aid.

"Unemployment, coupled with the burden of monthly bond repayments on properties, have placed white collar workers in an unenviable position," he said.

"Not only are they unable to support their families, they are in danger of losing their homes."

Last month the Department of Health Services and Welfare paid out R37 288 in Port Elizabeth under the Social Relief Scheme and R20 935 to 135 adults and 82 children under the scheme for the unemployed

EVE POST
18/10/86

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Mass unemployment in building industry

Cape Town 18/6/86

335

NEARLY 70 000 jobs have been lost in the building industry in major centres in recent years and industry officials say they do not see any light at the end of the tunnel.

The recession, political instability, lack of confidence in capital investments and rising building costs are seen to be responsible for the current crisis.

Building Industries Federation of SA (Bifsa) executive director Mr Lou Davis said recently that the country's building workforce had been slashed by about 40 percent in the current slump. He described the situation as the worst he had known.

Mr Davis said that while most re-trenchments had affected "lesser skilled workers, about 1 000 artisans had been fired in Johannesburg

alone. It would be hard to woo them back in an upturn—in fact more than half the artisans were reported to have already left South Africa.

A common problem in centres around the country had been the lack of major building projects.

Major building projects had come to a halt in the Western Cape, an Industrial Council spokesman in Cape Town said.

Nevertheless he said there was a large informal sector operating in black townships which made it difficult to determine the exact figure of unemployed people.

Residential housing had not been as severely affected as business development, he said. There was a glut of office space in Cape Town.

"There have been very few big jobs

this year," said the general secretary of the Industrial Council in the Transvaal, Mr Wynand Stapelberg.

"Last year there were projects like Gold Reef City and the Johannesburg Sun which provided a lot of employment, but these have not been replaced."

An Industrial Council spokesman in the Eastern Cape said the severe recession in the region had forced many people to leave the area, causing a drop in demand for new houses.

Spokesmen in some of the centres said the government could provide the necessary impetus for the industry if funds were made available for, among other things, black housing.

Figures supplied from Industrial Council for the Building Industry offices in major centres are discourag-

ing.

□ In the Western Cape, 35 000 people were employed in 1984. This dropped to 28 000 in 1985.

□ In the Transvaal, 37 000 jobs had been lost in the last four years. More than 83 000 people were employed when the industry peaked in 1982, but this had dropped off to just 46 000 at present.

□ In the Eastern Cape, the council spokesman said 12 254 people were employed in June 1984. This had dropped to 6 177 in March this year.

□ In Bloemfontein 4 800 were employed in July 1984 but only 3 198 in April 1986.

□ In Natal, employment had peaked at 31 200 in September 1984 but had since been slashed to 14 200, the rock-bottom employment level of 1977-78.

CMT THIS 17/6/86

Unemployment may get worse, says report 335

Labour Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN workers face a gloomy future with little prospect of a long-term improvement in the employment situation, according to the National Manpower Commission's 1985 annual report.

According to the report, "the nature and scope of economic growth over the next number of years will not be sufficient to accommodate a satisfactory or adequate proportion of the new entrants to the labour market and, at the same time, combat existing unemployment".

"Unemployment in South Africa in its various manifestations already poses a serious problem and all indications are that it may even deteriorate in future."

The commission reports that registered unemployment during 1985 "increased very sharply" among all population groups, but that coloured and Asian workers were the worst affected.

Overall, the number of registered unemployed workers increased by 73 percent between November 1984 and November 1985.

The chairman of the commission, Dr H J J Reynders, says in his accompanying remarks to the report that a drop in the real earnings of workers during the past year inhibited economic development and growth and led to tension in the labour market.

The worsening economic crisis had been ac-

companied by a dramatic increase in the number of workers involved in strikes — 240 000 in 1985 compared with 182 000 the previous year.

Although fewer strikes occurred, the number of "man-days" lost through work stoppages increased from 379 000 in 1984 to 678 000 in 1985.

Most of the strikes were centred around wage issues.

At the same time, many trade unions had begun "to move beyond their traditional sphere of activities of improving the conditions of employment and working conditions of their members to the improvement of the prosperity of members in general and to political issues," Dr Reynders said.

Technology

The commission makes particular note of the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), which it describes as an "important event", particularly since Cosatu has indicated its intention to become involved in broader political issues.

The year had also been marked by the increased use of technology, which had aggravated unemployment.

Government attempts to create job opportunities had been undermined by high interest rates, the "internal unrest situation" and the harder line taken against South Africa by its major trading partners.

Jobless destroying aloes for medicinal juice extract

W/E Post 14/6/81

By JACK DEWES

335
ALOES in the bush around Bethelsdorp and elsewhere are being damaged and to a great extent destroyed by unemployed people trying to make a little money.

People extract juice from the leaves, extract a solid substance from the juice and sell it to a Port Elizabeth manufacturer of medicines.

The substance *aloin* is a purgative and is used in a variety of popular "medicines" that have little or no standing in

the eyes of medical practitioners.

These preparations, although they are not registered with the Medicine Control Council, are popular throughout South Africa and among all population groups.

Aloe juice has been collected in the Eastern Cape for many years, but lately — because of the increase in unemployment — jobless people are making a local industry of juice-collecting in the Bethelsdorp area.

Hundreds of damaged aloes were spotted by the curator of the Settlers Park Nature Reserve, Mr Adrian Odgers, who alerted Weekend Post.

One of the manufacturers of preparations containing *aloin* is Lennon Ltd, whose commercial director, Mr Terry Lee, said in an interview this week that solidified aloe juice was bought from collectors in 20-kilogram cans.

The company bought about 500 kilograms a month, he said.

77% more
city whites

unemployed

THELMA TUCH

THE number of unemployed urban white adults has increased by 77% from 106 000 in March last year to 188 000 in March this year, says Market Research Africa's Employment Index.

The number looking for full-time employment has increased from 48 000 to 86 000 — 6% of the full-time workforce.

Half of all white adults were in full-time occupations in March this year, compared to 55% a year previously.

0905	1030	SA403	Johannesburg to Frankfurt	
0905	1030	SA405	1800	1100 SA254
1215	1450	SA407		
1540	1705	SA415	Frankfurt to Johannesburg	
1735	2010	SA417	1725	0900 SA253
East London to Johannesburg				
0700	0930	SA400	Johannesburg to London	
0955	1150	SA401	2000	0820 SA234
1050	1320	SA405		
1050	1320	SA403	London to Johannesburg	
1510	1630	SA407	1800	0750 SA235
1725	1955	SA415		
Johannesburg to Gaborone				
0730	0840		BP200	
1130	1215	SA102		
Gaborone to Johannesburg				
0730	0835		BP301	
1600	1640		SA103	
Johannesburg to New York				
1930	0650	SA203		
New York to Johannesburg				
1930	1730	SA202		

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13/6/86

The Natal Mercury, Fr

White jobless ranks increase

JOHANNESBURG—An estimated 188 000 urban white adults in South Africa were unemployed and looking for either full-time or part-time work in March, up from 106 000 in March, 1985.

The number looking for full-time employment has increased from 48 000 to

86 000 and the number looking for part-time work has gone up from 58 000 to 102 000 during this period.

Half of all white adults were in full-time occupations in March, 1986, against 55% a year previously. The number in part-time employment has increased marginally and

stands at 7%.

These findings come from Market Research Africa's Employment Index and are based on personal interviews with representative samples of 1 000 adults in cities, towns and villages throughout South Africa.

The number of people unemployed and looking for

full-time work represents 6% of the full-time work force.

Commenting on the findings, Mr Clive Corder, chairman and managing director of Market Research Africa, said: 'The number of people unemployed is still manageable and could have a deflationary effect on salary demands.'

'However, the trends are cause for anxiety and underline the difficult times being faced by many businesses.'

'High inflation and high taxation inevitably must result in a decline in the ability of the private sector to maintain staff at existing levels.' — (Sapa)

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city whites

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Sanctions could mean 1m jobs lost

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Warning was sounded today that more than a million jobs would be jeopardised inside South Africa if the world tightened the sanctions noose with trade boycotts.

Studies by the Production Management Institute show that even if boycotts on South African exports were only 20 percent effective, the chain reactions would put about 90 000 whites and 343 000 blacks out of work.

If export boycotts spread to become 50 percent effective, the toll on jobs would grow to more than 1,1 million.

Dr Frank Carlisle, executive director of the institute, forecast there would be "inconceivable hardship" as about R2 600-million was wiped off the combined incomes of black and white workers who would be idle.

Industries involved in the manufacture of automobiles, machinery and plastics would especially vulnerable if overseas suppliers started to choke off essential imports.

FIN MAIL 13/6/86

INFLUX REFORM

What about land?

Government's plans to scrap influx control, set out in its White Paper on urbanisation, have been welcomed both at home and abroad. But with the dust now settling, there are other policy aspects in the document which are causing concern in property and industrial circles.

Not least is government's stated intention that "the present practice of creating a shortage of industrial land within the metropolitan core areas should continue." This, read together with its stated policy to prevent "excessive . . . economic activity in large urban centres" has developers worried. Understandably so.

It shows a lack of understanding of how private enterprise works, avers SA Property Owners Association (Sapoa) executive direc-

tor Peter Erasmus.

Quite simply, if implemented rigidly, it will prove a major setback to any attempts government might make to stimulate the economy, he believes.

The intentions expressed in the White Paper, essentially a restatement of previous decentralisation policy, shows that government has still not learned any lessons about trying to manipulate development around the urban areas.

Despite restrictions, industrialists have found ways to develop and expand in their primary market areas. One problem in the decentralised locations is a shortage of skilled, as opposed to unskilled, labour.

Government's past policy of creating an artificial shortage of land around metropolitan areas has thus merely pushed up land prices and added to the inflation problem.

"If there's to be any hope of revitalising the economy we must move away from this type of bureaucratic thought process," says Erasmus.

With more blacks expected to come to the cities, there is also concern about how government intends to handle the housing problem.

"Quite honestly," says Erasmus, "I'm disappointed that the White Paper pays so little attention to the private sector when it comes to providing housing."

He suggests that government should harness the private sector to provide housing for those who can afford more than the basics. Government's role, he says, should be to provide only fundamental shelter.

Further, he holds that government should confine itself to identifying broad, rather than specific, areas for black housing development in the cities.

"Market forces should be allowed to prevail," he says, "to allow blacks a choice of areas in which to live."

Whites line up for pump jobs (335)

Post Reporter

BETWEEN 30 and 40 whites applied for petrol pump jobs at a Port Elizabeth filling station today.

A lot of them were middle class men and the station owner, Mr Gavin Akom, said: "It was a bit embarrassing seeing them come in."

The three jobs were advertised this morning and at lunchtime he said: "I've stopped taking calls. The phone hasn't stopped ringing. There must have been 30 or 40 people applying and I've tried to stop the ad this evening."

"I've heard so many hard luck stories today — from people out of work for months trying to support families."

"About 15 people turned up in person (although the ad gave a phone number only)."

"It was actually quite pitiful to see — a lot of middle class guys quite embarrassed about it. I didn't ask what jobs they had been doing and I didn't give them a chance to tell me."

"You don't need a lot of qualifications to serve petrol."

He said he would keep the jobs open until tomorrow before making appointments.

N/M 10/6/86

335



No jobs for many Natal troopies

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of national servicemen will come home soon — and for nearly half of them it will be to no job.

Some of the returning servicemen are resentful because the jobs they might have had are filled by people of other race groups who are not obliged to do two years' duty for their country.

Defence Force orientation officer Maj Pieter Breytenbach disclosed this yesterday after a visit to Sector 10 in the operational

area where he interviewed hundreds of servicemen due to finish their national service this month.

Maj Breytenbach said: 'A year ago 25% of the men returning to Natal had no jobs to go to; this year it is 42%.

'The situation is far worse than last year,' he said. He added that this year there was also a greater proportion of matriculants.

Maj Breytenbach spoke to 326 national servicemen on their way home this month, 56% of whom were

returning to Natal.

Maj Breytenbach said the situation had been identified and returning servicemen without jobs could be channelled in the right direction.

He had had a meeting with the Chambers of Commerce and Industries and with Department of Manpower with an end to creating a channel for the unemployed to use.

The chambers had agreed to channel jobs through a Mrs J Hewitson at the department. The servicemen should contact her on 3011011, or at Room 302 at the department's offices in Government Building, Masonic Grove, or Maj Breytenbach on 847882.

Maj Breytenbach, a city councillor, said the city was 'playing its part', with 50% of the jobs available being given to returned national servicemen with the necessary qualifications.

'It's a lead for commerce and industry to follow — we are practising what we preach.'

Work not a basic human right (335) economist 10/6/86

Northern Transvaal Bureau

The right to a job had to be earned — it was not realistic to regard employment as a basic human right, economist Professor I van der Walt told a regional development conference in Pietersburg yesterday.

Professor van der Walt, said the so-called social approach, which demanded the Government provide jobs, was unreasonable.

Mr P M Kekana of Lebowa said Gazankulu and Lebowa were not even permitted to be members of the Regional Development Advisory Committee (RDAC) for the Northern Transvaal.

He proposed a recomposition of the committee and the establishment of a single development corporation for the entire region, adding that tourism and "a powerful handicrafts industry" could be marketed by one body.

The secretary of the Gazankulu Planning Council, Mr Johan Ackron, pleaded that attention be given to "glaring disparities" in the region, large tracts of which were faced with the problem of communities in decline.

He saw regional and sub-regional planning, water affairs, transport, tax matters, training

and labour matters, housing and marketing as areas for co-operation across political borders.

Earlier Mr Jack Botes, chairman of the RDAC, outlining general principles for regional co-operation, mentioned the need for more diversification and the development of greater competitiveness within the region.

He suggested a survey of existing economic activities and of factors such as costs and demand.

The conference was attended by delegates from Lebowa, Venda and Gazankulu, as well as South African developers, bankers and agriculturalists.

9/6/86 NPM
70 apply
to be made
redundant

Mercury Reporter

Seventy employees of the Natalia Development Board have applied for redundancy following the announcement that the country's 13 development boards would cease to exist from July 1 this year.

Mr H A du Plessis, chief director of the board, said most of these applicants would get their pension money back as well as interest. However 14 employees, who had originally worked for local authorities, would be entitled to a 'golden handshake' representing five years of pensionable service.

Most of those who qualified for the extra five years' pay were already in their 50s, Mr du Plessis pointed out.

Fewer jobless in May

335 eve post 9/6/86

THE number of registered unemployed in the Eastern Cape dropped by 10,8% from April to May, but increased by 15,6% over the May, 1985, total.

Department of Manpower Statistics released today show that whites were hardest hit percentage-wise. There were 44% more unemployed whites registered in May compared with the same month last year.

Registered unemployment among blacks increased by 3% compared with last May, but dropped by 19% from April to May this year. There were 12 025 unemployed blacks last month.

Figures for whites, on

the other hand, show only a 2,6% unemployment decrease from April to May. A total of 3 503 whites were registered unemployed in May.

Compared with May 1985, unemployment among coloureds rose by 28,4% and by 37% among Asians.

For the same period, the total number of unemployed men rose by 25,8%.

A total of 15 579 men and 7 700 women were registered unemployed in May, bringing the total to 23 279, compared with 26 099 for April and 20 127 for May last year.

Communities the key in war on starvation

By KIN BENTLEY

COMMUNITY involvement is the key to lasting success in the battle against malnutrition.

This is the view of the regional director of Operation Hunger in the Eastern Cape, Mrs Roselle Frasca.

At present a massive campaign here is keeping 30 000 starving people fed.

Unemployment in the area is more than 50% and negligible assistance is coming from the State in the form of social security.

Charities, churches and private organisations like Operation Hunger are trying to keep people fed until the long-awaited economic revival comes.

Mrs Frasca toured PE two weeks ago and intends returning shortly to assist in bolstering this effort.

The organisation has appointed a regional representative in PE, Mrs Molly Nicholson.

Last year Operation Hunger budgeted almost R500 000 for the PE-Uitenhage area, but no charity applied for aid so the money was used elsewhere.

In February the PE Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) pledged to provide the infrastructure necessary to set up soup kitchens.

They are being assisted by local Black Sash workers. A pilot scheme to establish a community-based

soup kitchen at the severely depressed TB Huis area in Red Location is progressing well.

It is hoped a permanent kitchen will provide 1 000 servings of soup a day, seven days a week. Needed too is a place near Red Location to store soup powder.

The soup kitchen convenor, Mrs Lesley Greensmith, said TB Huis was a pilot scheme to get the poverty-stricken people to help themselves.

Knitting was another project and it was planned to teach people to grow vegetables in allotment gardens to subsidise their diet.

Mrs Greensmith said there had been a good response to their call for donations, including one from the Australian Embassy and an offer from a Schauderville butcher of 200kg of bones a week.

Funds were needed. Children in particular needed wholemeal bread and peanut butter with their soup. Other requirements were pots and empty gas cylinders for cooking. Mrs Greensmith can be contacted at 511258.

Helping co-ordinate the soup kitchens is Mrs Buyiswa Faziie, wife of the Eastern Cape vice-president of the UDF, Mr Henry Faziie.

She said the committee wanted to get TB Huis working properly before it concentrated on other areas. TB Huis, she said, was "the worst area" in the townships. Most of the people were unemployed, ill and malnourished.

"The most important people to get soup to are the children. We try to look after them especially," she said.

A jumble sale would be held soon.

"We want to get the TB Huis people involved in the project. They also attend the meetings," she said.

Mrs Frasca said Operation Hunger got involved in PE about three months ago. Up until then church organisations and local charity organisations had struggled to cope with an ever increasing number of destitute.

Although food from the organisation was now reaching about 32 000 people in the area, she didn't believe the distribution system was ideal.

The aim is eventually to have "large-scale, community based, self-help soup kitchens, where once a day hungry people can receive a nourishing meal."

Expanding on the need to involve community organisations, she said as a

"grassroots" organisation, Operation Hunger aimed to help people establish soup kitchens "where the disaster is".

Food parcels were more costly than direct feeding from soup kitchens.

Another drawback of food parcels was that as soon as they were handed over, Operation Hunger

lost control of the food and could not be sure it was "doing the job it was intended to do". For instance, she said, children who needed the food most might not be getting sufficient, or the food might even be sold.

Asked if people who could afford to buy food would not exploit the kitchens, she said: "People do not come to a soup kitchen if they are not hungry."

While what was offered was highly nutritional, it was unlikely people who could afford to eat at home would eat it.

By involving the people themselves in the kitchens, she added, the "demeaning" act of receiving a food parcel could be obviated.

Sketching the enormity of the poverty problem,

Mrs Frasca said that even if the unemployment rate in PE was put at a conservative estimate of 50%, it had to be remembered that for every person unemployed, there were an average of nine dependents.

The situation was "frightening".

The recession in PE had worsened the plight of towns such as Graaff-Reinet as people left the city to rejoin their families there.

PE itself she viewed as a "disaster situation". The organisation wasn't active in Uitenhage yet.

She said Operation Hunger was feeding a total of about 130 000 people in the Eastern Province, Border, Ciskei and Transkei.

"But we are definitely

not reaching them all and right now we don't have the funds to do so".

However, she said, the response to calls for funds had been "quite incredible".

"There is a lot of concern and interest from the people of PE, for which we are very grateful."

Mrs Frasca said they were currently spending about R1 million a month nationwide in feeding unemployed people and had budgeted for a food bill this year of R11 million.

It was funded purely by donations from individuals and big business. They were now also looking overseas for assistance.

She felt that hunger should be tackled on a national scale by the Government.



Mrs R FRASCA

Ways to get PE industry going again

By DENISE BOUTALL

IF you're sitting with idle machinery and your skilled, experienced staff face retrenchment the Department of Trade and Industry's statistics on imported goods could point the way to getting going again.

The 65-page document lists 312 categories of goods and materials that were imported in quantities of more than R5 million in 1983 — a total bill of R9 707 billion.

"Every product that is imported could potentially be manufactured in Port Elizabeth," says Port Elizabeth's industrial development officer, Mr Andre Crouse.

Shoes and wiring harnesses are made in Port Elizabeth. Yet in 1983 shoes to the value of R85,4 million were imported to South Africa. And wiring harnesses costing R11,3 million in foreign exchange came into the country.

An indication of the value of automotive industry related goods imported can be seen from the following:

- Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing, flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft cou-

plings — R128,4 million;

- Gaskets — R13 million;
- Vehicles excluding railway or tramway rolling-stock and parts thereof — R550,3 million.

For a city with a well-established leather and shoe industry there is also opportunity in making travel goods, shopping and handbags, satchels and similar containers of leather or of composition leather, of vulcanised fibre or artificial plastic. These imports cost R20,9 million.

With wool and mohair one of the main products from the region's agricultural sector the following figures are of interest:

- Goat and kid skin leather — R5,9 million.

- Woven fabric of sheep's or lamb's wool or fine animal hair — R10 million.

While the harbour might be a great boon if you're into exports it must also represent opportunities for fish processing, bearing in mind that in 1983 the country imported R30,32 million worth of tinned fish and R38,94 million of preserved or prepared fish.

On the home front South Africa imported, amongst others, the following:

- Carpets — R52,5 million,

- Linen and curtains —

R33,9 million.

- Clothing — R66,5 million,

- Ceramic products — R64,33 and

- Glass and glassware — R47,11.

The huge array of different fabrics of natural and manmade fibres imported totalled R458,3 million.

The list, which ranges from sausage casings (R7,8m) to bearings for mining machinery (R7,8m), also includes medicaments including veterinary medicines (R83,6m), glassfibre, yarns, fabrics and articles (R13,95m), razors and razor blades (R6,3m), outboard engines (R11,23m), refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (R68,1m).

Water sprinklers and sprayers for lawns (R23,9m), bulldozers (R14,9m), mechanical shovels (R50,9m), sewing machines, domestic and other (R47,3m), automatic digital data processing machines (R389,1m), primary cells and primary batteries (R10,2m), handtools with self-contained electric motors (R225,4m), insulated electric wire and cable (R48,1m), frames and mountings and parts thereof for spectacles, goggles and the like (R10,6m) and tooth brushes and dental plate brushes, nail brushes (R5,3m).

Helping the skilful to help Port Elizabeth's charities

WIE
Port
7/11/86

Weekend Post Reporter

EVER thought of doing something to assist a charity organisation, but haven't known where to start or which one to join?

With unemployment and other factors beyond human control making survival for an increasing number of people more and more difficult, there is a vast reservoir of skilled people in Port Elizabeth with time on their hands who are keen to help.

But they don't want to get tied to any one charity organisation which might not be able to give them work commensurate with their qualifications.

Catering for such people is the Voluntary Aid Bureau.

It was launched in Port Elizabeth about six months ago by Mr Harold Davidson, director of the Port Elizabeth Community Chest, in conjunction with Professor

Michael Potgieter, head of the Social Work Department at the University of Port Elizabeth.

Mr Davidson said the role of the bureau was to collect volunteers in a variety of services and channel them into different charities.

Mr Davidson said the bureau required artists, food buyers for bedridden people, clerks, camp leaders, readers to blind people and children, hairdressers, translators and shoemakers, among others.

He asked anyone who thought they could be of service to contact him at 521592.

● Mr Davidson said people wishing to leave donations of money, non-perishable food, blankets and clothing could do so at the Community Chest's office in the Feather Market Hall between 8.30am and 1pm.

Dispute over retrenchment

WORKERS in a section of PG Wood at Epping, Cape Town, yesterday stopped work over a dispute about retrenchments.

A spokesman for the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union (Pwawu) said about 120 people refused to work yesterday.

The union had been discussing proposed retrenchments with management for about a week and reported to workers last night.

Watson Smith, managing director of PG Wood, said the company was negotiating a recognition agreement with Pwawu which had "reached representivity about two months ago".

It was company policy to preserve jobs by working short-time rather than by retrenching, but in some areas the company had to consider retrenchments, he said.

Negotiations are continuing. — Sapa.

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Negotiations are continuing. — Sapa.

FRIDAY, 6 JUNE 1986

†Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs:

HANS MARIK: Imports of petrol/diesel fuel

1007. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:†

- (1) Whether petrol and diesel fuel for use in the eastern parts of the Transvaal is supplied by means of imports through Maputo; if not,
- (2) whether it is anticipated that large quantities of fuel will be provided by means of imports through Maputo in the foreseeable future; if not,
- (3) whether a zone price system for fuel, based on the delivery of large quantities of fuel through Maputo, is being maintained; if so, why,
- (4) whether, in terms of the above-mentioned zone price system, fuel users in certain parts of the country are being subsidised by fuel users in other parts of the country; if so, (a) why and (b) what are the relevant particulars in this connection?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
- (2) No.
- (3) and (4)(a) and (b) Yes. Maputo has been phased out as port for the importation of crude oil as a result of the production of Sasol II and III as well as Natterf being sufficient to supply the whole of the Transvaal with petrol and diesel. The prices of Sasol products supplied to the crude oil industry for the marketing of those products, excluding those marketed

HQA

by Sasol itself through Sasol pumps, include transportation costs equal to the amount of transportation should these products be distributed through Maputo.

In accordance with the current price zone system, the prices of products sold in a portion of the area served by Natterf are based on the transportation tariff calculated at the Maputo port tariff while Natterf supplies the products at the Durban port transportation tariff. The deficit is being debited to the industry's under-recovery account and the recovery thereof is spread over the total consumption in the Republic. The amount is small relative to the total value of sales in the country.

The total price zoning system is currently being investigated in order to eliminate the above-mentioned as well as other problems.

English-speaking persons: Income tax into Treasury

1064. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Finance:†

Whether his Department has statistics on what portion of the amounts paid into the Treasury by English-speaking persons in South Africa by way of income tax, has been spent on education for Afrikaans-speaking persons; if not, why not; if so, what amounts from this source were spent on such education during the past four decades?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

No, it does not serve any fiscal purpose to keep information of this nature.

1070. Mr A B GOODALL asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) (a) What total amount was spent during the latest 12-month period for which information is available on (i) job creation programmes and (ii)

programmes for training unemployed persons and (b) how many persons were (i) employed as a result and (ii) given training;

- (2) what (a) total number of persons were involved in, and (b) was the total cost of, administering these programmes as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) (a) (i) An amount of R124,77 million was spent on job creation programmes during the 1985-86 financial year.

(ii) R87,6 million was spent on programmes for the training of unemployed persons during the 1985-86 financial year.

- (b) (i) More than 560 000 persons were employed.

(ii) 253 168 persons were given training.

- (2) (a) The number of persons involved on these programmes by participating bodies varied from day to day and consequently it is not possible to determine the exact figure.

- (b) Officials involved with the special job creation programmes do this work over and above their normal duties and consequently there were no extra costs incurred in the administration of the programmes.

Annual reports

1090. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (a) How many annual reports were produced by his Department during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of

what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (a) Four reports were produced.

(b) Director General of Manpower in respect of the 1985 calendar year.
National Manpower Commission in respect of the 1985 calendar year.
Unemployment Insurance Fund in respect of the 1984 calendar year.
Workmen's Compensation Commissioner in respect of the 1984-85 financial year.

- (c) R24 490,46; R16 520,00; R1 377,60; R1 093,22.

(d) Cape and Transvaal Printers (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town
Cape and Transvaal Printers (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town
Pretoria Printers, Pretoria
Hennie's Secretarial Services (Pty), Ltd, Pretoria.

Annual reports

1097. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Finance:

- (a) How many annual reports were produced by his Department during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available, (b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) Seven.

- (b) (i) S A Mint.

(ii) Branch: Public Finance (Report of the Local Authorities Loans Fund Board).

HQA

(iii) Directorate: Public Investment Commissioners.

ment office in Mitchells Plain; if not, why not; if so, with what result;

(iv) Branch: Financial Institutions:

(a) Annual report of Registrar of Unit Trust Companies;

(b) 47th Annual report of Registrar of Building Societies

(c) 39th Annual report of Registrar of Banks;

(d) Annual report of Registrar of Insurance.

(c) (i) R 120.00.

(ii) R1 000.00.

(iii) R7 012.50.

(iv) (a) R2 689.00.

(b) R2 573.00.

(c) R2 866.00.

(d) R2 900.00.

(d) (i) S A Mint.

(ii) Government Printer.

(iii) Government Printer.

(iv) (a) to (d): Government Printer.

6/6/86
Mitchells Plain: unemployment office
1126. Mr P F P GASTROW asked the
Minister of Manpower:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 28, standing over, on 18 March 1986, any consideration has been given to opening an unemploy-

(2)

(a) what are the requirements of his Department for an unemployment office with regard to premises and (b) in what manner did the accommodation offered to his Department on 8 July and 26 August 1985, respectively, fail to meet these requirements?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) Yes. In 1980 the Department of Manpower decided to open an office in Mitchells Plain and requested the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs to procure suitable accommodation. The accommodation offered to the Department did not meet with the necessary requirements and other avenues are being pursued.

(2) (a) The following requirements must be met to meet the Department's needs:

(i) the accommodation must be spacious enough to administratively attend to 500 persons at any one time.

(ii) there must be sufficient toilet facilities for both sexes of the public and staff.

(iii) the accommodation must be as central as possible and easily accessible by public transport.

(iv) the accommodation must be suitably located for easy access by elderly and handicapped persons—it should preferably be on ground level.

(b) The accommodation offered did not meet with the requirements as set out under (2)(a).

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Colliery fires striking miners 335

Gold Field's Greenside Colliery near Witbank has fired about 2 000 black mineworkers who have refused to work since Tuesday afternoon.

A company statement said the dismissals followed repeated warnings that strikers could lose their jobs if they did not return to work.

The statement said: "Management

made repeated requests that the men should come forward with reasons for the strike. These were unheeded."

STAR 5/6/86
The National Union of Mineworkers has applied for recognition at the mine and claimed the company was being obstructive. The union is still investigating the causes of the strike.

THE VITAL VIEWPOINT

BUS DAY 215
Greenside
colliery 5/11/86 375
dismisses
workers

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

THE Greenside colliery near Witbank yesterday dismissed about 2 000 workers who had failed to report for duty since the start of the Tuesday afternoon shift.

Reasons for the strike could not be established last night. However, the strike is the latest in a series of stoppages at the colliery since early March.

A Gold Fields spokesman said management had given striking workers a series of warnings that they would face dismissal if they did not return to work.

He said workers had refused to give reasons for the strike, despite repeated management requests that they do so.

The most recent stoppage at Greenside colliery took place last week after the arrest and dismissal of a worker. But it is not yet known whether this has had any bearing on the strike.

National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa said union officials had gone to the mine to establish reasons for the strike. The union had applied for a recognition agreement at the mine.

Gold Fields' group industrial relations officer Anton Lombard said management was still studying the union's application.

Lombard denied that the strike could have resulted from a lack of communication between the parties as management had asked workers to come forward with their reasons.

Changes to hit mill workers

Labour Reporter

ABOUT 100 employees of all race groups are likely to be affected by the reorganisation of one of South Africa's major maize milling operations, Tongaat Milling in Natal.

Mr Ron Phillips, group public relations manager of the Tongaat-Hulett Group Limited, said the company had decided to centralise all animal feed production in Natal at the Maidstone mill.

Tongaat Milling in Estcourt would stop manufacturing balanced feeds.

'Customers in the area will be served by a depot facility at the Estcourt factory as well as from existing depots at Kokstad, Donnybrook and Pietermaritzburg,' he said.

At the same time the company would stop milling maize for human consumption at Tongaat Milling in Maidstone and customers would obtain these products from a depot at Maidstone or directly from Tongaat Milling in Estcourt or Tongaat Milling in Vryheid.

He said the company's normal retrenchment policies would apply to employees who lost their jobs as a result of the reorganisation.

Mr Eric Mthethwa, branch organiser of the National Sugar, Refining and Allied Industries Employees' Union, said the union had been consulted about the retrenchments, but he declined to comment further.

120 on strike over
retrenchments

Labour Reporter

WORKERS in a section of P G Wood at Epping today stopped work over a dispute with management about retrenchments.

A spokesman for the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union (Pwawu) said workers clocked in this morning and about 120 refused to work.

The union had been discussing proposed retrenchments with management for about a week and reported to workers last night. They would rather go on short-time than have retrenchments, he said.

Mr Watson Smith, managing director of P G Wood, said the company was negotiating a recognition agreement with Pwawu which had reached representivity about two months ago.

It was company policy to preserve jobs by working short-time rather than retrenching but in some areas where the situation could not be offset by short-time the company had to consider retrenchments, he said.

Negotiations with the union were continuing.

4/1/86 (335)
**Standards
in decline**

BEULAH BROWN

WHILE blacks earned 13% more last year than in 1980 and their birth rate declined by 21%, there was more impoverishment because of massive unemployment, says Unisa's Bureau of Market Research.

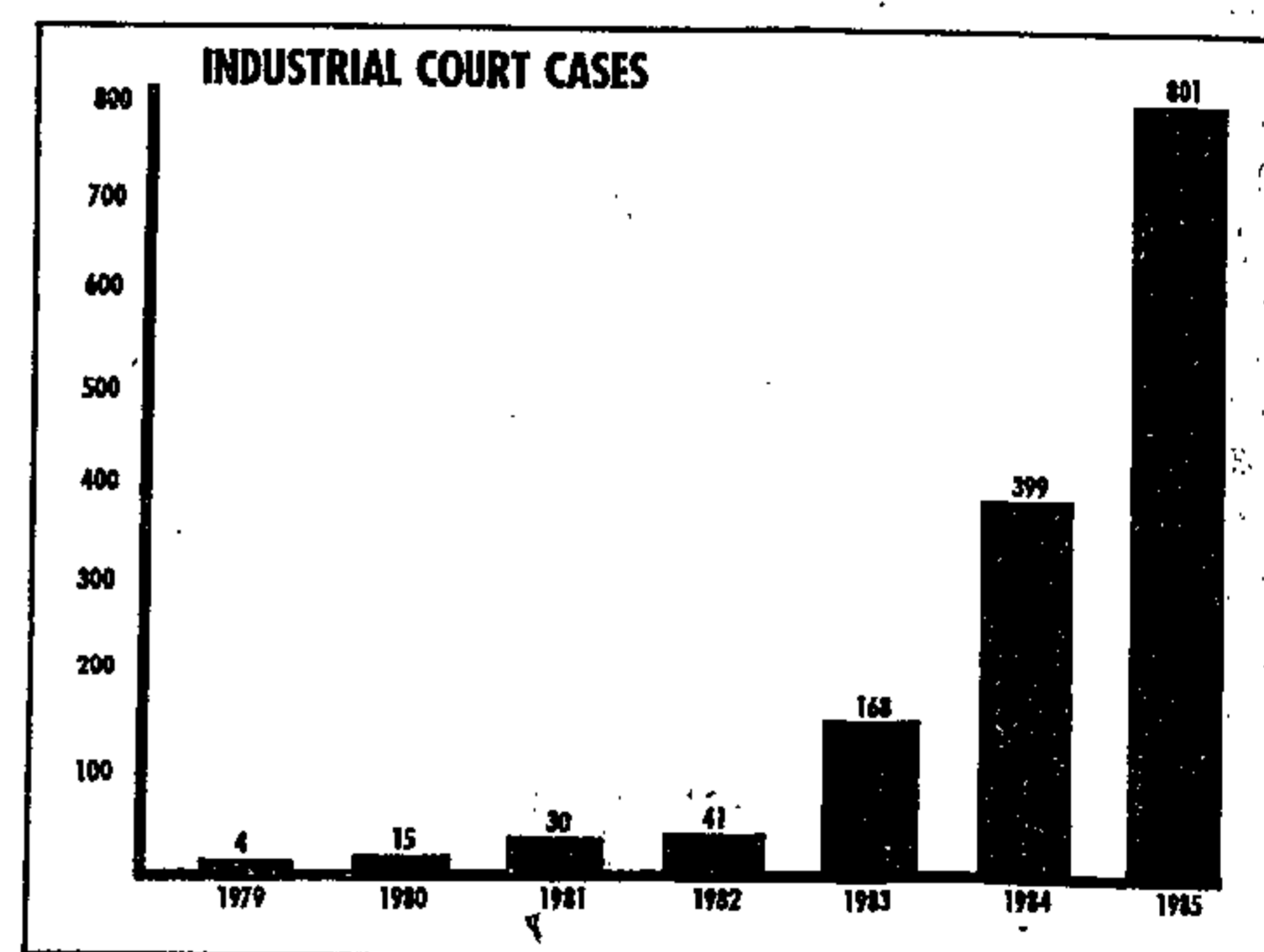
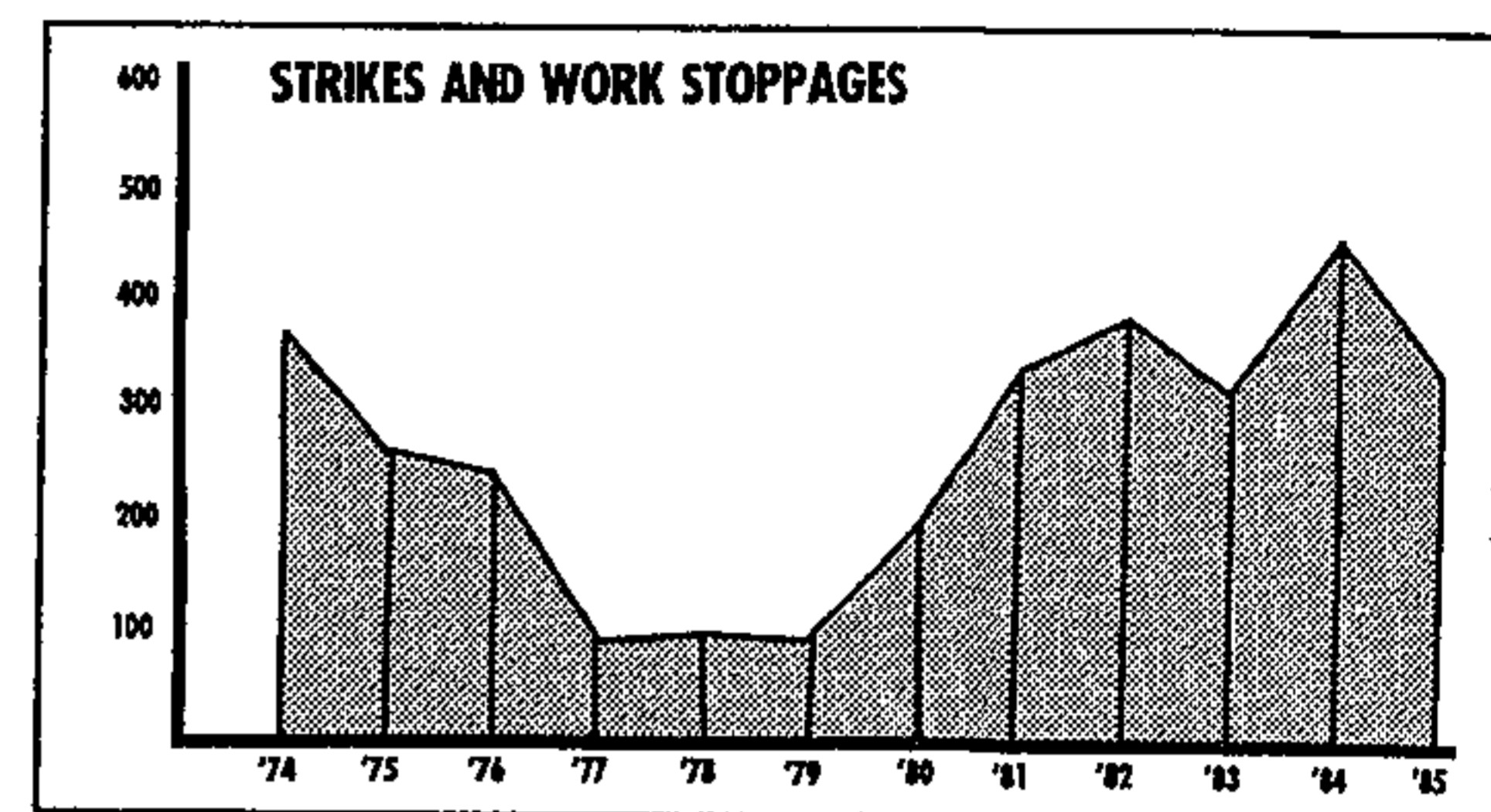
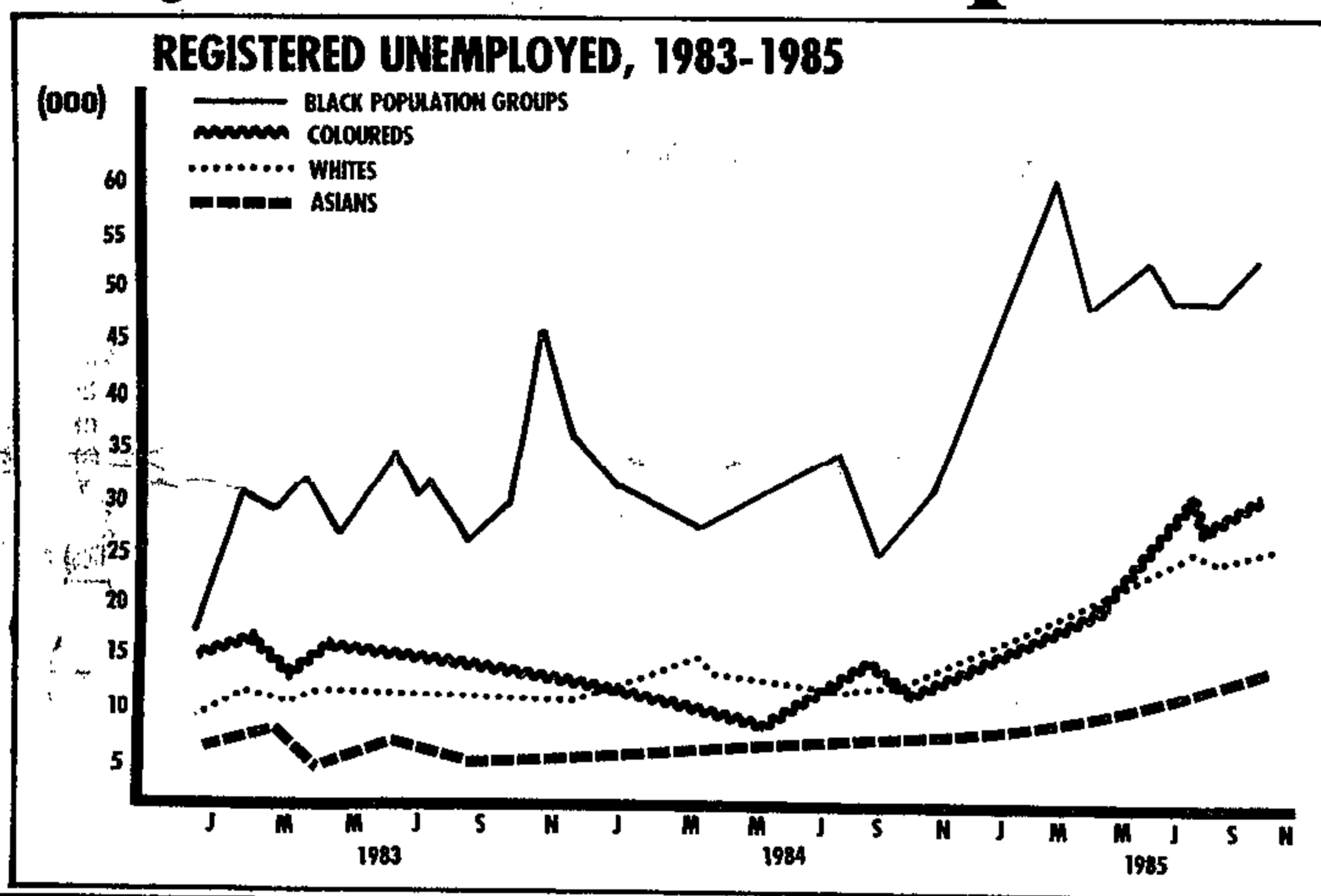
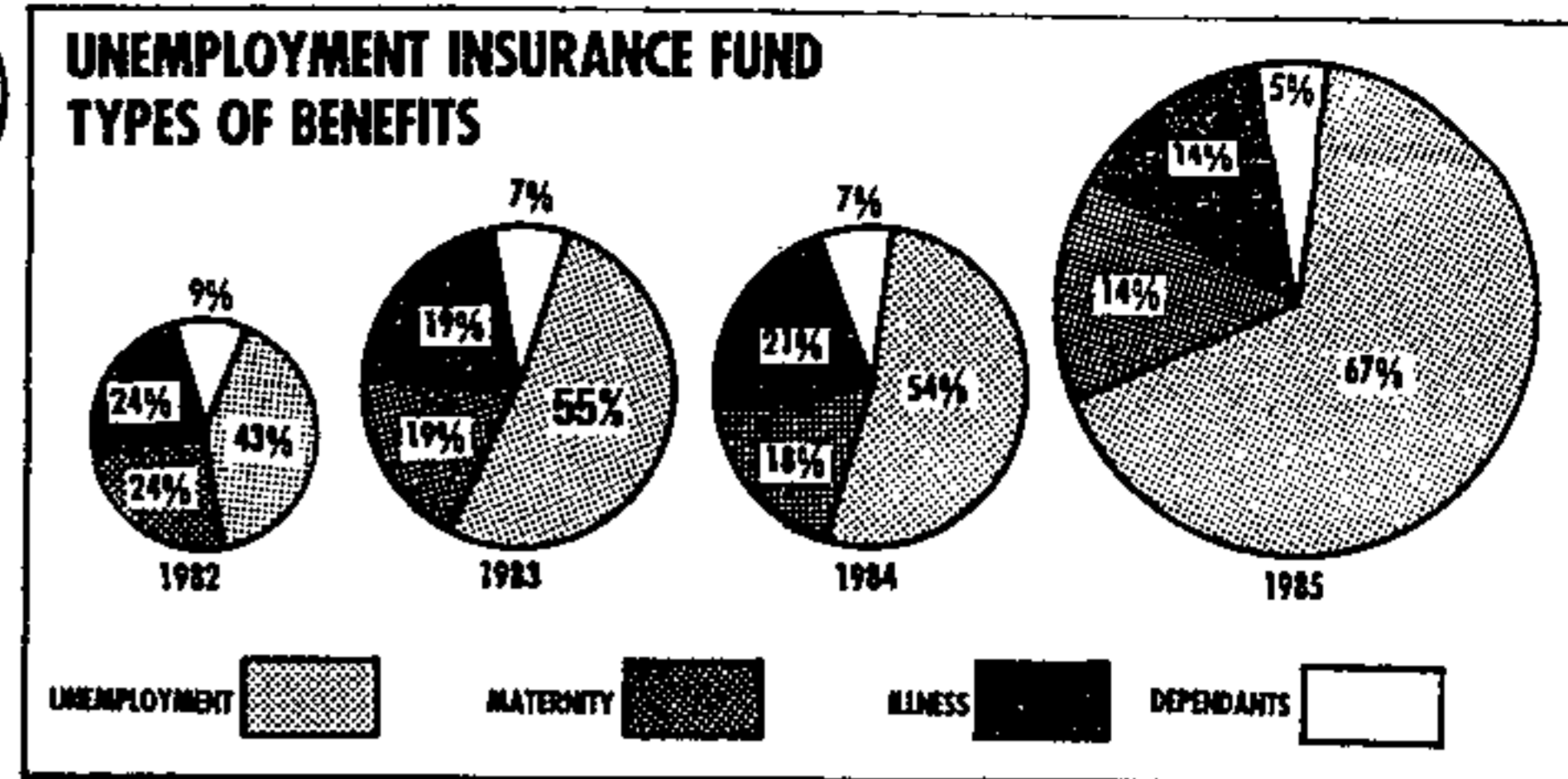
It says although the birth-rate declined steeply, the number of blacks sharing a house and living expenses increased from 5,7 to 6,2 people, mostly because of the housing shortage.

Unemployment has resulted in 50% of potentially economically active members of a household staying home, a figure which in 1975 was only 39%.

Unions growing, says Manpower chief

Number of strikers has increased 10-fold in 10 years, says annual report

STRIKES
3/6/86
335



By Sheryl Raine

Wages and pay-related issues were the major causes of strikes last year, the director-general of the Department of Manpower has disclosed.

In his annual report Dr Piet van der Merwe noted that although there were fewer strikes and work stoppages in 1985 (389) than in 1984 (469), more people were involved in strikes last year than ever before.

Last year, 239 816 people went on strike compared with 23 323 a decade ago. The average number of employees per strike increased from 388 during 1984 to 616 during 1985. While only 26 strikes involving more than 1 000 employees took place during 1984, 40 such strikes occurred during 1985.

Disciplinary

Most strikes last year lasted for only a day or less and involved less than 100 workers. Only six strikes lasted for longer than 14 days and only 21 involved 2 000 workers or more.

Apart from wages and allied matters, disciplin-

'Unemployment led to increased unrest' as 200 000 jobs in industry vanish

any measures by employers were also an important cause of strikes last year.

Worst hit by industrial action was the manufacturing sector. The mining sector, which was less affected by the economic recession than any other sector, was also hard hit.

Unemployment increased dramatically last year and heavy demands were made on the Unemployment Insurance Fund. More than 200 000 jobs disappeared, the iron and steel industry accounting for the loss of 23 000 and the civil construction industry for 40 000. Many other industries like the motor manufacturing sector and allied industries were also affected by poor economic conditions.

Dr van der Merwe noted that the large number of unemployed had possibly contributed to the unrest in the country.

The nature and extent of strikes last year has led to a re-examination of the dispute-settling procedures laid down in the law.

The National Manpower Commission is investigating the following with a view to improving the dispute-settling system:

- Decriminalising strikes.
- Workers' rights to stage sympathy strikes and the consequences of such strikes.
- The rights of an employer legally entitled to dismiss an employee who strikes illegally while, at the same time, the Industrial Court has the power

to reinstate the employee.

- Intermittent strikes.

Rivalry growing

Dr van der Merwe noted there had been a marked increase in the membership of trade unions. The largest increase occurred among blacks who had joined unregistered trade unions. There had also been an increase in the number of trade unions which had opened their membership to all population groups.

There were now about 1,9 million trade union members, constituting about 21 percent of the economically-active population. Trade union rivalry was growing.

The number of trade unions using the statutory dispute-settling machinery has also increased. There were 514 applications for conciliation boards last year compared with 279 in 1984 and just 29 in 1979.

335

Many teachers may lose posts

235
3/16/16
235

By CATHY SCHNELL

UP to 77 teachers could be retrenched in Port Elizabeth by the end of the year because of the rapidly dwindling number of children at white schools.

The secretary of the Port Elizabeth School Board, Mr S Grobbelaar, said today 74 primary school teachers and three high school teachers could be affected.

He stressed the figure was not as gloomy as it appeared as the final number to be retrenched had not yet been finalised.

He said the figures given were the maximum and need not reflect the actual number which could be much lower.

"In all probability, only half this number will be retrenched in the end," he said.

He said negotiations were still underway and headmasters were submitting forms to the board trying to retain teachers. Things would not be finalised till next term.

Some of those teachers to lose their jobs would be retrenched at the end of this year. This would give the teachers two terms to look for other jobs. The position would be reviewed again next year.

Mr Grobbelaar said the rapidly dwindling number of school children in PE was a major reason for the proposed retrenchments.

The number of white primary school children at the beginning of this year had dropped by 919 compared to the beginning of 1985.

And this year there were 2 000 fewer primary school children in Port Elizabeth than in the beginning of 1982.

These figures indicated that the decline in the number of primary school children was growing.

Couples having smaller families was also a contributing factor.

Mr Grobbelaar said he had heard there was widespread trimming of staff in the Cape Province, particularly in the plateland regions.

The general secretary of the South African Teachers Association (Sata), Mr Clive Roos, said the Department of Education was sympathetic to the situation and was prepared to listen to motivated requests by headmasters to retain staff.

He said the general committee of Sata hoped that the surplus teachers could be phased out over a period of two years.

This would at least give a bit of "breathing space" — time in which the economy would hopefully improve — with the number of children in the area consequently picking up.

Retrenchments over two years would have a less detrimental effect.

Mr Roos described PE as having a "unique economic situation".

He said over and above the normal shift and fall in the number of white school children in the area, a tremendous number of families had left PE, particularly since Ford had left the area.

The reason why more primary school teachers were affected was because high school subjects were more specialised.

Number of White pupils

HANSAARD
*3. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

What total number of White pupils attended schools in the Republic in 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

1982 1 006 763
1983 1 015 818

HANSAARD Teachers *335*
*4. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether it is anticipated that any teachers in schools in the Cape School Board area will lose their jobs at the end of 1986 as a result of (a) a reduction in the number of pupils and (b) the implementation of revised pupil/teacher ratios; if so, how many in each case;

- (2) whether changes in pupil/teacher ratios are to be implemented (a) in stages or (b) at one time; if so, (i) when and (ii) why?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) Yes, exact number not known.

In accordance with the staff provision scales schools were informed of the abolition of 94 teaching posts. Representations for the retention of posts are still being considered at present.

- (b) No, none.

- (2) No decisions have yet been taken in this regard.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

Teachers

*5. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether it is anticipated that any teachers in schools in the Parow School Board area will lose their jobs at the end of 1986 as a result of (a) reduction in the number of pupils and (b) the implementation of revised pupil/teacher ratios; if so, how many in each case;

(b) the implementation of revised pupil/teacher ratios; if so, how many in each case;

- (2) whether changes in pupil/teacher ratios are to be implemented (a) in stages or (b) at one time; if so, (i) when and (ii) why?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) Yes, exact number not known.

In accordance with the staff provision scales schools were informed of the abolition of 72 teaching posts. Representations for the retention of posts are still being considered at present.

- (b) No, none.

- (2) No decisions have yet been taken in this regard.

- (a) and (b) Fall away.

School hostel posts: remuneration system

*6. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether a common remuneration system has been instituted for school hostel management and supervisory posts falling under his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) when was this system instituted and (b) what total amount was paid out in terms of this remuneration in the 1985-86 financial year;

(2) whether any provincial education departments have at any time deviated from this system; if so, (a) which education departments, (b) in what respects and (c) why;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) Yes,

- (a) 1 April 1981, except OFS who implemented it from 1 April 1982,

(b) Cape—R3 580 261
OFS—R1 802 600
Transvaal—R4 088 791, 56
Education and Culture—
R1 373 465, 64
Natal—not readily available, allowances formed part of the remuneration package;

- (2) no, the system however makes provision for remuneration for different functions. The Departments themselves determine which functions are to be executed by the various officials and remunerate them accordingly.

- (a), (b) and (c) fall away;

- (3) no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that in certain provinces certain posts are remunerated whereas in other provinces they are not remunerated at all?

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, as I have indicated, it is quite possible that there is a difference in the various education departments with regard to the remuneration of certain functions.

Umtata/Mafikeng: school
*7. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

Whether any schools in (a) Umtata, Transkei, and (b) Mafikeng, Bophuthatswana, fall under the control of his Department; if so, (i) what are the names of the schools in question, (ii) what is the total number of pupils attending these schools, (iii) how many such pupils are White, (iv) under which provincial education department do these schools fall and

(v) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) and (b) yes,

(i) Umtata High
Transkei High
Mafikeng High
Mafikeng Primary
Mafikeng Preparatory.

- (ii) 1 794,

- (iii) 1 525,

- (iv) Cape Education Department,

- (v) 31 January 1986.

Underutilised/unused education institutions

*8. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether he had held discussions with any other Ministers of State responsible for education regarding the existence and possible future use of underutilised and unused education institutions; if not, why not; if so, (a) with which Ministers has he held discussions, (b) on what dates and (c) with what results;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) No formal discussions were held with any Minister for Education concerning any underutilised or unused institution, as I did not yet regard it as necessary,

- (a), (b) and (c) fall away;

- (2) no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will

Poverty blamed on job slump

GERALD REILLY

A UNISA Bureau of Market Research survey, released at the weekend, blames growing unemployment, rather than low wages, for the impoverishment of a section of the black population.

The survey of black income and expenditure patterns in Pretoria found black employees earned 13% more on average in 1985 than in 1980. In 1975 two-thirds of the 20-60 age-group were in employment compared with less than half in 1985.

Unemployment was aggravated by the ageing population, it said. Whereas in 1970 only 39% of household members were potentially economically active, this figure had risen to 50% in 1985.

Food purchases accounted for 34% of cash expenditure of black households in 1985. Black households had grown in size from 5,7 people on average in 1970 to 6,2 in 1985. The reason was seen to be the shortage of housing.

In 1985, the percentage of people with Standard 9 or 10 qualifications stood at 12%. It was only 2% in 1970.

The average real income of black households rose by 18% from 1980 to 1985, reaching R9 359 in 1985. Salaries and wages made up 77% of total income, while profit from "own" business and the informal sector 13%.

Male employees earned R5 650 on average in 1985. Larger incomes did not, however, signify an overall improvement in the welfare of all Pretoria's blacks, according to the survey.

The percentage of households earning less than their minimum living level rose from 23% in 1980 to 26% in 1985. The larger families were hardest hit, with an estimated one-third of the households with more than seven members living below the minimum living level.

Relief aid's not for all

CT 101
335
11/6/86

A RELIEF scheme for unemployed whites, Indians and coloureds may be extended to black people.

Engineering Industrial Workers' Union secretary Leslie Davadoss said he had been told this by Co-operation and Development director Timo Bezuidenhout.

He said Bezuidenhout had promised to raise the issue with his head office.

The relief scheme was started last October to help workers whose Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits had run out and who had no prospect of finding a job.

Adults get R164 a month, and R49 for each dependent child in a family.

Relief aid can be paid in addition to UIF benefits — but is reduced if a family is drawing on the UIF.

Davadoss said the union was concerned that the scheme did not apply to black people. — Sapa.

Dispatch Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG

Nearly 70 000 jobs have been lost in the building industry in major centres in recent years and industry officials say they do not see any light at the end of the tunnel.

The Industrial Council for the Building Industry in the Transvaal is paying out R700 000 a month in unemployment benefits, but will run out of funds in March 1987.

Officials said the recession, political instability, lack of confidence in capital investments and rising building costs were responsible for the current crisis.

Further indicators of the deepening crisis in the industry include:

- The total value of

00-216186
**70 000
building
jobs
lost** (263) (335)

private sector building plans for March was down 10 per cent, compared with last March, according to figures from Central Statistical Services (CSS) in Pretoria; and

- Building Industries Federation of SA (Bifsa) executive director Mr Lou Davis said last week that the country's building workforce has been slashed by about 40 per cent in the current slump. He described the

situation as the worst he had known.

Mr Davis added that while most retrenchments had affected lesser-skilled workers, about 1 000 artisans had been fired in Johannesburg.

He said it would be hard to woo them back in an upturn — in fact more than half the artisans were reported to have already left South Africa.

A common problem in centres around the country had been the lack of major building projects.

"There have been very few big jobs this year," said the general secretary of the Industrial Council in the Transvaal, Mr Wynand Stapelberg.

CAPE TIMES 31/5/86 (233) (335) (123)

PFP call for 'poor-black jobs drive'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The main priority for the 1987/88 Budget should be job creation through a massive public works programme, Mr Reuben Sive (PFP Bezuidenhout) said yesterday.

The same percentage of the Budget used to combat the "poor white" problem in the 1982 Budget — 15,9 percent — should be used to insti-

tute next year's public works programme, Mr Sive said.

This would result in an allocation of R5,936 billion for public works in the next budget, based on this year's figures, he said during debate on the Administration and Economic Advisory Service Budget vote.

Research showed it took R2 036 to create one

job. If the R5,936 billion were made available, 2 920 000 jobs could be created.

The programme was essential to deal with the "poor black question" — the result of blacks being compelled through poverty to leave the rural areas to seek work in the cities since World War Two.

Mr Sive said the gov-

ernment's R600-million job creation scheme, introduced last year, had failed in many areas.

The scheme was closely identified with the government and implemented through bureaucratic channels, which made for "less than full enthusiasm" from the people it was meant to help.

The money provided

for the scheme — at two percent of the Budget — was not enough and had to be increased drastically.

An enormous township development task faced South Africa. By the year 2000, R87,5 billion in 1980 terms would have to have been spent to meet the country's housing needs for all population groups. — Sapa

BER figures show growing unemployment levels

More than 200 000 jobs estimated lost last year

Bus DA/ 30/5/86

MORE than 200 000 job opportunities were lost during 1985, according to the annual report of the Director-General of Manpower, Piet van der Merwe.

The report uses statistics provided by the Bureau for Economic Research (BER) at Stellenbosch University to illustrate growing unemployment levels.

Applications for unemployment benefits increased dramatically last year. Last year 304 905 applications

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

were approved, compared with 186 125 in 1984.

In some months benefits of more than R33m/month were paid to the unemployed, who formerly contributed to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Van der Merwe said the nature and extent of strikes during 1985 revealed certain deficiencies in the statutory dispute-settling system. The National

Manpower Commission (NMC) was investigating certain crucial matters with a view to improving the system.

These include:

- ☐ Workers rights.
- ☐ Consequences of sympathy strikes.
- ☐ That, theoretically, a strike could continue indefinitely.
- ☐ The question of decriminalising strikes. In common law terms, it is still an offence to strike because it amounts to a breach of contract.
- ☐ The fact employers were entitled to dismiss illegally striking employees, while the Industrial Court was still empowered to grant temporary re-instatement orders in terms of Section 43 of the Labour Relations Act.
- ☐ That it was possible for employees, once the dispute settling machinery had been set in motion, to strike for a while, return to work and strike again.

Government plans to issue a White Paper during 1986 to outline its attitude to various other thorny issues, following recommendations by the NMC.

These include levels of collective bargaining, the registration of trade unions and employers' organisations, the Industrial Court and principles of the closed shop provision.

Problems in the Labour Relations Act will also receive attention and amending legislation to improve the Act is likely to be introduced in Parliament in 1987. After consultations with parties, government will also formulate guidelines to improve the Industrial Council system.

The reports said more employees were involved in strikes last year in comparison to 1984, although the number of strikes decreased in 1985. Statistics reveal that 389 strikes and stoppages involving 239 816 employees occurred in 1985, as opposed to 469 involving 181 942 in 1984.

The largest number of strikes and stoppages occurred in the manufacturing sector, while wages and related matters were still the most important cause of strikes and stoppages.

R3m jobs boost for 12 townships

Political Correspondent

TWELVE black townships in the Western Cape received more than R3-million for job-creation schemes for blacks from September to December last year.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development, gave details in reply to questions put by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens).

Mr Heunis said R1 235 819 was allotted to the Western Cape Development Board for Peninsula townships, including Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga and Khayelitsha.

People were employed in community services, town-cleaning, improvement of hostels, housebuilding and brickmaking.

00 30/5/86

Construction workforce down 40 pc

335

Dispatch Correspondent
DURBAN — The country's building workforce has been slashed by about 40 per cent during the current slump, and in the greater Durban area alone, more than 17 000 men at all levels of the industry have either been retrenched or have quit.

This was disclosed in interviews with the executive director of the Building Industries Federation, Mr Lou Davis, and the retiring president of the Natal Master Builders' Association, Mr Finley Hamilton.

Mr Hamilton said the industry in Durban and the rural areas of Natal was at "rock bottom" and back to the employment levels of 1977-78.

In September 1984, employment of unskilled and semi-skilled workmen had peaked at 27 000. In the past 20 months, the figure had dropped to 12 000, where it stood now.

Skilled and middle-management employees had dropped in numbers from 4 200 to 2 200 in the same period.

Mr Hamilton said many management-level men had been offered attractive positions in Australia and other countries.

"Some will come back, but others will be lost. They are highly trained men and it is not cheap to train them," he said.

The only bright spot was an apparent levelling-off of the drop in the past few months.

While most retrenchments have taken place among lesser-skilled workers, in Johannesburg alone about 1 000 artisans have been fired, said Mr Davis.

He said it would be hard to woo them back when an upturn occurs — in fact more than half the artisans were reported to have already left the country.

Mr Davis fears even a moderate improvement in the situation would see a scarcity of resources.

"I am afraid the building public is going to be hit by rising costs," he said.

In spite of the recession, the industry was still training many men instead of firing them. But he felt there may have to be cut-backs at Bifsa's string of training colleges nationwide.

"We have been desperately trying to keep up training levels up and have been successful so far," Mr Davis said. "If we have to cut back it would be a sad thing for the country. But we cannot go on for ever."

Mr Davis, who described the present situation as the worst he had known, said the authorities had been given two reasons why they should invest in building again.

"Obviously, roofs over people's heads are going to stabilise the situation. And if there is stabilisation, money will come in for productive purposes in other industries.

"Second, stabilisation would create work. Building is the one industry where you create work rapidly. We do not depend on imports to do it, so it is a cheap stimulant."

Mr Davis said there would be a spin-off for materials manufacturers such as the brick industry — Corobrik has closed 11 factories since the recession began.

"Building is the one industry where, in these dark times, we could rapidly reflate the economy," he said. "The one resource that is lacking is money. The institutions have plenty but there's no confidence and people are not prepared to put money into fixed capital investments."

Mr Davis said the building industry had been lucky up to a short time ago. "We had an enormous amount of work that carried us through. But now it is biting — we are unable to replace our order books."

ARGUS 29/5/86 (123) 335

Cluster industry to boost jobs in W Cape

A NEW project is being initiated by the Small Business Development Corporation to boost unemployment in the Western Cape.

The scheme envisages the creation of several small factory units varying in size from 31 sq m to 62 sq m within a single factory building.

The intention is to lease these small units to prospective entrepreneurs to enable them to develop within the business climate created by the specific complex.

A feature of the cluster industry is that heavier equipment for wood and metalwork, which small entrepreneurs cannot usually afford to buy, will be available to tenants on a short-term rental.

The cluster industry will be open to all race groups and further factories are being planned in other parts of the Western Cape. The first factory to be completed is situated off Johnston Road, Hadji Ebrahim Circle, Athlone,

and will be ready for occupation on June 1.

The cluster industry concept has proved to be so popular that more than half of the 22 units within the factory have been leased prior to completion of the building and before its having been advertised officially.

Further inquiries can be directed to PO Box 4295, Cape Town, or by calling Mr Gerhard Smit 41-51910, Cape Town.

considered by the Department for invitations to visit South Africa.

(b) The same as (2)(a) above.

29/5/86 Q 2059
HANSMAN Group areas: permits
1039. Mr. M. BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

With reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 29 April 1986 on the matter of applications for permission for a person of a certain race group to reside in the group area of another race group, (a) how many of the applications which were refused had previously been agreed to by both the local authority and member of Parliament concerned, (b)(i) what was the race classification of the 133 persons granted permits and (ii) in the group area of which race group were they allowed to reside, (c)(i) what was the race classification of the 104 persons refused permits and (ii) into the group area of which race group did they apply to move and (d) what is the average delay in days between the date of application and the final notification of a decision on such application?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 2;

(b) (i) Coloureds 74
Indians 36
Whites 13
Blacks 10;

(ii) Coloureds in Indian group areas 8
Coloureds in White group areas 66

Indians in Coloured group areas 17
Indians in White group areas 19

Whites in Coloured group areas 11
Whites in Indian group areas 2

Blacks in Coloured group areas 3
Blacks in Indian group areas 1
Blacks in White group areas 6;

(c) (i) Coloureds 41
Indians 55
Blacks 8;

(ii) Coloureds in Indian group areas 10
Coloureds in White group areas 31

Indians in Coloured group areas 23
Indians in White group areas 32

Blacks in White group areas 8;
and

(d) ± 50 days.

29/5/86
HANSMAN Guguletu
Q 2060 Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Guguletu, Cape Town; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (i) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;

(2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Guguletu; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) An amount of R1 235 819 was allotted to the Western Cape Development Board for the towns

in the Peninsula which include Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga and Khayelitsha.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(b) September and December 1985.

(c) 709.

(d) (i) Community services.

(ii) Cleaning of towns.

(iii) Upgrading of hostels.

(iv) Building of 90 core houses.

(v) Brickmaking.

(e) Labourers.

(f) The Western Cape Development Board.

(g) (i) Western Cape Development Board.

(ii) Western Cape Development Board.

(2) Falls away.

(2) Falls away.

29/5/86
HANSMAN Nqubela, Robertson
Q 2061 Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Nqubela, Robertson; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (i) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;

(2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Nqubela; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

29/5/86
HANSMAN Nduli, Ceres
Q 2062 Mr. K. M. ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Nduli, Ceres; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (i) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;

(2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Nduli; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

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The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) R157 194.

(b) September and December 1985.

(c) 46.

(d) (i) Cleaning of town.

(ii) Upgrading of hostels.

(iii) Building of 20 core houses.

(e) Labourers.

(f) The Western Cape Development Board.

(g) (i) Western Cape Development Board.

(ii) Western Cape Development Board.

(2) Falls away.

Zwelihle, Hermannus

1049. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Zwelihle, Hermannus; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (i) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;

(2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Zwelihle; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) R186 098.

(b) September and December 1985.

(c) 55.

(d) (i) Cleaning of town.

(ii) Upgrading of hostels.

(iii) Building of 25 core houses.

(e) Labourers.

(f) The Western Cape Development Board.

(g) (i) Western Cape Development Board.

(ii) Western Cape Development Board.

(2) Falls away.

Mbekweni, Paarl

1050. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Mbekweni, Paarl; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (i) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;

(2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Mbekweni; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

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2066

(a) R530 147.

(b) September and December 1985.

(c) 324.

(d) (i) Cleaning of town.

(ii) Upgrading of hostels.

(iii) Providing services to building sites.

(iv) Building of 50 core houses.

(e) Labourers.

(f) The Western Cape Development Board.

(g) (i) Western Cape Development Board.

(ii) Western Cape Development Board.

(2) Falls away.

Kaya Mandi, Stellenbosch

1051. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Kaya Mandi, Stellenbosch; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (i) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;

(2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Kaya Mandi; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) R154 789.

(b) September and December 1985.

(c) 143.

(d) (i) Cleaning of town.

(ii) Upgrading of hostels.

(iii) Building of 15 core houses.

(e) Labourers.

(f) The Western Cape Development Board.

(g) (i) Western Cape Development Board.

(ii) Western Cape Development Board.

(2) Falls away.

Lwandle, Strand

1052. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Lwandle, Strand; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (i) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;

(2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Lwandle; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

HoA

HoA

(a) R55 670.

(b) September and December 1985.

(c) None, as work has not yet started.

(d) Upgrading of hostel will be undertaken.

(e) Labourers will be employed.

(f) The Western Cape Development Board.

(g) (i) Western Cape Development Board.

(ii) Western Cape Development Board.

(2) Falls away.

Mfuleni, Kulls River

1053. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Mfuleni, Kulls River; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (i) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;
- (2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Mfuleni; if not, if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) R122 810.

(b) September and December 1985.

(c) 37.

(d) (i) Cleaning of town.

(ii) Upgrading of hostels.

(iii) Planting of grass.

(iv) Repair toilets.

(v) Repair roads.

(vi) Repair hostels.

(e) Labourers.

(f) The Western Cape Development Board.

(g) (i) Western Cape Development Board.

(ii) Western Cape Development Board.

(2) Falls away.

Zweletemba, Worcester

1054. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Zweletemba, Worcester; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (i) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;
- (2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Zweletemba; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) R364 263.

(b) September and December 1985.

(c) 74.

(d) (i) Cleaning of town.

(ii) Upgrading of hostels.

(iii) Building of 50 core houses.

(e) Labourers.

(f) The Western Cape Development Board.

(g) (i) Western Cape Development Board.

(ii) Western Cape Development Board.

(2) Falls away.

Langa, Cape Town

1055. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Langa, Cape Town; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (i) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;
- (2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Langa; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) An amount of R1 235 819 was

allotted to the Western Cape Development Board for the towns in the Peninsula which include Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga and Khayelitsha.

(b) September and December 1985.

(c) 709.

(d) (i) Community services.

(ii) Cleaning of towns.

(iii) Upgrading of hostels.

(iv) Building of 90 core houses.

(v) Brickmaking.

(e) Labourers.

(f) The Western Cape Development Board.

(g) (i) Western Cape Development Board.

(ii) Western Cape Development Board.

(2) Falls away.

Nyanga, Cape Town

1056. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Nyanga, Cape Town; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (i) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;
- (2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Nyanga; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes.

(a) An amount of R1 235 819 was

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-
AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) Yes.

(a) An amount of R1 235 819 was allotted to the Western Cape Development Board for the towns in the Peninsula which include Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga and Khayelitsha.

(ii) projects administered; if not, why not;

(2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Khayelitsha; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

**The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-
AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:**

(1) Yes.

(b) September and December 1985.
(c) 709.
(d) (i) Community services.
(ii) Cleaning of town.
(iii) Upgrading of hostels.
(iv) Building of 90 core houses.
(v) Brickmaking.

(a) An amount of R1 235 819 was allotted to the Western Cape Development Board for the towns in the Peninsula which include Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga and Khayelitsha.

(f) The Western Cape Development Board.
(g) (i) Western Cape Development Board.
(ii) Western Cape Development Board.

(b) September and December 1985.
(c) 709.
(d) (i) Community services.
(ii) Cleaning of towns.
(iii) Upgrading of hostels.
(iv) Building of 90 core houses.
(v) Brickmaking.

(f) The Western Cape Development Board.

(g) (i) Western Cape Development Board.

(ii) Western Cape Development Board.

(2) Falls away.

Khayelitsha, Cape Town

1058. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Khayelitsha, Cape Town; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (i) funds and

(2) Falls away.

Annual reports

1098. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Finance:

(a) How many annual reports were produced by the Office of the Auditor-General during the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available,

(b) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (c) what was the cost of producing each such report and (d) who did the printing of each report?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) 44 during the period 1 April 1985 to 31 March 1986.

(b)

(c)
R

(d)

Central State Departments (including 71 other Statutory Bodies)	75 928,06	Government Printer
Department of Posts and Telecommunications	2 754,72	Government Printer
South African Transport Services	6 132,91	CTP Book Printers (Pty) Ltd
Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa	638,70	Government Printer
Potato Board	751,48	Government Printer
Dry Bean Board	603,77	CTP Book Printers (Pty) Ltd
Dried Fruit Board	1 182,08	CTP Book Printers (Pty) Ltd
Egg Board	679,64	Government Printer
SA Karakul Board	644,29	CTP Book Printers (Pty) Ltd
Wheat Board	572,38	Hoofstadpers Ltd (trading as Aurora Printers)
Cotton Board	552,98	Government Printer
Lucerne Seed Board	609,72	Government Printer
Maize Board	869,60	Hoofstadpers Ltd (trading as Aurora Printers)
Oilseeds Board	845,96	Government Printer
Banana Board	861,00	Hoofstadpers Ltd (trading as Aurora Printers)
Canning Fruit Board	558,85	Government Printer
Rooibos Tea Board	586,77	Government Printer
SA Wool Board	739,99	Government Printer
Deciduous Fruit Board and the SA Plant Improvement Organisation	1 622,09	CTP Book Printers (Pty) Ltd
Chicory Board	778,22	Government Printer
Citrus Board	640,00	Government Printer
Dairy Board	807,47	Government Printer
Mohair Board	828,95	CTP Book Printers (Pty) Ltd
Tobacco Board	699,34	Government Printer
Meat Board	658,71	Government Printer
Southern Orange Free State Area Development Board	774,12	Hoofstadpers Ltd (trading as Aurora Printers)
Eastern Cape Area Development Board ..	660,86	Government Printer
East Rand Area Development Board	813,45	Government Printer
Highveld Area Development Board	675,15	Government Printer
Eastern Transvaal Area Development Board	648,42	Hoofstadpers Ltd (trading as Aurora Printers)
Natalia Area Development Board	644,81	Government Printer
Central Transvaal Area Development Board	660,12	Hoofstadpers Ltd (trading as Aurora Printers)

Even artisans leaving the country, says Bifsa

17 000 forced to quit building trade

N/M 29/5/86

335

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Property Editor

THE country's building workforce has been slashed by about 40 percent during the current slump and in the greater Durban area alone more than 17 000 men at all levels of the industry have either been retrenched or have quit.

This was disclosed yesterday in interviews with the executive director of the Building Industries Federation (S A) Lou Davis and the retiring president of the Natal Master Builders' Association, Mr Finley Hamilton.

Mr Hamilton said the industry in Durban and the rural areas of Natal was at 'rock bottom' and back to the employment levels of 1977-78.

In September 1984, employment of unskilled and semi-skilled workmen had peaked at 27 000. In the past 20 months, the figure had dropped to 12 000, where it stood now.

Skilled and middle-management employees had dropped in numbers from 4 200 to 2 200 in the same period.

Mr Hamilton said many management-level men had been offered attractive positions in Australia and other countries.

'Some will come back, but others will be lost. They are highly trained men and it is

not cheap to train them,' he said.

The only bright spot was an apparent levelling-off of the drop in the past few months.

While most retrenchments had taken place among lesser-skilled workers, in Johannesburg alone about 1 000 artisans had been fired, said Mr Davis.

He said it would be hard to woo them back when an upturn occurred — in fact more than half the artisans were reported to have already left the country.

Sad thing

Now Mr Davis fears even a moderate improvement in the situation would see a scarcity of resources.

'I am afraid the building public is going to be hit by rising costs,' he said.

In spite of the recession the industry was still training many men instead of firing them. But he feels there may have to be cut-backs at Bifsa's string of training colleges nationwide.

'We have been desperately trying to keep training levels up and have been successful so far,' Mr Davis said. 'If we have to cut back it would be a sad thing for the country. But we cannot go on for ever.'

Mr Davis, who described the present situation as the worst he had known, said the authorities had been given two reasons why they should invest in building again.

'Obviously, roofs over people's heads are going to stabilise the situation. And if there is stabilisation, money will come in for productive purposes in other industries.'

'Second, stabilisation would create work. Building is the one industry where you create work rapidly. We do not depend on imports to do it.'

Mr Davis said there would be a spin-off for materials manufacturers such as the brick industry — Corobrik has closed 11 factories since the recession began.

00 27/5/86 (335) (48)

EL to seek interview with PW

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The city council is to seek an interview with the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, about the closure or withdrawal of state institutions from the Eastern Cape.

This was decided last night at the monthly meeting of the council following a recommendation that the State President be requested to meet a deputation from the council.

The move followed the news that the East-

ern Cape regional committee of the Building Research Advisory Council is to close its Port Elizabeth office.

The office, which falls under the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, is expected to close in December.

The closure comes in the wake of an earlier decision to phase out the South African Transport Services mechanical workshops in East London, which has affected 400 jobs.

The matter was not

discussed in open council last night but, according to the minutes, Mr Errol Spring expressed his disappointment at the decision to close the offices.

He said that on the one hand the government advocated decentralisation while on the other hand steps taken to rationalise administration had the effect of closing down regional offices and reducing work opportunities in the areas where attempts were being made

to stimulate the economy.

Mr Spring said he accepted the necessity for rationalisation but felt strongly that the effects on areas such as East London should be discussed at the highest level.

It was also decided at the action committee meeting that the MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes, should be approached to make representations to the government to reconsider the decision to close the offices.

**Free training
offer to jobless**

Industrial Staff
AN OFFER of free training to unemployed construction workers in the Eastern Cape has been made by the Portland Cement Institute's (PCI) School of Concrete Technology.

PCI regional director Chris Thompson said: "A limited number of seats are available on the basic concrete technology course in Port Elizabeth from June 16 to June 20."

Applicants should hold a matriculation certificate or N3 Technician's Diploma and will be required to furnish proof of unemployment.

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29/5/86

Retrenchment a key to industrial relations

UNEMPLOYMENT CRISIS

2 000 people were being retrenched every week in early 1985. But he believes retrenchments have slowed.

Norman Daniels of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union says more than 40 000 jobs — at least one-third of the jobs in the textile industry — have been lost since 1983.

Unions believe there should be no retrenchment without exploring all possible alternatives, without notice, full information, fair retrenchment procedures, severance pay, consultation and negotiation. Their demand for preferential re-employment if vacancies occur is one which manage-

THE effect of unemployment on the community means that the question of retrenchments is a volatile one. And the handling of such negotiations between managements and unions has become a key industrial relations issue, CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE reports.

ments often concede.

Motor employers, in turn, have used almost all alternatives — which includes restricted recruitment, early retirement of certain employees, short time and elimination of overtime to stave off retrenchments.

Institute for Industrial Relations director Mark Anstey says managements often argue they create employment through the pursuit of profits and that their role should not be confused with government or social welfare in providing for the unemployed.

But Anstey argues that businesses

are situated in a societal context, where high unemployment has contributed to unrest. Employers had to consider that retrenchments took place in a situation where inadequate social security provisions prevailed.

Industrial relations consultant Stuart Pennington says most employers acknowledge the serious impact of retrenchment, but generally fail to devote attention to long-term manpower planning to avoid this.

He maintains information-sharing with unions on matters which include supplying relevant financial information and productivity figures results

in closer co-operation after retrenchment has occurred.

Trade unions generally support the criterion of last-in, first-out (LIFO) for retrenchments, claiming that performance-based retrenchments allow for victimisation. Managements usually agree on the LIFO principle, although many also favour performance-based criteria.

Retrenchment packages vary considerably because they are subject to collective bargaining. Retrenched employees tend, on average, to get between one and two weeks' wages for every year worked.

Industrial Court judgments have established that failure to discuss retrenchment properly or give reasonable notice are unfair labour practices. Various court cases, which have established fairly explicit standards governing retrenchment, have encouraged unions to use legal channels over issues where their power base would generally be weak.

In the event of closure of a company and a claim that it cannot afford to pay severance packages, many unions have argued for disclosure of financial information.

Effective dealing with retrenchment is also vital for any company as remaining employees perceive the treatment of the retrenched as relevant to their own future. This may result in increased stress among remaining staff and reduced initiative and productivity.

considered by the Department for invitations to visit South Africa.

(b) The same as (2)(a) above.

29/5/86 Ques 2059
HANDWRITING: Group areas: permits
1039. Mr. M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

With reference to his reply to Question No 20 on 29 April 1986 on the matter of applications for permission for a person of a certain race group to reside in the group area of another race group, (a) how many of the applications which were refused had previously been agreed to by both the local authority and member of Parliament concerned, (b)(i) what was the race classification of the 133 persons granted permits and (ii) in the group area of which race group were they allowed to reside, (c)(i) what was the race classification of the 104 persons refused permits and (ii) into the group area of which race group did they apply to move and (d) what is the average delay in days between the date of application and the final notification of a decision on such application?

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (a) 2;
- (b) (i) Coloureds 74
Indians 36
Whites 13
Blacks 10;
- (ii) Coloureds in Indian group areas 8
Coloureds in White group areas 66
Indians in Coloured group areas 17
Indians in White group areas 19
Whites in Coloured group areas 11
Whites in Indian group areas 2

HQA

in the Peninsula which include Guguletu, Langa, Nyanga and Khayelitsha.

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (1) Yes.
- (a) R200 190.
- (b) September and December 1985.
- (c) 709.
- (d) (i) Community services.
(ii) Cleaning of towns.
(iii) Upgrading of hostels.
(iv) Building of 90 core houses.
(v) Brickmaking.
- (e) Labourers.
- (f) The Western Cape Development Board.
- (g) (i) Western Cape Development Board.
(ii) Western Cape Development Board.

(2) Falls away.

Ques 2061

HANDWRITING: Ngubela, Robertson
1047. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Ngubela, Robertson; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (f) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;

(2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Ngubela; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

(2) Falls away.

Ques 2062
HANDWRITING: Nduli, Ceres
1048. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

- (1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Nduli, Ceres; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (f) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;

(2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Nduli; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?

HQA

Clothing group retrenches 235

Dispatch Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Foschini group has retrenched 235 workers throughout its divisions nationwide following a deadlock between the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa and management.

Mr Jackie Masuku, a branch secretary of CCAWUSA, alleged Foschini did not use "recognised dispute-resolving machinery" and unilaterally chose to retrench the workers, making "a farce and mockery" of industrial relations.

Mr Clive Hirschsohn, Foschini deputy managing director, said staff had been laid off only after "intensive discussions" with CCUWUSA over two years. The group had been "obliged" to reduce its staff "as a result of the adverse economic climate".

He said the retrenchments had been inevitable because the past year had been the first

that growth in published profit for Foschini Ltd "did not exist".

Mr Masuku said the union had proposed that rather than workers losing their jobs, "the burden should be shared by introducing short time or a reduced hours scheme" to be negotiated between the union and the company.

But he said the company was "refusing to listen to the union's pro-

posal", saying such a scheme was unworkable in the retail trade.

Mr Hirschsohn said the scheme had been "very carefully" considered, "but we do not believe it can be put into practice effectively".

Mr Masuku said retrenched workers planned to picket certain Transvaal stores. Mr Hirschsohn said he had only one report of a store being picketed.

27/4/86
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DISPATCH

Arkus 2-15-10
**Relief for
jobless
blacks
investigated**

Labour Reporter

A RELIEF scheme for unemployed whites, Indians and coloureds may be extended to blacks.

The secretary of the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union, Mr Leslie Davadoss, said he had been promised by Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, regional director of the Department of Co-operation and Development, that he would discuss this with his head office in Pretoria.

The relief scheme was started in October last year to help workers whose unemployment insurance fund (UIF) benefits had run out.

It was found that existing social relief schemes did not fully serve their purpose especially where, because of lack of job opportunities, people were unemployed for long periods.

The scheme pays R164 an adult and R49 a dependent child a month to a family. This can be in addition to unemployment benefits, but relief payments are reduced when a family is drawing on the UIF.

Mr Davadoss said the union was concerned that the scheme did not apply to blacks as they were often out of work longer than other groups if they lost their jobs.

"We saw Mr Bezuidenhoud on Monday and he promised to investigate."

Blacks could benefit from unemployment aid scheme

CAPE TOWN — A relief scheme for unemployed whites, Indians and coloured people may be extended to blacks.

Mr Leslie Davadoss, general secretary of the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union, said Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, regional director of the Department of Co-operation and Development, had promised to discuss this with his head office in Pretoria.

The scheme was started last October to help people whose unemployment insurance fund (UIF) benefits had run out.

Social relief schemes did not fully serve their purpose — especially where people were unemployed for long periods.

Families get R164 per adult and R49 per dependent child monthly. This can be in addition to unemployment benefits, but relief payments are reduced when a family is drawing from the UIF.

Mr Davadoss said the union was concerned that the scheme did not apply to blacks, often out of work longer than other groups.

"Times are hard. We seem to spend much of our time arguing with firms about retrenchment packages and we can't find new jobs for them," he said. — Own Correspondent.

BUDDAY 27/5/85

Relief may extend to blacks

335

A RELIEF scheme for unemployed whites, Indians and coloureds may be extended to blacks.

Engineering Industrial Workers' Union (EIWU) secretary Leslie Davadoss said he had been promised by Department of Co-operation and Development regional director Timo Bezuidenhoud that he would discuss this with his head office.

The relief scheme was started last October to help workers whose Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) benefits had run out.

It was found existing social relief

schemes did not fully serve their purpose, especially where people were unemployed for long periods because of lack of job opportunities.

The scheme pays R164 an adult and R49 a dependent child a month to a family. This can be in addition to unemployment benefits, but relief payments are reduced when a family is drawing on the UIF.

Mr Davadoss said the union was concerned that the scheme did not apply to blacks because they were often out of work longer than other groups if they lost their jobs. — Sapa.

Jobless fund 'for all'

Art 11/15 27/1/66
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— An additional R350 000 allocated to the Department of Education and Culture to provide jobs for the unemployed would not be restricted to whites only, the Minister, Mr Piet Clase, said yesterday.

A request by Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP Risik) that because the money was a "white own affairs" allocation, preference should be given to jobless whites, was reasonable. — Sapa

Workers in demo against retrenchments

By Sheryl Raine

About 80 members of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union staged a lunchtime demonstration at P G Glass in Germiston yesterday in protest against retrenchments.

Waving banners which said: "We want jobs" and "Retrenchment causes starvation", the workers marched peacefully around the premises.

A union spokesman said the company had been retrenching workers at branches around the country and now there was talk of further retrench-

ments at the main plant in Germiston.

Mr Phil Cohen, P G Glass holdings group industrial relations director, said the company had retrenched between 50 and 60 workers countrywide. About 35 people would be retrenched at the Germiston plant.

"It is unfortunate that we have found it necessary to retrench people. We are aware of the feelings of our workers. We have applied retrenchment principles laid down by the Industrial Court and the International Labour Organisation conventions."

27/5/86 BUDDAY (335)

Tembisa council sacks 1 000 workers

ABOUT 1 000 employees of the Tembisa Town Council on the East Rand were dismissed on Friday after more than a week of strike action, according to Tembisa town clerk Petrus Harmse.

The SA Black Municipal and Allied Workers' Union (Sabmawu) said earlier that 2 000 employees were on strike, but Harmse denied this.

Meanwhile thousands of Tembisa residents have started a rent boycott

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

in support of the striking workers.

Worker demands include a R700 monthly minimum wage, reinstatement of three dismissed workers and recognition of the Sabmawu.

Harmse said trenching, cleansing, sewerage, water and electricity services in Tembisa were among the essential services which had been affected by the strike. He appealed to

the community to co-operate with the council in bringing services back to normal with new staff.

Both the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union (CWIU), who are well organised on the East Rand, said they were unaware of any action by Tembisa residents yesterday.

Mawu said they would be supporting a work stayaway on Thursday.

Steelpoort farms cutting back on black labourers

27/5/86 STAR 335

By Hannes de Wet

White farmers in the Steelpoort valley on the Lebowa border are drastically reducing the number of workers on their farms to become less dependant on black labour after large-scale stayaways by labourers.

Mr Stoffel Muller, the first farmer to suffer damages because of a petrol-bomb attack, said he was going to reduce his workforce from 60 to six.

"I have already invested in machine-

ry and made other arrangements to switch from farming peanuts and corn to cattle," he said.

"I am not going to be dependant on black labour any longer."

Mr Muller said it was true that black workers were being intimidated not to come to work "but I believe people who don't want to be intimidated will not bow before pressure".

Mrs Suzy van der Berg said her husband had decided to stop farming cotton in order not to be dependant on manual labour.

"We are going to switch to different kind of farming which will enable us to do most of the work with machinery."

She said the farm's cotton-pickers were now demanding two cents per kg more for picking cotton. The current rate is 8c/kg.

NO COMPLAINTS

"We are not going to pay them more because we know the extra two cents will just be going to the pockets of the 'comrades'."

"Our own workers told us that."

Mrs van der Berg also rejected assertions that the stayaways at Steelpoort were due to a wage dispute.

"Intimidation by the 'comrades' is behind this. Our workers never complained before and do not want to stay away."

"In any event, I know of other spots in the country where black workers are being paid much less than in Steelpoort," Mrs van der Berg said.

366 11 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

BW DAY
26/5/86 335

Civil engineering industry hits slump

EMPLOYMENT in the civil engineering industry has slumped by almost a third in five years.

Latest estimates show the industry employs 85 000, against 125 000 in 1981.

Executive director of the SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (Safec) Kees Lagaay said the figures were positive proof of dire conditions in the sector.

"The outlook for the remainder of 1986 is equally grim. Our April returns show civil work, valued at R75m, was tendered for.

"This figure raised the total for the first four months of the year to R475m in comparison to the R580m for 1984."

Taking inflation into account, the figures reflected in real terms, a drop of 40% on 1984.

Lagaay said the amount of work available had been slowing down for the past five years.

"Government accounts for 70% of all work tendered. Ever since 1981 this has been on a sliding scale, always down-

MICK COLLINS

wards. Government infrastructure spending has just about dried up."

He said while the insolvency rate for the industry was up, it had not risen dramatically.

"Small companies drift away from the tender scene into general construction and when times get better come back again."

Competition is fierce for the few contracts which come up for tender, with the result that little profits are being made.

"We are not optimistic — even for 1987. Civils right now is a worried industry," Lagaay said.

Another industry source predicted considerable difficulty when tenders picked up again.

"Highly-qualified people who have been retrenched or quit will have to be replaced. This will involve a huge training programme, the cost of which will have to be borne by the cash-less industry," he said.

BMW riding high with a DM300m profit

GERMAN car manufacturer BMW made a DM300m profit in its financial year to December 31, 1985.

Chairman Eberhard von Kuenheim said in a statement in Munich that orders received in the first four months of the present financial year rose 46%

compared with the corresponding 1985 period.

He said four-month sales were up 8% in the US, 42% in Japan and 12% in Europe. SA sales in the first four months were down 0,6% in a total car market which declined 17,9%.

market) will be budging from around the 16% level to borrowers. That in turn means the long slide in rates for bigger projects is probably over.

Investor rates are now the key to growth; for the first time in more than a year the requirement for new money now exceeds the need for good borrowers.

Schemes paying 14,75% to investors are still less competitive than the building societies' 15% (just down from 16%) on five-year fixed deposits.

Syffrets Participation Bond Managers MD Al Human says the flow of funds to his scheme has all but dried up in recent weeks. The building societies, of course, are dropping rates across the board. But when the process is complete they will have done no more than reach equilibrium with part bond rates.

Stanbond senior manager Angus Mathieson concurs. "Lending is fairly buoyant," he says, but adds that money is rarely needed for new starts. Demand is still dominated by borrowers switching from short to long term.

Mathieson, along with many others, believes the building societies, unlike the part bond schemes, maintained their rates at excessive levels far too long. However, he does not see the schemes moving significantly out of kilter with the societies again at this stage.

Meanwhile, Stanbond, which cut its margins on bond business when competition was tougher last year, has come back into line with the 7,5% charged by the rest of the sector.

23/5/86
RICHARDS BAY 335 FIMARK

No plain sailing

As SA's newest harbour, Richards Bay has proved to be what is arguably the most successful and efficient bulk export facility of its kind in the world.

Yet, despite its attractions as a port, the

PROTECTED VILLAGES

Like timesharing, which tended to attract the fly-by-nights along with the respectable, retirement villages have been viewed by some as a get-rich-quick gimmick.

Understandably this is causing concern in the property sector which is keen to avoid failures that could adversely affect the industry as a whole.

The first step to ensure against such costly failures was taken last week with the formation of the Institute of Developers of Retirement Projects under the chairmanship of Hans Oostenbrink.

First step, says Oostenbrink, will be to obtain government acceptance. This will be followed by a code of conduct and guidelines for developers.



Richards Bay ... kite flying

town has failed to attract any significant industry — even in the fat times.

It has ambitious tourism plans (*Property* April 4), but time is running out because the town must find jobs for a growing number of unemployed. The ranks of the workless have been swollen by a growing number of Indians who will be moved into the town in response to strong lobbying by the House of Delegates.

Already some 150 Indian families have been settled in newly built houses in the town. They, fortunately, have found employment with paper manufacturer Mondi. But a further 150 residential plots for sale to Indians are planned, along with 188 economic and sub-economic houses which are already under construction.

At the same time, services are being provided for yet another 670 plots reserved for the Indian community.

Local industry is being asked to supply the jobs. But the estimated 300 000 Zulus in the Richards Bay area rightly reckon they should be given some consideration as well.

At this stage the task seems to be beyond the town council, which is finding it difficult to interest new industry on a large scale, despite the attractive decentralisation incentives it can offer.

Theo Tolmay, director of planning and development, says the council, helped by Doug Marriot and Co of Durban, has contacted more than 2 500 industrialists since the beginning of March in a campaign to bring more industry to Richards Bay.

Even the campaign, he admits, has failed to attract much more than a passing interest in the area.

The municipality, says Tolmay, is negotiating with only seven of the companies that were contacted, and none of them can be described as majors. If all relocate to the town, six will employ 200 people each and one will have vacancies for 400.

"We are trying to bring in industries like clothing and textiles, which are labour-intensive, as well as undertakings which are major water consumers," Tolmay explains. "There is no shortage of that commodity in the Richards Bay area."

For all that, there has been some response

over the last few years, he says. Even before the campaign, nearly 30 new service industries set up in the town over a two-month period. And in the last 14 months, 18 small manufacturing concerns also came on stream.

The decentralisation incentives are the major come-on. They include rental and interest subsidies amounting to about 45% of the cost of their factories, buildings and land, and housing interest subsidies of 50% for key personnel.

Also, government grants a monthly employment subsidy of R80/worker for seven years.

"Land prices," Tolmay adds, "are keen, ranging between R11,50/m² and R16,50/m² for 1 000 m² residential plots. Service-industry sites are on the market for around R29,80/m², with commercial ground going for around R65/m²."

An added bonus: land for parking is provided free.

General industrial ground, Tolmay points out, is selling at about R12,50/m² without rail facilities. With rail service, the asking price is around R18,50/m².

ALL EARS

While SA finds it difficult to be heard in many international forums, on the property front it has the ear of the world. So says Joe Israeli-Zindel, president of the South African chapter of the International Institute of Real Estate (IIRE), who has just returned from delivering a paper at the world congress in Vienna.

Israeli-Zindel reckons interest in SA at the congress ran high and there was a good deal of positive interest shown in real estate investments via the financial rand.

The IIRE, he points out, previously operated as the International Institute of Valuers but has since broadened its interests to include all aspects of real estate.

He says several speakers at the congress will be invited to SA later this year.

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FRIDAY, 23 MAY 1986

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Western Cape.....

No (Community Councils have not yet been vested with this function.)

(3) No.

Consolidation proposals

931. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether the final consolidation proposals for (a) Lebowa, (b) Gazankulu, (c) KwaNdebele and (d) KaNgwane have been completed; if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that they will be completed; if so,

(2) whether these proposals will be tabled in Parliament; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, except for the Constantia area where the Government has not yet taken a final decision.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(i) and (ii) In respect of KaNgwane the preliminary proposals have been formulated by the Commission for Co-operation and Development and it is anticipated that these will shortly be presented to the Cabinet for consideration.

(2) Yes, as soon as the administrative procedures in regard to the proposals have been completed

947. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

HQA

(1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education to Question No 30 on 26 March 1985, he or any member of his Department has received any representations concerning the decision of the George Municipality to dismiss Black workers in favour of Coloured workers; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the response; if not,

(2) whether he will take steps to investigate this matter in the light of the abolition of the Coloured labour preference area policy; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No. (a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) No, as no such decision has been taken by the Municipality of George.

948. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) What was the total population of Lawaai-kamp near George as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether (a) the residents of Lawaai-kamp are to be removed and (b) the township of Lawaai-kamp is to be disestablished; if so, (i) when, (ii) why, (iii) where are these residents to be relocated, (iv) what steps will be taken in respect of the land on which Lawaai-kamp is situated and (v) who took the decisions in this regard;

HQA

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FRIDAY, 23 MAY 1986

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(3) what were the rentals charged for houses in Lawaai-kamp as at (a) 1 January 1985, (b) 31 December 1985 and (c) the latest specified date for which information is available;

(4) whether these rentals are to be increased; if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) by what amount;

(5) whether the payment of any of these rentals is outstanding; if so, what total amount was outstanding as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(6) whether any other charges are levied on residents of Lawaai-kamp; if so, (a) what charges and (b) in respect of what services are these charges levied;

(7) whether any services were suspended in Lawaai-kamp in 1986; if so, (a) what services, (b) when and (c) why;

(8) whether these services have since been re-instated; if not, why not; if so, when;

(9) whether any new services are to be provided in Lawaai-kamp; if not, why not; if so, (a) what services and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Approximately 6 000 persons as at 31 March 1986.

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) The area in its present form is not an area set aside for permanent Black occupation.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(iii) A new Black town is being developed nearby at Sandkraal as no Black town existed in the vicinity of George.

(iv) The land belongs to the Municipality of George and has been planned for the extension of the adjoining Coloured township.

(v) The Town Council of George in collaboration with the RSA Government, the Divisional Council, the East Cape Development Board and the Liaison Committee of Black residents of Lawaai-kamp. The decision was unanimous and the members of the Liaison Committee present were in full agreement with the decision.

(3) (a) No rentals were charged but an amount of R13,24 per month per tenant in respect of service charges was levied.

(b) No rentals were charged but an amount of R13,45 per month per tenant in respect of service charges was levied.

(c) No rentals were charged but an amount of R13,45 per month per tenant in respect of service charges was levied as at 30 April 1986.

(4) No rentals are applicable but service charges are to be increased.

(a) With effect from 1 June 1986.

(b) Service charges were subsidised by the Town Council of George. In view of the recent unrest and wilful damage to the property of the Town Council of George no sufficient explanation could be given as to why subsidisation should continue. The Town Council was consequently obliged to bring service charges in line with those paid by the Coloured community.

(c) By R11,55 per month to bring the amount to a total of R25,00 per month.

APARTHEID BAROMETER

W Mail
23/5/86

GUERRILLA ATTACKS (Police figures)

January - April 1985: 20

January - April 1986: 75

According to the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria the number of ANC guerrilla attacks increased by 309 percent from 1984 to 1985. The ANC was responsible for 193 "serious acts of terrorism" since April last year, State President P W Botha said in parliament.

The head of the South African State Security Police, Brigadier J van der Merwe, said 262 ANC guerrillas have been caught or killed since 1980.

SECURITY FORCE DEATHS, INJURIES

39 SAP members died in the course of duty between June 30 1984 and June 30 1985, the Commissioner of the SAP, Gen P J Coetzee, said. Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange said in parliament that in the unrest since September 1984, 33 security force members were killed and 584 injured while 807 police homes were attacked.

NAMIBIAN WAR

The Namibian war was costing South Africa about R3-million a day (R1,1-billion a year), according to Prof Reginald Green of the Institute for Development Studies at Sussex University. He said in a recent study that the war had cost South Africa more lives proportionately than the United States lost in Vietnam. The death toll between 1975 and 1983 was between 2 000 and 2 500 (including accidents and disease), he said.

PARAMILITARY TRAINING

A new paramilitary unit providing military training and technical skills for "under-qualified coloured men" would be established in Kimberley on January 1 1987, Minister of Defence Magnus Malan said in parliament. The first intake would be 200, but the 1988 intake would be much greater, he said.

STRIKES

678 274 work days were lost through strikes in 1985 compared with 379 712 in 1984, according to the Department of Manpower's annual report. 239 816 workers were involved in 389 strikes last year, compared with 181 942 in 469 strikes in 1984. The average number of workers per strike was 616 in 1985 compared with 388 in 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT (Government figures)

The number of unemployed blacks in Feb 1986 was 6,3 percent higher than in Feb 1985, according to the Central Statistical Service. The number increased from 511 000 to 534 000 (8,4 percent to 8,6 percent). Last year R325-million was paid out to 426 000 people, double that paid out in 1981, Minister of Manpower Pietie du Plessis told parliament. 934 224 blacks registered as jobseekers in white areas last year, he said.

(Government unemployment figures refer only to those who register as being unemployed and do not include "independent homelands". According to some academic sources, the real unemployment figure is close to four million.)

TRESPASSING

A total of 1 565 blacks were arrested for "trespassing" between the beginning of the moratorium on pass law arrests on April 23 and May 10, Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange said in parliament.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE RIGHTS

25 612 blacks have been granted permanent residents' rights in the black townships and 7 819 have been refused, as a result of the Rikhotso judgement, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis, told parliament.

FENCING IN THE BANTUSTANS

The government will spend R4,5-million this year on its programme of fencing in the "independent homelands", a Department of Land Affairs spokesman said. About 1 000 km of fencing will be erected.

PENSIONS

On October 1 new pension scales will come into effect. Pensions will be: whites R198, coloureds and Indians R135, blacks R97 a month.

BLACK DOCTORS AND PATIENTS

Only 256 qualified black doctors were employed in South Africa's hospitals in June 1983, compared with 9 124 white doctors, according to the Central Statistical Service. Between July 1982 and June 1983 1 880 195 black patients were treated in South Africa's hospitals, compared with 1 199 821 white patients. A total of 48 998 beds were available for blacks, 36 201 for whites, 5 550 for coloureds and 1 020 for Indians.

BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS (May 9)

Unbanned: The People are Undefeatable (Planeta Publishers, Moscow, 1983).

PRISONER OF CONSCIENCE: KHETHIWE MBOWENI

Mboweni, 28, a field worker for the Environmental and Development Agency and former SRC member at Turfloop University was featured as the WM's prisoner of conscience on March 21. After being released from detention under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act on March 20, she received treatment for severe depression. Shortly after being detained on October 18 last year she was admitted to the psychiatric ward of the Johannesburg Hospital. Five weeks after her release from detention this year she was redetained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act (dealing with detention for interrogation). She is currently being held in Tzaneen in the Northern Transvaal. She is the mother of two children aged five and 10.

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FOSCHINI STRIKE

FINANCIAL

At the crossroads

The drawn-out dispute between the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) and the Foschini group has been overshadowed by the more spectacular Pick 'n Pay strike. But, as the spectre of a consumer boycott and widespread sympathy action rises, its effects could be far more dramatic.

The legal strike over the retrenchment of 274 workers is now into its fourth week. It follows months of talks in which the union attempted to negotiate a short-time deal in an attempt to avoid lay-offs. But Foschini contends that the nature of group operations makes the scheme impracticable.

According to company spokesman John Corlett, about 250 workers from 46 Foschini, Markhams and Pages stores, and the group's Isando distribution centre, are on strike. The action is centred on the Witwatersrand and the Vaal, with some stores in Natal and the Free State also affected.

Since the beginning of the strike the group has maintained an easygoing attitude, tolerating picketing and sleep-ins. Last week, though, it obtained an interdict to end the sleep-in at Isando which threatened to become unmanageable. Neither side has yet shown any sign of softening its position.

Corlett says that although the strike is an irritant, it actually affects less than 10% of the group's stores.

But there are indications that the strike is coming to a head. Management has previously said it was not planning to dismiss strikers. But this week Corlett told the *FM*: "We are reviewing the situation daily."

And, at a weekend conference, the union decided to intensify a hitherto half-hearted consumer boycott of the group's stores. The major target is likely to be the 133 Pages stores which cater mainly for black trade. Ccawusa says the Congress of SA Trade Unions and the United Democratic Front are both supporting its cause. And the union is also threatening sympathy action at other retailers.

The strike has reached a critical stage. Resolution depends on a compromise settlement. But it has become increasingly difficult for either side to shift positions to initiate further talks. The alternative, though, is a lengthy conflict which will sap both. ■

80% of young blacks jobless

Post Reporter

ABOUT 80% of black people in South Africa between the ages of 18 and 26 have no jobs, according to Professor Wynand Pienaar, of the the University of South Africa's School for Business Leadership.

Addressing the annual congress of the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association in Cape Town, he said: "Black matriculants alone are coming on to the market at the rate of 40 000 a year. Only about 5 000 of these are finding employment."

He said the unemployment factor was one of the causes of squatter camps such as Crossroads and the violence there.

Professor Mike Truu, of the Economics Department of Vista University in Port Elizabeth, said today that unemployment, not just of black people, was worldwide, but worse in South Africa.

"Because of technological changes, there is unemployment even in the most advanced countries, such as the US.

"What makes it worse in the Eastern Cape is the economic depression — and the strikes don't help, either."

● A survey conducted by Vista University last year found that 56% of black people in and around Port Elizabeth were unemployed.

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EVE POST 22/5/86

Union to fight for retrenched workers.

THE Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Cawusa) is planning national solidarity action at all companies where it is organised to back demands for the reinstatement of retrenched Foschini workers.

Cawusa national organiser Kayser Thibedi said yesterday options to be discussed with its 52 000 members over the next two weeks included strikes or work stoppages at companies in the retail and hotel industries.

The decision coincides with concern

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

expressed last week by retail employers that Cawusa would embark on a campaign of intensified industrial action to back a variety of demands.

However, sources believe Cawusa's long-term impact on the retail industry will largely be determined by its ability to sort out internal differences over leadership and policy.

Internal matters were among issues debated at a special Cawusa conference

in Port Elizabeth over the weekend. Cawusa has declined to disclose the outcome, but says Vivian Mtwla of Durban has been appointed acting general secretary of the union. A new executive has not yet been elected.

Several hundred workers at more than 50 Foschini stores have been on strike since April 25 over the retrenchment of 200 to 300 workers in February. Foschini believes Cawusa's demands for the reinstatement of retrenched workers and a job sharing scheme would be unworkable.

BUDAY 2/15/86 335

Job vacancies decline 11,7% in two years

THE number of job vacancies remained high in April last year compared with April, 1983, according to Director General of Manpower Piet van der Merwe.

He said a survey, released yesterday, showed vacancies dropped by 22 148, or 11,7%, in the period, compared with the 190 106 vacancies in April, 1983.

The vacancy rate was estimated at 3% in April last year and 3,3% in the same month in 1983.

In April, 1985, 5,363-million people were in jobs — a decrease of 134 861, or 2,5%, compared with April, 1983.

Professional, semi-professional and technical employees increased 3,4% in the period, from 523 937 in 1983 to 541 957 last year, Van der merwe added.

Industrial 'hotel' for 2 000 traders

From DAVID CANNING

DURBAN — The Small Business Development Corporation is buying the vast unused former Leisure Corp factory building at Industria, Johannesburg, for about R4 million.

The managing director, Dr Ben Vosloo, said in Durban that the 14 000 square metre building was being earmarked for development as a huge industrial "hotel" which could accommodate up to 2 000 small entrepreneurs.

The building was bought through a liquidation sale and loose ends were still being tied up. The site was ideal because of its proximity to several industrial and residential areas — and its location near the road to Soweto.

Speaking on a tour of SBDC facilities in the Durban area, Dr Vosloo said the idea of small business "incubators," as they were known in the United States, appeared to be working well in South Africa.

The SBDC was trying to ease the unemployment problem by providing facilities for the unemployed and others to start their own infant businesses. It provided industrial accommodation and equipment for hire on a daily basis and planned to give back-up in financing, marketing, secretarial and other services.

He said the SBDC still was "feeling its way" but appeared to be meeting a real need at present.

The first such complex, opened in Port Elizabeth, was already moving to larger premises.

The 1170 square metre industrial building occupied recently at Phoenix near Durban had many more applicants than it had space to accommodate. Entrepreneurs hired space daily (at a charge of R5) and the project had given employment to 86.

Entrepreneurs in the motor, metal and allied trades, woodworkers, garment manufacturers and others were catered for in premises at Phoenix, Chatsworth, Maritzburg and elsewhere.

Natal general manager Tony Kedzierski said the SBDC had managed to by-pass red tape in several areas and Natal Provincial authorities had now granted it a major licensing concession. At its discretion it could arrange for tenants to operate without usual licences.

20/5/86

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7/11/86

Job promise ad: thousands in cash seized

By Bart Marinovich
Star Line Reporter

John Vorster Square detectives have intercepted thousands of rands intended for FA Warehousing — the non-existent company which promised to provide employment for hundreds of people. Space in a huge vault has been set aside for the money and accompanying letters.

FA Warehousing placed advertisements in newspapers promising a variety of jobs in their "company". When people responded to the ad, a letter was returned to the applicant stating that R10 should be sent to a registered box number at Excom Post Office in Johannesburg. But the company does not exist and there are no jobs.

Police are trying to trace people who were conned into responding to the advertisement and submitting money.

They have also drawn up a number of statements concerning the way FA Warehousing and a Mr James Hansen have allegedly attempted to hoodwink unsuspecting people.

Anyone who sent money in the hope of securing a job is asked to contact investigating officer Detective-Sergeant Hanekom at John Vorster Square (Telephone 838-8363, ext 254).

NEWS FOCUS

ANY attempt by the authorities to stimulate the economy will be constrained by the need to keep the deficit before borrowing within acceptable limits.

Linked to this, is the fear of higher interest rates on the back of increased government borrowing, which at this stage of the business cycle would merely depress the economy even further.

Recent money supply statistics have given the authorities some room to manoeuvre — although April's preliminary figure of 15.26% growth in M3 is above March's figure of 11.78, it is below the target rate of between 16% and 20%.

"The deficit before borrowing could be larger without threatening stability or leading to a rise in money supply growth," says a senior official.

And, in present circumstances, an increase in the deficit before borrowing of up to R1,2bn would not put an unacceptable strain on interest rates, he says.

At present, lower rates are essential to stimulate spending which, in turn, will encourage investment. Savings will come out of increased income, the au-

Deficit limits to curb economic stimulation

GOVERNMENT'S intention to stimulate the economy will have to be done within the broad constraints of the need to keep the deficit before borrowing within reasonable limits and to repay foreign debt. But, there is some room to manoeuvre, writes GERALD PROSALENDIS.

thorities believe.

If all goes according to plan, and the economic recovery gathers steam, higher interest rates are inevitable, however.

"If we achieve growth of 3% for the year, interest rates will rise, but this will

be a symptom of prosperity," says an official.

But, there is a genuine fear that an upswing stimulated by government spending and tax cuts — and accompanied by a higher import bill — could be dangerous given the present drain on the capital account of balance of payments.

"The present state of the capital account may cause some to reach the conclusion there was no room for stimulation," says one official.

"Our view is that we do not have a normal economic situation. We are bedev-

illed by foreign perceptions of SA's social and political situation."

The authorities have concluded, then, that with growth at 3% to 4%, there would be a smaller outflow of capital than with a growth rate of only 1%.

"We have to provide some incentive for foreign capital to remain in the country," he says.

"If we have no growth the outflow of capital will use up the entire current account surplus. And, all we will end up with is greatly reduced foreign debt."

In 1986 the authorities expect a total outflow of R5bn. Of this more than half has already left, they say. If their projections prove to be accurate the pressure on the balance of payments will therefore ease later this year and there could be a build up in reserves accompanied by an appreciation in the rand.

Also, the country will need to import less oil later this year — a significant amount was stockpiled in the first quarter. The amount that will be imported will be done at a lower dollar price and an even lower rand price compared with the second half of last year.

ton, Benoni, Port
mpson Park,
Randfontein,
Westonaria,

By Joe Openshaw
Medical Reporter

Apartheid is linked to mental health

If fundamental change is to occur in South Africa, mental health professionals must challenge apartheid on all levels — they have been on the sidelines for too long.

This was the call to delegates to the Organisation for Appropriate Social Services in South Africa conference on apartheid and mental health in Johannesburg at the weekend.

The call was made by chairman Mr Lloyd Vogelmann.

He said that in order to make South Africa more psychologically healthy, and to resolve the crises of mental health, it was necessary for mental health professionals to engage in politics.

"The conflict in South Africa is not easily resolvable. 'Peace is what we want, but it will not occur without freedom,' he told an audience of 300 psychiatrists, psychologists and social welfare workers. Within the health sphere, mental health professionals have been slow to respond to the social context of deprivation. Questions which needed answers were:

- Why there is such a large incidence of retarded psycho-motor development among black, coloured and Indian children because of malnutrition and kwashiorkor and, until 1983, few cases

rate, a good reflection of the health of a society, is high. In some areas one in four children die of malnutrition. 'Added to this are apartheid, society repression, racism, resettlement and exploitation,' he said. 'The negative impact of oppression and exploitation had led to a feeling among blacks of 'wretchedness on Earth' — depression, passivity and powerlessness. The present climate of militant strength and the proclamation of people's power in township life will change this, he added.

"Nevertheless, there is still a daily degradation that many blacks suffer which must cause stress, frustration, a sense of inferiority and anger — all of which are an anathema to psychological well-being. 'For the dominant (white) group, political power has produced a sense of omnipotence, arrogance and superiority. 'The growing threat of revolution and the possibility of losing privilege will probably lead whites to suffer injury to their narcissistic illusion.' He said unnatural social conditions in South Africa led to its people scoring higher anxiety and psychopathology indices than Americans and British. These were:

- The emotional consequences of resettlement — which is still Government policy despite denials — must be devastating, and leads its victims to feel a great sense of powerlessness and insecurity.
- Poor sports facilities for black children. It is estimated that the Government spends 240 times more on sports facilities for each white schoolchild than it does on black schoolchildren.
- Coloured youth employed on Western Cape wine farms are still paid in part in wine rather than appropriate wages, giving rise to a high rate of alcohol abuse.
- Pellagra — a deficiency disease characterised by a cracking of the skin — claims about 100 000 victims a year, of which 26 000 become psychotic.
- Malnutrition has serious psychological, intellectual and behavioural effects.

● The ratio of beds for black mental patients in both private and State mental hospitals is a third of that for whites. If only State mental institutions are considered, the ratio is a sixth for blacks. In the domain of foster care, R120 a month is provided for a white child, R85 a month for a coloured and Indian child, and R48 for a black child. Mr Vogelmann said the conference was more than "an act of protest, more than an acknowledgement that apartheid and ill health were inseparable — it was the beginning of trying to discover what an appropriate social service was, and what skills are needed serve the majority of the people".

N.E. Argus 17/5/86

Government's jobs plan ³³⁵ aids 500 000

By PETER FABRICIUS,
Parliamentary Staff

MORE than half-a-million unemployed have benefited from the Government's special work creation programme.

Another 297 000 are currently in service. These figures were given by the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T du Plessis, in the House of Representatives during the debate on his budget vote.

More than R300-million had been allocated to the work creation programme and R90-million for job training for unemployed.

By the end of March 253 168 people had received training. A quarter of these had found jobs immediately afterwards.

Others got work as private contractors and a few had set up in business with the help of the Small Business Development Corporation.

The training courses were from one to three weeks in 180 different jobs, ranging from building assistants to programmers.

The main aim was to give a basic temporary income in these difficult times. But it had had side-effects such as reducing the unrest and beautifying the environment.

The programme would continue this financial year, with a total budget of R235-million.

Mr du Plessis said that the number of registered unemployed of all races had shot up from 58 000 in June 1984 to 160 000 in February this year, before a slight decrease in March.

But Mr Fred Peters (LP Silvertown) said the unofficial figure was probably between 2,5 and 3,5-million.

Brighter picture of PE painted as big firm rationalises

By KIN BENTLEY

17/5/86

IT was not all bad news on the business front in Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage this week.

In the wake of the "mothballing" of Corobrik in PE and the pending closure of Steelmobil at Uitenhage at the end of the month — constituting a total job-loss of 250 — there was some colourful news.

As a part of "major regional changes", Bloemfontein, Kimberley and surrounding areas have been incorporated into Plascon Evans Eastern Cape, based at Deal Party, Port Elizabeth.

Mr Alan Duncan, managing director of the firm in the Eastern Cape, said yesterday that as a result of recent rationalisation within the company, the administration of their Kimberley and Bloemfontein concerns — which had previously been carried out in Johannesburg — had been transferred to PE.

"Top levels of responsibility" had already made the change, and when the accounting operations got fully underway in the city at the end of September, several new jobs could be created, he said.

While the PE plant had manufactured part of the requirements for these two northern centres in the past, a lot more would be provided here in future.

Asked how Plascon was faring in PE, Mr Duncan said: "We are delighted with our situation."

Three EL companies relocating to the Reef

W/E post 17/5/86
B35

By DENISE BOUTALL

THREE East London manufacturers are busy relocating some or all of their activities to the Reef and over 400 jobs are being lost in the process.

They are the battery manufacturer, Chloride SA, and a company which specialised in trucks, TFM East London — both of which closed their operations two weeks ago — and Johnson and Johnson which is moving its head office and marketing division to Johannesburg at the beginning of 1987.

However, in an interview, the director of the Border Metropolitan Development Corporation, Mr Ted Walsh, said while everybody would be unhappy at the thought of the companies leaving, seven companies were currently busy establishing themselves in the city.

He pointed out that East London was the most popular decentralisation area with 180 applications for aid having been lodged in the last two years.

The Small Business Development Corporation had let all 17 factories in its new complex where between 400 and 500 people were employed. Only one of the seven factories built by the Industrial Development Corporation was vacant.

He said that no city could hold on indefinitely to all its businesses and industries.

The works manager of Chloride SA in East London, Mr Alex Fowles, said the plant, where 330 people had been employed, had closed on April 30 after some 30 years of operation in the city.

The decision to consolidate activities at its modern Benoni plant, which was near the company's main markets, had been prompted by the fact that new vehicle sales had dropped and there appeared to be little prospect of any meaningful increase in sales.

In addition, high inflation and interest rates and the rand exchange rate had caused unprecedented cost increases for the company.

Mr Fowles said about 40 people would be moving to Benoni and the rest had been retrenched. A number of them, particularly the skilled artisans, had found new jobs and the company was helping other workers find alternative employment.

The general manager of TFM East London (Pty) Ltd, Mr J D Melton, said the company, with headquarters in Johannesburg, was consolidating its activities.

The decision to close down the East London operation was due to the economic climate. "There

is not enough work to keep us in the area."

Eighty staff members were affected by the closure.

Many had found jobs and a number would be moving to the Johannesburg office.

"We won't let anybody suffer," said Mr Melton.

TFM opened its Border activities in Berlin in 1977 and moved to East London in 1979. The company specialised in building and repairing truck bodies.

The managing director of Johnson & Johnson, Mr C A Spalding, said the company's head office and its staff of about 30 involved in management and marketing would be relocated in Johannesburg in January 1987.

The manufacturing facility which employed about 500 people would remain in East London where it had been since 1942.

"Our plant is here and suits our needs; we have a very satisfactory labour situation, and have a commitment to these people and the benefits of the decentralisation package. "Being a port, there are also advantages for us because we import a substantial proportion of our materials."

He said Johnson & Johnson was committed to staying in South Africa.

Coastal work-hunters now flock to the Rand

By Lesley Cowling

People from coastal towns — especially Cape Town — are flocking to Johannesburg in search of work.

Employment agencies have noticed an increase in the past six to 18 months in the number of out-of-towners registering with them. They are also receiving more written inquiries from coastal towns.

"Cape Town seems to be most affected," Mr Ray Rosse, general manager of Professional Assignments Group, told *The Star*.

Many qualified people in their 30s had registered with his agency in the past few months. "It's career people

who move here. They have qualified in an area and can't get appropriate employment in their own towns."

According to Mr Don Jennings, managing director of Churchill Personnel, in the past 18 months the migration of people from coastal towns to Johannesburg has increased considerably. "You only have to look at our roads — they are crowded with out-of-town number-plates."

Holiday search

His agency is getting many *curricula vitae* (CVs) from coastal towns — especially Cape Town. "People are coming up on holiday to look for jobs."

He said most were under 35. "These are people who are not yet entrenched in a job, but decide to come up here and try their luck rather than wait round in Cape Town."

Mr Hugo Kuhn, of Executive Staff Selections, handles technical people from technicians to engineers.

He said he had noticed an increase in the number of people from East London and Port Elizabeth, as well as Cape Town, applying for jobs in Johannesburg.

And Mr Colin Katz, of Colin Katz Associates, said the increase of applications by people from coastal towns was "across the board" — people of all ages and qualifications.

Amnesty: Fear of jobs crisis for hundreds of ex-prisoners

Weekend Argus
Reporter

NICRO, the national organisation for the rehabilitation of criminal offenders, fears that the hundreds of prisoners released after a recently-announced ministerial amnesty will not find work.

This has led to a fear that

many ex-prisoners will end up in jail again.

Miss Sharon Follentine, director of Nicro's Elsie's River branch, said simply: "We've nothing to offer these people. It's tough enough for the man-in-the-street to find work."

"How long will it be before these people end up in jail again? That's my fear."

"The first step on the way back to a normal life is through steady employment, but someone with a criminal record is at a disadvantage immediately. If he has been tattooed while in jail, it could make matters worse."

Miss Follentine said her office was sending all released prisoners to the Department of Manpower, but this institution has a waiting list of about 18 000.

Cancelled

"I can understand the family's elation at a breadwinner's release. But the welfare grant dished out while the person was inside is then cancelled."

"If there is no income, there will be all sorts of problems in some households."

It was common knowledge that in times of economic depression, crime rates were at their highest, Miss Follentine added.

The amnesty, which amounts to a six-month reduction in the sentences of all prisoners except those convicted of unrest crimes, robbery, rape and serious assault, was declared in terms of the 25th anniversary of the Republic.

However, prisoners have been let out since May 1, and queues at Nicro branches have doubled.

Growing numbers led Miss Linda Christiansen, Cape Town branch director, to make a public appeal for jobs, clothing and accommodation for ex-prisoners.

"We've had only two job offers," she said.

"I'm not saying this amnesty shouldn't have been granted, but it's certainly not easy coping with it."

Undignified

"We don't have the staff to cope with the heavy traffic, and they get angry having to wait a long time in our offices," she said.

"Many ex-prisoners manage to find accommodation with relatives, but it must be an undignified existence with them not being able to bring home any money."

Miss Christiansen said the Institute had also received clothing for released prisoners, but that shoes were needed.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said that 28 024 prisoners had been released since May 1 in terms of the amnesty.

"The majority of these prisoners would in any event have been released between June 1 and November 30."

"The Prisons Service only takes the issue of job opportunity into consideration in the case of paroling a prisoner, that is, his release conditions."

"The majority of the prisoners released this month under the amnesty are not paroled, but released unconditionally."

(22) (4) (225) (335)
AFTER INFLUX CONTROL — 1

FIN MAIL 10/5/86 How blacks see it

The abolition of influx control is unlikely to result in greatly increased workseeker migrations to the urban areas — in the present economic climate, at any rate.

Unemployed blacks roaming the streets in Johannesburg believe that country people who would want to come to the towns to seek work — now that the pass laws no longer apply — will be discouraged by the fact that jobs are not available.

It will be interesting to see what impact the new deal will have on black farmworkers (and the agricultural sector). Traditionally among the lowest paid, they now have the freedom of movement to seek better prospects in the city. This would seem to place them in a much better position to extract higher wages in a sector where unionisation is currently the subject of an investigation by the National Manpower Commission.

The *FM* spoke to some urban unemployed blacks. They say fellow blacks in the homelands will know, mainly from the radio, that influx control is dead. But this will not make much difference to them because they already know there are no jobs in the towns. If jobs, but no accommodation, were available, workseekers, particularly those with relatives and friends in the townships, would turn up in large numbers, they claim.

Ordinarily, blacks loathe staying in the "kitchens," they point out. However, circumstances often force them to do so, living with friends in domestic service.

A number of factors have caused the plight of the folk wandering through the streets in search of casual labour, but with nowhere either to sleep or eat. Some are victims of the economic recession, people who say they became jobless when the companies for which they worked unexpectedly closed down, or retrenched workers. Others have been frustrated by old-style pass law measures forbidding them to take up jobs on the basis that they did not qualify to work in the city.

Matome Lekala is a 40-year-old father of five from Zandfontein, west of Pietersburg in the northern Transvaal. Lekala, now one of the "street people," was once a happy, proud worker. For six years, he tells the *FM*, he worked for a car dealer in Jeppe while staying at George Goch Hostel.

"But about two years ago, we were told by our employer that there was no longer any work for us. The firm was closing down. It was the beginning of my troubles. My family had depended on my earnings for a living,

now I no longer had any job nor could I find another," Lekala says.

He went back to the village at Zandfontein to join his family. But, after six months, he had to return to Johannesburg. There was no food for his family in the village and he felt he had to try something.

As to the reaction of black political activists, the death of the pass laws is, unsurprisingly, viewed as a case of too little, too late. For them "the issue" in SA concerns nothing less than the transfer of power. ■

What about jobs? 335

The answer to almost any question on the direction of growth in SA is simply: wait and see.

This is why there is so much uncertainty about the impact of the abolition of influx control on the country's critically high unemployment rate. The doors that have locked large numbers of people out of the metropolitan economy for decades have been opened. This dramatic change comes at the precise moment when cities can least accommodate them; when, after nearly two years of declining consumer demand and political instability, established industry cannot even provide jobs for those already in the cities, let alone for new arrivals.

So policymakers, urgently seeking solutions, are increasingly looking to the informal sector to generate new employment opportunities, and commitments of support have come from government and private sources. However, the role of the informal sector is a controversial one. There are many who doubt it will provide anywhere near the jobs needed; who see the term "small business" as a euphemism to describe the dispossessed who have no alternative but "self employment."

Wits industrial sociologist Douglas Hindson suggests we may be too influenced by the American experience. "In the present US boom, great emphasis has been placed on the small business sector and there is little doubt it expanded employment. But here you don't have the same conditions — the consumer market, the demand for service activities. There would certainly be neo-Keynesians who would argue that far more employment could be generated more rapidly through macropolicies to restimulate the formal sector."

From other quarters comes the criticism that the absence of regulations opens avenues of exploitation — low wages, long hours and poor working conditions (but many will probably be perfectly willing to be exploited). And some contend that informal activity does not attract new revenue to a community, but simply circulates the same revenue.

Participants in the debate have no obvious parallels from which to draw conclusions. Says Hindson: "No one has done convincing

research on existing activity, so it's difficult to predict the impact of deregulation."

Whatever the theories on its desirability, the reality is that the informal sector is with us and making the best of it may be the most cost-effective way of providing employment. It may not be the panacea, but it could be a lot more than band aid.

The fledgling economic area could benefit from the build-up of people in and around the cities, "so there will be denser markets, the benefits of agglomeration and economies of scale," says Norman Bromberger, head of the development studies research group at the University of Natal. "Even low disposable incomes have more impact if they are concentrated, and the multiplier effect is greater in urban than in rural areas."

A counter argument is that the informal sector will only benefit if the new arrivals have their own resources. As the first wave will be dependants of people already in the cities, a more likely consequence is that the increased labour supply will lower wages.

Business Editor

BUILDERS in the Eastern Cape are disappointed that no date has been set for the completion of the report by the Government's "special task team" to look into the economic problems of the area.

Mr Tony Corral, president of the local Master Builders' Association, was reacting to the announcement yesterday by Minister of Constitutional Development Chris

Concern at no EP 'task' date

335
EVE POST 16/5/86

Heunis that the team is to be set up.

"Crises measures and ad hoc pallatives" would not be enough to solve the massive unemployment problems within the local building industry — where 8 000 people had lost their jobs — and in

other spheres, said Mr Corral.

"The task team must establish the proper priorities, prepare the proper completion programme, lay the proper foundations and ensure the job gets finished in the shortest possible time."

He added that the announcement that Corobrik was to "mothball" its Port Elizabeth plant was "yet another indication of the disastrous plight of the building industry

"The situation is serious and urgent and immediate action is required to save what is left of the contracting potential of the Eastern Cape.

"The Government announcement is disappointing in that no completion date has been set".

E Cape revival vital to future of brick firm

By KIN BENTLEY

THE chances of production being resumed at Corobrik's Port Elizabeth plant are "tied to the revival of the Eastern Cape area".

This was said today by Mr E C Rutherford, the managing director of Corobrik's holding company, Toncoro.

He was commenting on Corobrik's decision to "mothball" its PE plant from today because of the decline in demand for bricks in the area.

The move saw about 105 hourly and monthly-paid employees lose their jobs. Speaking from Durban, Mr Rutherford said the South African economy on its own was fairly strong.

But positive economic

factors like the recent drop in interest rates were offset by the "lack of confidence in the political future". He would not express an opinion on whether lack of confidence was worse in PE than elsewhere in the country.

He said that the company's other Eastern Cape plant in Grahamstown — manufactured a wider range of bricks than the one in PE and would now operate at full capacity.

Although a year's supply of face-bricks was stockpiled at the PE plant, he said all supplies needed by PE would be available from the Grahamstown plant.

Mr Rutherford said the firm would continue its sales and administration activities in PE.

AREA B: Bellville, Goodwood, Port Elizabeth, Simon's Town, The
pe, Uitenhage, and Wynberg and the Municipal Area of Strand
Durban, (excluding the area occupied by Dunlop South Africa Ltd),
Inanda and Pinetown, and the municipal areas of Howick and
Newcastle, Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Delmas,
Germiston, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp,
Nigel, Oberholzer, Pretoria, Randburg, Randfontein, Roodepoort,
Springs, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Westonaria and Wonderboom.

AREA A: East London.

Superceding w.d. no's: 239 & 372

W/M 16/5/86

Court orders against intimidation

Court Reporter

A DURBAN Supreme Court Judge yesterday granted a temporary order restraining a group of retrenched and dismissed farm workers in the Mposa District near Lower Umfolozi from assaulting or intimidating and interfering with other workers still employed.

The order was granted by Mr Justice Law after he had heard an urgent application from the Zululand Creosoting Company (Pty) Ltd, Mimosa Park Estate (Pty) Ltd and Benada Park Estate (Pty) Ltd.

In an affidavit, Mr Jeoffrey Lloyd Woollatt said he was the general manager of the applicants, who did farming businesses in the area.

In consequence of the poor economic climate, it had been necessary for the applicants to retrench certain employees.

Proper notice had been given to the employees concerned.

On April 18, all the retrenched employees had been handed their notice pay, wages and leave pay, but they refused to accept them.

A large proportion of the remaining black staff employed by the applicants had begun a strike in sympathy with the retrenched workers, demanding their reinstatement.

The affidavit said the strike action by the remaining employees in sympathy with the retrenched workers was a clear breach of the employees' contracts.

Intimidating

After they had been warned, their contracts had been terminated.

The dismissed employees, like the retrenched employees, had refused to accept their wages and refused to vacate their quarters.

The affidavit said that the dismissed and retrenched workers were intimidating employees who continued to work.

They had threatened white and Indian employees with bodily harm and had blocked some of the farm roads with logs.

Mr Justice Law ordered that the dissident workers show cause on June 9 why the temporary order granted against them should not be made final.

653 276 people in SA unemployed in 1985

1985 15/5/86
Parliamentary Staff

UNREST and measures taken by foreign countries, including disinvestment and high interest rates, have cost jobs in South Africa.

Unemployment was growing and because of these influences was likely to increase further, the latest annual report of the Department of Manpower says.

And despite the substantial reforms in labour laws and relations, South Africa continued to be isolated in international labour organisations.

The report says international action was directed towards political and governmental reform rather than changes in labour relations.

Last year saw the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Union Unions (Cosatu) which also marked political targets among its objectives.

Employment declined in all non-agricultural sectors with blacks being the hardest hit while real earnings dropped by 3,2 percent with whites being the worst affected.

● Registered unemployment (which does not reflect the real position, particularly of blacks) showed a an overall increase of 73 percent between November last year and November 1984 with a total of 125 325 unemployed people.

Far worse

However the position according to the current population census was far worse with an estimated 515 000 blacks, 88 000 coloured, 22 505 Indians and 27 771 whites unemployed in September 1985.

● The number of strikes dropped last year to 389 from 469 the previous year but the duration increased from 2,1 days on average to 2,8.

The most common cause of strikes continued to be wage related while the number of strikes related to the dismissal of redundant workers had decreased as a result of bargaining procedures becoming "generally accepted practice."

● The Sullivan Code which is intended to protect black workers appears to protect more whites than blacks.

The 178 signatory companies employ about 100 000 people of whom 60 percent are whites.

Firm lays off 200 workers after strike

A Sandton electrical firm has dismissed about 200 workers and closed its doors for an indefinite period following a go-slow and sit-in strike this week.

Trouble began on Monday at Switching Electrical Industries in Wynberg, Sandton. Members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) demanded a 75 c-an-hour wage increase and staged a go-slow strike.

Workers then launched a sit-in strike on Tuesday night.

A union spokesman said: "Yesterday the company dismissed the workers and has threatened to move the entire factory to Bolelegi in Bophuthatswana, where it already has a going concern."

A company director confirmed the dismissals. He said the company was not in a position to bargain at any level with the union because annual wage negotiations were still in progress.

The company's position had been explained to the workers.

The company had closed down for an indefinite period to consider its position.

"We are currently overstaffed by 20 to 30 percent and need to rationalise," said the director.

He said the company had taken no official decision about a move to Bophuthatswana.

Mawu has been involved in a number of disputes in an attempt to get employers to negotiate on a decentralised basis.

Workers set for long strike

By Mike Siluma

A protracted battle seems to be in the offing between Foschini and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) over the group's decision to retrench between 200 and 300 employees.

Yesterday Mr Kaizer Thibedi of Ccawusa said about 100 workers — on a legal strike for nearly three weeks — had decided to sleep at the group's Isando warehouse. The union would intensify the campaign for the reinstatement of the retrenched workers.

In support, the 650 000-strong Congress of SA Trade Unions had launched a boycott of stores within the Foschini group. Stronger action would be taken if Foschini failed to negotiate the retrenchments with Ccawusa, the Witbank branch of Cosatu warned.

Repeated attempts to reach a Foschini spokesman yesterday proved fruitless.

Mr Thibedi alleged that management had implemented the retrenchments even though the parties had agreed on a pilot short-time scheme during a similar dispute at one of the group's subsidiaries last year.

AFFECTED STORES

Stores affected by the boycott are Foschini, Pages, Markhams and American Swiss.

● About 85 members of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, who have been on a sit-in strike at Tongaat Milling in Isando since Friday, have been given until today to return to work or be dismissed. The workers are demanding the reinstatement of two colleagues.

● The three-day wage strike by about 3 000 workers at seven Sentrachem subsidiaries in Natal, the Free State and the Transvaal will continue today after talks between management and the South African Chemical Workers' Union broke down yesterday.

The workers are demanding a R250-a-month across-the-board increase. A company spokesman confirmed the strike but declined to discuss the details of the dispute.

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Grim report on jobs position

By Bruce Cameron,
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Unrest, high interest rates and measures taken by foreign countries — including disinvestment — have cost jobs in South Africa.

The Department of Manpower's annual report warns that unemployment, which poses a serious problem, is growing — and because of these influences was likely to increase further.

Despite substantial reforms in labour laws and relations, South Africa continues to be isolated in international labour organisations.

The report said international action was directed towards political and governmental reform, rather than changes in labour relations.

Last year saw the "important event" of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), which also marked political targets among its objectives.

Employment declined in all non-agricultural sectors with blacks being the hardest hit, while real earnings dropped by 3,2 percent with whites being the worst affected.

The department urged that a greater degree of sophistication

should be shown in industrial negotiations, and employers and workers should continually adapt to changing circumstances.

Registered unemployment (which does not reflect the real position, particularly of blacks) showed an overall increase of 73 percent between November 1984 and November last year, with a total of 125 325 unemployed people.

But a survey indicated that in September 1985 there were an estimated 515 000 blacks, 88 000 coloureds and 22 505 Indians unemployed.

Between 60 percent and 65 percent of the black and coloured unemployed were under the age of 30.

State aid

The position had become so bad that the Unemployment Insurance Fund was paying out R15 million a month more than was being collected, and the Government had been forced to make a R75 million assistance contribution.

The department felt the position could be improved by the Government's special R500 million employment programme this year. By the end of last year

more than 150 000 people had benefited from the special employment project.

The number of strikes dropped last year to 389 from 469 the previous year, but the duration increased from 2,1 days, on average to 2,8.

The number of workers involved increased from 181 942 to 239 816, with the number of man-days lost going from 379 712 to 678 274. The most common cause of strikes continued to be wage-related, while the number of strikes related to the dismissal of redundant workers had decreased as a result of bargaining procedures becoming "generally accepted practice".

Most of the strikes occurred in the areas where there was high unemployment.

The real earnings of employees dropped by 3,2 percent last year, with whites suffering the hardest knock of 5 percent, against 2,4 percent for coloured people, 4,2 percent for Indians, and 0,9 percent for blacks.

The department expressed its concern about the sustained change from labour-intensive to capital-intensive production. This would place further pressure on scarce capital resources and have a negative effect on job creation.

Pensions

Many new councillors came in in the 1981 general election.

Pensions are based on the number of years' service. The maximum pension is paid for 15 years' service and proportionally less is given for shorter service.

Mr Waterson said it was very unlikely that Parliament would approve the provincial legislation by June 30, which would result in a void of some months.

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, warned that the new system was a serious inroad into the principle of representative government.

● Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican Archbishop-elect, has rejected the new proposals for black participation in local government as "too little, too late", the Argus Foreign Service reports from Vienna.

He said: "We are tired of ad hoc measures which do not get to the heart of the problem of black people taking part in top government positions."

Speaking on Austrian television last night, he said black South Africans had proved that when they were not hamstrung they were fully capable of taking part in government.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS

Apartheid is 'still alive and well' in Transvaal hospital services

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

Apartheid was still alive and well in the Transvaal's Hospital Service — as evidenced by the authorities' recent refusal to admit a coloured patient, Miss Fadila Lagadien, to the whites-only spinal unit at Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital.

PFP leader in the provincial council Mr Douglas Gibson opened the province's last Budget debate yesterday with an attack on the provincial authorities who, he said,

were still "in love with the idea of apartheid".

Provincial hospitals, pleasure resorts and even the provincial dining room were still segregated, he pointed out.

Mr Gibson cited the case of Miss Lagadien, a young quadriplegic who was not allowed into the spinal unit at the H F Verwoerd Hospital because of her race.

"Many of us read with shame the Press reports. The Director of Hospital Services had stated that the spinal unit did not admit blacks.

"There would seem to be no provision for coloured and Indian patients in spinal units."

Another example of hospital apartheid was that the all-white Johannesburg Hospital remained largely empty while Baragwanath Hospital overflowed.

MEC for hospital services Mr Daan Kirstein said Miss Lagadien had not effectively been denied access to the unit.

"Although some specific accommodation is set aside at H F Verwoerd

Hospital for spinally injured patients, the treatment of such patients is not limited to people in that accommodation."

White, coloured and Indian spinal patients, he said, were treated as patients of the unit regardless of where they were accommodated.

Nevertheless, Miss Lagadien was the only coloured to be admitted for spinal treatment between April 1985 and March 1986. No Indian patients and blacks were referred to Kalafong Hospital.

Freeze on 135 jobs in Tv hospitals

Pretoria Bureau

Some 135 of the Transvaal's 4 499 approved medical posts have been frozen as part of a hospital service cost-cutting drive.

This emerged from answers provided by MEC for hospitals, Mr Daan Kirstein, in response to questions from PFP health spokesman, Mrs Irene Menell.

Mr Kirstein told the provincial council yesterday that 164 out of 3 177 paramedical posts had also been frozen and 2 991 out of 27 235 nursing positions were left unfilled.

A total of 829 other positions had been frozen, he said.

Mr Kirstein also revealed many Johannesburg Hospital posts were empty — either because they were frozen or could not be filled.

A total of 115 medical posts — 17 percent of those available there — were unfilled, while 155 (32 percent) paramedical and 250 (13 percent) nursing posts were vacant.

In addition, 69 (10 percent) administrative posts were now empty.

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Problems of jobless discussed at seminar

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — Representatives of development agencies and employers in the Border, Ciskei and Transkei regions had a "useful interchange of views" on the problems of unemployment and job creation here yesterday.

The one-day workshop was one of a series organised throughout the country by the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM).

The chairman of the Border branch of the IPM, Mr Gordon Crawford, said the object had not been to find instant solutions but rather to establish what the personnel profession could do in helping to alleviate unemployment.

The IPM's information officer, Mrs Jan Beeton, said the workshop had been useful in putting representatives from different communities in touch with one another.

She said the information emanating from the workshops would be compiled into a series of guidelines which would be released at a national conference later this year. It would also be used to develop a data base of information and projects relating to job creation which would be available to anyone.

The workshop included representatives of the Black Social Workers Association of South Africa, personnel managers, the Ciskei Chamber of Commerce, the Ciskei Department of Manpower, the Urban Foundation, the Small Business Development Corporation, the Transkei Appropriate Technology Unit and Rhodes

University's Institute for Social and Economic Research.

Problem areas which were raised in the discussions included the lack of child care facilities for working women in the black townships and aged people who had no income, Mr Crawford said.

A possible solution was that elderly people should care for children in return for some form of subsistence. It had also been suggested that the elderly could be employed in teaching traditional skills to young people as a way of overcoming a decline in the respect the young had for their elders.

A further suggestion was that the govern-

ment's commitment to upgrading townships provided an opportunity to create employment by using the local community in reconstruction, but it was emphasised that any such projects should have the commitment of the community and should not be prescribed by government.

Mr Crawford said there had been discussion about the difficulty in establishing lines of communication with truly representative leaders of the communities and also about political restraints on development initiatives.

Concern was expressed about the lack of vocational guidance for school-leavers and the wastage caused by

wrong career choices.

Suggestions were that there should be "vacation link schemes" between employers and schools which would provide holiday employment for both students and teachers involved in vocational guidance to enable them "to find out what happens in the real world."

It had also been suggested that social workers should be involved in vocational guidance at schools to provide liaison between students and the working world.

Delegates were told about a successful scheme in Transkei which placed school leavers with employers. The government-assisted scheme provided the pupils with a stipend while they gained work experience and, of the first group of 21, 11 had found permanent employment as a result of the project.



Among delegates at an unemployment seminar in East London were, from left, Zoshra Matroko, workshop secretary, Harriet Konglisa, representing the SA Black Social Workers Association, Gordon Crawford, chairman of the Border branch of the Institute of Personnel Management, Jan Beeton, the institute's information officer and Etheridge Lebelya, a co-ordinator of a youth training programme, from Umtata.

N/M 14/5/86

Unemployment in Durban is ⁽³³⁵⁾ on the increase

Mercury Reporter
UNEMPLOYMENT in Durban appears to be on the increase and employment agencies say in some instances they are getting between 40 and 80 applicants for one advertised job.

Latest statistics from the Department of Manpower show that in April this year 4 184 whites were drawing unemployment benefits. This compares with only 3 889 in January this year and 3 518 in April last year.

Last month's figures for coloureds indicate that 1 931 were claiming unemployment benefits, whereas the January figure was 1 805 and in April 1985 it was 1 613.

Figures for blacks and Indians show a slight decrease since January.

A total of 9 377 Indians claimed benefits last month compared with 9 714 in January and in the whole

of Natal 18 526 blacks drew benefits last month compared with 20 087 in January.

Words such as 'depressing' and 'terrible' were used by employment agency bosses when asked to describe the employment position.

Scratching

Mr Ron Seymour, managing director of Executive Search, said: 'My message book is filled daily with messages from people desperately seeking work. People will apply for any position — even if they are nowhere near qualified enough.'

Mr Seymour said former directors of companies were 'scratching' around for work.

'They are all either too qualified or too old for most of the positions. When you tell them this you might as well be saying: "Go sit on the Esplanade with your bottle of meths and starve".'

Mr Charles Botha, managing director of Alert Employment Consultants, said he had been forced to use more restrictive wording in job advertisements in an attempt to cut down the number of people applying.

'The situation did look marginally better during the past few months but it doesn't seem to have sustained its momentum.'

A spokesman for another large agency said they could receive anything from 40 to 80 applicants for a Girl Friday job.

'For more specialised positions we get about 30, but of these only a very small percentage have the right qualifications.'

'People don't read the advertisements. They are just going for anything.'

He said job turnover had diminished and people who had jobs were not leaving — even for higher salaries.

'We battle to find good people in the marketplace.'

Victim of Sanctions



Pauline Mbatha... "Now my children have become a burden to me"

Sunday Times Reporter
A YOUNG black mum has felt the bite of sanctions — and now she's walking the streets looking for a job because of an inter-
national company's decision to quit South Africa as a political protest.

Last year, mother-of-two Mrs Pauline Mbatha, 34, was enjoying her second year as a clerk for the Scandinavian airline, SAS. Then came the crunch — the company decided to heed sanctions calls and leave South Africa.

Cried

A distraught Mrs Mbatha, the only black employee among those axed, was told she would lose her job at the end of September. When she asked her employers to allow her to work until the end of the year on a temporary basis, they agreed. "I enjoyed my job so much that I had not even considered looking for other work before then," said Mrs Mbatha last week.

Protest pullout means debt and destitution for jobless black mum and her children

"When I was told that the company was closing down and I was one of the people facing retrenchment, I just couldn't stop crying."

"I begged my employers to keep me on a temporary basis until the end of December — and then tried hard to save. I kept praying that January wouldn't come, or that the decision would be reversed."

"New Year's Eve was not a happy event. I kept thinking of the year ahead. And for the first time in my life, my children became a burden to me."

Now life is a continual struggle for the attractive Pinville woman, who is a single mother of two girls, aged 11 and 13. All she wants is a job so that she can afford to pay the bond on her house and feed her family.

"I just do not know what to do right now," she said. "I do not need sympathy. All I need is a job so I can care for my children."

"I am in deep debt. The monthly commitment on my house is R64, excluding electricity and water. And I do not want to lose it."

Confused

She also has to worry about paying a R150 grocery bill every month.

Mrs Mbatha said life had been comfortable during the 30 months she worked for the Scandinavian airline in Johannesburg.

"I was looking forward to the future, when my bond would be paid off." She said the retrenchment had affected six people. When

she had lost her job, her employers had promised they would help her to find another. "But I have tried every company, and nothing has come of it."

"I just hope that the Lord will smile on me. And that this whole political problem facing the country will come to an end so that we can live a good life."

Pauline said she did not understand what sanctions were about.

It made no sense to her, she said, that international companies were being urged by black leaders like Bishop Desmond Tutu to pull out of the country as part of orchestrated pressure to bring about political change.

"I do not understand politics. I just want a job. What matters to me is the future of my children."

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SMES 13/5/86

Of Sanctions

unday Times Reporter

OUNG black mum felt the bite of sanctions — and now she's walking the streets looking for a job because of an international company's decision to quit South Africa as a political protest.

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ren and keeping our home."

Mr V Bakken, general manager (Southern Africa) of SAS, said the Scandinavian airline had stopped its operations in South Africa in September last year.

"We are now left with a small sales and service office, manned by three whites and a black man."

"It is basically for people interested in visiting the Scandinavian countries."

Bitter

"Mrs Mbatha was supposed to have stopped working for us at the end of September, but she pleaded with me to keep her until the end of the year. I agreed because I felt sympathetic towards her when she told me her financial problems."

"I did not have any use for her really, but I kept paying her a full salary."

"I made it clear to her that the measures we had taken to retrench workers were a result of changes in our company and there was nothing we could do," he said.

Meanwhile, Mrs Mbatha — still uncertain about the ins and outs of sanctions — has learnt from bitter experience what the consequences can be.

- (1) Whether any person was bitten by a police dog at the Arcadia Senior Secondary School in Bonteheuwel on or about 25 April 1986; if so, (a) why, (b) what was the nature and extent of the wounds caused by the dog and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident;
- (2) whether the person concerned was armed at the stage when the dog was released; if so, what weapons did this person have in his possession at the time;
- (3) whether this person was given any medical treatment by the police as a result of this incident; if not, why not; if so, what was the nature of the treatment given;
- (4) whether any complaints have been received by the police as a result of this incident; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what complaints;
- (5) whether any action has been taken as a result; if not, why not; if so, what action;
- (6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
- (1) Yes.
- (a) to (c) A police action was aimed against persons who participated in an illegal gathering, gave black power signs and shouted slogans. The persons had stones in their possession and in the process of action a police dog was released on one of the potential stonethrowers, due to which the person sustained light scratch marks on his right forearm and his left upper arm.
- (2) No, but he had stones in his possession.
- (3) No, the scratch marks were superficial and of a minor nature.
- (4) No.
- (a) to (c) Fall away.
- (5) No, since no complaint was laid with the police.
- (6) No.
- Q 25-1676*
ANSWERS 13/5/86
12. Mr D J DALING asked the Minister of Law and Order:
- (1) Whether the police fired any ammunition on or about 28 April 1986 at a certain house in Alexandra Township, the address of which has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) at what time, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident and (c) what specified weapons were used;
- (2) whether any hand grenades were used by the police on this occasion; if so, (a) why, (b) what is the rank of the person who gave the order in this regard and (c) what was the nature of the damage caused by the hand grenades;
- (3) whether any other houses suffered any damage as a result of this incident; if so, (a) what are the street addresses of these houses and (b) what was the nature of the damage in each case;
- (4) whether any persons were killed or injured in this incident; if so, (a) how many, and (b) what was the cause of death or injury, in each case;
- (5) whether any persons were detained on this occasion; if so, (a) what are their names and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they detained;
- (6) whether all policemen on patrol in Alexandra Township are issued with hand grenades; if not, (a) which policemen are issued with hand gre-

- nades and (b) why; if so, (i) why and (ii) who took the decision in this regard;
- (7) whether policemen in any other townships have been issued with hand grenades; if so, (a) in which townships, (b) why and (c) when in each case;
- (8) what is (a) the policy of the South African Police regarding the issuing and use of hand grenades and (b) the purport of the standing orders regarding the use of hand grenades;
- (9) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
- (1) No, no ammunition was fired at the address on the date concerned.
- (2) to (5) Fall away.
- (6) and (7) No, hand grenades are only issued on a selective basis and in extraordinary circumstances and only when the necessity for it exists. Decisions in this regard are taken according to each circumstance and then by the officer in charge of a specific action.
- (8) (a) and (b) Hand grenades are issued to members as explained in paragraphs 6 and 7 above and the purport of the Standing Orders is the same as for the use of any fire-arms.
- (9) No.
- Q 25-1697*
ANSWERS 13/5/86
13. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Manpower:
- (1) Whether his Department has provided any funds for projects to provide work for unemployed persons in Zolani, Ashton; if so, (a) what amount, (b) on what dates, (c) how many persons were employed, (d) what projects were undertaken, (e) what categories of jobs were created, (f) who requested the funds and (g) by whom were these (f) funds and (ii) projects administered; if not, why not;
- (2) whether any funds are to be provided for this purpose in Zolani; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what amount?
- The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:
- (1) No.
- (a) to (g) fall away.
- (2) (a) and (b) If acceptable projects for work creation are submitted by the private sector, such projects will be considered.
- 13/5/86 Q 25-1698*
ANSWERS 13/5/86
14. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:
- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 14 on 29 April 1986 any houses at Sandkraal near George have been damaged or destroyed by fire; if so, (a) how many, (b) on what dates, (c) what was the cause of the fire and (d) what was the extent of the damage in each case;
- (2) whether any steps have been taken to ensure that fireproof materials are used in the construction of houses in this township; if not, why not; if so, what steps;
- (3) whether any inspections are carried out to exercise control over the quality of the building materials and methods of construction used in this township; if not, why not; if so, (a) by whom, (b) at what stages of construction and (c) what is the (i) nature and (ii) extent of these inspections;
- (4) whether the survey to ascertain the housing needs of persons expected to

Cash-strapped B & S seeking liquidation

13/5/81 BUY DAY 335

B & S FURNITURE, the building and office equipment supplier, with an annual turnover of R65m and 2'000 employees, yesterday applied for provisional liquidation.

Only a few months ago, with the issue of preference shares, it raised R17m after making a loss of R28,1m in the year to December.

To bolster the eroded capital base, a consortium of bankers converted R5m of overdrafts into pref shares. Clifcor, controlled by B & S executive chairman Clifford Gundle, injected R7m and minorities R5m.

In March this year, MD Bert Davids said: "We are absolutely certain we will make an operating profit this year."

He now says: "Proposals for the reconstruction of the group could not proceed as funds for the programme have not been made available."

BRIAN ZLOTNICK

Gundle says current assets exceed liabilities by R8m. "Notwithstanding the recent improvement in the economy and the fact that some of the companies are operating at a profit before interest, the servicing of their previous debt is so substantial that the company has become illiquid and has been unable to raise additional funds.

"Gearing prevents the company from obtaining additional funds, so that there is no alternative but to place the company in liquidation."

The market has knocked the shares, which last traded at about 80c, down to less than a quarter of their value at the beginning of last year.

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange has suspended trading in the shares.

Factory closes: 313 to lose jobs

By BENITO PHILLIPS

AT least 313 black workers at East London's Chloride battery plant will lose their jobs because of a company decision to shut the plant.

The company will now concentrate on its Benoni plant in the Reef.

After talks with the SA Allied Workers' Union, Chloride was the first East London factory to agree to recognise May Day as a

paid holiday.

While visiting East London, Johannesburg-based finance director PD Redshaw said no viable alternatives had been found.

At the final meeting between management and employee representatives it was decided to close the plant, he said.

Workers have been offered a "redundancy" package which they had accepted, he said.

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Informal sector work and crime are legacies of unemployment

"There is very little we can do for the unemployed apart from explain to them the procedure of obtaining unemployment benefits," says Rolnick.

But compounding the problem is that 50% of employers break the law and do not bother to apply to the Department of Manpower for the Unemployment Insurance Fund blue cards needed by their workers, she says.

Also, the level of ignorance among workers is enormous and they are often totally unaware of these benefits or how to claim them.

Further, the red tape they face on applying for them often means they are sent from one office to another and encounter bureaucratic obstacles.

To qualify for 45% of their last salary for six months, workers must sign fortnightly at the Department of Labour offices for a specified period to show they are not working. However, if as a result of unfor-

THELMA TUCH

seen circumstances they fail to pitch up to sign, they are forced to start the signing procedure from scratch, says the national organiser of the Metal and Allied Workers Union Bernie Fanaroff.

"It is a stupid, ridiculous and intolerable situation," says Fanaroff.

Some of the most shocking cases of unemployment are those who have suffered injuries on the job, says Martin Moyela, co-ordinator of an unemployment project at the Industrial Aid Society.

The Workers Compensation Act, he says, does not adequately protect these people and they end up having to survive on very little money with no prospects of another job.

He is co-ordinating a project to organise unemployed workers into committees in various areas, and in the Transvaal such committees already exist on the East Rand — Duduza, KwaThema, Daveyton, Kalle-

hong — and in Brits.

Committees have also been formed in Durban, East London and the Cape, and a national conference for the unemployed is being organised for July.

These committees aim to organise rent deductions for the unemployed, as well as self-help schemes and co-operatives.

They advise unemployed workers who do manage to claim unemployment benefits to invest this money in the informal sector, such as buying clothes and reselling them, and hawking fruit and vegetables.

An unemployed workers' union to be affiliated to the Congress of South African Trade Unions is also being planned.

"Unemployment is at its worst," says Moyela, adding that people are no longer bothering to even look for work.

Badly affected are school-leavers — many with matric certificates — who fail to secure any job whatsoever. They have become angry, frustrated and bitter, he says, adding that contract workers from the rural areas are selling their livestock to keep their children at school.

An area devastatingly affected is the Eastern Cape, says Bill Davies, professor of Development Studies at Rhodes University.

A study he conducted suggests that up to 60% of the local black labour force in Grahamstown are unemployed and, according to research conducted at Vista University, 56% of the labour force in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage area have no jobs.

For the Eastern Cape, he suggests the solution lies in major economic development with Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage at the forefront.

With the deepening of the economic recession, rural poverty has intensified as remittances from the urban areas have decreased or in some cases no longer exist, a spokesperson for the National Committee Against Removals says.

Entire families now depend on the grandmother whose old age pension varies from R80 to R120 every two months, depending on the homeland.

"Their lives and homes are collapsing around them," says the spokesperson. "Many can no longer afford an extra piece of zinc to add to their homes which are falling apart."

NEWS FOCUS

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Unemployment — a sorry story

**SOPHIE
TEMA**
looks at
the impact
on blacks
of
joblessness
and its
associated
problems
— no
homes, no
food, no
joy.

INCREASING unemployment has caused desperation among hundreds of able-bodied blacks — particularly those who moved from the homelands to cities hoping to find work.

The queues at the Unemployment Bureau Centre get longer every day, but many have been unable to find employment.

Some say they have been out of work for more than two years and any hopes they have of finding jobs dwindle daily.

Many are beginning to say: "Give us any kind of job as long as we can earn a living for ourselves and our families."

Battles with bureaucracy have exacerbated the problems of the unemployed, sometimes leaving them homeless as well as starving.

Johnson Tisana is a typical case. He lost his job after authorities claimed he had violated migratory regulations.

Tisana was born in the Ciskei and came to the East Rand in 1968 as a contract worker. While employed with a security company he met and married his wife, Adelaide. She was born

SOPHIE TEMA

in Springs in 1949 and is a trained teacher.

The couple have eight children — the youngest two months-old.

Tisana and his wife could not qualify for a house in the East Rand as he does not have Section (10) 1a rights. The family lives in a squatter camp in Kaitleng. Their house is a tent given to them by the Witwatersrand Council of Churches (WCC).

The WCC offered them the tent after shacks in the township were demolished by the East Rand Development Board, leaving residents homeless.

At the time Tisana was employed by an engineering company, but he did not keep his job for long. East Rand Board officials arrived at his place of work and ordered him to stay in a hostel until his return to the Ciskei.

Hostel life separated Tisana from his wife and children; he could only visit them at weekends.

He chose to live with his family at the squatter camp after finally losing



his job when officials claimed he had violated the terms regulating migrant workers by not staying in the hostel.

Tisana's employer dismissed him on February 22, 1985, and he has since been unable to find alternative employment.

"I have five school-going children and they never miss one day from school."

Asked how he and his family have survived with no source of income,

Tisana said: "We survive by the grace of the Almighty."

"God has been merciful to me and my family, and although we cannot afford to have more than one meal a day, at least we do not starve as yet."

There are many other unemployed people who, like Tisana, have no homes of their own. Whole families seek refuge at night in parks, the open veld or dark alleys.

During the cold winter months unused buildings and derelict cars serve as their homes, where they struggle to keep warm. Their meals are nothing more than scraps salvaged from rubbish-bins.

These squatters collect empty bottles for exchange at liquor stores to get a few cents, perhaps just enough to buy half-a-loaf of bread.

Some of the unemployed have left their families in the rural areas where drought, as well as the recession, exacts its toll. There, starving women and children, with no hope of employment, turn to organisations like Operation Hunger and World Vision for their very survival.

INTEREST RATES

No quick fix

49 FIN MAIL 9/5/86

Announcing the tenth round of rediscount rate cuts since May 6 last year, Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard De Kock made it clear the intention is to encourage investment and consumer spending as part of the strategy to get 3% growth this year.

On both counts he could be disappointed — neither consumers nor investors are in any mood to launch into a spending spree. Lenders expect few clients to come rushing to borrow just because credit is another one percentage point cheaper.

Allied Building Society MD Alan Tindall notes that economic growth is not about rates but "more about confidence — the crucial variable." Nedbank senior GM Chris Liebenberg adds: "Plenty else is needed to change sentiment and stimulate spending and investment." Confirms Barclays senior GM Jimmy McKenzie: "Sales are so slack and demand for credit so low that not even larger cuts will impact. Something else has to happen."

Nor is UBS economist Hans Falkena encouraged by the extension of negative interest rates. "Monetary policy cannot possibly pull the economy through the trough; it's like trying to push strings. What theoretical foundation is there for believing negative rates will pick the economy up?" he asks.

Despite all this, the cuts — closely followed by banks and building societies announcing a drop in their prime and mortgage rates — will undoubtedly bring relief to highly-g geared companies and hard-pressed consumers and homeowners. But, as Securities Discount House's Pierre Faure points out: "While borrowers are benefiting, savers are losing out." Savers will receive less at a time when inflation is already eroding their position.

With inflation at 18,9% the Bank and prime rates are a negative 7,9% and 4,4% in real terms. "This," warns Falkena, "is very much out of line with the industrialised world. As soon as the economy picks up we will pay a heavy price."

The Bank has been cautious, keeping the market waiting for some time before finally acting. It appears the poor performance of the economy in the first quarter was decisive in persuading the Bank eventually to make the cuts.

Colin Dunn, Discount House chairman, observes the Bank does not want to lower rates only to have to increase them immediately. "It wants to be very sure."

The Bank also wants to avoid pressure against the rand through lower local interest rates that would encourage companies to repay overseas commitments.

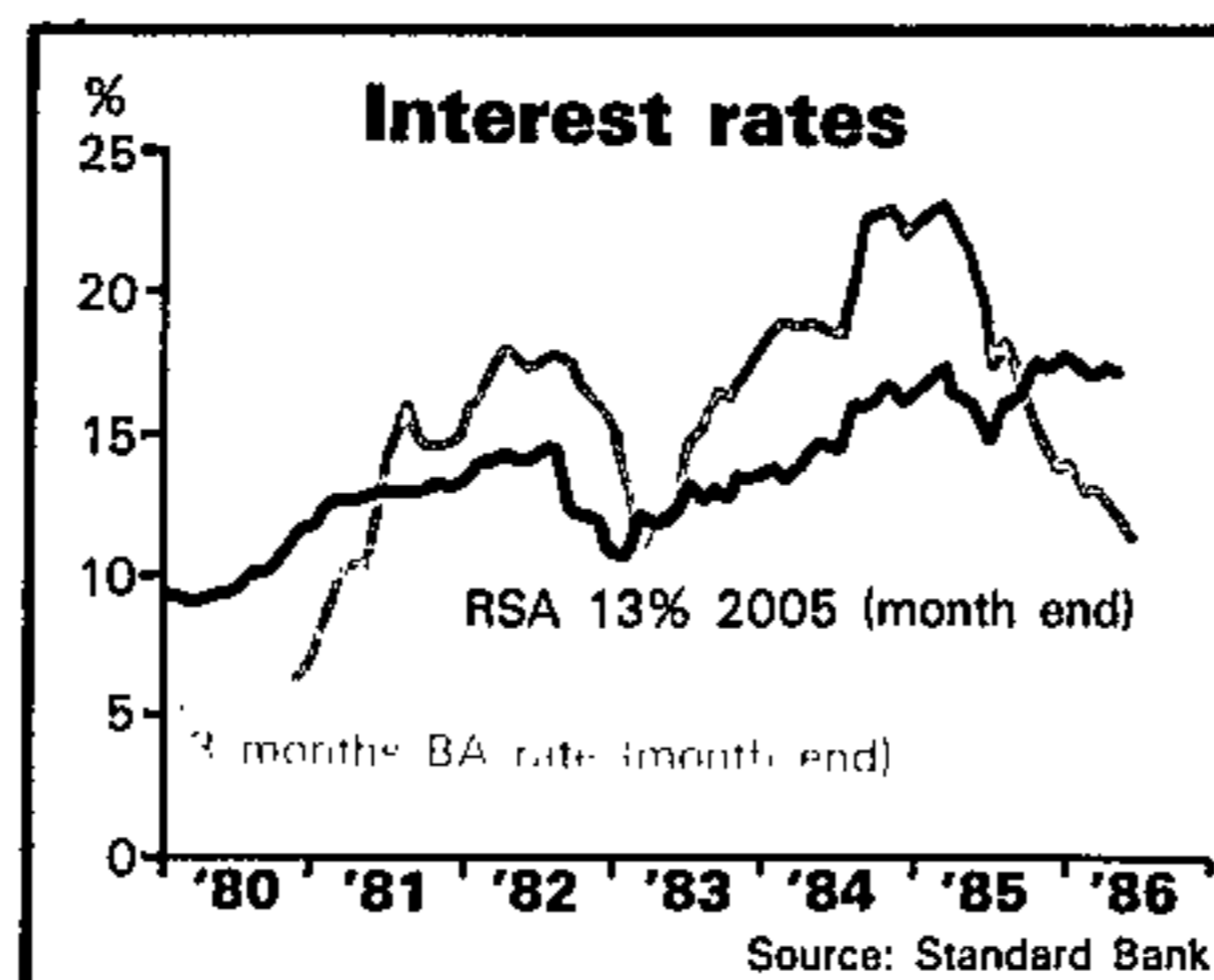
Banks have lowered prime lending rate by

an equivalent one percentage point, to 14,5%. The Allied, UBS, and the latest, NBS, have all reduced their mortgage bond rates to 17% for all categories with immediate effect for new loans. Previously the rate was 18,25% for loans over R40 000 and 17,75% for loans up to R40 000. Other societies are expected to follow soon.

Some societies have also reduced retail fixed deposit and special savings rates by between 0,5%-1% for all categories. Paid-up shares have also fallen — ranging from 1%-1,5%. Barclays, too, has reduced its rates.

These subsequent market rate cuts again demonstrate that, unlike a few years ago, the Bank can more efficiently determine the short-term rate structure due to its more market oriented policy.

It is almost a year ago to the day that the Bank made the first of the current round of rediscount rate cuts. "Bank rate," reintroduced on August 20 as the Treasury Bill (TB) rediscount rate for discount houses, has since fallen to 11% from its 21,75% peak. The Bank's rediscount rate for Land Bank



bills has dropped to 11,25% and for Bankers' acceptances (BA) to 11,5%. Prime rate has fallen from a 25% high to 14,5%.

These reductions prodded the drop in all short-term rates. Except for a brief period during the political storm in July and early August, money market rates have been falling since early March 1985. The three-month BA and TB rates are now around 11,35% and 10,85% after peaking in March 1985 at record levels — 22,75% and 21,8% respectively.

All along, the decision to ease policy has been controversial. "To reflate or not to reflate?" is the question. While some argue the Bank strangled activity and reflatd too late and too slowly, others fear that with record inflation the monetary authorities reflatd too soon, too quickly. But the Bank has been undeterred in moving rates down in the belief that inflation in SA is not of a demand-pull nature but cost-push, flowing from a

currency depreciation caused by capital withdrawals.

How long will it take for this downward trend in interest rates to be reversed? Most observers believe rates have not bottomed and, with the economy slow to pick up, the turnaround has been deferred to next year.

McKenzie feels there is now a two-month delay and expects the rise to begin around February next year.

Falkena is worried that when credit demand picks up rates will rise, and rise sharply. "We will pay a very heavy price." ■

ECONOMIC POLICY

Foundation laid?

In the past year or so, Pretoria has been more wont to use the catch phrases of supply side economics than ever before: deregulation, privatisation, tax-cuts, and streamlining the bureaucracy. The objective is so to encourage business activity that rising profits increase the amount of tax that ultimately flows to the exchequer.

The foundations have been laid. There have been token tax cuts. Privatisation was given the stamp of official policy in last year's Budget; deregulation is official policy for the small business sector; the State President has been vested with executive deregulation powers; (another) committee is examining privatisation prospects, and so on.

Why all this? The evidence, from the US to Ciskei, from the UK to Korea, is that the more government gets out of the way of business, the better off governments are for it. In SA today, the target is what is *politically achievable*. That, cynically, is anything better than what we have now, which could hardly be worse.

The Free Market Foundation's Leon Louw says SA is riper than ever for the implementation of sweeping reforms. The consensus of thinking — on what kind of reforms — again falls on the cornerstones of supply side economics: unshackle business; create Zebras (Zero Based Regulation Areas), and restore political and social responsibility to the more efficient private sector.

Yet while Pretoria continually refers to privatisation and deregulation, the opposite happens in practice. A plethora of new regulations has come on to the statute books to intervene in any number of areas: travel agents, generic medicines, competition, and so on. Constantly swelling government spending is also increasing its share of the economy.

The supply side route has never been preached by any of its proponents as a panacea. In this week's *FM*, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis echoes this: "Privatisation and deregulation need patience." Implemented haphazardly, he adds, they will result in chaos.

It may be difficult to see how anything (constructively done) can add to the current chaos. Unemployment is running at around 30% of the workforce, township unrest continues, and hopes for fundamental political reform appear suspended.

Worrying statistics abound. Manufacturing's capital stock declined last year for the first time since 1946. Gross domestic fixed investment has declined every year since 1982 — an estimated 60% has gone to the replacement of equipment.

Bankruptcies are at an all-time high and business and consumer confidence are indifferent at best. Nevertheless, there has been some growth in recent years.

Employment in certain industries, particularly in the service sectors such as banking and insurance, has grown appreciably in the past decade. One reason has been the crippling weight of legislation, regulation and by-laws that require administrative attention, form-filling and other red tape. Another example is meat-grading in food processing factories.

Deregulation and privatisation would free many workers from such administrative tasks for more productive work.

CAPACITY UTILISATION

Lost forever

"There is no greater loss for an economy than working below capacity," says Volkskas economist Adam Jacobs. "It is growth that is gone forever."

Manufacturing capacity utilisation levels for the first quarter of 1986 are unlikely to be up on the 84,3% reported recently for November 1985.

"It may even have gone down a little," says Jan de Jager, director of information services of the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI).

According to the latest survey by the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research, only 15% of 1 225 manufacturers polled worked at full capacity in February.

Nor does the November drop in total utilisation from 85,8% in November 1984 and 90,1% in November 1981 accurately reflect the extent of the economic slowdown. Says Jacobs: "The reason we have not yet reached the 1977 low of less than 83% is that we have lost capacity. Insolvencies and liquidations are at historically high levels and this pushes up capacity utilisation levels for those that survive."

Should an upturn materialise, production could be substantially increased without the need to increase capacity. Any signs of this

Production capacity utilisation

NOVEMBER 1985
(Official statistics)

TOTAL MANUFACTURING	84,3%
PAPER	91,9%
FURNITURE	91,3%
FOOTWEAR	91,2%
LEATHER	90%
WOOD	88,6%
CLOTHING	88,1%
PRINTING	88%
TOBACCO	87,8%
CHEMICALS	87,7%
BASIC METALS	87%
FOOD	86,6%
TEXTILES	85,9%
PLASTICS	83,3%
RUBBER	81,6%
METAL PRODUCTS	81,5%
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	80,5%
MACHINERY	80,4%
BEVERAGES	79,4%
NON-METAL PRODUCTS	78,5%
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	74,5%

Source: BER

will be felt first in the paper, printing and plastics subsectors, according to De Jager, reflecting an increased demand for packaging.

These sectors are useful indicators of the direction of the economy because raw materials come from sectors not easily measurable. As yet, they are showing no signs of improvement.

Economic pointers

"Subsectors in which utilisation in the last quarter of 1985 was at least 10% lower than its highest-ever level," says De Jager, "are beverages, tobacco, rubber, pottery, glass and glass products, other non-metallic mineral products, electrical machinery, motor vehicles and parts, transport equipment and professional and scientific equipment."

The most severely hit are motor vehicles and parts, together running at 73,8% against a high of 92,6%. Motor manufacturers alone are operating at an average level of only 53%, far short of the optimum level of above 80%.

Manufacturing is not the only victim of under-utilisation. Escom may operate as much as 10% above its usual reserve margin of 30%. In the late Seventies, the reserve margin was frequently eroded as demand reached unprecedented peaks. Continuing excess capacity is expected for the immediate future.

Nor does Sats, which has been operating considerably below capacity for the past two years, expect any immediate improvement.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Souring taproot

The taproot of government finances is turning sour — on account of both the revenue and expenditure. The issues of overtaxation and continued unfulfilled undertakings to trim and control State spending are probably the most telling.

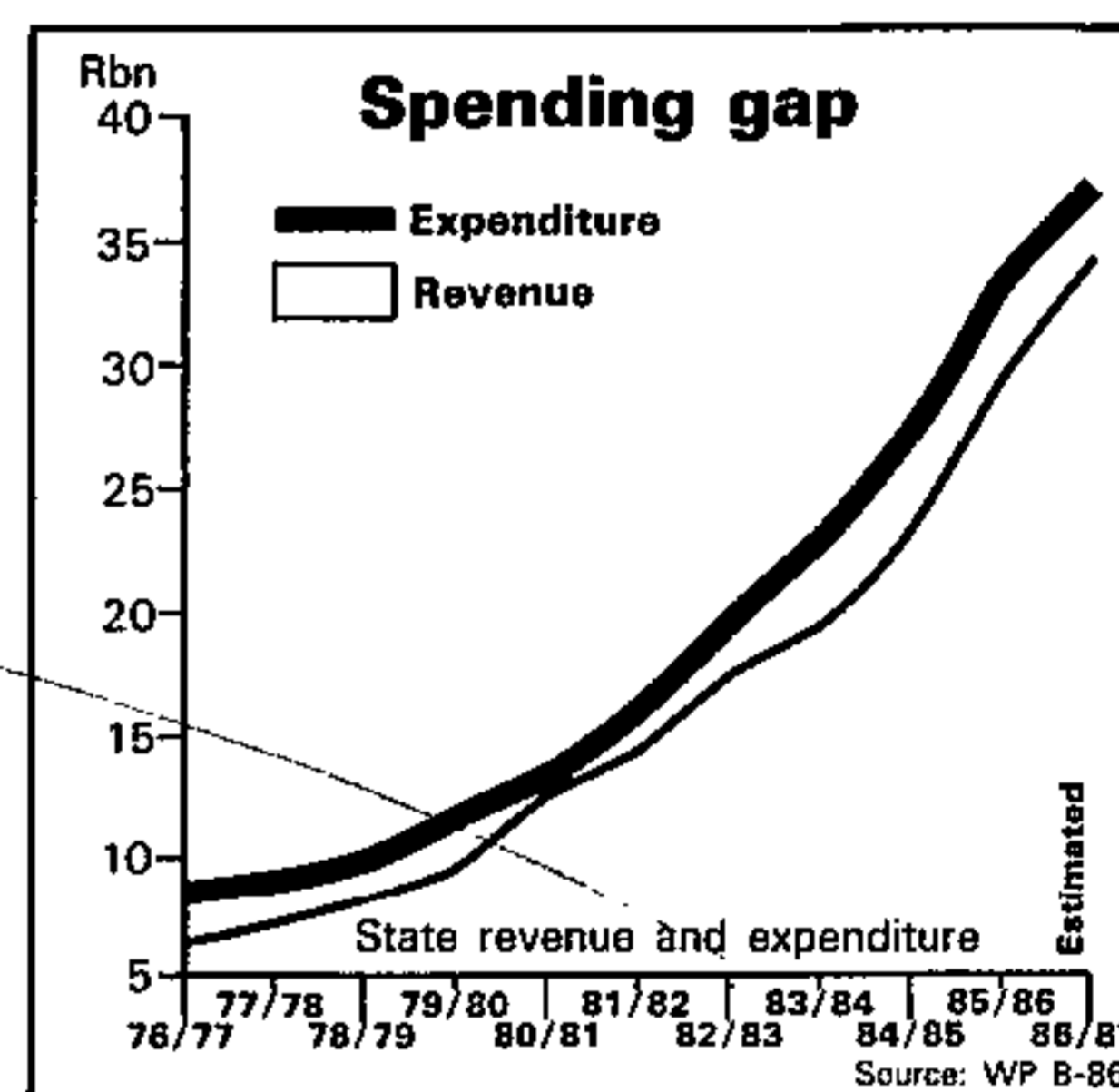
The increase in expenditure, from R8 billion in 1976-1977 to an estimated R37 billion 10 years later is self-destructive. For it means that government is spreading and limiting the productive endeavour that makes it possible for the private sector to pay higher taxes.

According to a PFP analysis, almost a third of total revenue this fiscal year will be paid to almost 800 000 public servants. PFP spokesman on the public service Reuben Sive estimates that a third of these officials are involved in administering and policing apartheid.

With Sive's figure of one third necessarily an estimate, P W Botha's recent depoliticisation measures would appear to have landed some officials without work. They still, however, have jobs: measures to remove a public servant from office are long winded, time consuming and costly.

Further sourness in the taproot is Pretoria's consistency in spending more than it estimates. While there may appear to be little wrong in this (especially when revenues also exceed estimates), financing deficits pushes up interest rates unnecessarily and misallocates resources. So the economy becomes increasingly less efficient and the public's belief in government's ability to reverse the trend gets progressively less.

An analysis from Louis Geldenhuys, economic consultant for stockbroker George



Huysamer, shows continual spending overshoots from the base year, 1979-1980. The

highest increase in (actual) spending was recorded in 1984-1985 as 21,9%; second on the scorecard was a year later, at 21,6%.

Yet another assault on the taproot is the continuing low level of public-sector capital spending as a percentage of total expenditure. This comprised R11 billion in 1984-1985, or 20%, and is estimated at R14 billion or 19% this fiscal year. We are consuming too much and investing too little. That means we're eating our seed corn.

As a proportion of GDP, expenditure has risen from 24% to 26,7% in the past decade.

There are yet more worries in the nature of government spending. In the past decade, the most important changes in distribution of total spending are education (up from 13% to

real problem is the presence of hundreds of thousands of people who have never been part of the economy. Agriculture has been making a smaller and smaller contribution to GDP — between 1950 and 1984 its share dropped from 14,5% to 6,7%.

Traditionally, industry provides more jobs. In the same period, the contribution of manufacturing to GDP rose from 16,5% to 24,3%. So the influx to the cities offers hope of more jobs and the possibility that the vital process of structural change can get off the ground.

Professor Jill Nattrass, head of the development studies unit at the University of Natal, writes in a recent issue of *Economic Indicator*: "Urban growth is usually perceived as a force generating economic growth... Increased numbers of town dwellers increase the size of the urban market and the opportunities this offers will help to create some of the additional job opportunities needed by the growing population. The increased size of the multiplier in an urban area means the possibilities for a community to pull itself up by its own bootstraps are considerably greater than is the case in a dispersed rural settlement."

Says Arthur Hammond-Tooke, chief economist of the Federated Chamber of Industries: "The cheapest way for black workers to be absorbed into the central core of the economy is to enter the existing metropolises."

But the process will not be entirely spontaneous. The private sector has put concrete proposals to the authorities.

Gerson makes some very pertinent and — coming as they do from a market economist — somewhat surprising comments. He points out that, since 1984, wages in real terms have plunged. So downward inflexibility of wages, often blamed for high unemployment, is not a factor.

What is, is that the tax regime favours mining over manufacturing. Mines are allowed to write off 100% of capital investment in the first year; the manufacturing industry doesn't have anything like this depreciation allowance.

Says Gerson: "Notwithstanding this advantage and increased profits from high mineral prices, the mining industry has barely expanded its labour force since 1970."

So skilful planning is needed if opportuni-

ties for employment are to be fostered.

But the probability is that influx will not simply transfer poverty from the rural areas to the towns.

With good luck and goodwill it could lay the groundwork for consumer-led and more consistent growth. ■

7/5/86
UNEMPLOYMENT

FIN MAIL

After influx control

When the workless are also voters they take action at the polls; when they are not, they take action in the streets. Whatever their methods, they are a potential threat to the party in power — so remedying unemployment is always a priority for policymakers.

For some time, it has been a chronic problem in the industrialised countries of the West. The US, with a five-year low of 7,2% for 1985, is in relatively good shape, though in the Sixties only 2%-3% was generally considered acceptable. In Britain, the picture is far worse. Gross unemployment in January was over 14% of the potential workforce for the first time in history. For the developing world, the picture is grimmer still. Projections based on studies by the International Labour Organisation of 141 less-developed countries puts unemployment (excluding underemployment) at 90m by 1990.

What is the extent of the problem in SA?

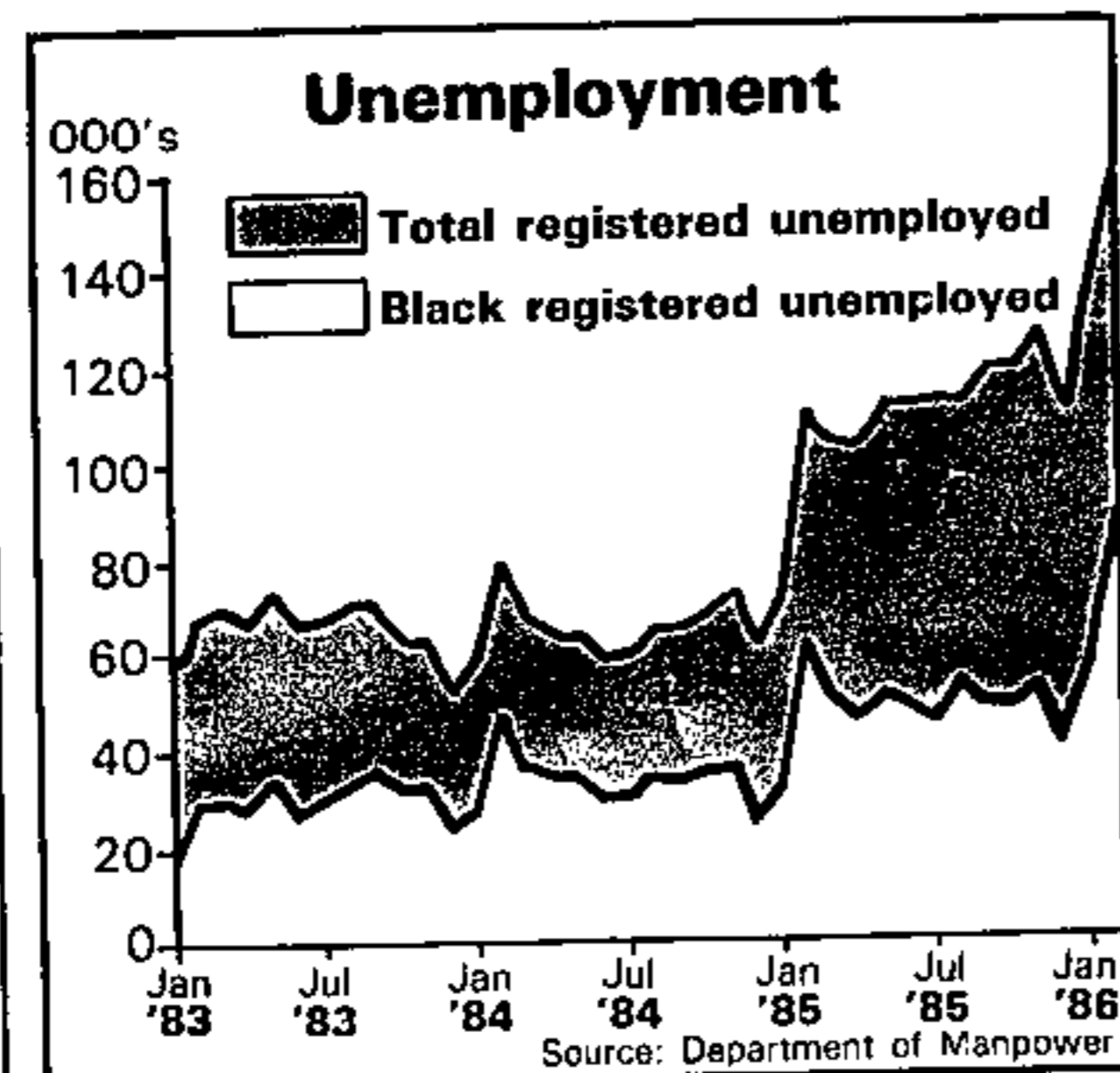
The total number of registered unemployed has risen from just over 50 000 in January 1983 to 160 000 in January 1986. Black unemployment is the largest component, rising from less than 20 000 to over 80 000.

Officials claim the numbers constitute little more than 8% of our work force — though they concede this percentage could be higher. Unofficial estimates put it considerably higher — at over 30%.

University of Cape Town economist Jos Gerson suggests a different measure. "I regard unemployment figures as unreliable because one cannot distinguish between voluntary and involuntary unemployment. But you can take the two together by comparing employment creation rates with population growth rates. When you do this, the past 10 years presents an abysmal picture. Black employment growth has been about 1,2% while population growth has been 3% in total and for the working population even higher."

The extent of unemployment has always been highly controversial. This is partly because the definition itself is open to debate but, more importantly, because official estimates have been considered a manipulation of reality, whereby people were assigned mythical roles in non-existent subsistence economies in the homelands.

Though Verwoerdian apartheid is dead, its structures are not. Cyclical unemployment has created the current crisis, but the



May 9 1986

Some 25 000 jobs lost in metal trade

233
STAR
9/5/86

Most firms in the metal and engineering industries were operating at "depressed levels" and some 25 000 jobs had been lost in the past 15 months, a survey says.

The survey, conducted by the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa), indicated this was due to an "under demand" in the domestic market, inflation and instability in the labour relations area.

The estimate of workers in production processes in the metal and engineering industries as at the end of March 1986 was 350 000, a decrease of 104 000 jobs since the year ending 1981, the survey said.

SCARCITY OF ARTISANS

However, despite the oversupply of artisans in the basic metal sector, there was a scarcity in certain categories of skilled artisans, particularly in the construction and heavy engineering sectors.

The Seifsa survey confirmed that during the first quarter of 1986 new order intakes remained poor, severely competitive tendering was being experienced in the constructional and heavy engineering sectors and rising costs of materials were adversely affecting competitiveness on both the domestic and international markets.

It added that prospects for the remainder of this year remained uncertain.

Seifsa statistics showed that physical volumes of production in the metal and engineering industries decreased by 7,7 percent for the calendar year 1985 as compared with 1984, and some 15 percent when contrasted with the peak production levels achieved in 1981.

The survey suggested that the outlook for the balance of this year seemed to be uncertain, but there were some prospects for improved demand with a better year seen for the agricultural sector, a possible general broadening of economic recovery with increased sales of consumer durables, and an expected positive turnaround in the mining and manufacturing sectors. — Sapa.

LIV II

The

Doubts on ability to meet 3% target

Assocom wants mix to stimulate growth



● DU PLESSIS

ASSOCOM'S executive council will hold its mid-year meeting next week amid growing concern over the continued low level of business confidence.

With leading businessmen expressing doubts over the country's ability to achieve growth rate targets, talks are likely to centre on offering Finance Minister Barend du Plessis a fresh blend of measures to stimulate the economy and boost confidence.

A source said yesterday: "There is a growing view within Assocom that the 3% growth rate is in jeopardy and a new package of measures is necessary to get the economy moving."

"Just because there is a political ceiling on growth is no reason to reduce growth within that limitation. We should still be able to achieve a

DAVID FURLONGER

growth rate of 3%-4%."

Sources say the final mix to be offered to Du Plessis will come from four ingredients — early repayment of the 1980 and 1983 loan levies, a reduction in GST and import surcharges, a drop in direct taxation, and increased government spending in specific areas such as black housing.

"Businessmen tend more towards the taxation route than the spending route," said a source. "But there is a growing view that something must be done. The risk of doing something is far less than the risk of doing nothing."

While businessmen are heartened by recent political developments, notably the easing of influx controls and

plans for a national statutory council, they are still hoping for further major reforms to ease both the political and business climate.

"There is a degree of wariness among businessmen. Some measures, notably influx control, have struck a note of optimism, but we still need a quantum leap. With businessmen, it isn't bad news but uncertainty that is corrosive of business confidence," said the source.

Other areas to be covered during next week's two-day meeting include disinvestment, funding of regional services councils, transport, labour relations and privatisation.

The council will also discuss whether to press government to legalise casinos in South Africa to help stimulate the drooping tourism trade.

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

JOHANNESBURG City Council is to introduce a new strategy aimed at reducing risks faced by temporary workers who queue overnight in an open lot near Soweto seeking work.

Realising the possibility that some of these people will be exposed during winter, the JCC is selecting some people for regular employment, to remove the need for scores of desperate hopefuls to queue overnight.

A JCC spokesman said he was aware of crime-related problems experienced by the one-day workers but believed it was a matter for police.

Soweto police say they are unaware that problems exist at the lot.

The one-day workers, many of whom queue for 17 hours waiting for municipal lorries to collect them, brave inclement weather and risk attack by thugs.

BUD DAY

335

City council in catch-22 situation over casuals

The JCC spokesman confirmed that a criminal element does move in occasionally. "Youngsters rob old people of their day's earnings or muscle others out of the truck. We have also had a truck set alight," he said.

Asked to comment on fears that some of those who camp in the open overnight may die of exposure, the spokesman said: "Bear in mind we are employers like any other employer. The place where they are

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picked up is simply a pick-up point for which we do not feel we are in a position to erect shelters. We cannot solve the problems.

"It's a catch-22 situation. There would be no rapes or killings if we told people they would be picked up from an office in town, but then they would have to pay transport costs to get here."

The new strategy is expected to improve the position, he added.

The city council, a major employer of the unemployed who benefit from government's job-creation scheme, collects 1 400 of its 2 400 casual-worker recruits from Soweto.

Funds for the job-creation scheme are likely to last another six months, depending on how widely the scheme is used.

Several private businesses and local authorities are making use of a portion of the R600m set aside by government for the scheme.

Inflation, labour unrest contribute to lay-offs

335 DA/8/5/86

Metal, engineering industries hit hard

METAL and engineering industries have laid off 25 000 workers since the beginning of 1985 — and nearly 25% of the total workforce in the last five years.



From the peak production year of 1981, when 454 000 worked in production processes, employment at the end of March this year had plunged to 350 000.

Seifsa — the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation — says inflation, shrinking order books and labour unrest have brought heavy industry to its knees.

Its latest quarterly survey says the sector is in desperate straits, with no sign of early recovery.

"Contrary to recent statistics published by the Reserve Bank indicating that a fairly broadly-based economic upturn began during the fourth quarter of last year, most firms in the metal and engineering industries continue to operate at depressed levels of activity with no real recovery trends apparent."

A survey of conditions in the first three months of 1986 revealed reduced levels of new orders, "severely" competitive tendering in the construction and heavy engineering sectors, and soaring costs of materials.

The Seifsa survey says physical volume of production in the metal

DAVID FURLONGER
Industrial Editor

and engineering industries in 1985 was 7.7% down on 1984 and 15% down on the peak year of 1981.

Major drops in output, compared to 1984, were in the motor component industry (31%), machinery and machine tools (19%), transport equipment (18%) and electrical machinery (11%).

"Reports to Seifsa during the first quarter of 1986 show no correction to these depressed levels of output and suggest that these sectors, together with the foundry industry,

have yet to bottom out," says the survey.

Export markets offer a rare ray of hope, with exports expected to be maintained "at the satisfactory levels of last year".

Taking an optimistic guess at where local recovery might first be seen, the survey adds: "There are some prospects for improved demand, with a better year for the agricultural sector, a possible general broadening of economic recovery with increased sales of consumer durables, and an expected positive turnaround in the inventory cycle in mining and manufacturing sectors."

132 000 will get ^{work} wor in upgrading black ^{towns} to

Staff Reporter

MORE than 130 000 jobs are soon to be created for unemployed black people in a series of projects designed to upgrade living standards.

However, the bulk of the money will not be spent in areas of unrest but instead in "areas where peace reigns and a spirit of co-operation is being experienced".

The scheme was announced today by Constitutional Minister Mr Chris Heunis as part of the Government's overall R600-million plan to put people back to work.

Mr Heunis said in a statement that his department had been allocated R126,5-million of the money.

Of that, about R50-million has been allocated to upgrading black towns — repairing homes, planting grass and trees, providing stormwater drainage and similar projects.

Self-building

R75-million is being allocated for self-building schemes, including the provision of infrastructure where necessary.

In the Eastern Cape 5 808 houses have been approved, in the Oranje Vaal area 2 356 and in the Western Transvaal 666.

The schemes will provide work for an estimated 132 000 unemployed people.

Mr Heunis said the planning of the projects had largely been completed and it was expected that a start would soon be made.

As many as possible of the components, such as bricks and trusses, will be manufactured on site to provide the maximum of jobs.

Clothing chain store workers demonstrate over retrenchments

Labour Reporter

EMPLOYEES of Foschini, the national clothing chain group, staged a placard demonstration outside the group's divisional office on the 7th floor in Salisbury House in Durban yesterday, protesting against the retrenchment of 301 workers.

Mr Important Mkhize, a spokesman for the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union — an affiliate of the Congress of

South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) — charged that instead of using recognised dispute-resolving machinery such as mediation, arbitration, a conciliation board or industrial court, the company had chosen to retrench workers.

'The latest series of demonstrations which are being held country-wide is an indication that workers are determined to intensify their struggle for the reinstatement of the dismissed workers,' he said.

About six employees of

the Foschini group in Durban carried placards and protested outside the 7th-floor offices of American Swiss — part of the Foschini group — from 930 a.m. until about 1 p.m.

Dispute

Some of the placards read: 'Pages, Foschini, Markhams, American Swiss, we say it is not true that job sharing is unworkable', 'Resolve the dispute before it is too late' and 'Reinstate the 301 retrenched workers.'

Mr John Corlett, a spokes-

man for the Foschini group, denied union claims that the company had retrenched workers without following proper procedures.

'The final action was taken only after all alternatives had been investigated and after considerable consultation and discussions with the union extending over a period of two years, involving hundreds of man hours.'

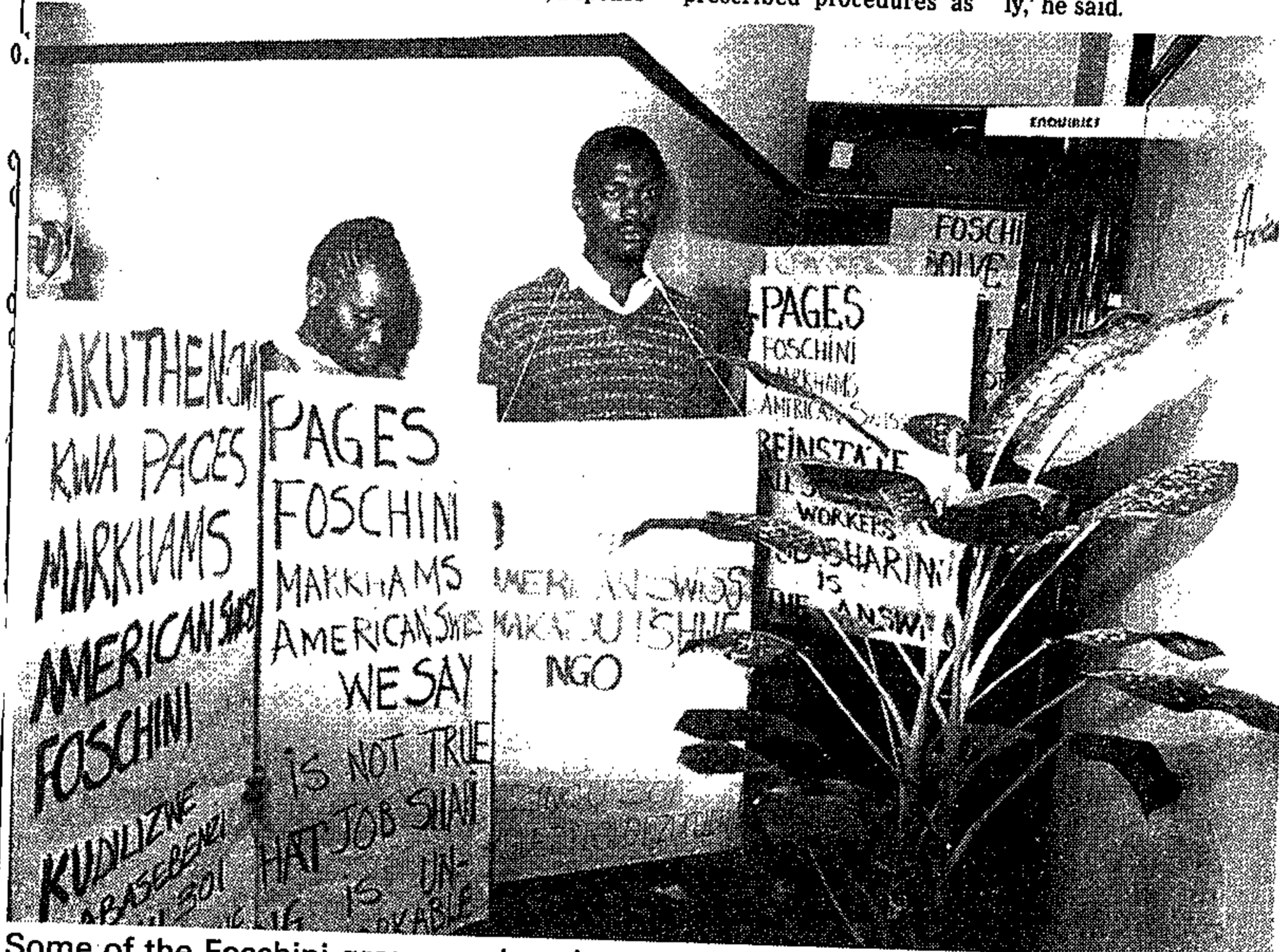
'In taking this action the group conformed with the prescribed procedures as

laid down in the Labour Relations Act and the Industrial Court as well as the recognition agreement,' he said.

Mr Corlett said the dispute revolved around the issue of job sharing.

'This means that the work is shared by all employees, including permanents who all work shorter hours at reduced wages.'

'We considered the possibilities very carefully but do not believe that it can be put into practice effectively,' he said.



Some of the Foschini group workers in a picket demonstration outside the group's American Swiss divisional office in Salisbury House, Durban, yesterday.

Radiation

0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current Hours: 46			
Trans B2			
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current Hours: 46			
Trans B3			
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current Hours: 46			
Trans B4			
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current Hours: 46			
Trans B5			
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current Hours: 46			

People scramble for work



DOMINIQUE GILBERT

SHORTLY after dawn each weekday a mass of hungry people — sometimes more than 2 000 — scramble desperately in an open lot near Soweto to be given a day's work.

Many have queued for 17 hours on cardboard mats or patches in the barren veld near Baragwanath Hospital, Diepkloof, braving inclement weather and risking their lives at the hands of thugs in the hope of earning a paltry R5.

For several people, the lot has become home where they have "lived" since November when government launched a casual-jobs scheme to alleviate critical unemployment.

"We are here temporarily permanent," said John Mokwena. "But we are not secure here and can be killed any minute — but we need the money."

Muggings, knife or axe attacks and rapes occur. But most hopeful one-day workers do not complain openly, fearing complaints may end their work chances.

Throughout the night they are joined by other job-seekers — many of whom are victims of lay-offs — and huddle around fires waiting until the municipal lorries arrive to collect casual workers.

Each day several hundred people are left behind as the packed lorries leave.

Obed Leshabane, a laid-off laboratory worker, said he had camped at the lot since last year and on average got three days of work a week.

"I'm one of the lucky ones," he said. "But that does not help keep my wife and family alive. They too are out of work."

The job-creation scheme will last only as long as funds granted by government are available, said a spokesman for the Unemployment Relief Project of the Johannesburg City Council.

Several private businesses and local authorities make use of a portion of the R600m set aside by government.

Of the 2 400 people the council — in conjunction with the Soweto City Council — employ through the scheme each day, 1 400 are recruited from the lot in Soweto to do mainly unskilled work in various municipal departments.

Jobs involve cleaning, sweeping of streets, removal of garbage, grass cutting, clearing veld and cleaning parks.

Jobless rush to training centre

CAPE TIMES 5/5/86 (335)

By AUDREY D'ANGELO

EVERY Monday morning a long queue of unemployed men and women wait outside the Desiree Training Centre in Woodstock hoping to be enrolled as trainee cash register checkout operators.

Most of them will be unlucky. Business Dynamics (Pty), who run the two-week course for the Department of Manpower, gets an average of 150 applications a week for the 36 places available.

Those who complete the course successfully and leave with a certificate have no certainty of a job.

Business Dynamics MD Theo Rudman said in an interview that, although there is a high turnover of till operators, only about 58% of

those taking the course find immediate employment.

"I warn them at the beginning and end of the course that their certificate is no guarantee of a job.

"At most, it will get them an interview and I explain that it is then up to them to make the right impression.

"At times like this, employers can pick and choose and they will take on only those they think the brightest."

Rudman believes that building the students' self esteem and confidence is vital in helping them to get a job and to do it properly.

"How can anyone take a pride in their work or have a feeling of responsibility if they have no pride in themselves?"

Business Dynamics normally gives management training and Rudman says this is the first time it has taught a skill or trained unsophisticated people.

He believes that teaching the mechanics of operating a checkout till is not enough.

Students are also taught to handle people correctly.

"If a till operator greets the customer pleasantly the customer will usually respond in the same way."

Rudman explains to them that this is not solely to benefit the store, by helping to give it a good image, but also makes life pleasanter for the operator.

Students are taught how to handle payments by credit card, buy-aid and cheques.

"Supermarkets lose thousands of rands through credit card sales because till operators do not always check that the details have come out clearly.

"At the end of the day, the manager finds a signed slip for about R100 worth of groceries with no legible account number against which it can be credited."

The students build up an impressive rate of speed.

Last week the slowest on the course could pass 40 items a minute through the checkout without a mistake and one man managed an exceptional 132 compared with the 60 averaged by good, experienced, operators.

Students lucky enough to get a job can expect a minimum wage of R59 a week.

"Most companies pay a wage in the early R60's now," said Rudman.

He believes the comparatively low wage paid to people who handle thousands of rands in the course of one day is one reason for the high turnover of till operators, many of whom lose their jobs for theft.

The course includes a basic explanation of the costs of running a supermarket to counteract a belief that all this money is profit going into the pockets of the owners.

2/5/86 BUCD AY

335

~~SECRET~~

CSIR seeking greater involvement

GERALD REILLY

THE Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is to place greater emphasis on its statutory responsibility of serving industrial needs, says CSIR president Chris Garbers.

In a foreword to, the council's annual report for 1984-1985, he says the CSIR was identified — in government's White Paper on industrial-development strategy, published in May, 1985 — as having the infrastructure for the transfer of technology to industry.

Mechanisms for technology

transfer are being devised and developed, in collaboration with the Trade and Industry Department, Garbers adds.

What has emerged is that:

- The CSIR will continue to play its role as one of the leaders in science and technology.

- The council should be involved far more closely in industry and should ensure that the technology used is the best available, especially with regard to small and medium-sized industries;
- The CSIR should try to assist in technology development for processing local raw materials for national and international markets,

- thus adding to their value;
- In its research and development programme, the council should carefully consider demographic tendencies and their attendant problems; and
- The CSIR should foster closer collaboration in, and co-ordination of, research and development.

Says Garbers: "Although South

gain confidence.

Africa is undergoing a difficult period, I am convinced that adversity will stimulate us all to greater efforts."

He says the CSIR had contributed extensively in the past 40 years towards making the country a scientific and technological force to be reckoned with.

Recent events in SA, and reactions abroad, have resulted in a clear message that SA will have to rely increasingly on its own resources, he adds.

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Stayaway without leave: staff fired

Post Reporter

FIVE black employees, who say they were fired from the Markham hotel, Port Elizabeth, for staying away from work yesterday, claim the manager is replacing African staff with coloured and Indian workers.

The employees — two of whom have worked at the hotel for 23 years — said the manager, Mr Malcolm Botha, told them they should ask Mr Mkhuseli Jack, a spokesman for the PE Consumer Boycott Committee, for a job.

The receptionist at the hotel, Miss Patiswa Vabaza, said she had walked out in sympathy.

According to her, nine people have been fired, but Mr Botha said he only fired two people who stayed away yesterday without taking leave.

He had no idea why the rest of the black staff — who had all arranged for leave, or for a day off, yesterday — believed they had been fired.

Some workers who had taken four days leave had arrived for work today.

As they were only due to return on Tuesday, he told them to go home and return on Tuesday.

He had arranged for temporary coloured staff for the interim period.

Mr Botha said if employees told the Press they had been fired, he would have to accept that they no longer wanted to work at the hotel.

They could negotiate with him, otherwise they would be replaced.

He confirmed that he intended replacing dismissed staff with Indian and coloured employees.

He had heard there would be another stayaway on June 16 and could no longer afford disrupted service and frequent stayaways.

He had warned workers if they stayed away without leave yesterday, they would be fired.

Unemployment, unrest, leads to leap in malnourished children

THERE has been a 62 percent increase over the past six months in the number of children from Cape Town's black townships admitted to the city's Red Cross Children's Hospital suffering from severe malnutrition or kwashiorkor — the end stage of the

illness.

This is one alarming finding to emerge from a survey just completed by Professor M Kibel, head of the hospital's Child Health Unit and his staff.

A study of the nutritional

By NEILL DARKE

state of about 1 000 children at Khayelitsha's Site C area showed that one third were chronically malnourished.

THE children ranged in age from one year to five, and comparisons with international standards revealed that one in every three was severely stunted in height.

"What is particularly worrying is that it is at this age that a child's brain may be damaged through malnutrition. Such children may not be able to develop their full brain growth and so achieve their full potential," says Prof Kibel.

It was decided to study malnutrition at Site C because it is the poorest area in Khayelitsha. It is now home to more than 30 000 blacks originally regarded as "illegals" by officialdom.

PREVIOUSLY Nyanga Bush squatters, they were persuaded to move to Site C by officials once promised that they would not be deported.

"Many of them are from the Transkei and Ciskei and arrived in poor health," says Prof Kibel. "Living in unhealthy, overcrowded conditions, they are liable to pick up a number of infections and malnutrition is made worse by infection — the two are interwoven.

"The Divisional Council are doing a great job in providing a health service in Khayelitsha, within the constraints of staff and money. But their budget, provided by the State, needs to be increased several times over for them to be really effective."

"The position at Site C is now very bad. It has worsened because of unemployment and the unrest," says Mrs Sorni Zaki, a nutritionist attached to the Cape Nutrition Education Project, a voluntary organisation which started operating in the area last year.

"At times people starve here. They have no food at all in their homes.

"We see the lucky ones. The less fortunate are those children who never get to us. Their parents realise too late



The children suffer

that the child is seriously ill and requires urgent attention."

LOCAL social workers estimate that at times 80 per cent of eligible adults in the area cannot find regular employment, according to Father Desmond Curran, of St Gabriel's Church, Guguletu.

Fr Curran, whose parish includes Khayelitsha, says that he has been told that more people continue to arrive at Site C, mostly from poverty-stricken areas of the Ciskei and Transkei.

"They cannot support themselves there. In spite of the conditions, they believe they are better off here, where they may be able to earn some money."

Work-seekers are also being dealt body-blows by a lack of food.

"There are adults here who are too malnourished to be able to work on a regular basis — particularly if the work is hard, manual labour," says Mrs Zaki.

"And that's the type of employment they are most likely to find, if they can get any job at all."

Foschini picket

30/4/86
CLARE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE 339

PICKETING Foschini workers chanted outside Johannesburg's Eastgate shopping centre yesterday on the third day of strike action to demand the reinstatement of more than 200 retrenched workers.

A Foschini spokesman said 47 stores were still affected after 19 of the 259 strikers returned to work yesterday.

A stalemate has developed between management and the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccaawusa). Workers are demanding that retrenched workers be reinstated and that the workforce should embark on part time or short time. The company believes it would be difficult to have a temporary workforce.

235 lose jobs
at clothing stores

Staff Reporter

THE Foschini group has retrenched 235 workers from its outlets nationwide following a deadlock between the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa and Foschini management.

Mr Jackie Masuku, a branch secretary of Ccawusa, has alleged that Foschini did not use "recognized dispute-resolving machinery" and unilaterally chose to retrench the workers.

He said Foschini had therefore made "a farce and mockery of South African industrial relations".

Mr Clive Hirschsohn, the deputy managing director of Foschini, yesterday said staff had been laid off only after "intensive discussions" with the union over two years.

Mr Hirschsohn said the group had been "obliged" to reduce its staff "as a result of the adverse economic climate".

He said the retrench-

ments had been inevitable because the past year had been the first that growth in published profit for Foschini "did not exist".

"We conformed with procedures laid down in the Labour Relations Act and as prescribed in the Industrial Court, as well as our own recognition agreement with the union."

Mr Masuku said the union had proposed that rather than workers losing their jobs, "the burden should be shared by introducing short-time or a reduced hours scheme" to be negotiated between the union and the company.

But he said the company was "refusing to listen to the union's proposal", saying such a scheme was unworkable in the retail trade. "Ccawusa rejects this fallacious statement."

Mr Hirschsohn said the scheme had been "very carefully" considered, "but we do not believe it can be put into practice effectively".

Homeless, jobless families

Tygerberg Bureau

ARGUS 29/4/82
THREE homeless and jobless families are camping at a Tygerberg golf course.

Well-dressed but destitute, they have slept at the golf course in their expensive cars each night for nearly a week.

Some are waiting for money to arrive by post so that they can join relatives up-country.

A father who recently closed his panelbeating business said he and his family, which includes two small children, had no place to go and

could not afford camp-site fees.

He refused to say whether they had money for food and was hesitant to talk about their plight.

"This way, we have access to clean water from the sprinklers and sleep in the cars," he said.

He was job-hunting and said he would not stay there long.

A middle-aged couple refused to discuss the matter.

All of them insisted that they should not be identified or photographed.

One of the women said she had

sleep in expensive cars

been selling her clothes and pawning jewellery — their furniture was sold long ago.

She had been promised a job from Thursday, "when our troubles will be over".

The bank foreclosed on their mortgage last week and they had to leave their house in Welgemoed. They have no family to go to and were "too ashamed" to ask neighbours or social workers for help.

A Ned Geref Kerk social worker said their plight highlighted the growing problem of poverty among Afrikaner families.

Funds were running low as the church tried to help jobless members pay for food and accommodation, she said.

Another church spokesman said the problem was "relatively new" in the Peninsula, but that the church had been running permanent soup kitchens in the Eastern Cape for about a year.

● A call was made from the pulpit of a Ned Geref Kerk in Parow last Sunday for tinned food to help feed a growing number of unemployed church members.



At the Port Rex Technical High School Founder's day yesterday were (from left) the principal, Mr P. A. Venter, Mr Jan Preuyt, and the Sats Regional manager, Mr Louis du Toit, who was the speaker.

600 EL whites jobless, says Sats manager

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — A total of 600 of East London's white population were jobless, of whom 80 were juveniles, the regional manager of SATS here, Mr Louis du Toit, said here yesterday.

He was speaking at the Port Rex Technical High School Founder's Day.

Most of these jobless East Londoners left school before matriculating, Mr Du Toit said.

He said that by the year 2000 a total of six million jobs would have to be created to offer employment to all South Africans.

That meant 1 000 jobs had to be created every day, "in other words it will become more and more difficult to find employment in future," he added.

The principal, Mr P. A. Venter, said the school had its roots in the Technical Division of the East London Technical College (ELTC).

Technical High School." He said that after massive extensions, with a few million rands spent, the present school and hostel emerged.

"From this era we have inherited the names of our four houses. Each house was named after a member of the early Advisory Council of the ELTC.

"Mr Cowie and Mr Bowie were both chairmen of the council, while Mr Bissiker and Mr Christopher were members."

Mr Venter said the technical and commercial divisions of the ELTC became separated from the ELTC on April 1, 1968, when a new school was formed, the East London Technical and Commercial High School.

At that time the school was one of the biggest in the Cape Province, housing about 1 000 pupils, he said.

After five years of co-existence, the school split into the Technical High School and the Commercial High School. "This was the start of our school in its present form.

"In 1975 we changed our name to Port Rex

w/ ARGUS 26/4/86

Thousands surrender life policies

By TOM HOOD, Financial Staff

RETRENCHMENTS and other financial worries forced thousands of South Africans to surrender their life insurance policies last year.

Insurance companies paid out a record R347-million, a leap of R133-million or 62 percent on the 1984 payout.

Economic conditions were also reflected in a slowdown in the growth of premium income, which rose 15 percent to R6 240-million compared to 1984's growth of 27 percent — the lowest percentage increase for the past seven years.

The life insurance industry paid out R2 849-million in policy benefits to beneficiaries, up 31 percent on 1984.

These benefits represent a payout of more than R11-million every working day, with the total amount exceeding the entire income of the industry six years ago, the Life Offices' Association (LOA) said today.

Death and disability claims absorbed R860-million (30 percent) and maturity claims R538-million (19 percent).

The industry is playing an increasingly strong role in providing for individual retirements, with annuity payments increasing by R113-million or 47 percent to R353-million, according to the chairman, Mr Pierre Steyn.

Insurance companies paid R288-million in tax, a jump of 70 percent. Their investments raked in an income of R3,6-billion, a 30 percent increase on last year. Total income rose by 20 percent to almost R10-billion.

Offsetting huge commitments to policyholders (R200-billion), the industry added another R8-billion to assets, held as future security, to reach R36,6-billion, up by 27 percent.

These figures emphasised the vital role the industry played, added Mr Steyn.

550 000 — or nearly one in 10 — are now out of work

Black unemployment is rising

W/L-News 26/4/86

Weekend Angus
Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Unemployment among blacks, coloured and Indians throughout the country has increased.

Figures released by the Central Statistical Service in Pretoria show that the estimated number of unemployed blacks increased from 522 000 in January 1985 to 555 000 in January 1986 (or 6,3 percent).

Unemployment in respect of males and females increased by 10,5 percent and 2,8 percent respectively. The unemployment rate increased from 8,5 percent for November 1985 to 8,6 percent for January 1986.

The number of black work-seekers registered at the Department of Manpower during recent months was 237 401.

Among Indians the estimated number of unemployed rose from 20 053 in January 1985 to 30 762 in January 1986 (or 53,4 percent).

The unemployment rate increased from 7,6 percent for November 1985 to 10,01 for January 1986.

The estimated number of unemployed coloured increased from 76 000 for January 1985 to 107 000 in January 1986 (or 40,8 percent).

Difference

The unemployment rate increased from 8,7 percent for November 1985 to 10,2 percent for January 1986. The rate for January 1985 was 7,3 percent.

The statement says that the large difference between the number of unemployed persons according to the survey and the number of registered work-seekers could be attributed to the fact that:

- Those concerned do not realise the benefits of registration; and
- They were not contributors (for example, domestic servants and agricultural workers) and consequently were not entitled to benefits.

ARGUS 25/4/86 (135) 335

Trade union membership up — report

Labour Reporter

TRADE union membership increased significantly in 1985, the largest increase being among black workers in unregistered unions, according to the annual report of the Department of Manpower.



these per-
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challenge.

At the end of the year there were nearly two million union members — an estimated 600 000 in 68 unregistered unions — comprising about 20 per cent of the economically active population.

The department also noted an increase in the number of trade unions making use of the dispute-settling machinery provided under the Labour Relations Act.

There was a decrease in the number of strikes in 1985 but it was not possible to say whether this was due to unemployment, though this may have had an inhibiting effect on the lengths to which workers in industries other than mining were prepared to go to settle disputes.

R8-million wages lost

More employees were involved, mainly because of the number of workers in the mining industry who took part in strikes.

The report said 239 816 workers had been involved in strikes and work-stoppages last year and 678 274 work days and an estimated R8-million in wages had been lost.

The average number of employees in each strike increased from 388 in 1984 to 616 in 1985. There were 40 strikes involving more than 1 000 workers in 1985 compared to 26 the previous year.

Manufacturing

Half the strikes lasted a day or less, while only 1,5 percent lasted longer than 14 days.

The greatest number of strikes occurred in the manufacturing sector (232) and only two in the electricity-supply sector.

Figures indicated that wages and allied matters were still the most important causes of strikes and work-stoppages, while disciplinary measures by employers were also a significant factor.

More than 200 000 jobs were lost in 1985 but, according to a survey among employers, the job creation programme started by the department was well received and helped to stem unrest.

Civil service freeze ousts 14 000 people

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — The freeze on 50 percent of civil service posts since April last year has shrunk the "massive" service by more than 14 000 people.

This was disclosed by Mr Eli Louw, Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services in the Office of the State President replying to his budget vote in the House of Representatives.

He said this 1,1 percent cutback, including a half-hour extra on the working day without extra pay, had improved productivity.

There was no room for "dead wood" in the civil service. Between January 1 and March 31 this year, 102 people had been cut from the service.

Salary differences between coloureds and whites had been phased out in all but two of the 21 salary levels in the civil service, Mr Louw said.

OPPRESSION

He said these included 77 out of a total of 471 occupational classes.

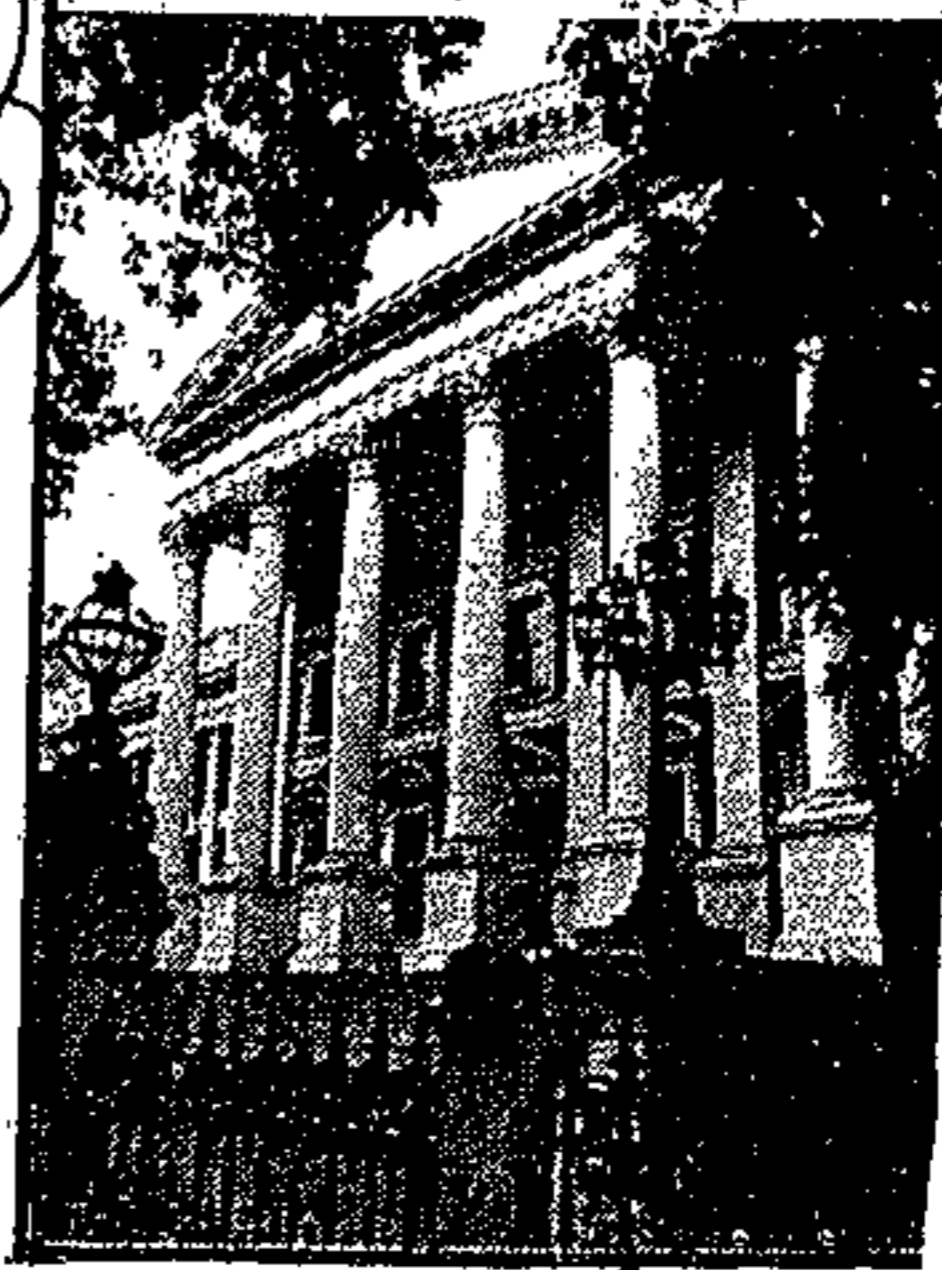
South Africa had until not long ago employed mainly white civil servants.

Since the mid-70s a process of equalising salaries and job opportunities had begun.

The Government would eliminate remaining disparities as soon as funds permitted.

Mr Abie Williams (LP Mamre) said the civil service would be seen as an instrument of oppression until the House of Representatives was represented on the Commission of Administration which controlled the service.

PARLIAMENT '86



'No more evictions in Zolani'

Staff Reporter

THE Ashton Civic Organisation based in Zolani township has urged the Western Cape Development Board to negotiate with them rather than the "unpopular" community council.

This was one of several demands put to Development Board superintendent Mr Willie Fourie this week.

The organisation's public relations officer, Mr Timothy Tyhahlisu, said the talks were "successful".

Main grievances had focused

on the unemployment crisis in Zolani and rent payment difficulties.

Mr Tyhahlisu said the board agreed to stay evictions of residents unable to meet rent deadlines, provided that they signed unemployment forms.

Mr Fourie told them of a government job creation scheme, which would enable unemployed residents to work for R4 a day "cleaning up the township".

The organisation will hold a report-back meeting tonight.

FIN MAIL 251486 (1986)
LIQUIDATIONS 335

Dragging feet

Local tanners and other footwear component suppliers agreed last year to wait for settlement after a local subsidiary of a major international shoe manufacturer went to the

wall. They are still waiting.

The South African subsidiary of the giant C & J Clark footwear company, based in the UK, was placed in voluntary liquidation in January 1985, owing more than R1m to about 20 creditors.

Clarks guaranteed to honour its debts and even arranged a payment schedule, put forward by the SA-based liquidator in late 1985. This schedule has now been dubbed "the never-never plan" by suppliers. It was agreed that 25% of the total owing would be paid in January 1986, with another 50% in June or July this year and the remaining 25% in December 1986.

But the January payment has not yet materialised.

Suppliers' shock

Suppliers, already struggling because of the depressed footwear trade, "are shocked that a company of the standing of Clarks has chosen to procrastinate in fulfilling its obligation," says an SA Tanners' Association spokesman.

Payment depended upon the sale of Clarks' SA property from which, the liquidator says, funds have been realised. A circular issued by the liquidator says discussions on payments are continuing, but that the matter has been delayed because of expense queries by the Master of the Supreme Court. Adequate funds are available, the circular emphasises, but it seems the original payment plan is doomed.

The circular suggests a new offer of compromise to be agreed by a majority of creditors. But the suppliers are sceptical. Says one: "We have received many gestures of this kind before."

The liquidators' reaction? None at this stage, except an unofficial comment that creditors are being unreasonable. ■

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SOUTHERN AFRICA LABOUR AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH UNIT



ARGAL 25/4/86 (335)

UIF pay-out R325-m to 426 000 workers

THE Unemployment Insurance Fund paid out R325 133 883 last year, compared to R195 961 492 in 1984, while its investments and available cash dropped to the lowest point in five years.

According to the annual report of the Department of Manpower the number of applications for UIF payments also in-

creased last year, from 303 870 in 1984, to 426 136.

BENEFITS

The fund paid out R219 430 060 in unemployment benefits to 304 905 applicants in 1985, compared to R104 793 618 to 186 125 in 1984.

Payments for illness, maternity leave and dependants made up the rest. — Sapa.

20 000 jobs in SA in jeopardy

BUD DAY

2/4/86

335

Panel system a threat — Femra

THE recently-formed Free Enterprise in Motor Repair Association (Femra) — which staged a protest last week at the Cape Town offices of five major insurance companies — has claimed that about 20 000 jobs country-wide in the industry are being threatened by the "panel system".

The companies — Santam, A A Mutual, IGI, Mutual and Federal and Aegis — each have a list, or "panel", of panel-beating and repair concerns where all insured vehicles must, as a rule, be taken for repairs.

While the insurance companies claimed that the system allowed them to deal with the best panel shops to ensure high-quality repair work, Femra said that, as only 70 of the 400-odd concerns in the Western Cape were on the "panel", about 80% of Peninsula panel beaters faced redundancy.

Femra chairman Moshe Soffer said his organisation was chiefly concerned that car owners would now be forced to deal with a small number of panel shops whose workmanship was unknown — creating a backlog of work at a few selected shops while others would be

Own Correspondent

forced to lay off workers.

The fear of unemployment was not only prevalent in the Western Cape — where Femra was formed about 10 weeks ago — but all over the country. Femra had recently received support from Johannesburg panel-beaters who were keen to join the organisation, he said.

Soffer warned that the organisation would be taking further public action as "all representations" for negotiations to insurance companies — and even Parliament — had proved fruitless.

A Cape Town panel-beating firm, which faces bankruptcy as a result of the "panel system", has alleged that it is virtually "impossible" to be elected by an insurance company to a "panel".

"On inquiring why your application (to become a 'panel' member) was unsuccessful, you are informed by the particular insurance company that they are not obliged to divulge that information," the letter stated.

Soffer claimed that, following Femra surveys, it was apparent that the system of appointing particular businesses to the "panels" was wide open to "abuses".

Desperate men fight for jobs

CHAOS reigned at a Durban construction company this week when over 300 unemployed men fought for 20 jobs.

The desperate men - of all races - queued outside Fraser and Chalmers in Jacobs before 7 am and demanded jobs. Some scaled the wall while others climbed through a hole in the fence.

According to a company official, they doubled up their security guards instead of calling the cops to control the situation.

18/4/86 (120A) (152) (1335)

Union to contest El workers' dismissal

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The retrenchment of 21 people at a firm here is to be taken to the labour conciliation board, according to the regional secretary of the East Cape branch of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers' Union, Mr Elliot Nduzulwana.

Mr Nduzulwana's allegations of unfair dismissal have been denied by the manager of Premier Bakery, Mr H. Kessler.

Mr Kessler said: "We have been forced to lay off 21 people because of the renewed consumer boycott. We just cannot afford to keep them on because of the downturn in business. It is as simple as that."

However, Mr Nduzulwana said it was definitely an anti-union

move which was being taken to the conciliation board by the union's Johannesburg-based firm of attorneys.

He said there had been two incidents of unfair dismissal and union members had been asked to sign a declaration that they had nothing to do with the union. The alternative was that they would be laid off.

Mr Kessler said he did not know of such an undertaking which had to be signed by union members.

Mr Nduzulwana said the trouble started when one of the union's organisers, Mrs Florence Mkohlwa, a delivery assistant, was dismissed. The reason given was lack of business but the union did not accept this as a reason for her dismissal.

"Then followed" the dismissal of 16 workers who belonged to the union. They had been asked to sign letters to the effect that they did not want to be represented by the union.

"We feel that, in terms of the Labour Relations Act, the employee has a duty to consult with the union before taking such action.

"We view the tactics of Premier Bakery as union-bashing. It is not the correct way of handling a dispute. If management thought they had solved the problem through dismissals, they have only created further problems for themselves."

The union was taking both cases to the conciliation board in terms of the Labour Relations Act.

Water scheme plans advanced to create jobs

By David Braun, Political Correspondent
PARLIAMENT — The Government has "drastically advanced" three major water schemes to create much-needed employment and bring an additional 18 000 ha of land under irrigation in the Eastern Cape.

The projects are scheduled to be completed about the turn of the decade, by which time they will have cost much more than R500 million.

Details of the Great Depression-type schemes are contained in the seventh supplementary report on the Orange River Development Project tabled in Parliament last week by the Director-General of Water Affairs, Mr J G Du Plessis.

The projects are:

● The Lower Sundays River Scheme, involving 75 km of new or upgraded canals,

2 km of tunnels, two balancing dams and extensive piped-water distribution systems.

● The Lower Fish River Scheme, a new project north-east of Grahamstown. The land is on both the South African and Ciskei sides of the river and Ciskei and the irrigation development will be a joint undertaking between the two countries.

CRIPPLING DEBT

It is also being implemented to create jobs and involves a 5 km diversion tunnel, an off-channel storage dam and a 13 km canal and a pipe distribution system.

● The Orange-Douglas scheme. This is actually a State take-over of an existing scheme under construction by the Douglas Co-operative to provide an emergency water supply to the Douglas weir on the

Vaal River.

The development of the scheme by the State will remove the crippling debt incurred by the co-operative in constructing the emergency scheme, relieve the pressure on the overcommitted resources of the river, promote higher agricultural production, and create the opportunity to improve the poor socio-economic conditions of a large number of local farmers whose farms are too small to be economically viable.

In his report, Mr du Plessis said he was reasonably certain that the cost of constructing and operating the Lower Sundays River and Lower Fish River schemes was economically justified.

Vegetables will form a significant part of crop production in both areas.

STAR 14/10/86
 335

1049

MONDAY, 14 APRIL 1986

1050

MONDAY, 14 APRIL 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply: Q 262-1049.

General Affairs:

HANSEN 14/4/86
National servicemen

two years and R10,38 per day thereafter and R10,38 per day is paid throughout to married persons. Daily allowances of R0,50 to R8,00 can in addition to the salary, be paid to religious objectors with higher qualifications or who practice determined professions.

(ii) Nil.

373. Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Manpower:

(c) (i) None at present.

(1) What (a)(i) accommodation and (ii) travel allowances, (b)(i) maximum and (ii) overtime pay and (c)(i) medical and (ii) leave benefits are granted to national servicemen doing alternative service;

(ii) 14 consecutive days leave of absence on full pay in respect of a first period of 12 consecutive months of service and thereafter 21 consecutive days in respect of each following 12 consecutive months.

(2) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

It is assumed that religious objectors contemplated in subsection (1)(a)(iii) of section 72D of the Defence Act 44 of 1957, who render community service are being referred to, in which case the reply is as follows:

(1) (a) (i) A maximum of R250 per month in the event of free accommodation not being provided.

(ii) Should a religious objector's accommodation be further than three kilometres from his headquarters, he is paid a travelling allowance to enable him to travel by means of available public transport from such accommodation to his headquarters and back, otherwise alternative transport must be made available.

(b) (i) R5,19 per day is payable to single persons for the first

(2) 6 March 1986.

HANSEN 14/4/86
Unemployed persons

335

494. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Manpower:†

(1) (a) What is the latest estimate of the number of unemployed persons in the Republic, (b) in respect of what date is this figure furnished and (c) in what way has this estimate been made;

(2) (a)(i) how many of these unemployed persons are regarded as persons who have never been regularly economically active and (ii) what criteria are used in determining this figure and (b) how many of them lost their employment in each of the latest specified three years for which information is available;

(3) (a) how many of the unemployed persons who lost their employment in the above-mentioned three years were covered by the Unemployment Insurance Fund and (b) what amount was paid out in this connection in each of these three years;

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- (4) (a) what was the amount received by the above-mentioned fund in each of the three years concerned by way of contributions by (i) members/employees and (ii) the State and (b) what was the level of the assets in the fund at the end of each such year?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) (a) The Department of Manpower does not itself make estimates of the number of unemployed persons but does keep figures of registered unemployed persons. The latest figure is 127 563.

(b) January 1986.

- (c) This figure is compiled from returns of registered unemployed persons submitted by the Divisional Inspectors of the Department.

(4) (a)	1983	1984	1985
(i) Employees	87 644 698	104 264 171	118 442 183
(ii) State	52 586 817	62 558 503	71 065 309
	7 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000

Total R147 231 515 R173 822 674 R196 507 492

(b) 1983 R246 865 355
1984 R243 331 820
1985 R149 766 002

Provisional unaudited figures.

MANSOND 14/4/86
Q. 1051 KwaNdebele

545. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:†

- (1) What is the total area, in hectares, of the national state of KwaNdebele;
(2) what total number of Ndebele citizens are resident (a) in the Republic and (b) within the territory of KwaNdebele;
(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) 103 370 hectares.
(2) (a) According to the latest available figure (obtained during the 1980 census) there were 394 856 South-Ndebele in the Republic of South Africa.
(b) 232 726.
(3) With regard to (1) as at 30 December 1985. With regard to (2)(b) as at the last census held on 6 March 1985.

(1053)

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MANSOND 14/4/86
559. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether any prison warders were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by prisoners in 1985; if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons;

- (2) whether any prisoners were (a) killed and (b) seriously injured by fellow prisoners in that year; if so, (i) how many and (ii) in which prisons?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) One (1)

(ii) Durban Central

(b) Yes.

- (i) Fourteen (14) and a further 158 members who have also received medical treatment/consultations for minor injuries sustained as a result of assaults.

(ii)	Barberton	1
	De Aar	1
	Douglas	1
	Grootvlei	1
	Kroonstad	2
	Leeuwkop	1
	Modderbee	2
	East London	1
	Potchefstroom	1
	Pretoria	1
	Victor Verster	1
	Zonderwater	1

(2) (a) Yes.

(i) Thirty eight (38)

(ii)	Allandale	2
	Barberton	2
	Buffeljagrivier	1
	Durban Central	1
	Durban Point	3
	Goedemoed	5

General J C Steyn	1
Johannesburg	2
Klerksdorp	1
Koelenhof	1
Kroonstad	1
Leeuwkop	1
Modderbee	4
East London	1
Pietermaritzburg	1
Paarl	1
Pollsmoor	2
Port Elizabeth	1
Pretoria	1
St Albans	2
Uppington	2
Warmbokveld	1
Waterfall	1

(b) Yes.

(i) and (ii)

The requested information is unfortunately not available at a central point as injuries sustained by prisoners are noted in registers at 248 prisons country-wide while detail regarding the way in which they were dealt with, is only available on the files of prisoners concerned.

All prisoners who sustain injuries immediately receive the necessary medical treatment and all such injuries are departmentally investigated. The steps which the Prisons Service institute as a result of departmental investigations, depend on the outcome of each investigation, and could include correctional, preventative and/or disciplinary measures. If a prisoner's earning ability has been reduced as a result of an accident or an injury sustained in a prison, an *ex gratia* compensation can be made to the prisoner, providing that the accident or injury was not caused by his own negligence or fault.

In the case of injuries which are related to complaints of alleged assault, a suitable entry is made in a complaints register and/or a register of injuries and

HQA

HQA

- (1) (a) What total amount was spent in respect of combating unemployment in each of the latest specified three years for which figures are available and (b) how was each of these amounts divided per objective;
- (2) in respect of each of these years, (a) how many persons were trained by the (i) State and (ii) private sector, (b) how much did the State pay to
- (3) how many persons so trained were employed by (a) the State, (b) the agencies which provided the training and (c) other agencies in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

	Financial Year		
	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
(1) (a)	R124,36 mil	R126,60 mil	R259,30 mil
(b)			
Place in employment.....	R12,13 mil	R10,21 mil	R7,73 mil
Wage subsidy.....	R0,40 mil	R0,42 mil	R0,43 mil
Sheltered employment.....	R4,64 mil	R6,15 mil	R5,26 mil
Workshop for the Blind.....	R1,06 mil	R1,12 mil	R1,18 mil
Unemployment Insurance Benefits.....	R104,51 mil	R104,79 mil	R219,43 mil
Training of Unemployed.....	—	—	R11,35 mil*
Training of workseekers.....	R1,62 mil†	R3,91 mil†	R7,82 mil*
Special employment creation by the Private Sector.....	—	—	R6,10 mil
(2) (a) (i) Workseekers.....	None	None	None
Unemployed.....	None	None	None
(ii) Workseekers.....	3 852†	9 250†	12 748*
Unemployed.....	None	None	44 560*
(b) Workseekers—Course fees vary between R90,00 and R200,00 per week depending on the type of course in which training is provided.			
Unemployed—R22,00 per person per day.			
(c) (i) Falls away.			
(ii) Workseekers—6 weeks. Unemployed—12 days.			
(3) (a) Workseekers—None. Unemployed—None.			
(b) and (c) Workseekers.....	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Unemployed.....	2 301†	3 973†	2 918*
	None	None	±25 per cent

Footnote: † Calendar year 1983
‡ Calendar year 1984
* Calendar year 1985

Eastern Cape Development Board
17/4/86
172. Mr P R C ROBERTS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the total amount received from each of the Black townships administered by the Eastern Cape Development Board within the corridor between the Republic of Ciskei and the Republic of Transkei in the form of (a) rates and (b)

rentals during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Figures in respect of service charges and house rent were not kept separate for the period 1 January to 30 June, 1985 and the figures for this period therefore include both categories. No houses in Kei Mouth and Kei Road belong to the Development Board and no house rent was therefore collected.

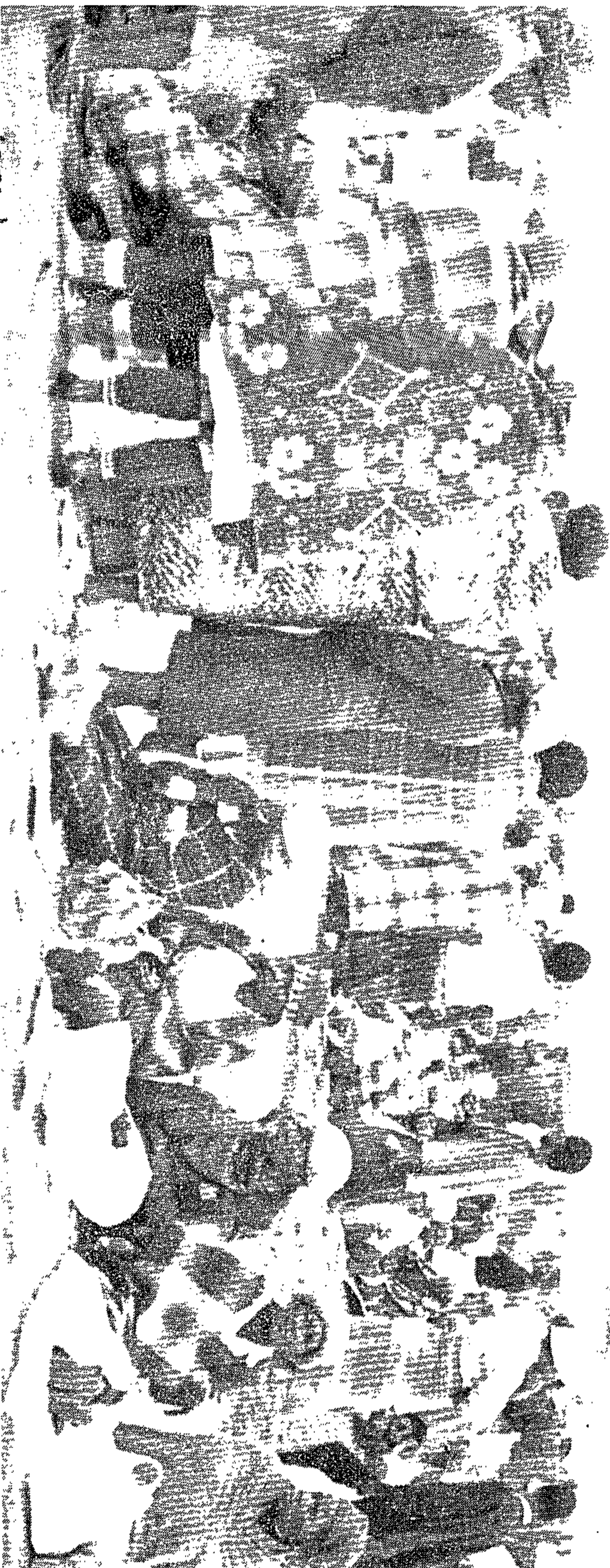
	01/01/1985 to 30/06/1985	
	(a) Service charges and (b) House rent	
Queenstown.....	R229 663,79	
Cathcart.....	R37 875,08	
Stutterheim.....	R51 206,99	
Komga.....	R21 725,96	
East London.....	R461 853,76	
King William's Town.....	R94 138,60	
Kei Mouth (Service charges only).....	R3 501,00	
Kei Road (Service charges only).....	R1 741,26	

	01/07/1985 to 31/12/1985	
	(a) Service charges (b) House rent	
Queenstown.....	R163 936,19	R23 240,01
Cathcart.....	R24 008,47	R761,03
Stutterheim.....	R31 470,55	R145,62
Komga.....	R22 440,58	R45,75
East London.....	R137 903,02	R26 485,92
King William's Town.....	R76 687,69	R6 697,86
Kei Mouth.....	R3 342,50	—
Kei Road.....	R1 523,47	—

495. Mr L F STOFFBERG asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:†

- (1) (a) How many mines were active in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) according to what criteria are these mines, regard being had to the main product being mined, subdivided into groups;
- (2) (a) how many mines in each such group closed over the last 10 years,
- (3) what, in respect of each of these mine groups in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, was (a) the revenue of the State (i) in tax, (ii) from mining leases and (iii) from other specified sources and (b) the expenditure of the State in respect of the subsidization of marginal mines?

Scramble for casual jobs



SOWETAN

PICS

of standing for long hours, some of the older job-seekers sit on the ground waiting for the trucks to come.

Pics: MBUZENI ZULU

HUNDREDS of Soweto people leave their homes as early as 1am daily to queue for casual jobs at an open space near Baragwanath Hospital.

Many of the desperate job-seekers — most are victims of re-trenchments — have, virtually turned the open space into a home as they camp there every night to be among the first people in the queues and to avoid the disappointment of missing out when the lorries come there to pick workers.

People flock to the open space from midnight, braving all kinds of weather conditions, and risking their lives at the hands of thugs.

The casual jobs are a result of the Government's Job Creation Scheme in the wake of the critical unemployment situation due to the current economic situation.

The jobs involve the cleaning and sweeping of streets and the removal of garbage in the white suburbs of Johannesburg. Remuneration for those who are lucky to get on the lorries is R5 a day, which is paid on a daily basis.

When the Sowetan visited the open space one morning last week, it was a beehive of activity as those who had arrived late tried to sneak into queues.

Municipal police were at hand to deal with cheaters.

Many of the early birds had made fires and others were wearing blankets to keep themselves warm.

A spokesman for the Unemployment Relief Project of the Johannesburg City Council said they recruited an average of 1 400 people to do casual jobs in various areas on a daily basis.

He said the number of people who were left behind every day varied from 100 to 1 000.

Miss Florence Mshali (24), of Orlando East,

Queues Hundreds take risks to be first in queues

By SY
MAKARINGE

said she arrived at about 1.40am to queue for a job.

"I've been coming here for the last three months after I was re-trenched in May last year. I have been looking for a job, but all my efforts are in vain.

"The R5 I get daily here is very little by today's standards, but it enables me to buy mealie meal," Miss Mshali, mother of two small children, said.

Mr Petrus Moyeni, of Zone Six, Diepkloof,

earned R160 a fortnight as a labourer for a plumbing company before he was re-trenched at the beginning of last year.

"I started looking for a job immediately after I was re-trenched without success. My heart bled when I watched my two children going to bed with empty stomachs every day. When I heard of this casual employment, I immediately jumped for it," Mr Moyeni said.

He said he woke up at about 3am every morning to queue for a job.

"The money I'm getting here is peanuts

Mr PETRUS MOYENI... "I watched my two children going to bed with empty stomachs."



compared with what I used to earn, but I'm happy my kids are now getting something to eat," he said.

Mrs Mavis Masiteng (26), who was carrying her one-year-old baby on her back, said she took up casual employment every morning to supplement her husband's meagre income.

"I wake up at 5am every morning to queue for a job. I've to take my baby along because there is no-one to look after her while I'm away," she said.

The money she earned helped her family to buy food, clothes

and pay rent for the shack they lived in, she said.

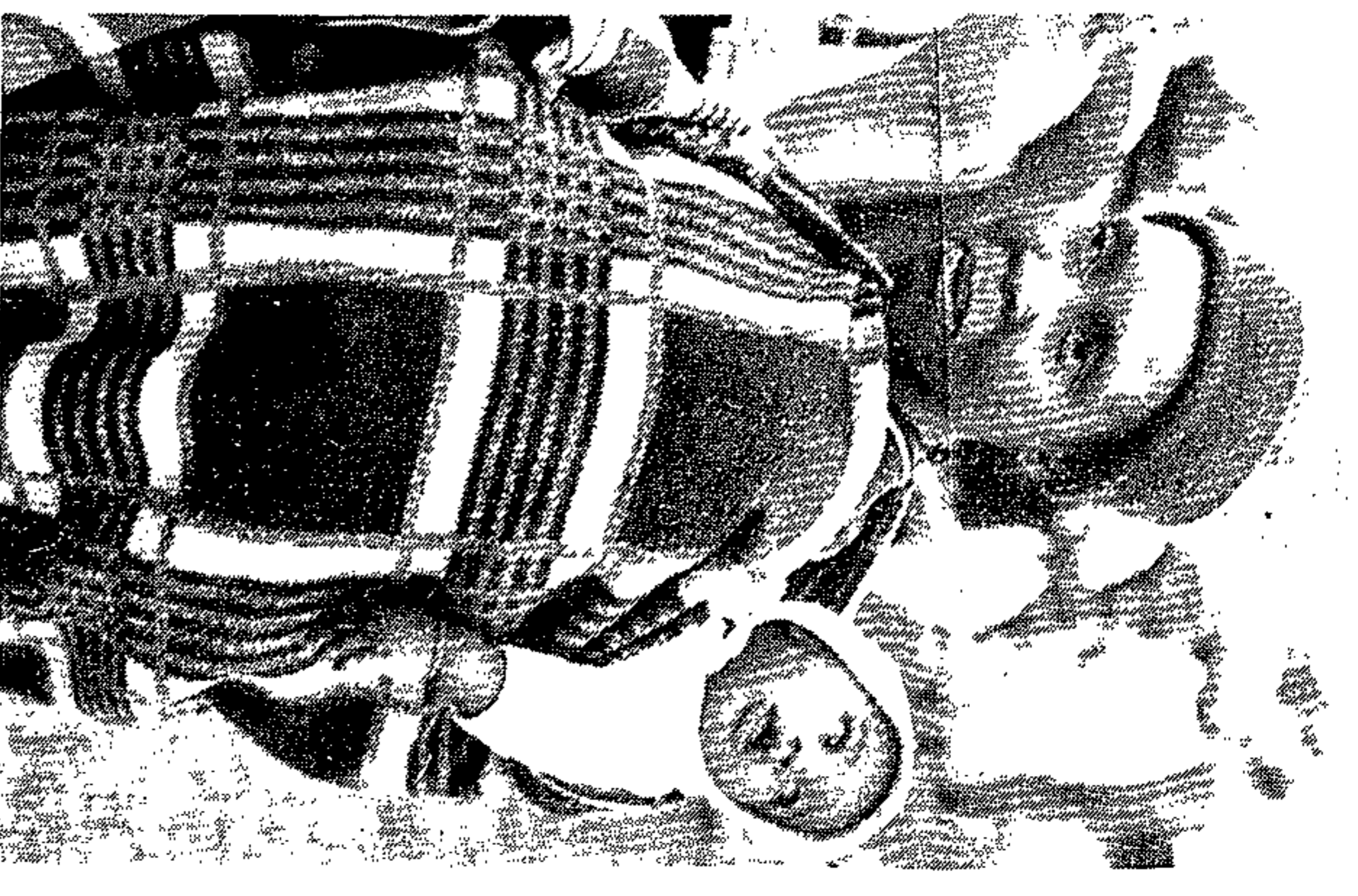
Officials of the Relief Project arrive at the open space at about 7.30am and start calling the job-seekers one by one. Within minutes the trucks are full and those who were at the tail ends of the six queues watch helplessly as the vehicles start trundling along the old Potchefstroom Road towards the city.

One of the unfortunate people was Ms Lulama Botha from the Eastern Cape.

"This is the third time in two months that I was left behind. Don't ask me how it feels to be left behind because I don't want to talk about it. What it simply means is that: "No work, no bread," she said.

Hanging her head in despair, Ms Botha joined others who were unfortunate and walked back slowly towards the township.

One only needed to read the expressions on the faces to understand how they feel.



Mrs MAVIS MASITENG and her baby, Thutisile, join the queue near Baragwanath Hospital.



A MUNICIPAL policeman keeps an eye on the job seekers as officials of the Relief Project call them one by one to the truck.

294 335 WEEKLY MAIL 11/4/86

PE retrenchments wave likely

A WAVE of retrenchments was expected as the black consumer boycott of white stores was resumed on Monday.

But under a deal struck between traders in the townships and organisations supporting the boycott, employees retrenched by white shopowners will be hired by township traders.

The traders, who have been gearing up for a boom, have also pledged to keep mark-ups below 15 percent. Compliance will be monitored by a committee which includes the East Cape African Chamber of Commerce and the United Democratic Front.

White shopowners have warned of a

By MIKE LOEWE,
Port Elizabeth

mass closure of stores by the end of the month. Said an outfitter in the black trading sector on Main Street: "We've had our chips. Business slumped with the recession, and now this. We'll never survive."

The decision to resume the consumer boycott — which closed a number of white businesses before it was called off at the end of November last year — was taken at a mass meeting last month.

The boycott, said Walmer PFP MP Andrew Savage last week, is not about prices but about political rights — a

means of communicating to whites the urgency of using their influence to abolish apartheid.

In that aim it may be finding its mark, as traders interviewed are beginning to criticise the government for "deliberately neglecting the city".

Meanwhile, violence in the townships has reached new heights. At the weekend, police fired on a crowd of mourners attending a funeral for eight residents killed in raids on state and community council-owned bottle stores. The eight died at the height of a self-imposed prohibition drive which includes the restriction of alcohol trading hours.

Council cops return to work

THE Soweto City Council policemen fired last week returned to work yesterday morning.

Other developments in the labour field were:

- Another 75 workers were fired from Dairy Belle's Koedoespoort depot in Pretoria.

Dairy Belle's Mr Dan Waldeck said 330 workers were still on strike.

The food and Canning Workers' Union deplored the dismissals and threatened to take action.

- The strike-bound Adcock Ingram yesterday said its striking 350 workers were still in the company's employ

- About 350 SA Chemical Workers' Union members at Omnia Fertilisers in Sasolburg are still on strike.

- The Kempton branch of the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu) was yesterday reported to be seeking a meeting with Roamer Rand management, which fired its striking workforce on Wednesday.

- The Metal and Allied Workers' Union is to

hold rallies throughout South Africa this weekend to discuss demands to be presented to the metal industry during wage talks. **SOWETAN**

The main rally will be at the Huntersfield Stadium, Katlehong, tomorrow. It starts at 9.30 am.

Other rallies will take

place in Sebokeng near Vereeniging, Maritzburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth

- The Food Beverage Workers' Union meets at Pelican Club (Soweto) this Sunday to discuss developments at Coca Cola's Reef plants. The meeting starts at 9 am.

11/4/86

INDUSTRY

Expand clothing industry to create jobs, State urged

Financial Editor

IF the Government wants to provide work for South Africa's unemployed millions it should look to expanding the clothing industry.

This is the message contained in a survey of the industry published by the National Clothing Federation.

The Federation gives two reasons why it is much cheaper to create jobs in the clothing industry than in other sectors.

The first is that it is the most labour intensive of all manufacturing industries. It requires an investment of only R7 500 a job, compared with an investment of R20 000 a job for manufacturing as a whole.

FIRST STEP

The second reason is that the relatively semi-skilled nature of the work means that an untrained person could become active within two to three months and placed on the first step of the economic ladder.

The Federation lists a number of other factors favouring the industry's enlargement.

- Its employment of mainly female labour, which is automatically present in urban areas, means it does not attract additional people to these areas. Instead it helps revitalise run-down areas.
- It requires only little energy, is not noisy or bulky and does not pollute the environment.
- It is easy to enter the clothing industry. It is possible to be small and yet function efficiently. Half of all clothing manufacturers employ less than 20 people. The industry's low capital requirements make it ideally suited for the promotion of small businesses.

CA- TiaB 9/4/86

George not to employ blacks

Staff Reporter

GEORGE Municipality has fired 215 black workers, will demolish their hostel today and will in future employ only workers from the coloured community.

In addition, 150 squatter shacks adjacent to the Lawaakamp squatter camp are earmarked for demolition. The approximately 5 000 residents of Lawaakamp have been given until April 18 to pay rent arrears — failing which legal action will be taken against them.

The National Party MPC for George, Mr George Kellerman, has been negotiating in vain between the town council and black community leaders to find a solution.

Mr Kellerman could not be reached for comment last night, but black community leaders said he was "sympathetic to our trouble" and was "doing his best to help us".

But the town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, confirmed yesterday that despite Mr Kellerman's intervention, "the 215 workers who have stayed away from work since last week because of unrest are being dismissed".

He said that "they were staying in our compound and now we are going to demolish that hostel because otherwise they will just move in again."

"We have decided to only employ coloured workers from now on because every time there is unrest, the blacks stayed away."

Demolition of shacks

He confirmed that the rent in Lawaakamp — which has no sanitary services and has four taps servicing the entire community — was R13,45 a month per household.

"The whole purpose behind this exercise (the rent arrears evictions and the demolition of shacks) is to get the people of Lawaakamp to move to Sandkraal", where "self-help" stands have been provided and where residents will have to build their own houses, Mr Du Plessis said.

Residents alleged yesterday that there would be no difference between Sandkraal and Lawaakamp, as squatter shanties would be erected in Sandkraal, save that Sandkraal was "further away from the white town".

Last week two black community leaders in the town, the Rev Freddie Booie and Mr Phulnulang Legholo, were detained by police under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act.

NT

BUD DAY 8/4/86

Job creation most vital — Schwarz

A SCHEME to create job opportunities to raise the quality of life was one of five "immediate actions" that should be undertaken to improve the situation in the country, PFP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Opening the Second Reading debate on the Budget, Schwarz said time was running out and that if the unemployment situation was "not dealt with in a realistic way, unrest and instability would undermine stability in an irreversible manner".

The other four "immediate actions" were the rapid abolition of apartheid; an agreement to talk to "leadership of all sections of the people about the future of SA"; the advance and not only the survival of the centre of the body politic; and formulas to equalise social services.

Schwarz moved an amendment opposing the Budget's second reading until government took adequate steps to:

- "Eliminate the inefficiency, wastage and unproductive expenditure which have characterised government's administration of the affairs of SA;
- "Abandon policies, including the policy of apartheid, which have caused the political and economic position of the country to be at one of the lowest points in its entire history; and
- "Demonstrate that it has realistic plans to restore the health of the economy, restore stability and ensure the future of all SA's people in a society which has the economic and political values of the free world".

The Budget for this financial year "fails to show either the imagination, determination, or plan to deal with the pressing issues", Schwarz said.

The locomotive of growth had to get up steam and get the economy going and this needed to be done with the minimum inflationary effect and with the least harm to the balance of payments.

He said that after years of mismanagement, no one believed government expenditure figures any longer.

The credibility of Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis was no higher than that of any of his predecessors and government expenditure in this financial year was likely to exceed the budgeted figures as in the past.

The tax concessions granted in the Budget were of no benefit to the bulk of the population and should have taken the form of a cut in GST, Schwarz added.

— Sapa.

CAPE TIMES 8/7/86
Black workseekers 335

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— A total of 934 224 blacks were registered as workseekers in the white areas of the Republic last year, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said in reply to a question from Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP Durban Central).

TUESDAY, 8 APRIL 1986

(b) (i) Urban Areas

Urban Areas	Number moved
Bronkhorstspuit	50
Delmas	142
Heidelberg (Transvaal)	142
Kempton Park	86
Nigel	227
Springs	160
Soweto	36
Vaal Triangle	12
Roodepoort	16
Hartsmith	15
Duncan Village	1 367
Jan Kempdorp/Vryburg	108
Louis Trichardt	236
Crossroads	33 280
	36 087

(ii) Places where they were resettled

Places where they were resettled	Number moved
KaNgwane	74
Gazankulu	251
KwaZulu	33
Transkei	105
KwaNdebele	597
Bophuthatswana	178
Lebowa	80
OwaOwa	109
Venda	6
Ciskei	1 374
Khayelitsha	33 280
	36 087

Rural Areas

(b) (i) Orange Free State

72 Virginia and Ficksburg (District)

(b) (ii)

To Botshabela (i) and Witvieshoek (OwaQwa)

At own request

Natal

650

White Farms Stanger, Greytown, Ixopo, Ladysmith, Vryheid and Weenen

550 persons were settled in Closer Settlements on SADT land, e.g. Butwer (district Stanger), Oudeni (district Nkandla) Waayhoek (district Ladysmith) and Compensations (district Impendle). Statistics of the number of persons settled in each Closer Settlement are not available. 100 Persons were settled in various areas of their own choosing in KwaZulu.

Northern Areas

2 290 Kaapse Hoop

Nelspruit

The Ranch (White River)

Louis Trichardt

Louis Trichardt

Morgenson

KaNgwane (497)
KaNgwane (8)
Gazankulu (32)
Lebowa (2)
KaNgwane (90)
SADT Town
Waterval (1 506)
Gazankulu (42)
Venda (74)
Lebowa (37)
KaNgwane (2)

Voluntary upgrading of living standards.

Voluntary and arranged own means of transport.

HQA

TUESDAY, 8 APRIL 1986

Transvaal Midlands and Western Transvaal

618 Balfour

Rustenburg

Schweizer-Reineke

Sanderton

Witbank

OwaQwa (31)
KwaNdebele (71)
Bophuthatswana (147)
Gazankulu (6)
Bophuthatswana (154)
KwaNdebele (49)
KaNgwane (3)
KwaNdebele (117)
Lebowa (17)
KwaNgwane (12)
Gazankulu (11)

At own request

(c) Of the 2 807 persons mentioned in b

(i) who were removed from urban areas, 2 723 did so voluntarily and 84 were repatriated in terms of section 14 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act, 1945.

The reasons for removal of persons from rural areas has been indicated against each area above.

Zululand	4	2	537
Medunsa	—	—	384
Vista: Contact	—	2	1 726
Correspondence	—	—	4 618

How many students in each race group qualified as doctors at the Medical University of Southern Africa at the end of 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

Black 52
White None
Asian None
Coloured None

Economically active persons
435. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services:†

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

(a) How many (i) White, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Asian and (iv) Black students were registered at each university falling under the control of his Department in 1985 and (b) how many of these students were first-year students in each case?

(a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
University	48	22	2	3 211
Fort Hare	27	5	4	5 472
The North	9	—	6	2 367
Zululand	171	2	11	1 033
Medunsa	15	—	2	2 964
Vista: Contact	—	—	—	—
Correspondence	—	21	1	6 994
Fort Hare	7	5	—	1 047
The North	—	1	—	1 285

(1) In respect of Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Blacks, respectively, in each of the latest specified 10 years for which figures are available, (a) how many (i) men and (ii) women were there in each specified age group between the ages of 20 and 60 years, (b) how many of these persons were salary and wage earners and (c) how many of them were not economically active;

HQA

(2) how many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Asians and (d) Blacks were actually and/or estimated to be employed in the Republic, excluding the independent Black states, in (i) the (aa) agricultural and stock-farming, (bb) forestry and fisheries, (cc) mining, (dd) manufacturing, (ee) services, (ff) Central Government, (gg) Provincial Administrations and (hh) local authority sectors, and (ii) any other specified sectors, in 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985, respectively?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

(1)(a)(i)	Age Group					Total
	20-24	25-34	35-54	55-59	60-64	
Whites						
1970	160 864	276 002	410 611	83 472	68 808	999 757
1980	199 910	374 827	529 792	92 196	76 852	1 273 577
Coloureds						
1970	82 623	123 201	155 125	21 841	16 844	399 634
1980	134 987	188 863	207 334	27 731	21 800	580 715
Asians						
1970	31 670	46 310	52 468	7 302	4 915	142 665
1980	39 741	68 697	76 811	9 933	7 386	202 568
Blacks						
1970	634 278	997 574	1 299 119	165 566	131 681	3 228 218
1980	941 373	1 366 343	1 496 558	197 060	156 934	4 158 268
(ii)						
Whites						
1970	160 267	266 686	409 657	86 470	76 521	999 601
1980	193 095	359 535	514 416	97 479	85 557	1 250 082
Coloureds						
1970	91 527	131 406	158 207	22 116	19 260	422 516
1980	135 838	196 447	221 452	29 566	25 354	608 657
Asians						
1970	33 776	47 400	50 837	6 537	4 147	142 697
1980	40 113	71 271	78 890	10 194	7 614	208 082
Blacks						
1970	657 907	1 044 248	1 299 573	162 461	162 528	3 326 719
1980	817 998	1 128 691	1 331 803	202 359	171 057	3 651 908
(b)(i)						
	20-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	Total	
Whites						
1970	143 414	271 613	406 061	133 002	954 090	
1980	165 531	362 273	512 070	131 372	1 174 246	

	Age Group					Total
	20-24	25-34	35-54	55-64		
Coloureds						
1970	77 708	117 929	150 460	32 954	379 051	
1980	111 967	168 209	182 273	33 731	496 180	
Asians						
1970	27 192	44 155	50 396	10 082	131 825	
1980	31 962	63 662	70 039	11 371	177 034	
Blacks						
1970	595 122	976 655	1 279 246	263 576	3 114 599	
1980	688 137	1 183 739	1 321 996	279 767	3 473 639	
(ii)						
Whites						
1970	92 664	98 227	151 000	41 583	383 474	
1980	117 153	176 605	231 787	47 473	573 018	
Coloureds						
1970	55 044	58 459	60 308	10 186	183 997	
1980	87 095	104 951	92 587	12 546	297 179	
Asians						
1970	9 192	8 925	6 542	920	25 579	
1980	16 687	21 460	16 828	1 071	56 046	
Blacks						
1970	430 400	504 929	492 504	75 480	1 503 313	
1980	342 146	544 351	580 569	90 577	1 557 643	
(c)(i)						
Whites						
1970	17 450	4 389	4 550	19 278	45 667	
1980	34 379	12 554	17 722	37 676	102 331	
Coloureds						
1970	4 915	5 272	4 665	5 731	20 583	
1980	23 020	20 654	25 061	15 800	84 535	
Asians						
1970	4 478	2 155	2 072	2 135	10 840	
1980	7 779	5 035	6 772	5 948	25 534	
Blacks						
1970	39 156	20 919	19 873	33 671	113 619	
1980	253 236	182 604	174 562	74 227	684 629	
(ii)						
Whites						
1970	67 603	168 459	258 657	121 408	616 127	
1980	75 942	182 930	282 629	135 563	677 064	
Coloureds						
1970	36 483	72 947	97 899	31 190	238 519	
1980	48 743	91 496	128 865	42 374	311 478	

TUESDAY, 8 APRIL 1986

	Age Group					Total
	20-24	25-34	35-54	55-64		
Asians						
1970	24 584	38 475	44 295	9 764	117 118	
1980	23 426	49 811	62 062	16 737	152 036	
Blacks						
1970	227 507	539 319	807 071	249 509	1 823 406	
1980	475 852	584 340	751 234	282 839	2 094 265	
(2) (a)						
(i) (aa)	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	
(bb)	13 457	14 009	13 717	14 192	—	
(cc)	701	—	1 397	1 297	—	
(dd)	65 920	62 372	63 249	72 329	78 202	
(ee)	224 500	254 327	287 900	313 200	309 200	
(ff)	—	—	—	—	—	
(gg)	90 729	99 313	106 768	131 726	150 666	
(hh)	73 131	92 081	108 441	127 329	129 968	
(b)						
(i) (aa)	180 473	228 247	218 747	210 330	—	
(bb)	3 604	—	4 843	7 282	—	
(cc)	5 195	6 502	7 484	10 623	8 762	
(dd)	144 700	183 062	215 100	241 100	234 500	
(ee)	—	—	—	—	—	
(ff)	22 072	30 745	42 227	58 946	70 477	
(gg)	7 979	12 453	19 320	24 149	27 375	
(hh)	17 301	19 028	26 400	27 700	29 000	
(c)						
(i) (aa)	6 950	5 235	5 130	3 122	—	
(bb)	113	—	5	54	—	
(cc)	674	621	640	831	641	
(dd)	48 200	64 334	81 900	89 000	85 200	
(ee)	—	—	—	—	—	
(ff)	1 293	7 304	8 706	12 221	17 426	
(gg)	6 729	2 233	3 175	4 175	4 806	
(hh)	3 035	3 519	4 900	5 600	6 500	
(d)						
(i) (aa)	1 100 657	1 391 270	1 195 930	1 010 757	—	
(bb)	1 436	—	2 233	2 216	—	
(cc)	562 308	585 851	568 100	625 259	636 982	
(dd)	496 100	567 198	722 700	768 100	717 400	
(ee)	—	—	—	—	—	

96

TUESDAY, 8 APRIL 1986

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
(ff)	109 193	135 465	114 686	121 815	141 639
(ge)	66 512	78 594	89 312	93 050	96 110
(hh)	104 972	121 383	143 200	134 700	138 000
(2) (a) (ii)					
Wholesale and retail trade and accommodation ...	—	237 703	269 300	281 713	266 757
Transport and communication ...	—	147 460	154 901	159 875	158 717
Finance and insurance ...	—	71 895	84 826	92 428	119 250
(b) (ii)					
Wholesale and retail trade and accommodation ...	—	68 539	85 432	92 629	92 122
Transport and communication ...	—	18 386	24 468	32 442	28 268
Finance and insurance ...	—	3 708	6 514	9 387	14 521
(c) (ii)					
Wholesale and retail trade and accommodation ...	—	32 771	38 401	39 322	41 240
Transport and communication ...	—	1 638	2 583	3 090	3 855
Finance and insurance ...	—	717	2 402	3 928	6 053
(d) (ii)					
Wholesale and retail trade and accommodation ...	—	281 255	330 306	342 655	355 493
Transport and communication ...	—	109 549	135 991	149 146	135 091
Finance and insurance ...	—	9 674	13 072	16 270	21 033

Note:

- (1) (b) Number of salary and wage earners per age group not available—number of economically active persons shown.
- (2) Subdivision (aa) includes forestry.
- (2) Subdivision (bb) fisheries only for years 1964, 1970, 1975 and 1979. Data for subsequent years not available.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

On 31 January 1986 the figures were as follows:

(a) (i) 313.

(ii) 92 807.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) 370.

Prisoners
465. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:
2/4/86 How many prisoners who are (a) 18

HOA

BUS DAY 7/4/86 (335)

Union demands jobs back

THE SA Chemical Workers' Union (Sacwu) is demanding the unconditional reinstatement of about 320 workers after a three-week strike at Noristan pharmaceutical company, near Pretoria.

The stoppage, by about 260 workers on March 12, was triggered by the dismissal of 60 workers in the packaging section on March 11 for alleged irregularities, including tampering with labels. The strikers were dismissed the next day.

The union denied at a Press conference on Saturday that products had been sabotaged and said management fired workers without proving any individuals guilty.

It said the company incorrectly suspected sabotage.

Noristan said the company dealt fairly

CLAIRE PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE

with the matter and was compelled to dismiss workers after they refused to sign an undertaking to abide by conditions of employment.

The union added that the 60 refused because they believed supervisors, section heads and process checkers were not being made to sign too. It claims that workers discovered only after they had been fired that the supervisors had already signed.

Management said it was its idea that supervisors should sign as well, that there had been nothing secret about the process and that they had thought it unnecessary for managerial staff and workers to sign jointly.

UNEMPLOYMENT

FIN MAIL 4/4/86 (335)
Changing definitions

Unemployment has always been a controversial concept, whose definition is highly politicised. Most observers regard official figures as meaningless.

Central Statistical Service (CSS) has now changed its definition. But serious criticism has already been levelled at the new definition as the Transkei/Bophuthatswana/Venda/Ciskei (TVBC) areas, where most unemployed are located, are still excluded.

Says CSS head Treurnicht du Toit: "Because of criticism in measuring unemployment as well as certain limitations of the current surveys, CSS launched an investigation in May 1985." The survey, by the National Manpower Commission, Central Economic Advisory Service, CSS, Human Sciences Research Council and academics, was completed in September.

But, says Jeremy Keenan, Professor of Development Studies at Wits, who conducts his own unemployment surveys: "The basis of the new definition, despite the undoubted *bona fides* of CSS, is meaningless: a substantial proportion of unemployed are in nominally independent bantustans. Indeed, the very function of these areas is to mask responsibility for the unemployed."

Du Toit explains that the TBVC areas are independent and CSS cannot intervene there. "Nevertheless," he points out, "Venda and Bophuthatswana have similar surveys, on which we give advice."

Cape Times
Friday, April 4, 1986

81 Zolani residents still being held

Staff Reporters

POLICE were yesterday still holding 81 residents of Zolani township, Ashton, on charges ranging from public violence and arson to illegal gathering after a major raid in which 127 people were arrested late on Wednesday.

The arrests came some five hours after police fired teargas to disperse about 300 residents marching on the Western Cape Development Board (WCDB) offices about 11.35am.

Major Frank Alton, a

Boland police liaison officer, said yesterday that "certain people involved in the march" had been identified and arrested.

Of the 81 people being held yesterday, 48 were youths, the youngest 12 years old.

Referring to the original march, Major Alton said the residents were ordered to disperse after being told that they constituted an illegal gathering. Teargas was fired when a "part" of the crowd regathered and began burning their rental books in symbolic protest.

Last night, township sources denied parents had burnt their rental books and said that during house-to-house searches mostly young males were arrested.

Those arrested are expected to begin appearing in court from today.

● Meanwhile, the Black Sash's Children's Action Group (CAG) has reacted with anger to the detentions and a spokesperson for the CAG, Ms Phillipa Taylor, said her organization expressed its deep concern at the incident.

"The continued detentions of 70 of the children and youths, is hardly in keeping with assurances given by Minister Louis le Grange (Minister of Law and Order) that no children under the age of 16 are being detained in the Western Cape."

4/4/86 STAR

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Cold shoulder for jobless at show

By Glenda Spiro

Every day they stand outside the gates of the Rand Show and wait — dejected men with families to support spend long hours in the sun, hoping for work.

Behind a fence at the ice-cream vendors' depot, scores of people watch enviously every morning as vendors load their bicycle cool-boxes.

None of them get a job — there are already 80 ice-cream vendors at the show. The employers say they cannot hire casual labour as it is a cash business; they can't

employ people they don't know.

One man's story tells it all — the show is only one of hundreds of places around the country that has to turn away so many unemployed.

Mr Johannes Mafune (38), who lives in nearby Soweto, has been to the Rand Show every day, for more than five hours a day and from even before the show opened. But still he stands at the gate unemployed.

His ray of hope is that it might be so hot one day "they will need more people to sell ice-creams".

Mr Mafune says he was retrenched from a

toy factory before Christmas and has not worked since. "I am living off money I have saved for many years," he says. He has a wife and four children who depend on his earnings.

He has been told the jobs are all taken. But he has vowed to return each day and arrives at 8 am, two hours before the show starts and only leaves once all the vendors have been sent off to their posts.

The manager of special events for Dairy Maid, Mr Juan Moolman, said although the company needed vendors, it did not have time to train them at the Rand Show.



Mr Johannes Mafune at the Rand Show looking for a job.

decrease of 2.6 percent

Tshikota diehards refuse to give up the ghost

ON THE periphery of the conservative white area of Louis Trichardt lies Tshikota, a township from which more than 5 000 blacks have been removed since 1963.

Living in the virtual ghost town are 234 people who refuse to leave. They are surrounded by rubble that was their departed neighbours' homes, which have been razed by the authorities. There are 47 families living there, most Northern Sothos, the rest coloured.

A Northern Transvaal Development Board official, known as Mr Olkers, told them in February that they had to move to Seshego, Lebowa, 107kms away, so that the township could be converted into a hostel area for single male workers.

Replying recently to a question in Parliament, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis said the board was negotiating with the remaining 47 families who were "all prepared to relocate".

A visit to Tshikota shows the contrary. Those living there are refusing to even look at the houses in Seshego. They live

THELMA TUCH

In fear of being forced to leave.

On Wednesday night, Tshikota residents met in a classroom at the Mashedi primary school — now attended by a mere 41 children.

By candlelight, 52 of them (representing most of the families) signed a petition asking Heunis to put a stop to their removal.

It said: "Moving us to Seshego will mean dumping us approximately 107km from our places of employment. Approximately 95% of the residents here are labourers who earn R100 a month. Moving them to such a faraway place will of necessity deny them their source of income."

"We wish to refute the Honourable Minister's statement that 'through negotiation' all the people are prepared to relocate. The board official, Mr Olkers, was sent by the residents to the authorities to state that we do not wish to be relocated."

"We cannot understand why the government says that it has suspended

forced removal while it still encourages such."

The petition appeals to Heunis to erect better houses in the township with electricity, improved sewerage and streets and recreation facilities.

Many of the residents were originally uprooted about 30 years ago when they were forced to move from the Old Location in Louis Trichardt to where they now live.

Titus Kganake, 80, a respected elder in the community, is leading them in their efforts to stay. Born in a village in the Southpansberg Mountains, he was educated at a mission school, trained at the Kilmerton Teachers' Training College, near Pretoria, and taught for 46 years until he retired.

Of the 6 000 people already moved from Tshikota, the Vendas have gone to the trust farm of Vleifontein, which is threatened with incorporation into Venda, and the Shangans to Waterval, soon expected to become part of Gazankulu.

Those who have moved to these areas resent that they were not told of the

pending incorporations into the homelands.

Some Northern Sothos have also moved to these two areas where their children face the disadvantage of not being educated in their mother tongue.

Vleifontein and Waterval are in the same vicinity, about 30km from Louis Trichardt. Two-roomed matchbox houses with flush toilets were offered on leasehold for R1 500. Another R2 000 could be borrowed in the form of building materials for extensions.

A major complaint is that residents must pay up to R2 a day for a return bus trip to town.

The water in Vleifontein is apparently contaminated and one nursing sister at a clinic reported that a patient had died last year of typhoid.

Many residents say they are interested in returning to Tshikota, although most of their homes are no longer standing.

Liaison officer for the Department of Constitutional Development Johan Oosthuizen said yesterday the Minister was awaiting the community's petition.

'No end to unrest' until unemployment is eased

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1988

Mercury 3/4/88

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Inflation and unemployment are the two biggest problems facing the Government, according to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, which has been studying the Budget.

Expressing its concern at the high level of unemployment, the all-party committee says in its report to Parliament that until the problem is more effectively dealt with 'the ability to end the unrest will be severely handicapped'.

It recommends action to restore confidence in the population as a whole as a means of putting South Africa on the road to 'long-term solutions'.

Critical

Steering clear of political issues, the committee is critical of some Government departments for not fully co-operating with it, calls for greater employment of all population groups in the public service, believes problems in the motor and jewellery industries justify further investigation and expresses

concern at the effect the prescribed 2 percent cut in departmental spending could have on certain departments.

The committee was clearly concerned with inflation and unemployment.

Investors

'The committee expresses its concern at the high level of existing and projected future unemployment and it notes the measures being taken by the Government to alleviate the situation,' it says.

'Until the unemployment problem is more effectively dealt with the ability to end the unrest will be severely handicapped.'

'The committee is of the opinion that a growth rate of 3 percent in the GDP will not generate the necessary wealth creation, nor provide all the jobs required.'

'It is necessary that there should be greater encouragement to savers and the creation of a climate which

will promote investors' confidence.

'The need to repay foreign loans in the absence of new foreign capital places severe strain on the economy and the requirements to service the shortage on the capital account of the balance of payments on the current account acts as a serious restraint on growth.'

'The committee also expresses its concern at the high level of inflation, which, in spite of the absence of consumer demand and current low levels of increase in the money supply, continues and appears to be substantially due to cost pressure.'

Important

It supported the introduction of a money supply target and believed this could play an important part in controlling demand inflation.

While accepting the necessity for cutting public sector expenditure, the committee says it is con-

cerned about the effect the prescribed 2 percent cut will have on labour-intensive departments.

'The evidence of the Commissioner of Police that this could affect the strength of the police force by as many as 2 000 men, and the evidence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the effect on his department supports this view,' says the report.

Surcharge

The committee has also suggested that the effect of the import surcharge on cost of materials used in local manufacture should be considered. It suggests it might be to advantage to distinguish between consumption imports and items used in local manufacture.

'There is general agreement that at existing growth rates and high levels of inflation together with the levels of unrest and unemployment, action to restore confidence is required to put South Africa on the path to long-term solutions,' concludes the report.

POLICE
CMT. Times 3/4/86
raid on
Zolani

Staff Reporter

A LARGE contingent of police and troops yesterday moved into Zolani township, outside Ashton in the Boland, detaining children and youths.

Last night the Cape Times randomly contacted nine Zolani residents listed in the telephone book, and every household reported a member or members detained.

All were youths, with the youngest age given as six, the oldest 20. It is believed between 250 and 300 people had been arrested.

Late last night a member of the Repression Monitoring Committee said most of the children had been released. He said 70 were still being held at various police stations while charges ranging from public violence to participation in illegal gatherings were being investigated.

The detentions followed a march on the Western Cape Development Board (WCDB) by jobseekers yesterday, after a construction company, CMTM Construction, evidently promised to provide a large number of jobs to unemployed youths.

Residents alleged that when a large crowd of youths turned up at the development board offices to sign on for work, they were told the company was no longer hiring labour.

The regional representative of the WCDB, Mr W P Oosthuizen, slammed the telephone down when approached for comment.

He said before he put down the telephone that "this is just a routine investigation, a number of people have been picked up but nobody has been arrested".

Starting about 5pm, residents said, troops and police sealed off the township and began house-to-house searches, assisted by an "impimpi" — informer — who allegedly pointed out children.

A Boland police liaison officer, Captain R Strydom, said he had "no comment to make" on the alleged mass arrests, and that the Cape Times should contact him again in the morning.

Later Captain Strydom said he could not confirm that any had been released.

Jobless ranks still increasing

Labour Reporter

UNEMPLOYMENT among all race groups in Natal continues to rise, according to latest figures released yesterday by Mr Nic Hitchcock, Divisional Inspector of the Department of Manpower in Durban.

A total of 44 612 people registered as unemployed with the department in February, while the number for the same period last year was 29 959 — a rise of more than 50 percent.

(335) Mercury
24/86
The number of blacks registered as unemployed increased from 19 878 in February last year to 28 306 in February this year. Unemployment among whites in Durban increased from 3 444 to 4 155, coloureds from 1 523 to 1 936, and Indians from 5 144 to 10 215.

Pietermaritzburg registered 612 whites as unemployed in February this year, coloureds 491 and Indians 1 160.

In Ladysmith 114 whites, 16 coloureds and 68 Indians were registered as out of work, and in Newcastle, 327 whites, 47 coloureds and 197 Indians were officially unemployed.

Labour experts have pointed out that the actual numbers of people unemployed far exceed the official figures.

Many people do not bother to register, because their unemployment benefits have been exhausted or they do not qualify for any benefits.

● See also Page 11

2 000 face job losses at M & R over next three months

Immediate lay-offs denied

MURRAY & ROBERTS' group financial director Jeremy Ractliffe says about 2 000 jobs could be lost over the next three months.

In June last year about 58 000 people were employed countrywide in the M & R group. That figure has now dropped to about 56 500. Ractliffe says employment levels could fall to between 54 500 and 55 000 by June. He has denied weekend speculation there will be massive head-office retrenchment at M & R today.

Informed sources say management is planning to retrench 65 at the M & R head office in Bedfordview, Johannesburg, which



PRISCILLA WHYTE

employs about 100 people.

Ractliffe says: "A certain number of lay-offs will take place, but there will be absorption of staff into other departments over the next three months."

A retrenchment package will be offered to those who lose their jobs permanently.

M & R's future profitability is tied up with the level of gross domestic fixed investment (GDFI) in residential building, non-residential building, civil engineering, transport and machinery. "If you can tell me what the GDFI will be in five years' time, I will tell you what M & R's employment levels will be", he says.

Ractliffe says a certain amount of stream-

lining is necessary at M & R.

M & R's operating divisions are to be reduced today from seven to five. The remaining divisions will be construction, industrial, suppliers and services, properties and consumer products.

Since there is no longer a need for head office to provide corporate services, these five sub-groups could eventually be in a position to be listed on the JSE as separate entities.

The engineering sub-group will be absorbed into industrial and construction and the international sub-group will be dealt with as an investment at head-office level.

Engineering & Management Services, which will be involved in the Mossel Bay gas project, is to continue in business.

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BUS DAY
1/4/86

2 000 jobs in the balance

1/24/86 DISPATCH

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Dispatch Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Murray and Roberts (M&R) group financial director, Jeremy Ratcliffe says about 2 000 jobs could be lost in the M&R group over the next three months.

In June 1985 some 58 000 were employed in the group country-wide and now that figure has dropped to about 56 500. Mr Ratcliffe says by June 1986 employment levels could fall to between 54 500 and 55 000.

He denied speculation this weekend that there would be massive head office retrenchment at M&R today.

According to an informed source, the M&R head office in Bedfordview, employs about 100 and management were planning to retrench 65 today.

Mr Ratcliffe says: "A certain number of layoffs will take place but there will be absorption of staff into other departments over the next three months." A re-

trenchment package will be offered to those who lose their jobs permanently.

The future profitability of M&R is tied up with the level of gross domestic fixed investment (GDFI) in residential building, non-residential building, civil engineering, transport and machinery.

"If you can tell me what the GDFI will be in five years' time, I will tell you what M&R's employment levels will be," says Mr Ratcliffe.

With the changes currently taking place in South Africa, Mr Ratcliffe says a certain amount of streamlining is necessary in M&R to "eliminate duplication of activities".

This decentralisation process is "evolutionary and not a knee-jerk reaction to the recession." Central to M&R's philosophy is the view that "you can't build a bridge from an ivory tower."

From today the operat-

ing divisions will be reduced from seven to five and the remaining divisions will be construction, industrial, suppliers and services, properties and consumer products. There is no longer a need for head office to provide corporate services. Eventually these five sub-groups could be in a position to be listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange as separate entities.

The engineering sub-group will be absorbed into industrial and construction and the international sub-group "will be dealt with as an investment at head office level." International political pressure on South African business activities abroad will be easier to avoid.

Engineering and Management Services, which will be involved in the Mossel Bay gas project will continue to exist. But certain divisions of Project Management and Engineering could be closed down. — DDC