

Psychology of Effort - par 52

Reserves

Effect of Reserves on Labour Supply

① Land provides ~~minimum~~ means for normal tribal activities ^{home life} & leisure. ~~at~~ decreasing rate but still considerable.

② Distance from place of labour is a hindrance to employment ^{reluctance to be away from home etc}

③ Opportunities for spending restricted.

④ As like of farm conditions

∴ The more he can stay at home the better

∴ food season - less work

Separation from labour centre reduces labour supply

⑤ Fear on mines

European Farms

Varying conditions of labour training

Considerable leisure time

{ House fuel water food clothing

Urban

Effect of

Competition of rural & extra-Union Natives

No land - house, water, fuel must be paid for

Min. wage may attract more & more Natives

∴ increase urban output & reduce agric. production

Part of output goes to Govt

Wages kept at level which will bring out reserve Natives to pay for needs not otherwise met

∴ less land - ~~more~~ ^{lower} wages

3757.16
586.876

9.62592

Wage the Determination

Danger of widening gap between agricultural & industrial wages

- Wage Rates not isolated things - their workers affected by
hopes or fears regarding effects

Wage raising through better organization & better efficiency
or wage raising ~~at expense~~ for one group at the
expense of another others.

Chief determinant of wages either volume of production or
national income

It is a matter of great importance to the community
to ensure that whenever possible an increase
in wages shall be secured by an increased
efficiency of labour or of management rather
than by exploitation of the consumer

772 Increase in wages below the average

73 Danger of less employment

Why are wages what they are in SA.

1. ~~Unskilled~~ Skilled - (a) Limited no. of skilled workers

They had to be imported from overseas.

linked with mining wages (185)

Where more skilled Europeans employed - wages above a job (185)

(b) Good organization

(c) Racial Differences & Agreement by people of same race Employer & Employee.

(d) Paid for by Tariffs & higher

(e) Restriction of skilled work ^{prices} to whites

2. Unskilled

(a) Historical - have traditions

As Muslims

Barter low level of subsistence

by ~~land~~

Land was adequate to ensure subsistence at that level

linked with mining wages

(b) Bad organization

(c) low efficiency level

(d) Law - effects of mos/law.

Comparing low level of production see p 33

Wage legislation can be effective in two ways

- (a) By increasing efficiency i.e. by increasing health production
(b) By ^{less} benefiting one at the expense of another.
i.e. by distributing existing health differently

As to (a) if wages too low ~~it may be possible to~~ physical well-being suffers & a gradual rise may increase efficiency by making more possible an adequate diet & healthy conditions & by better organization gradual increases make more possible increased efficiency which will pay for increased wages.

"It is of great importance to the community to ensure that, wherever possible, an increase in wages shall be secured by an increased efficiency of labour or of management rather than by exploitation of the consumer."

As to (b) this can occur when either the consumer ~~or~~

of manufacturers
also worker
A 88

~~the better paid workers are called upon to~~
(& this may reduce consumption)
is called upon to pay higher prices, or

when the wages of better paid workers are reduced to give higher wages to the lower paid.

Or the return from capital may be lessened in which case ^{employment} ~~production~~ will be ~~affected~~ may be reduced either because the cost of the labour is too great & calls for better organization or production becomes less possible because capital not available.

Wage legislation may give to the depressed workers the protection which they would not secure because of their bad organizations, at the same time enabling them to ~~increase~~ improve their health or with good effects upon their efficiency.

But in considering wage legislation we have to keep in mind that the country is relatively short of capital and any serious advance in wages would affect the extent of employment & the output of capital.

Any general increase in wages ~~would~~ can only be secured by increase in volume of the wealth production.

In so far as competition ^{can be} ~~is~~ free wages will tend to be equal for work of equal difficulty.

Indian wages have risen in ^{these} ~~the~~ ~~industries~~ because which have benefited from the tariff. Agriculture, having to export ~~unsuccessfully~~ has had to compete in the world's markets & has fallen off prices & has not been able to raise wages.

~~The~~ ^{the} ~~increase~~ in skilled & unskilled wages with ~~accounted~~ ^{accounts} for ~~the~~ increase in efficiency.

(87)

Value of mines { Employment in mines + structure
Rebet + taxation

Tasks & Nations in employ 5

Increase in agric. operations - extent of land & intensity of work

Seasonal shortage becoming critical

Importance of ~~supply~~ labour to provide supply

But increasing work & land makes it uneconomical

Seasonal ~~and~~ shortage in Mining - recent

Importance of regular supply - ~~out~~ for

the mines - see Labour Resources p. 8.

Mine labour 1926 184,000

1928 205,000

1938.

Value of increased mine labour ① increase of national income

by recovery of low trade etc

② More sustained activity in

the part of Nations ∴ greater

contribution to national income

∴ any means of increasing ^{mine} labour supply

without depleting other occupa is a gain

Shortage in major industries of ± 29,000 men (1928)

even with 225,000 adult males from inside

Union

No. of Tarpones in 1928 { 1,298,000.
15-15 { 160,000

Native Memory
Restriction on Memory

136

maps. distinct
distinct in others

Effect of restriction

- ① Sample of depression maps
Com' Latin America
- ② random restriction of the

development & habits & industry

Poor Conditions

(see Latin America
p 19)

Food

Fuel

light

water

housing

} 2/3rd of European cost of living

Comparison between real wages in home &
country

Farm ways 075

In last ~~day~~ ^{my hand} - no privileges

10/- + food

15/- 15/- " 20/-

women ~~15/- to 20/-~~ 15/- to half
boys 2/6 to 10/-

Dancing 20/- 2/- per 100 steam wats no food

30/- per 100 meals no food

Phishing in some places ~~200 x 50~~ } no wages for men
or women or children
Phishing 200 x 50

Vol

Note wages higher near industrial areas

eg. Barking 20/- to 50/-

Romels 15/- to 20/-

Spencer 20/- to 30/-
the first
the second

Ratio of skilled to unskilled wages in Egypt

Engineering 14:10
Wages 15:11

check

Skilled wages in S.E. have risen by at least since
1910 by from 20% to 60%
? cost of living.

What is advanced in real wages

from map
line
p. 22

limits estimates of cost of living is FOOD, FUEL, LIGHT RENT
? for native transport

Capacity of industry to pay — national income low
in relation to standards in Econ Old C / 3)
S.E. wages low for mass of workers — high for a few

7.57

limits against exploitation of the native is in direct ratio to the
amount of land at his disposal to which he can retreat

Reports on India Council Econ Old C / 51

Lesson the page 659 }
63 }

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