

Non-White P.O. assistants appointed

Natal Mercury 15/1/75

Mercury Reporter

LADYSMITH—The first two non-White counter assistants to be employed at the Ladysmith Post Office are now being trained for their new positions.

This is in accordance with departmental policy of non-Whites being employed to assist non-Whites.

But although these appointments are the first of their kind locally, Ladysmith is only following the trend in Northern Natal which was set about 2½ years ago when Newcastle Post Office appointed the first non-White counter assistant.

In addition Newcastle has a second fully fledged Indian counter assistant as well as two more learners.

Estcourt has also had two Indians in similar positions for about a year.

Mr. N. J. Oelofse, the Ladysmith Postmaster, said that the two men, Mr. I. Osman and Mr. D. Essop, started at Ladysmith at the beginning of January, are both matriculants of the local Windsor High School.

*N/Mercury
15/1/75*

Job Reservation

Alarm over illegal use of Africans

By JOHN IMRIE
Labour Editor

THE INDUSTRIAL Tribunal which investigated job reservation in the building industry, has reported "alarming malpractices" in the illegal use of Africans on skilled work.

In its report to the Minister of Labour, the tribunal says: "That there are indeed malpractices and, for that matter, alarming malpractices, with respect to the use of Bantu labour in the industry, is undoubtedly true."

This was clear not only from evidence submitted, but from its own visits to

building sites in White areas, where it found Africans "openly engaged" in nearly all classes of skilled work.

"As soon, however, as they noticed suspicious strangers at or near the building site, the artisan's tools were surreptitiously downed and they suddenly busied themselves with a handyman's job or quietly disappeared from the scene," the report says.

What it found particularly alarming was that these things were done "with the full knowledge and approval of employers, and even of White artisans on the same building project and, in some cases, apparently in a well organised manner.

"It does happen, and the tribunal can testify to this fact from its own experience, that look-outs are posted at strategic observation posts to sound the alarm as soon as strangers who arouse their suspicions approach the site."

The report pinpoints the way in which big building contractors evade responsibility — by making use of sub-contractors, or labour-only contractors, who employ Africans illegally on many tasks.

The tribunal says that in many cases the employment of incompetent African workers has resulted in work of extremely poor quality.

Rand Daily Mail
28/1/75

Job Reservation

PTA News 6/3/75

Artisans may accept Blacks, says survey

From Our Bureau

WASHINGTON. — A major American study of the attitudes of White South African artisans has disclosed a surprising similarity in the response of Afrikaners and English — and even of the heterogeneous immigrant group — towards African advancement into skilled occupations.

All three groups expressed a high degree of readiness to vote for policies for African advancement provided they could be convinced of the economic wisdom of such policies.

Afrikaners are somewhat more difficult to convince of the merits of the argument than the English and immigrant groups but once convinced they show a greater readiness to act rationally upon their convictions by voting. In both cases, however, the differences are minor.

These are among the latest findings of a continuing study of the attitudes of White South African artisans being carried out at the University of Massachusetts by Professor Edward Feit, a South African-born political scientist, and Dr Randall Stokes, a sociologist.

The findings result from sophisticated com-

puter analysis of a survey of attitudes among the artisans carried out in 1973 by a market research firm in South Africa.

Dr Feit reported last year that Afrikaner artisans, however racially prejudiced, who understood the economic argument for advancing African workers, said they would vote for such advancement.

This "rational" response occurred, Professor Feit concluded, where four requirements were fulfilled: the alternatives were clear, the voters' interests were directly involved, the necessary information was available, and no deeply entrenched pattern of previous beliefs existed.

"The 'rub' of this optimistic prognosis is, of course, that convincing Afrikaner artisans that their economic interests are best served by upgrading the occupation status of Africans means overcoming psychic defences against such arguments," he said.

Two factors tended to solidify resistance to the economic argument — the fact that every White worker was also an employer of an African domestic servant whom he regarded as "inferior," and the memory of the

attempts to displace White workers with Blacks that led to the 1922 strike.

The protection enjoyed ever since by Whites allowed White workers consistently to increase wages while holding productivity level, so that they "still are in effect being paid more and more for less and less work."

"Whites are therefore fearful of Africans entering their trades and so reducing their scarcity value and undercutting their wages," Professor Feit observes.

Reporting his findings on the Afrikaners, Professor Feit observed that if rationality alone mattered, solution of the South African problem would be simple: "All that would be necessary would be to convince White workers that the training of Africans would be no threat to their livelihood and would bring economic and security benefits."

But he found that strongly held beliefs tended to modify the workers' perception of facts and their receptivity to the economic argument. His latest findings indicate that this applies to English and Immigrant artisans in much the same degree as it does to Afrikaners.

Job Reservation

Pretoria News

6/3/75

'Full support' for Black training plan

RDM
19/3/75

Staff Reporter

THE TRAINING of nearly 400 Blacks as telephone electricians is being done with "the fullest support" from the all-White SA Telecommunication Association.

The training scheme was outlined yesterday by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Marais Viljoen.

The SATA, which has 12 000 members, "has accepted the principle that non-Whites must be employed to serve their own people and to assist in White areas," said the general secretary of the Association, Mr G. Kruger, yesterday.

He was commenting on Mr Viljoen's budget speech in which the Minister said that Blacks were being trained as electricians and technicians to alleviate the staff shortage. So far 116 Blacks have completed their training.

This was backed up by the Postmaster-General, Mr L. F. Rive, who said in an interview that the solution to the Post Office's staff problems lay in training of all races and not in importing immigrant labour.

Mr Kruger said that Blacks were needed as telephone electricians, "where the biggest shortage is," and would also be used as technicians "as they develop."

He said that Blacks were required to have the same education, and are given the same training as Whites. They do the same jobs.

"The pay is not the same at this stage, but the wage gap will be closed as Black productivity improves," he said.

Yesterday the secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar welcomed the move of Blacks into jobs traditionally held by Whites.

"This is welcome from two points. It is the only realistic approach to alleviating the

telephone problems and it will give Blacks more job opportunities and a greater stake in the country."

In a Press conference yesterday Mr Rive said the solution to the Post Office's staff problems lay in training South Africans of all races and not in importing immigrant labour.

Mr Rive said that under a fixed agreement with the White workers, non-White technicians were only used in White areas where a specific need existed and with the approval of White employees.

But it took three years to train a Black technician. The Post Office could not wait until it was confronted with the situation where more and more staff were needed because of increased demand for telephones in Black areas.

"I see the prospect of a great demand for Black manpower merely to cater for their own needs," he said.

It was logical that, in an area such as Soweto, Black technicians should be used to meet the increased demand for telephones which could be expected with any developing people.

Rand Daily Mail
19/3/75

Job Reservation

THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS

MEETING CLOSED AT 4.40 P.M.

The Friend
y March 15 1975

Black
postmen
on some
rounds

Friend Reporter

IT IS hoped that the delivery of mail will improve since the employment of Black postmen in certain areas of Bloemfontein, the Postmaster of the Bloemfontein General Post Office said yesterday.

Mr J. H. van de Venter, said that the delivery of mail had been a cause of concern for the last few months, and authority had therefore been obtained for the employment of Black postmen in certain areas.

A delivery depot has been established at Drusana in Wilgehof, and they will deliver from there. There are 10 of them and they were employed over a week ago.

The areas where they are delivering include, Wilgehof, Universitas, Hospital Park and Fichardt Park.

Mr van de Venter also said that there were days when no mail could be delivered, and the employment of the Black postmen has eased the position.

.....
CHAIRMAN

.....
DATE

Friend
1973/74

Job Reservation

PO leads in Black training, says Rive

Staff Reporter

THE Post Office has taken the lead in training Blacks for skilled jobs, the Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, said last night.

He was addressing the opening of the Fortieth Congress of the Postal and Telegraph Association of South Africa in Johannesburg.

"The Post Office has taken the lead in the training of Brown and Black people as technicians, and in other fields, mainly to serve their own people and to decrease the burden of the Whites," he said.

13/3/75
"But our White staff know that in the process their interests will always be protected."

Mr Rive said the wage gap should be closed in such a way that it harms neither the individual worker nor the country.

"If we do not want to fan the flames of inflation in the process (of closing the wage gap) we must see to it that narrowing the gap is carried out on the basis of the same wage for the same production, indicated by volume and quality," he said.

Job Reservation

RAND Daily Mail
13/3/75

S.T. 13. 4. 75

SHOCK AS WHITE JOBS 'GO BLACK'

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

SCORES of thousands of White workers will have to be retrained in the near future as more and more jobs "go Black", leading trade unionists admitted this week.

This dramatic illustration of the change in South Africa's labour pattern and its industrial scene has been highlighted by:

● The recommendation of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council that an inter-departmental committee be appointed to investigate the training and retraining of semi-skilled Whites, Coloureds and Asians who withdraw from work categories opened to Black workers.

● A promise by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, that an announcement on the issue would shortly be made by the Minister of Labour.

● Statements by two trade union leaders that there is an urgent need to establish retraining facilities for Whites whose semi-skilled jobs are no longer protected by the barrier of traditional or statutory job reservation.

Diminished

Commenting on the Economic Advisory Council's recommendation, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, general secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said that while there had recently been great emphasis on the training of Blacks, the need to retrain displaced Whites had been largely neglected.

"There are many people now at a disadvantage, and there will be a lot more unless something is done. Not every White can be a foreman."

The Railways was a classic example. Through agreement with the trade unions the job of shunter had been reclassified for Blacks and given the title "train marshaller." Despite the difference in name, however, many Whites felt that the status of the job had been diminished. Some who had never made the grade as supervisory shunter would not make it now and would have to be retrained for other jobs.

Tackler

Even more highly skilled jobs were being made available for Blacks. Recently the General Manager of Railways, Mr J. Loubser, had said that the job of signals technician — one of the most highly-skilled tasks — would be opened to Indians, and in Cape Town this week Mr P. J. Conradie, the Assistant General Manager, said that more than 52 000 Black railway workers had been trained for skilled jobs.

Other industries affected most dramatically by the crumbling of job reservation were the building trade which "could go completely Black"; engineering, in which there were only 40 000 Whites out of a total work force of 300 000; and road transportation.

There had also been major changes in the service industries and in

such White collar — but no longer White — jobs as despatch, tally and filing.

"Scores of thousands of Whites will have to be retrained," Mr Grobbelaar said. "But the problem will have to be tackled on a scientific basis. We must look at the areas where there is a shortage of manpower, and at the individuals, and then start moving the work force in the right direction."

"This is essential, not only for the displaced White worker, but for the economy."

Some semi-skilled White workers, he admitted, would not be suitable — either through age or adaptability for retraining.

"Then we might have to examine the possibility of early retirement and some form of compensation."

"This is a problem not unique to South Africa, but is being experienced throughout the world. The

Workers need to retrain

only difference is that in this country there is a strong racial factor."

Mr Wally Grobler, general secretary of the Confederation of Labour and of the Artisans Staff Association, which made most of the running in the reclassification of jobs on the Railways, said that the Confederation deserved much of the credit for bringing the problem to the Government's attention.

Unpopular

"On the Railways we look after our own, but other employers often regard retraining as an uneconomic proposition." It was the single-purpose operative who was most seriously threatened — especially in trades unpopular among Whites.

such as the building industry. The leather industry had gone "completely Black," and the number of Whites in the furniture trade could now be reckoned in hundreds.

Not all Whites could become supervisors, but if suitably retrained they could be usefully absorbed into the economy. The whole situation had arisen because there were not enough White hands to go round.

The size and the scope of the problem needed to be defined, and then about eight retraining centres established — one in each of the major industrial areas. So far the Government had been reluctant to face the issue, but there was now hope that something would be done.

Where the blame lies

Natal Mercury 20/5/75

THE serious shortage of trained staff to run the country's vital telecommunications systems is a perfect example of the folly of the Government's restrictive labour policies. Thus it is surprising that the Postmaster-General, Mr. Louis Rive, should blame private enterprise.

Mr. Rive says that firms have not responded to his appeal to train non-Whites. Meanwhile skilled workers are resigning from the Post Office at an alarming rate. Last month 158 resigned to take up better-paid jobs in the private sector.

Perhaps Mr. Rive is right that businessmen could have done more to help, but the Government's complicated job exemption system hardly encourages the establishment of training centres. The Government cannot escape responsibility for the disruptive consequences of its refusal to train non-Whites for skilled jobs years ago.

Heaven knows, enough leaders from all walks of life gave plenty of warnings that the pool of White recruits was drying up. With the advent of television into the country, the Government belatedly has started training non-Whites. But it is obvious that more needs to be done if enough qualified men are to be turned out to make an impact on the labour shortage.

It has been made clear that if the shortage of technicians is not overcome, then part of the price of the introduction of TV will be periodic disruption of telephone services. That cannot be a happy thought for even the most avid TV fan.

What then can be done about the deteriorating labour situation? According to Mr. Rive Black TV maintenance men can be trained in three to six months. If this is so, surely the Post Office and the electronics industry can co-operate in the establishment of crash courses to train non-Whites in sufficient numbers.

4. Write down the value of $\log m$ and determine m in terms of n if $\log m = 1,23$ and $\log n = 7,23$

First we find the value of $\log \frac{m}{n}$

$$\log \frac{m}{n} = \log m - \log n = 1,23 - (7,23)$$

$$= 1,23 - (-1 + 0,23)$$

$$= 23 + 1 - 0,23$$

We now need to express this in terms of n .
 You know that 10^x means $N = 10^x$

Therefore $\log_{10} \frac{m}{n}$

ADM 15/7/75

Africans
move in
at PO
counters

So

Staff Reporter
 WHEN the Marshalltown Post Office opened yesterday morning nine African clerks had taken over the counters for Blacks, previously served by White postal staff.
 "This is not the first time Black clerks have served over the counters in Johannesburg," said Mr J. S. Feyfer, regional director of Posts and Telegraphs. "The first time this sort of service was offered was in September, 1972, at the Jeppe Street Post Office."

5. Solve for y :
 $2 \log(3y+1)$

You know that
 and

Apply these laws

$$\log(3y+1)^2$$

Since each side is 10 and they are

$$(3y+1)^2$$

$$9y^2 + 6y + 1$$

$$7y^2 - 7y - 19 = 0$$

This does not factorize so you must use the quadratic formula

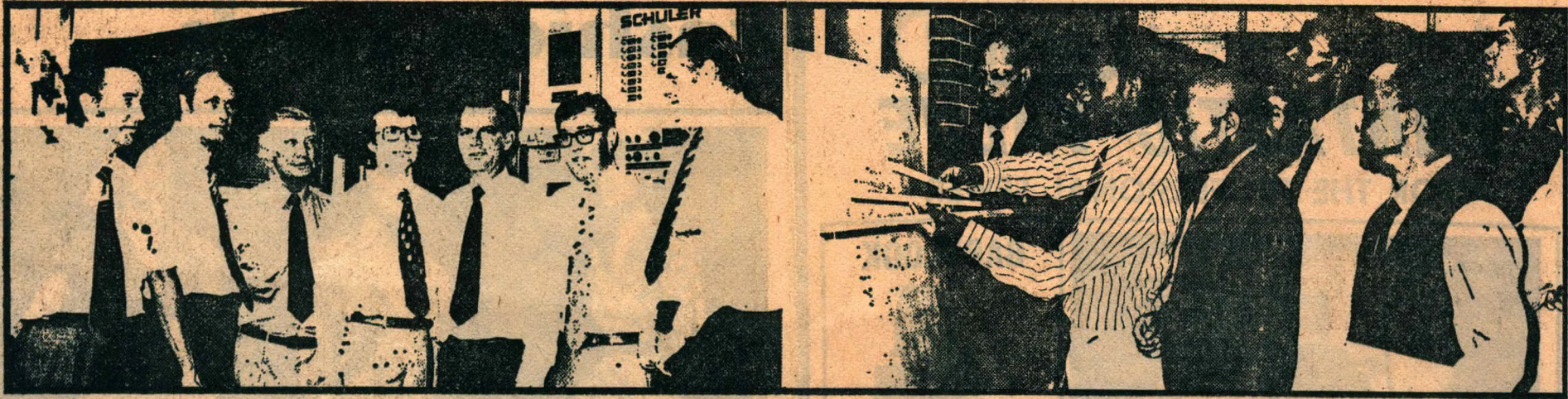
$$y = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 4(7)(-19)}}{2 \cdot 7} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 532}}{14}$$

$$= \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{581}}{14}$$

RAND Daily Mail

15/7/75

Job Reservation



'Drop job reservation'

The Bantu Investment Corporation chief says the system is out-moded and serves a political and not economic function. In an exclusive interview with The Argus Bureau he gives his alternatives for a peaceful transition to industrial and economic sophistication.

PRETORIA. — The chairman of the State-backed Bantu Investment Corporation, Dr S. P. du Toit Viljoen, said this week that the whole system of job reservation was out-moded and should be scrapped.

It limited the use and training of Black workers, served only a political and not an economic function, and in any case was in the process of being rapidly broken down with each new industrial council agreement.

Dr Viljoen said this in an exclusive interview in Pretoria. He had been asked to expand on a statement of his in a speech at Temba last week, that South Africa would need at least 3.5-million skilled Black employees by the year 2000, and that such a major development called for fundamental changes in our educational, managerial and policy-making systems to bring them into relation with the realities of the society due to emerge in the next 30 years.

Further points made by Dr Viljoen in the interview, as being vital to South Africa's peaceful transition to industrial and economic sophistication, were:

- Added impetus for Black education and co-ordination between education authorities, allied with a shift in emphasis towards technical training.

- The greatest urgency for family planning.

- And economic, social and political decentralisation, which in turn called for a measure of centralised co-ordination on what would be, unavoidably, a federal basis.

The basis of South Africa's future economic growth of five percent a year in real terms, required to keep the economy ahead of the high population increase and avert the disasters towards which many other countries were headed, lay in improved education for Black children, with the gradual introduction of compulsory primary school attendance from 1980, Dr



Dr S. P. du Toit Viljoen

Viljoen said. This plan, which was in hand, would raise the primary school-going attendance from the present 75 percent to 90 percent and more.

The next step would be to increase the number of Black primary school pupils going on to secondary education.

Producing teachers to achieve these ends called for a target of 8 000 a year by 1980. This would make it possible to dispense with double school sessions, improve the teacher-pupil ratio to 1:45 (which was still high) and improve the quality of teaching.

Education then had to be geared to meeting the needs of a developing people in the modern world. From an economic point of view this implied more technical education — with basic education in science, mathematics, and applied subjects like commerce and engineering courses.

Technical training in industry was required in three categories — for operatives, artisans and technologists.

Operative training, done largely on the job, was

subsidised by tax concessions sometimes up to more than a rand in the rand.

For Black artisans, there were eight Government and eight private higher training centres, with another 16 on the way.

There had been a change in attitude among Black people towards artisan and technological training centres over the past two or three years, and they were now clamouring to enter them. A reason for this was possibly the new opportunities for skilled Black people now available, but much still had to be done to make the pay conditions attached to their jobs attractive to qualified Black employees. What was to be avoided was a situation where for example, Black mechanics found it more profitable to leave their homelands and become petrol pump attendants in a White area.

A difficulty which was encountered in training Black artisans lay in inducing White artisans to train Black apprentices.

Dr Viljoen said the basic problem to all this technical training lay, however, in financing it. All depended on Government priorities — both the central Government and the homeland Governments.

Co-ordination between the department of Bantu Education and the homeland education departments, which were responsible for 60 percent of Black children in South Africa, was also vital in the spheres of overall planning, curricula and standards. There existed the danger, for example, that certain departments could produce graduates who were less sought after by employers than others.

In this respect, the central department could act only in an advisory and not an executive capacity when it came to assisting homeland education.

AFRIKAANSE, ENGELSE SAKELUI STEM SAAM:

Werkreservering moet verdwyn!

Politieke Redaksie
VERSKEIE Afrikaanse sakeleiers en akademici is dit basies eens met dr. S. P. du Toit Viljoen dat werk-

reservering moet verdwyn.

Dr. Viljoen, voorsitter van die Bantoebeleggings-korporasie, het dié week gesê werkreservering is ingestel en word behou om politieke redes. Daar was nog nooit ekonomiese rede of funksie daarvoor nie.

Die volgende manne huldig basies dieselfde sienswyse:

● DR. FRANS CRONJÉ, VAN NEDBANK: Werkreservering bestaan net in dié ou bedrywe, soos die bou-, kleremakers en mynbedryf. In die nuwe bedrywe soos die komperbedryf, is daar nie werkreservering nie.

Nie-Blankes word reeds baie vinniger en op groter skaal as wat mense besef opgelei in tegnologie, administrasie en vakkundigheid, sowel deur die private sektor as die Staat.

Baie deure is reeds vir Gekleurdes geopen, min is

nog toe vir hulle. Selfs in ou bedrywe soos bouery, kleremakery en tekstiel is Gekleurdes in die meerderheid. In die moderne nuwe komperbedryf is daar geen werkreservering nie. Die meeste programmeerders is Nie-Blankes. En die meeste firmas pas ook nie meer loondiskriminasie toe nie.

Werkreservering is polities 'n slegte ding. Ons sal baie meer Gekleurdes baie vinniger moet oplei as ons in die komende behoeftes van die land wil voldoen.

● PROF. MARINUS WIECHER, UNISA: Werkreservering is in wese slegs 'n instrument om arbeidsreëlings op 'n ad hoc-basis volgens behoefte en aanbod te reël. As sodanig dien dit 'n goeie doel. Maar die benaming gee 'n diskriminasie-stigma daaraan en moet verander word.

● MNR. KERNEELS

HUMAN, FERDERALE VOLKSBELEGGINGS: Namate die ekonomie uitbrei, sal die behoefte aan geskoolde arbeid groter word. Ek verwag dat Swart- en Bruinmense teen 1980 op aansienlike groter skaal in meer opgeleide en geskoolde werk betrek sal word.

● DR. CHRIS JOOSTE, SABRA: Die Nie-Blanke sal oor vyf jaar enige werk kan doen, maar nie op enige plek nie. Die opgang van die Swartman in die beroepstruktuur sal in die grensgebiede en tuislande wees.

● Prof. JOHAN VAN DEN VYVER, POTCHEFSTROOM: Namate die tuislande ontvoog en die loopgaping uitgeskaal word, sal die noodsaak vir diskriminerende arbeidsbeskerming vir die Witman verdwyn. Ons sal skouer aan skouer in dieselfde lokaal werk.

Job Reservation

Vaderland
22/8/75

The Friend 21/8/75

Scrap job reservation, says BIC chairman

Friend Correspondent

PRETORIA

THE CHAIRMAN of the Bantu Investment Corporation, Dr S. P. du Toit Viljoen, said this week that the whole system of job reservation was outmoded, and should be scrapped.

It limited the use and training of Black workers, served only a political and not an economic function, and in any case was in the process of being rapidly broken down with each new Industrial Council agreement.

Dr Viljoen said this in an exclusive interview in Pretoria. He had been asked to expand on a statement of his in a speech at Temba last week, that South Africa would need at least 3.5-million skilled Black employees by the year 2000, and that such a massive development called for fundamental changes in our educational, managerial and policymaking systems to bring them into relation with the realities of the society due to emerge in the next 30 years.

POINTS

Further points made by Dr Viljoen in the interview, as being vital to South Africa's peaceful transition to industrial and

economic sophistication, were:

- Added impetus for Black education and co-ordination between education authorities, allied with a shift in emphasis towards technical training;

- The greatest urgency for family planning;

- And economic, social and political decentralisation, which in turn called for a measure of centralised co-ordination on what would be, unavoidably, a federal basis.

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This plan, which was in hand, would raise the primary schoolgoing attendance from the present 75 percent to 90 percent and more.

The next step would be to increase the number of Black primary school pupils going on to secondary education.

Producing teachers to achieve these ends called for a target of 8 000 a year by 1980. This would make it possible to dispense with double school sessions, improve the teacher-pupil ratio to 1:45 (which was still high), and improve the quality of teaching.

NEEDS

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Dr. Viljoen said the basic problem to all this technical training lay, how-

Job Reservation

Friend
24/8/77

ever, in financing it. All depended on Government priorities — both the central Government and the homeland governments.

BEAR

By the end of the century South Africa could have 50-million people, which its water resources and food-production capacity could bear. But a further doubling would lead to disaster.

Even if all parents were from now on to have only two children each, the vast juvenile population still due to reach maturity and child-bearing age would ensure further population increase for another 25 years before the ideal of zero population growth was achieved.

It was this factor which lent such great urgency to a family-planning programme starting right now. By the time South Africa was over-populated, it would be too late to avert disaster.

Decentralisation was another vital objective to be aimed at, Dr Viljoen said. This included economic, social and political spreading of the load.

On the economic front, it called for growth points as was Government policy, and socially it was found that the optimum size of a city for population contentment was 300 000 persons.

Eastern Province

HERALD

27/8/75

Dangers in labour policy

JOB reservation has long been attacked by opponents of the Nationalist Government as a wasteful and totally unnecessary intrusion by the legislature into the workings of a free economy. Equally passionately, it has been defended by Nationalists as an essential part of their defence of the White man's way of life in South Africa. Now from a surprising and significant source has come another attack on the job reservation principle — this time from the chairman of the Bantu Investment Corporation, Dr S. P. du Toit Viljoen.

In a remarkably frank interview, the corporation chairman hammered home some basic truths about job reservation, specifically attacking its lack of any positive economic function and decrying its introduction and continuation simply for political purposes. He thus confirmed the view long held by its opponents that job reservation is a thoroughly nasty piece of racist legislation, the main purpose of which has been to garner votes from Whites by pandering to their fears of Black job competition.

What is most significant about this latest attack is its source. It comes from a man appointed by the Government to carry out its schemes for the economic uplift of the African population. And he feels constrained to say that job reservation should be scrapped. He

has, in fact, declared that one of the main pillars of Nationalist industrial legislation is not only indefensible now, but has always been. If this is so, it is plain that as the South African economy grows, job reservation becomes more, not less, of an economic impediment.

But the ability of job reservation to impede the growth of the economy is not the worst of its faults. Far more serious is, and has been, its ability to exacerbate ill-feeling between the races. This is the biggest danger of the Government's industrial policy, of which job reservation is only one example. Another is the refusal to recognise proper collective bargaining rights for African workers. Just as job reservation must go if the economy is to grow, so full trade union rights must come also. There is an economic inevitability at work which the Government is almost daily being shown it cannot forever resist.

Delay in reforming the industrial laws will probably ensure that African trade unions will not only be racially exclusive, but will be allied to a political movement. The introduction of politics into the work place, with all its attendant dangers for the stability of the economy, will have come about. The blame for this will rest squarely with the Government.

Job reservation

E.P. HERALD

27.8.75

BIC boss slates jobs policy

RDM Extra 21.8.75

Labour Correspondent
THE chairman of the Government-backed Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC), Dr S. P. du Toit Viljoen, said yesterday that the protection of White workers through job reservation legislation should never have been introduced and should be scrapped.

He termed job reservation legislation (introduced in 1957) as having been introduced for a political purpose and continued for a political purpose.

"But it has no economic function at the moment, nor has there ever been an economic reason for it," he said yesterday in an interview.

"The only purpose it could have had was to induce White craftsmen to leave more work to semi-skilled Blacks. It has certainly outlived that purpose," he said.

Dr Viljoen said he doubted whether the Government would remove job reservation legislation easily. "It is so afraid of the unions, and the HNP (Herstigte Nasionale Party) and what they may say."

He said more and more it had been stated in responsible circles that job reservation had no place in the South African labour system.

Dr Viljoen said yesterday its sphere of influence had diminished through the years with each new industrial agreement. Many Blacks were today being trained and employed in the trades.

Dr Viljoen's statement yesterday goes a long way in supporting the thesis that the Government is under all sorts of pressures to overhaul South African labour legislation to allow for greater labour mobility and training.

RAND DAILY MAIL

21.8.75

~~Bantu Investment~~

Job reservation

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