

12. See American Universities op cit pp 279-288.
13. Grenfell ms.
14. Wheeler and Pelissier op cit p.141
15. Grenfell ms.
16. Grenfell ms.
17. Grenfell ms.
18. American Universities op cit p.322
19. Grenfell ms.
20. John Marcum op cit p.141
21. Berrington Moore The Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy Harmondsworth 1974 p.505

This paper is based around a talk given to the Gubbins Society, University of Witwatersrand, on 15th May 1979.

Tom Lodge.

Department of Political Studies,
University of Witwatersrand.

labour action

Technical Officials' Association: (see WIP, 9) The Association backed down in its confrontation with and threatened strike action against the Chamber of Mines. Some mines were said to have suffered large losses (R1-million on one mine) due to a 'go-slow' by the officials, but this was probably compensated for by the amount saved on postponed salary increases.

The settlement was reached after the association had lost an unspecified number of its members to the other mine officials associations which accepted

the Chamber's pay offer... (Star, 79.07.20).

Motor Industry: (eastern Cape) (see WIP, 9) The unions representing these workers won across the board increases of an average of about 8% with further increases due in March, 1980.

The wages were negotiated between employer representatives (Ford, GM and Volkswagen), the 'coloured' National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers of South Africa, the white South African Iron and Steelworkers' Union, with attendance by the African United Automobile, Rubber and Allied Workers' Union. The negotiations took place after workers had threatened strike action.

The amount of nonsense that is presented on the unemployment position in the columns of the commercial press in South Africa, and then put forward as scholarship, seems to be on the increase.

Prize-winning report of the month must be that of the Star (79.10.16) in its reproduction of the neo-Malthusianism of the latest Volkskas Economic Review:

If South Africa does not succeed in lowering the birth rate, there can be little hope of a satisfactory solution to the problem of unemployment.

Billions of rands may be squandered on social plans, which will have a reduced economic impact with little hope of getting to the root of the problem.

But what must be avoided is an emotional approach to this solution (?) ...

VOLK, WHICH VOLK?

Greater impetus should be given with everyone's co-operation to the recent decline in the high rate of population growth.

....

A lower birth rate will lead to higher per capita welfare, and in turn to better nourishment, health, housing and education. It will also relieve the pressure on the provision for housing, food subsidies, transport, education and medical facilities.

South Africa has reached a stage in its industrial development where future growth will emanate increasingly from the more capital-intensive sectors.

The last paragraph is, of course, closer to what it is all about. But no mention of who is to benefit from the "future growth"; why it will "emanate increasingly from the more capital-intensive sectors"; or why the working class (overwhelmingly African) should decrease their numbers in the interests of the beneficiaries of capital-intensive growth (mainly large-scale local and foreign capital).

